Sept. 20, 1927. 1,642,916

C. G. ANDERSON

COMB

Filed Dec. 23, 1926

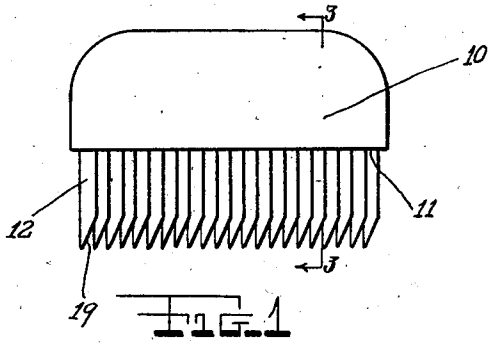


FIG. 1

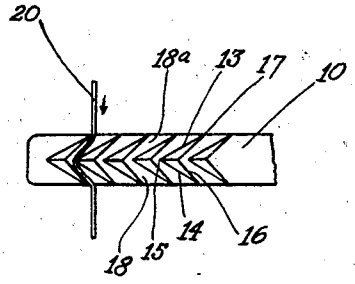


FIG. 2

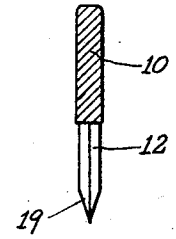


FIG. 3

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COMB.

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The main object of this invention is to provide a comb constructed in such manner as to facilitate the curling of hair. In providing combs with straight teeth having parallel spaces between them, the hair is simply retained in straight position in being combed. This invention aims to provide teeth on a comb which are of triangular outline and are off-set from each other in such manner that the edge of one tooth overlaps the edge of the adjacent tooth so that the spaces between the teeth are situated at an angle with respect to the line of travel of the comb in passing thru the hair, thus causing the hair to be bent curled in being combed.

The above and other objects will become apparent in the description below, in which characters of reference refer to like-named parts in the drawing.

Referring briefly to the drawing, Figure 1 is a front elevational view of the comb.

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view of the same, showing the method of bending the hair to form it into a curl.

Figure 3 is a sectional elevational view taken on line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the numeral 10 indicates the main body of the comb which consists of a plate of longitudinal material permitting either flexibility or rigidity as is desired. The lower edge 11 of the body has a plurality of teeth 12 projecting therefrom. These teeth may be molded integral with the body when such material as hard rubber or celluloid is used. The teeth consist of a series of blades triangular in outline having external converging side surfaces 13 and 14 which meet at a common apex 15. Each of these plates is provided with corresponding triangular channels 16 which are not of the same pitch as the width of the walls 13, being more shallow in dimension. The outer ends 17 of the walls of these blades forming the teeth are lapped by the adjacent tooth so that the apex of the adjacent tooth enters into the channel of the next nearest tooth, thus forming a pair of mutually intersecting paths 18 and 18ª thru which the hairs being combed are adapted to pass. The lower ends of the teeth are pointed by inclining the walls 13 and 14 at 19, as illustrated in Figure 1.

This comb is used in the same identical manner as those now in use, that is, the body of the comb is held at right angles to the path the comb is desired to travel and the teeth are drawn across the scalp. In tracing a hair 20 thru the comb, the entering edge of the comb, as the latter is being pulled downwardly in the direction indicated by the arrow in Figure 2, enters the lower path 18 and the hair is deflected angularly in this path in one direction until it arrives at a point in the channel at the apex of the sides 13 and 14 and then is again deflected in an opposite direction, passing thru the upper path 18ª, finally emerging from the opposite side of the comb. By providing and positioning the blades in the manner described, repeated applications of the comb to a hair will cause the same to become wavy or curled without the aid of curling irons, as are usually now employed for this purpose.

I claim:—

1. In a comb, a main body, teeth on said body, each of said teeth having two intersecting flat surfaces forming an acute angle, an obtuse angular channel formed in the tooth on the side opposite to said acute angle, said teeth having the lines formed by the intersecting flat sides of said acute angles all lying in the same plane.

2. In a comb, a main body, teeth on said body, each of said teeth having two intersecting flat surfaces forming an acute angle, an obtuse angular channel formed in the tooth on the side opposite to said acute angle, said teeth having the lines formed by the intersecting flat sides of said acute angles all lying in the same plane, the acute angular side of each tooth projecting into the obtuse angular channel of the adjacent tooth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CLARENCE G. ANDERSON.