Sept. 4, 1945. L. HERNON 2,383,967

COMBINATION COMB AND BRUSH

Filed Jan. 18, 1943 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

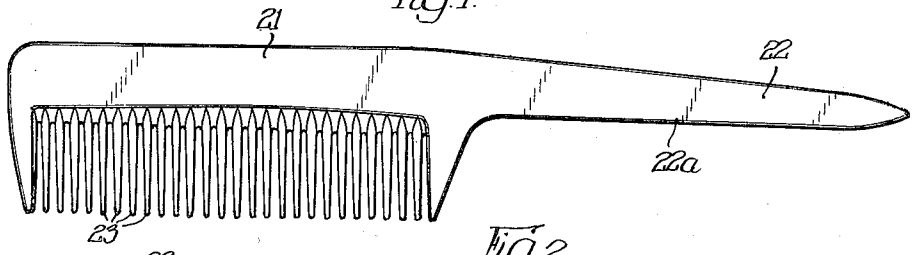


Fig. 2.

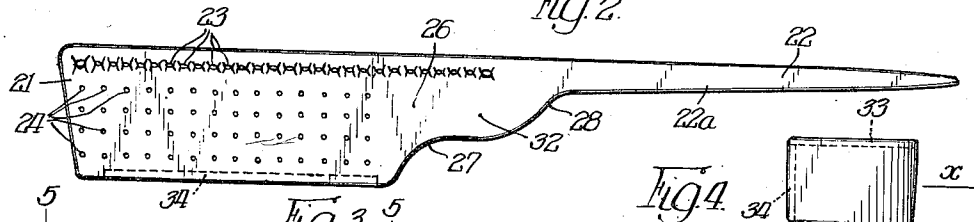


Fig. 4.

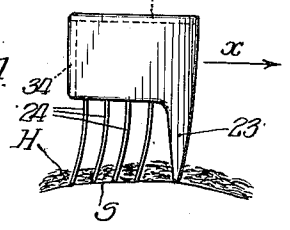


Fig. 3

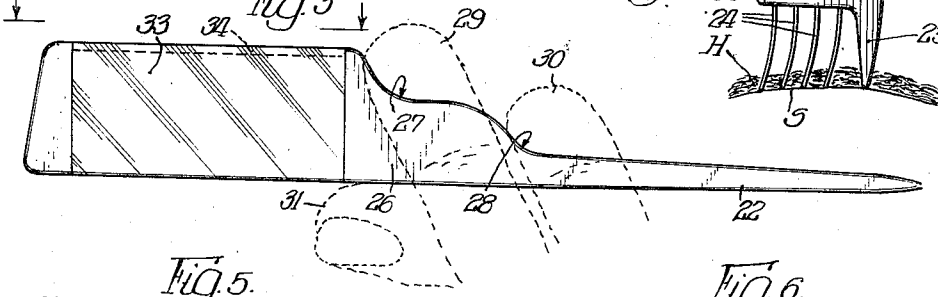


Fig. 5.

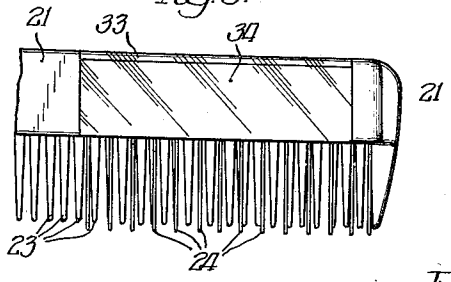


Fig. 6.

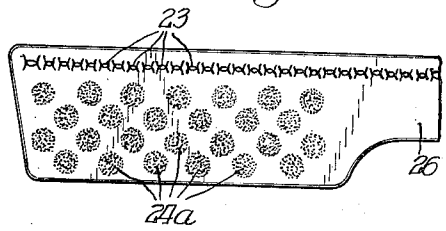
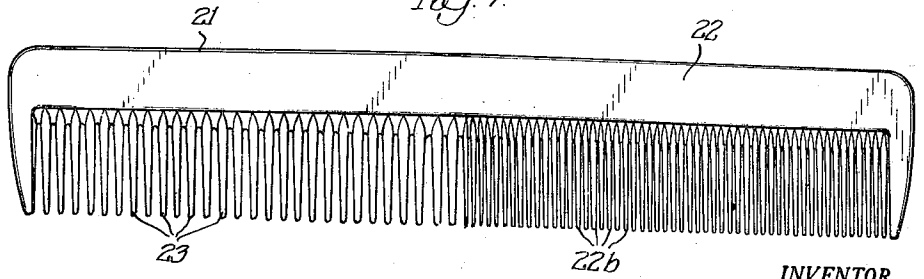


Fig. 7.



INVENTOR.
Lon Hernon,
BY
Brown, Jackson, Boettcher & Dienner
Attys.

