

S. SEVERSON.
HAIR CUTTING APPLIANCE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 3, 1919.

1,331,218.

Patented Feb. 17, 1920.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

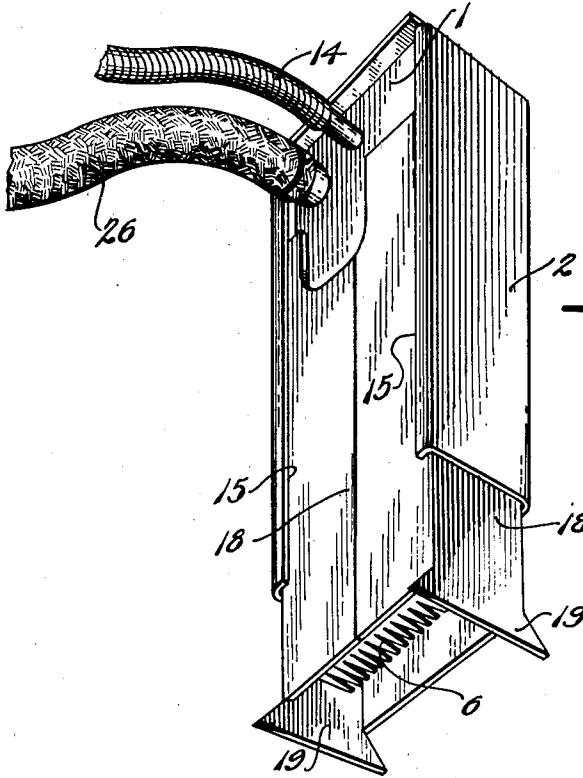


Fig. 1.

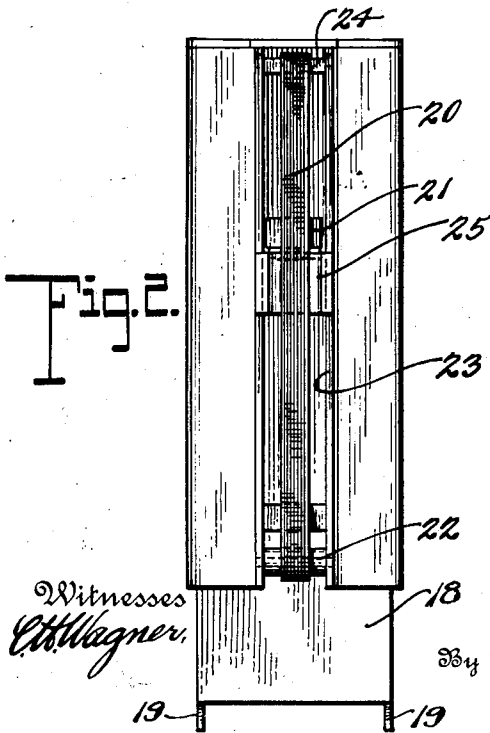


Fig. 2.

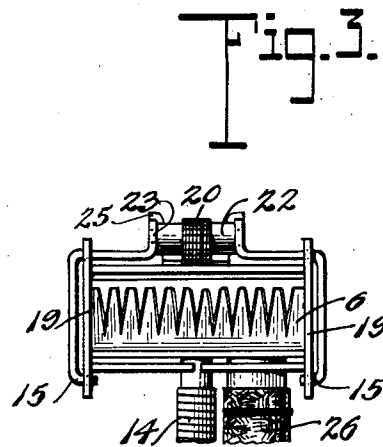


Fig. 3.

