(No Model.)

# J. K. PRIEST.

## HAIR CLIPPERS.

No. 516,109. Patented Mar. 6, 1894.

Fig. 1.

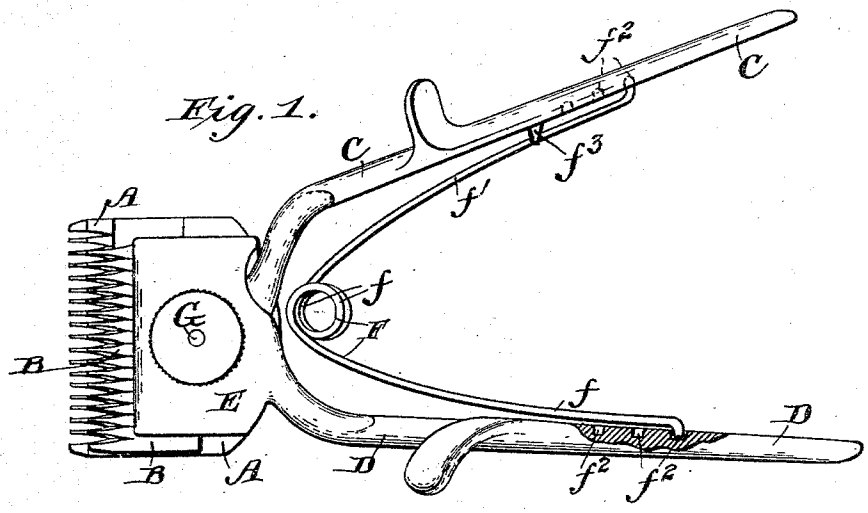



Fig. 2.

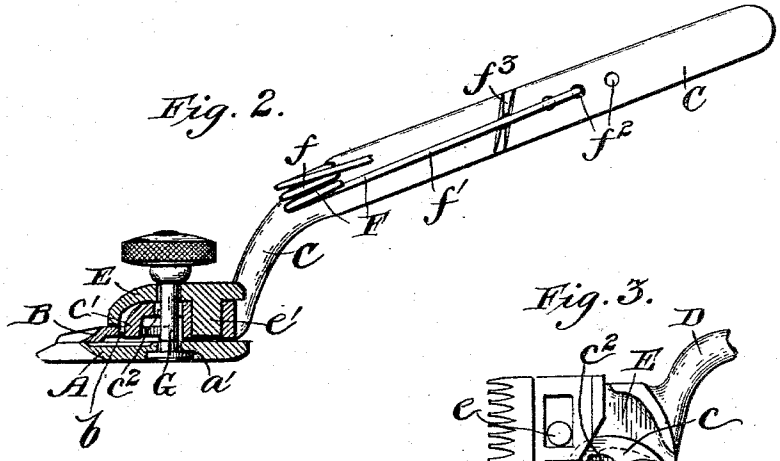



Fig. 3.

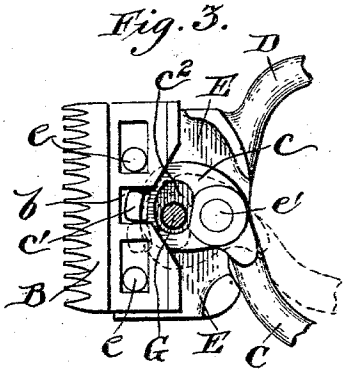



Fig. 4.

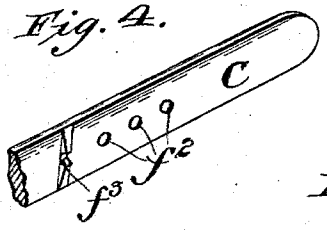



Fig. 5.

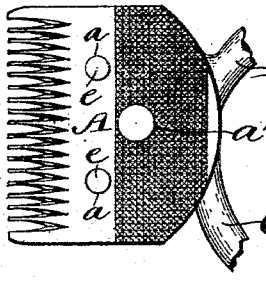
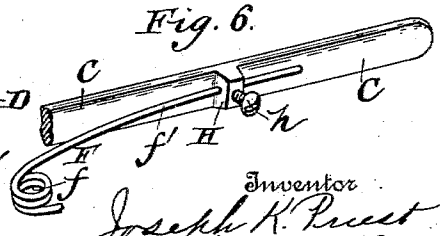



Fig. 6.




Witnesses
Severance.
Joseph M. Buell

Inventor
Joseph K. Priest
by Mason Fennick & Lawrence.
his Attorneys

THE NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH K. PRIEST, OF NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## HAIR-CLIPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 516,109, dated March 6, 1894.

