Sept. 6, 1949. B. DI ZAZZO 2,481,403

BARBER COMB

Filed July 10, 1947

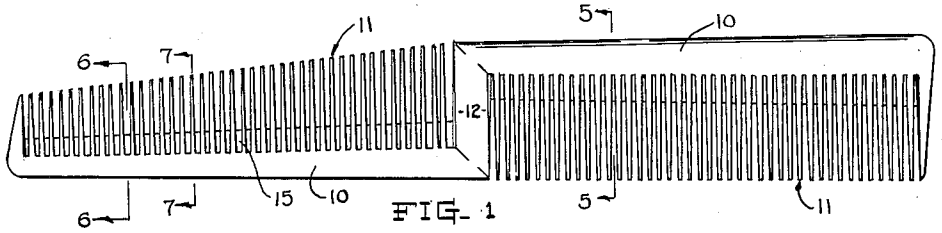



FIG. 1

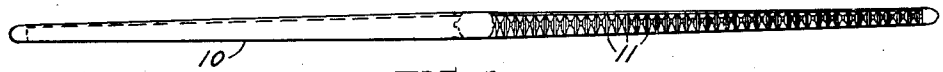



FIG. 2

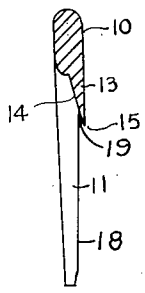



FIG. 5

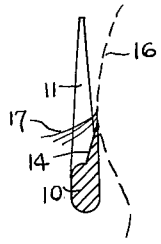



FIG. 6

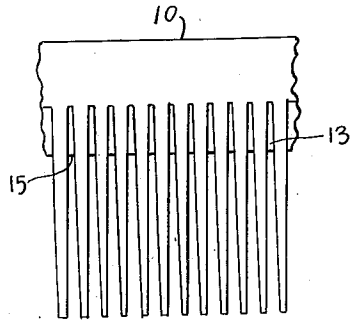



FIG. 3




FIG. 4

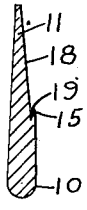



FIG. 7

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2,481,403

## BARBER COMB

Benedetti Di Zazzo, Syracuse, N. Y.

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2 Claims. (Cl. 132—45)

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This invention relates to hair combs, and more particularly to a hair comb for use by barbers in cutting hair. In cutting hair, the barber places the teeth of the comb in the hair at the lower portion of the scalp and moves the comb upwardly through the hair in order to move the hairs outwardly more or less perpendicular to the surface of the scalp so that the outward ends of the hairs may be cut by the scissors.

The combs in general use comprise a body section from which a group of spaced apart integral teeth extend, the width or thickness of the teeth at the base being the same as the thickness of the body portion or back of the comb. The surface of the edge of the body of the comb intermediate the teeth is usually flat, or square, with the sides of the comb back or inclined from each side of the comb toward the center forming a ridge between the teeth. With combs of this type, the short hairs are not deflected outwardly so that they may be cut with the longer hairs.

Combs have been constructed wherein the edge of the comb back intermediate the teeth is inclined from one side of the comb to the other, the comb being used with the higher edge of the inclined surface toward the scalp. This construction is intended to effect a better deflection of the short hairs. However, I have found that it is not particularly effective for that purpose.

This invention has as an object a hair comb structure wherein the body or back portion of the comb is formed with a portion extending beyond the edge of the back from which the teeth extend, and which also extends laterally outwardly from the teeth. The inner surface of this extending portion is inclined in a rather sharp angle toward the adjacent edge of the back, whereby a continuous knife-like ledge extends the length of the group of teeth, and is spaced laterally outwardly therefrom, and is effective to direct all of the hairs, including the shortest, outwardly whereby they may be effectively cut.