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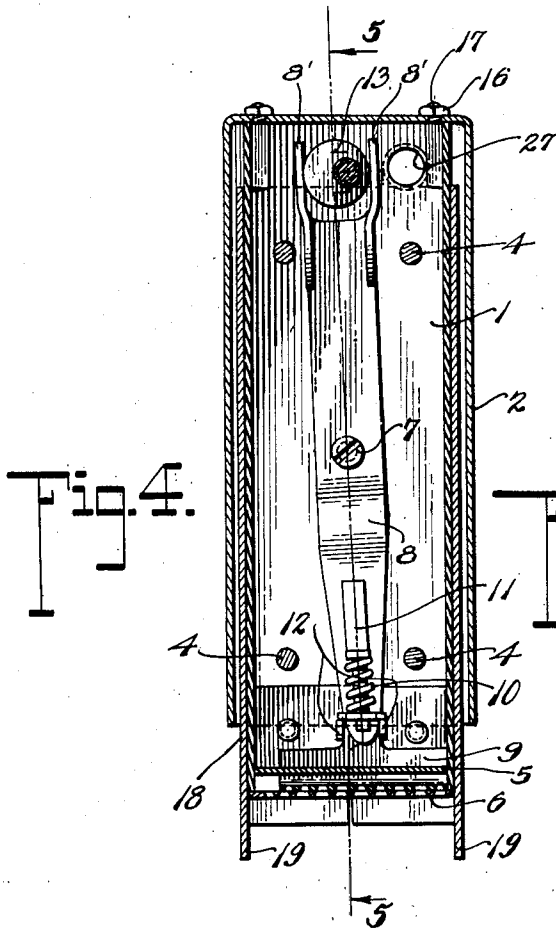
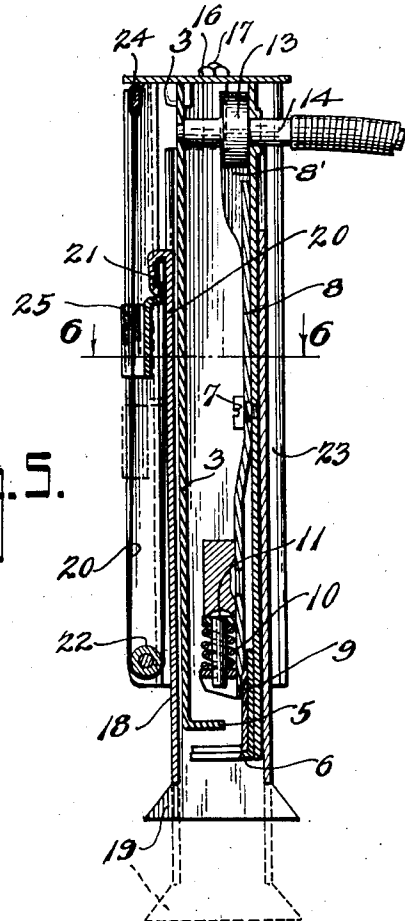
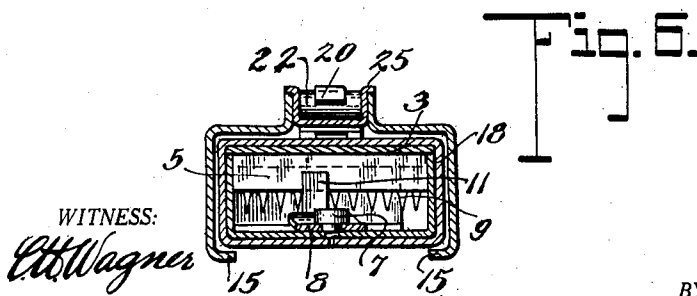
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL SEVERSON, OF VALDERS, WISCONSIN.

HAIR-CUTTING APPLIANCE.

1,331,218.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 17, 1920.

Application filed February 3, 1919. Serial No. 274,684.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL SEVERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Vald-
ders, in the county of Manitowoc and State
of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and
useful Improvements in Hair-Cutting Ap-
pliances, of which the following is a speci-
fication.

The present invention relates to improve-
ments in hair-cutting appliances, and par-
ticularly to that type embodying motor
driven cutting instrumentalities. The pri-
mary object of my invention is to provide
a device of this character so constructed as
to facilitate the operation of trimming hair
to any desired length, and for this purpose
involves means performing the function of
a gage enabling the operator to readily
vary the length of cutting during manipu-
lation of the appliance. To this end this
particular gage feature of the device is so
arranged as to yield to pressure when the
operator applies the apparatus in order to
bring the cutting element into closer rela-
tion to the surface over which it is moved,
thus effecting close cutting action, while on
the other hand allowing said elements to be
retracted from such close position to pro-
duce a greater cutting length of the hair,
the variable adjustment between the shortest
and longest hair length being automatic so
to speak.

A further object in view is to provide
a variable adjustment of the gage so as to
predetermine the maximum length of the
hair for which the instrument is set to suit
the particular case.

A still further object resides in the pro-
vision of suction producing means whereby
to draw the hair into proper position with
respect to the cutting blades and to dispose
of said hair after being cut, all as herein-
after set forth.

Other objects and advantages as may
hereinafter appear are attained by the novel
construction, combination and arrangement
of parts to be hereinafter specifically de-
scribed and claimed.