Application filed May 20, 1893. Serial No. 474,940. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH K. PRIEST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Nashua, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hair-Clippers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to toilet hair clippers and it consists first in providing a uniting screw hole in the movable operating handle near its front end between its operating pivot and the lug formed on its outer end for operating the cutter plate whereby a more central pressure is exerted upon the cuttor and comb plates; second of a bow spring having coils placed in between the handles of the clipper the coils being approximately perpendicular to the handles and the spring having arms which extend back far enough between the handles to produce sufficient elasticity of spring to move the cutter plate one way while the clipper is being operated; third, in constructing the clipper with a longitudinally adjustable spring between its handles to increase or lessen the strength of the spring, and fourth in constructing one or both of the handles of the clipper with a guide for holding the spring placed between the handles, in place, while the clipper is being operated.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1. is a plan view of my improved clipper, a portion of one of the handles being shown in section. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an inverted view of the clipper with the comb plate removed and showing only a portion of the handle. Fig. 4. is a perspective view of a portion of one of the handles, showing the adjusting holes and the spring confining lug. Fig. 5 is a bottom view of the head of the clipper with the handles broken off, and Fig. 6 shows a modified form of the spring adjusting means.

A in the drawings represents a stationary comb plate, B. a cutter plate, C a movable operating handle, D a stationary handle formed with a top plate or cover E, and F a bow spring placed in between and connected with the handles and formed with approximately perpendicularly arranged coils *f*. as shown.

The comb plate A is provided with two holes *a a* for the reception of guide pins *e e* formed on the top plate or cover E of the stationary handle D, and with a counter sunk hole *a'* for the reception and passage of the uniting screw G. The under side of the comb plate is provided with a roughened or corrugated surface of diamond formations, but this forms no part of my present invention, for preventing adhesion to a moistened surface so that the clipper can be moved easily over the skin during the cutting operation.

The movable cutter plate B. is arranged on top of the comb plate in the usual manner and has a free lateral movement on the same, its movement being guided and limited by the pins *e e* formed on the cover or top plate E of the stationary handle which works in elongated holes *b b* in the cutter plate. The cutter plate is also formed with a recess *b'* for the reception of the operating lug *c'* formed on the end of the movable handle C. The movable operating handle is pivoted on the lug *e'* on the under side of the cover or plate E and is formed with an extension *c*. having at its end an operating lug *c'* and provided with an elongated hole $c^2$ between or back of the pivot *e*. and the lug *c'* for the passage of the uniting pressure screw (G).

By constructing the operating handle with the elongated hole between the pivot point and the operating lug, the uniting pressure screw will have a more central pressure upon the comb and cutter plates than where the extension of the operating handle is not provided with the passage and where the passage is in front or forward of the cutter plate operating lever lug. By operating the handle, the lug *c'* causes the cutter plate to vibrate back and forth as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

The stationary handle D is formed with the top plate or cover E having the guiding pins *e e* and pivot *e'* on the under side of the top or cover extension, the pins *e e* being seated in the holes *a a* of the comb plate as heretofore described.

The bow spring F with the coils *f* is arranged between the handles C and D, the arms *f' f'* of the spring extending backward from

the coils along the inside of the handles a sufficient distance to secure sufficient elasticity of spring to move the cutter plate one way while the clipper is being operated and the coils being arranged perpendicularly with respect to the handles and the pressure, thereby securing the full power of the spring and permitting the same to act freely and without a binding action. The outer ends of the bow spring are bent and inserted in holes $f^2$ $f^2$ provided in the handles of the cutter. A series of holes is provided in each handle to admit of the spring being moved backward and forward to vary the tension of the spring upon the handles. A holding and guiding lug $f^3$ is provided in one or both of the handles to retain the spring and prevent it working out of place when the clipper is being operated. Lugs H may be formed upon the inside of the handles, said lugs being provided with a transverse hole through which the arms of the spring are passed the spring being held in the desired adjusted position by a set screw $h$ as shown in Fig. 6. It will be observed that the elongated hole $C^2$ formed in the extension $c$ of the handle C is of sufficient length to permit of the free vibration of the cutter plate operating lug $c$. without the sides of elongated slot striking against the uniting screw G when the clipper is operated.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a hair clipper, the combination of a comb plate, a cutter plate, a stationary handle a movable handle pivoted to the stationary handle and having an extension formed with a cutter plate-operating lug at its outer end, said extension also provided with an elongated passage in rear of said lug and between said lug and the uniting pivot of the operating handles, and a uniting bolt passed through the passage in the extension of the operating handle, whereby a more central pressure is secured on the comb and cutter plates, substantially as described.

2. In a hair clipper, the combination of a comb plate a cutter plate, a stationary handle and a movable handle, one or both of the handles provided with a guiding lug and a longitudinally adjustable bow spring having a coil at its forward portion, and secured on the handles against longitudinal movement while in operation, one arm of the spring passing through the lug, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH K. PRIEST.

Witnesses:
R. T. SMITH,
J. J. DOYLE.