The comb of my invention materially reduces the time necessarily expended in cutting the hair due to the fact that all of the hairs are properly deflected to cutting position by each upward pass of the comb along the scalp, thereby avoiding the necessity of repeatedly passing the comb upwardly and combing the hair downwardly between each of the upward passes, as is the case with conventional combs now in use.

The invention consists in the novel features and in the combinations and constructions hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In describing this invention, reference is had

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to the accompanying drawings in which like characters designate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of a hair comb embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is an edge elevational view looking upward in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an enlarged side elevational view of a portion of the comb.

Figure 4 is a view looking into the comb teeth Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken on line 5—5, Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a view, similar to Figure 5, taken on line 6—6, Figure 1.

Figure 7 is a view taken on line 7—7, Figure 1.

The comb of my invention consists generally of a body or back portion 10, from one edge of which extend a group of spaced apart teeth 11. As here shown, the body portion is formed with a central section 12 from which the back portions 10 extend in opposite directions and from opposite ends of the central portion, each of the back sections 10 being formed with a group of teeth 11, and with this arrangement the teeth in one group extend in the opposite direction to the teeth in the other group.

The body portions 10 are formed with a portion 13 extending beyond the edge of the body to which the teeth are affixed and laterally outwardly from the teeth. The inner surface or portion 14 of this extending portion is inclined at a relatively sharp angle toward the center of the toothed edge of the body, thereby forming a knife-like ledge 15 extending continuously along the entire length of each group of teeth. This continuously extending ledge is formed on like sides of the backs 10.

As clearly shown in Figures 5 and 6, the ledge or marginal edge 15 of the extended portion 13 of the body defines a recess or space 19 between the inclined surface 14 and the adjacent surfaces 18 of the teeth.

In use, the ledge 15 is positioned against the scalp and as the scalp, indicated by the dotted line 16, and the shorter hairs are engaged by the ledge and deflected outwardly, as indicated by the line 17, Figure 6, the ledge 15 further serves as a guard or member to space the teeth 11 outwardly from the scalp. This aids materially in permitting the hairs to fall or pass between the teeth 11.

With combs now in use, where the teeth engage the scalp, a large percentage of the short hairs are so pressed against the scalp by the teeth

themselves that these hairs are not permitted to enter into the spaces between the teeth and accordingly be deflected outwardly. To obviate this defect and as clearly shown in Figure 4, each comb tooth is formed with tapering side walls **20** and **21**, respectively, which taper toward the inclined surface **14** of the extended portion **13** of the body. These tapering walls guide the short hairs picked up by the ledge **15** into the spaces between the teeth.

In the double tooth group arrangement disclosed, the extending portions **13** are formed on the same side of the comb, this presents the ledge **15** towards the scalp whether the comb is moved upwardly, or downwardly, without the necessity of turning the comb over.

In combs embodying my invention the ledge or edge **15** serves to smooth the hair when the comb is moved downwardly in a combing operation.

This structure results in a material saving of time and effort on the part of the barber, especially when he is giving a customer a close hair cut.

What I claim is:

1. A barber's comb comprising an elongated body having oppositely disposed substantially flat side surfaces and a plurality of integral spaced teeth extending outwardly from one of the side edges thereof, one side surface of the body extending beyond the bases of the teeth toward the free ends of the teeth and terminating in a thin marginal edge that extends along the length



of the toothed portion of the body and which marginal edge is disposed in slightly spaced relation with respect to the adjacent side surfaces of the teeth, the opposite side portion of the extended portion of the body being inclined away from the marginal edge toward the base of the teeth and constituting a hair guiding surface, the space between the sides of the teeth and the inclined portion of the body defining a recess for the reception of the short hairs to be cut, the inclined surface of the body cooperating with the marginal edge to deflect the hairs out from the scalp during an upward stroke of the comb in a hair cutting operation and the said marginal edge further serving to smooth the hair during a down stroke in a combing operation.

2. A barber's comb as defined in and by claim 1 wherein the teeth have side walls which taper toward the inclined portion of the extended portion of the body.

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