Reference will now be had to the accom-
panying drawings forming a part of this
specification, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an appa-
ratus constructed in accordance with my
invention;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the device,

looking at that side which is opposite to the
side shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a bottom plan, or an end ele-
vation of the end of the appliance at which
cutting instrumentalities are disposed;

Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view;

Fig. 5 is a similar view taken on the line
5—5 of Fig. 4; and

Fig. 6 is a horizontal sectional view on
the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Referring to the drawings and specifi-
cally describing the present embodiment of
the invention, it may be stated that the
appliance consists of an inner casing 1, in
which the cutting instrumentalities herein-
after referred to are mounted, and of an
outer casing 2 which really constitutes a
handle by means of which the apparatus is
manipulated. The inner casing comprises
a removable cover plate 3 secured in place
by means of fastening elements or screws 4,
said cover plate having its lower end bent
inwardly as shown in Fig. 5 most clearly to
form what I call a baffle, or deflecting flange,
designated 5. The function of the bent end
will be brought out at a later point. Se-
cured to the inner wall of the casing at
its lower extremity is a stationary cutting
blade 6 having a series of V-shaped teeth
of conventional form and mounted within
the casing upon the pivot 7 is a cutter bar
8 coöperating at its lower extremity with
the movable cutter blade 9 similarly pro-
vided with teeth which are held in close re-
lation to the teeth of the blade 6 by means
of a spring 10 mounted upon a projection
or pin 11 attached to the bar 8. This spring
bears against a pair of upturned ears 12 on
the movable cutter blade. The movable
blade just referred to is reciprocated in the
present instance by means of the eccentric
cam 13 carried by the end of the flexible
shaft 14 which is driven from a suitable mo-
tor (not shown), said cam being disposed
between the bifurcate extremities 8' of the
cutter bar 8. It is to be understood, of
course, that any other suitable means might
readily be employed for imparting recipro-
cation to the cutter element but for the pur-
poses of this device that which is herein
disclosed is sufficient to carry out the ob-
ject of my invention.

The outer casing or handle 2 mentioned
above is open at one side as shown in Figs.
1 and 6, the edges of the material being

bent to provide the flanges 15 forming guide means for the adjustable and movable gage element which is now to be described. It should first be mentioned, perhaps, that the outer casing or handle 2 is attached to the inner casing 1 at one end by means of the nuts 16 which are carried by threaded projections 17 extending from the inner casing through the closed end of the outer casing.

The gage device which I employ is of special construction, being in the form of a rectangular sleeve designated 18 which is slidably received between the outer and inner casings 1 and 2. The lower end of said sleeve projects from the appliance and is provided with the surface contacting edges 19 which are adapted to be moved over the surface from which the hair is to be cut. The sleeve is arranged to be moved inwardly and outwardly of the casing for the purpose of determining the position of the cutting instrumentalities with respect to the surface against which the flanges 19 bear so as to produce the variable length of cut of the hair as desired. In other words this sleeve 18 has connected thereto an elastic member 20, the end of which is preferably attached to the upper end of the sleeve by bending a portion of the material outwardly and back against the body of the sleeve as indicated at 21 to form a clamp. The elastic passes about a roller bearing 22 mounted at the lower end of the outer casing which is also formed with a slot extending longitudinally at this side, as indicated at 23. The opposite end of said elastic is connected to a cross pin 24, which is detachably received in a seat at the upper end of the slot in the outer casing as clearly shown in Fig. 5. This elastic constitutes a tension device normally tending to project the sleeve from the casing and the amount of projection under the tension of the elastic is predetermined by the adjustable stop member 25 which is slidably mounted in the slot 23 and frictionally engaged with the edges of said slot so as to stay at a predetermined adjustment. The outwardly bent portion of the sleeve designated 21 is adapted to coact with this stop 25 in order to limit the outward movement of the sleeve and obviously when it is desired that the sleeve shall not project as far as disclosed in Fig. 5 in full lines, the stop 25 would be adjusted at a position nearer the top of the appliance. But to permit the sleeve to project farther, to the extent shown in the dotted lines in said figure, the stop 25 would be moved downwardly to the dotted line position of said figure. The sleeve, it is understood, is yieldable responsive to the pressure of the appliance against the surface and this will bring, according to the extent of inward movement of the sleeve, the cutting elements into closer

relation to the surface against which the flanges 19 are pressed. When the pressure is relieved the sleeve moves outwardly and necessarily the cutting elements are retracted or move away from the surface so that the gaging of the length of cut of the hair is really determined quite readily by the operator by the amount of pressure which is exerted on the body of the appliance and which causes the relative movement of the guide sleeve in the manner just described.