Sept. 4, 1945. L. HERNON 2,383,967

COMBINATION COMB AND BRUSH

Filed Jan. 18, 1943 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 8

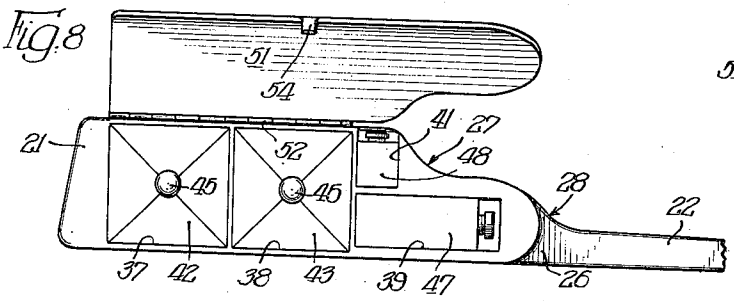


Fig. 9

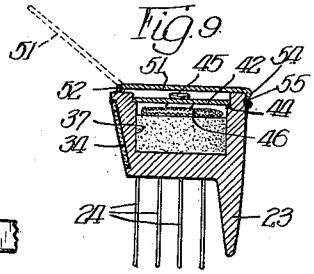


Fig. 10

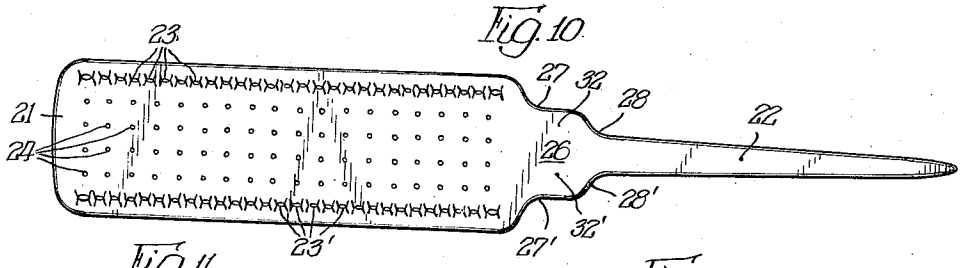


Fig. 11

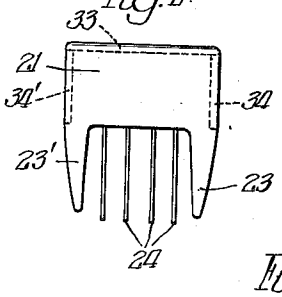


Fig. 12

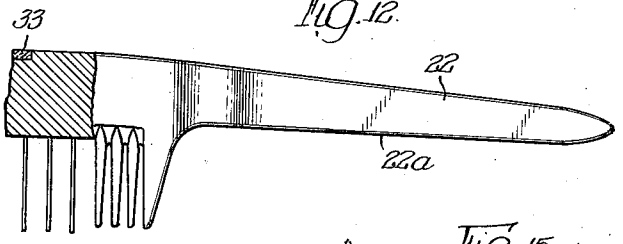


Fig. 13

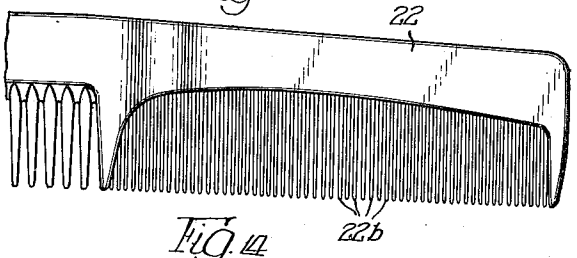


Fig. 15

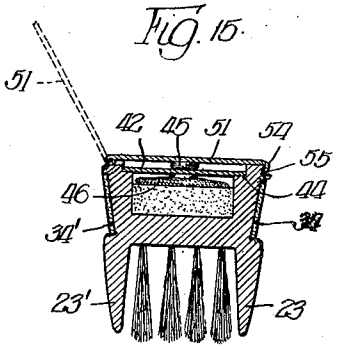


Fig. 14

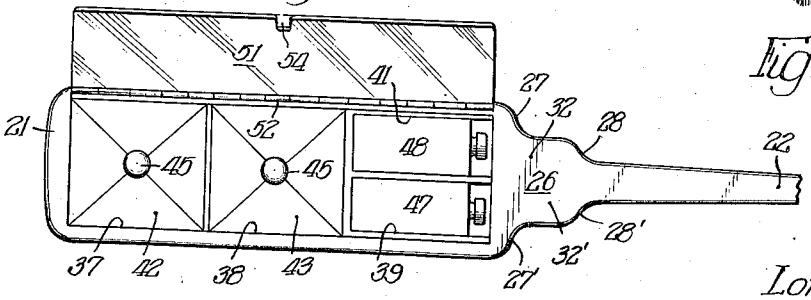
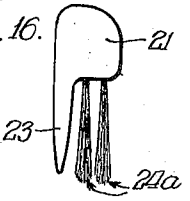


Fig. 16.



