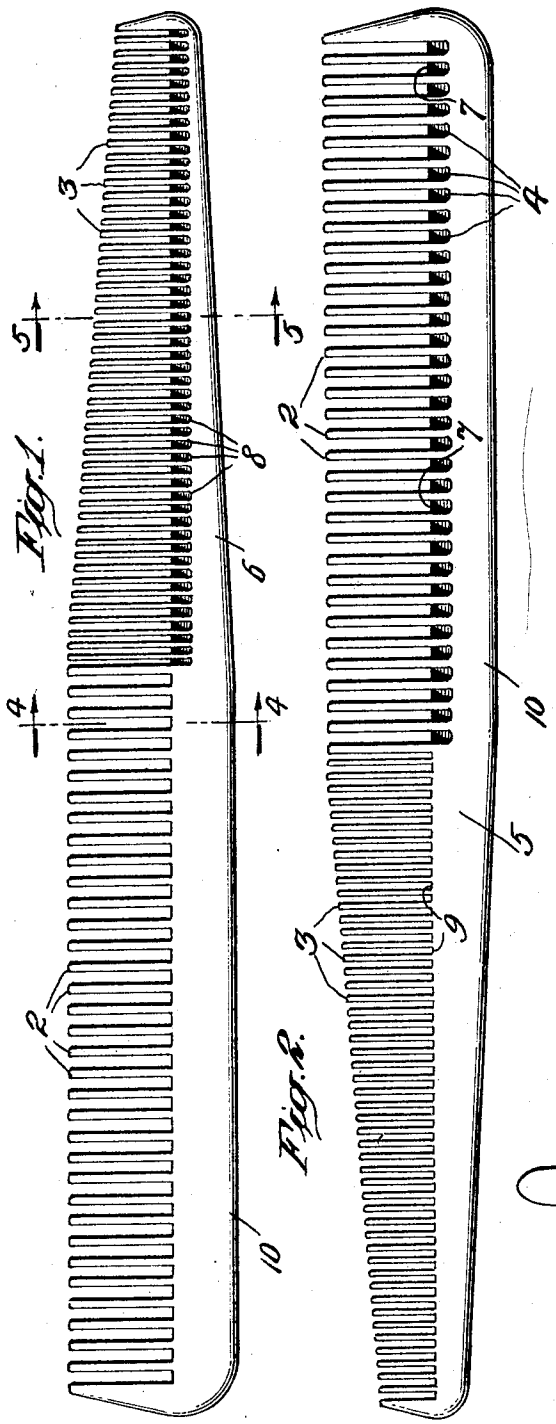
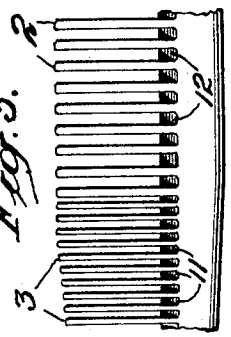
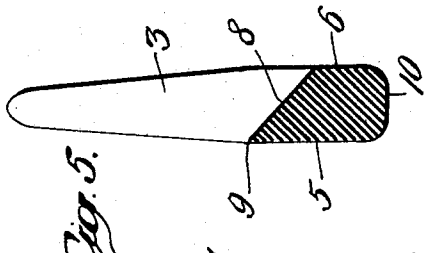
April 18, 1933. E. F. ALLIN 1,904,705

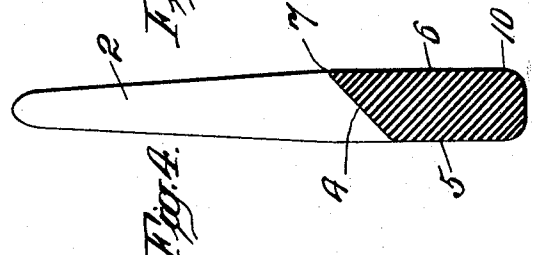
COMB

Filed July 19, 1932









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Patented Apr. 18, 1933 1,904,705

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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COMB

Application filed July 19, 1932. Serial No. 623,324.