For the purposes of bringing the hair in such position with respect to the cutting blades, as to facilitate the cutting of said hair, I preferably employ suction or vacuum producing means (not shown), connecting said means with the inner casing through the tube 26, extending to the opening 27 in the inner casing 1. Under the action of the suction the hair will be raised, by the current of air passing into the lower end of the sleeve so as to stand up between the blade members 6 and 7. By reason of the position of the deflecting flange 5 on the casing cover 3 which causes the air to pass into the casing in a transverse direction of the blades it will be obvious that the hair will be brought into the cutting position above referred to most effectively. The severed hair passes in the usual manner through the casing and the tube 26 to the vacuum apparatus where it is taken care of in the usual manner.

Briefly summing up, the operator in the use of this apparatus manipulates the same by grasping the handle or outer casing 2 and starting at a point where the hair is to be cut short, pressure is exerted against said handle to move the sleeve 18 inwardly, to thereby bring the blades 6 and 7 close to the scalp. Moving the appliance upwardly over the top of the head said pressure is gradually released, accompanied by an extension of the sleeve outwardly of the casing, the blades being consequently retracted from the closer position referred to until the maximum extension is reached, corresponding to the part of the scalp where the hair is allowed to remain relatively long. As before indicated, if it is desired to adjust the device so as to change this limit to a point which will represent a greater length of hair, the operator has only to slide the stop 25 downwardly in its slot whereupon it will allow a greater amount of extension of the sleeve before its stop portion 21 will contact with the stop 25 referred to. Any variation of the length of cut of the hair is obtainable within reasonable range simply by the control of the pressure which the operator uses and which effects the position of the sleeve 18.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is:

1. A hair cutting appliance of the class

described comprising a body provided at one side with guide means, cutting instrumentalities mounted upon said body, a gage member yieldably mounted for movement into and out of the body to regulate the cut of the hair, tension means normally tending to project the gage member from the body, and a slide adjustably mounted in the guide means aforesaid and movable longitudinally of the body, said slide being arranged to be impinged by the gage member to limit the extension movement of the latter.

2. A hair cutting appliance of the class described comprising a hollow body or handle having a slot opening at one side thereof, cutting instrumentalities mounted upon said handle, a gage member yieldably mounted for movement into and out of the handle according to the pressure thereagainst to regulate the length of the cut of the hair, tension means normally tending to project the gage member, and an adjustable slide mounted in the slot and constituting a stop means for limiting the outward movement of the gage member, the latter having projecting means adapted to impinge said slide.

3. A hair cutting appliance of the class described comprising a hollow handle having a slot opening at one side, cutting instrumentalities mounted therein, a gage member yieldably mounted in said handle and having a projection extending into said slot, a slide adjustably mounted in the slot aforesaid against which the projection of the gage member is adapted to engage, and a tension strap attached at one end to the gage member and at its other end to the handle and arranged to tend to project the gage member from said handle.

4. A hair cutting appliance of the class described, comprising a hollow body, cutting instrumentalities mounted thereon, means providing a suction through the body, and deflecting means arranged adjacent to

the cutting instrumentalities for causing a suction transversely across the cutting elements to draw the hair into cutting position between said cutting elements.

5. A hair cutting appliance of the class described, comprising a hollow body providing an air passage, cutting blades mounted thereon, means providing a suction through the body, and deflecting means arranged in the path of movement of the air through the body and above the cutting elements for causing the current of air to move across said elements from front to rear to thereby bring the hair into cutting position, between the blades of the cutting elements, the mouth of the air passage being arranged along the rear of the said blades.

6. A hair cutting appliance of the class described, comprising an inner casing, including a removable cover said casing having its lower end open, cutting blades mounted at the open end of said casing, means for reciprocating one of said blades mounted in said casing, a handle to which the casing is connected, and a gage member slidably mounted between the casing and the handle to project more or less from the latter for the purpose of regulating the length of cut of the hair.

7. A hair cutting appliance of the class described, comprising an inner casing, including a removable cover said casing having its lower end open, cutting blades mounted at the open end of said casing, means for reciprocating one of said blades mounted in said casing, a handle to which the casing is connected, a deflecting member mounted on the casing cover aforesaid in coöperative relation to the cutting blades, tension means intermediate the gage member and the handle, and suction means for producing suction through the casing and gage member to draw the hair into position for cutting.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
SAMUEL SEVERSON.