This invention relates to hair combs particularly adapted for use by barbers for cutting the hair. As is well understood, the barber employs a comb with which he raises the hair to enable it to be cut by the shears. The combs in general use for this purpose have flat or square-cut shoulder portions between the teeth at the base of the teeth. Combs have also been made in which the part of the comb located between the teeth is formed with two inclined faces extending from the opposite faces of the comb to the center where they meet to form a central line or ridge. When combs of these types are used in cutting the hair, the short hairs strike against them and are doubled upon themselves rather than directed outwardly or properly positioned to enable them to be easily cut by the shears. The result is that it is very difficult for the barber to give a relatively close hair cut, without being required to go over the hair several times.

The object of this invention is to provide a comb which will have the shoulder portions located between the teeth so shaped that the hairs contacting with these shoulder portions when the comb is drawn through the hair, will be directed outwardly and held by the comb in proper position to be cut by the shears. Specifically, the invention contemplates the provision of inclined shoulders or faces between the teeth which extend from one face of the comb to its other face so that the hair on striking these inclined shoulders or faces is directed outwardly between the teeth in position to be cut.

In the accompanying drawing, Fig. 1 is a face view of a comb made in accordance with this invention; Fig. 2 is a view of the opposite face of the comb; Fig. 3 is a face view of a portion of a modified form of comb; Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows; and Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

The comb shown may be made of any of the usual materials employed in the manufacture of these articles, such as for example, hard rubber. It is provided with the conventional back portion or body 10 formed with groups of coarse teeth 2 and fine teeth 3. Located between the coarse teeth 2 are inclined faces or beveled shoulders 4 which extend angularly from the face 5 of the comb to the opposite face 6 resulting in the formation of an edge 7 which may be made sharp or relatively blunt as desired and which can be brought in close contact with the scalp when the comb is drawn through the hair. Each of these shoulders consists of a single inclined surface extending at an angle between the teeth so that it directs the hairs outwardly particularly when the comb is moved upward through the hair at the back of the head and neck. Similar beveled shoulders 8 are located between the fine teeth 3, the incline of these shoulders being disposed oppositely to that of the shoulders 4 and resulting in the formation of an edge 9 at the face 5. If preferred, the comb may be constructed as shown in Fig. 3, wherein the beveled shoulders 12 therein shown between the coarse teeth 2 are inclined in the same direction as those shown at 11 between the fine teeth 3.

The comb shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is designed for use of a right-handed barber since it is adapted to be held in the left hand when moved through the hair while the shears are manipulated by the barber's right hand. It can also be made for the use of a left-handed barber by having the inclination of the shoulders extending oppositely to those shown. If the coarse teeth are drawn through the hair, the side 6 of the comb is held next to the scalp so that the edge 7 is also adjacent the scalp. As the comb is moved through the hair, the hairs coming in contact with the edge 7 and inclined surfaces 4 are directed outwardly thereby and held in extended position to be easily cut by the shears. When the fine teeth are moved through the hair, the comb is held in the position shown in Fig. 1 with the face 5 and edge 9 adjacent the scalp, the edge 9 and cooperating inclined faces 8

acting to raise the hairs and hold them extended for the clipping operation.

What I claim is:—

1. A hair comb having a body portion provided with a group of spaced coarse teeth and a group of spaced fine teeth, the parts of the body portion located between the teeth each being in the form of a single flat inclined surface, the inclination of the surfaces between the coarse teeth being opposite to that of the surfaces located between the fine teeth.

2. A hair comb having a body portion with two groups of spaced teeth, the parts of the body portion located between the teeth of both groups each being in the form of a single flat inclined surface, the inclination of the surfaces located between the teeth of one group being opposite to that of the surfaces located between the teeth of the other group.

EDWIN F. ALLIN.