INVENTOR.
Lon Hernon.

BY
Brown, Jackson, Boettcher, Dienner,
Attys.

Patented Sept. 4, 1945

2,383,967

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,383,967

COMBINATION COMB AND BRUSH

Lon Hernon, Chicago, Ill.

Application January 18, 1943, Serial No. 472,695

9 Claims. (Cl. 132—88)

My invention relates to a combination comb and brush which performs the two-fold function of a comb and of a brush each time that it is drawn through the hair.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide an improved construction of combined comb and brush in which the comb teeth first perform their function of straightening the strands of hair into a generally parallel relation and of opening furrows or parts between strands, after which the brush bristles follow along in these furrows or parts and act directly on the scalp, massaging and invigorating the scalp and the roots of the hair. The use of a comb alone, or the use of a brush alone, is not very effective for massaging and invigorating the scalp and the roots of the hair. For example, the teeth of a comb have very little or no resiliency, and hence it is difficult to utilize a comb alone to exert an effective massaging or stimulating action on the scalp and hair roots without the possibility of hurting or irritating the scalp. Furthermore, comb teeth are too few and too far apart, compared to brush bristles, to act on all of the scalp effectively. On the other hand, the bristles of a conventional brush have sufficient flexibility or resiliency to avoid hurting or irritating the scalp, but this very flexibility prevents the bristles from reaching the scalp through a moderately heavy head of hair. When using a brush alone on a heavy head of hair, the bristles are not able to open furrows or parts in the hair and thus reach the scalp and root portions of the hair through these furrows or parts. Instead, the brush bristles tend to slide over the top strands of the hair and are not able to penetrate down through the mass of hair to reach the scalp beneath. My improved comb and brush unit overcomes these difficulties by having the comb teeth separate the hair into parts or furrows, and then having the brush bristles follow along in these parts or furrows to massage the scalp and stimulate blood flow to the roots of the hair.

One feature of my improved construction is the grouping of sucessive bristles in aligned relation behind each comb tooth. Thus, as each comb tooth opens a part in the hair, these bristles follow each other successively along in the part, whereby each bristle is brought into resilient or flexing pressure against the scalp.

Another feature of my improved construction is that of utilizing the comb teeth as a gauge for predetermining the degree of resilient pressure that the bristles will exert against the scalp. Thus, when the device is held in a normal position and is passed through the hair with the comb teeth disposed substantially at right angles to the hair and scalp, the bristles extend down slightly beyond the ends of the comb teeth so that the bristles bear against the scalp with a predetermined resilient or flexing pressure which is gauged by the comb teeth.

According to one embodiment of my invention, this gauging of the flexing pressure exerted by the bristles is performed by a single line of comb teeth extending along one edge of the device.

According to another embodiment of my invention, this gauging of the flexing pressure of the bristles is performed by two laterally separated lines of comb teeth, one of such lines of comb teeth extending along one edge of the device and the other of such lines of comb teeth extending along the other edge of the device. The transverse rows of brush bristles extend down between these rows of comb teeth and are preferably aligned transversely with the rows of comb teeth.

Another feature of the invention is the provision of an improved mirror arrangement on the combined comb and brush.

Another feature of the invention resides in an improved construction and arrangement of cosmetic compartments embodied directly in the combined comb and brush.

Another feature of the invention resides in an improved construction and arrangement of transposable handle portion for adapting the device to more convenient use in either the right hand or the left hand.

Other features, objects and advantages of the invention will appear from the following detailed description of certain preferred embodiments thereof. In the accompanying drawings illustrating these embodiments:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of one embodiment of my improved device wherein the handle portion is in the form of a rat-tail for women's use;

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view looking upwardly at the comb teeth and brush bristles;

Figure 3 is a top plan view looking down on the top or horizontal mirror embodied in the back of the device;

Figure 4 is an outer end view of the device;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary rear view showing the rear or vertical mirror embodied in the back edge of the device;

Figure 6 is a fragmentary bottom plan view, similar to Figure 2, showing a modified construc-

tion wherein the bristles are arranged in tufts behind the comb teeth;

Figure 7 is a front elevational view, similar to Figure 1, showing a modified construction wherein the handle portion is in the form of a fine tooth comb instead of a rat-tail;

Figure 8 is a top plan view of a modified construction in which cosmetic compartments are formed directly in the back or main body portion of the device, these being normally covered by a hinged mirror which is adapted to be swung up to render the cosmetic compartments accessible;

Figure 9 is a transverse sectional view through one of these compartments;

Figure 10 is a bottom plan view of a reversible construction characterized by two spaced rows of comb teeth, one along each vertical edge of the device, and with the handle portion extending medially with respect to the two rows of comb teeth, whereby the device can be operated with either hand, and with a row of comb teeth always preceding the brush bristles in each instance;

Figure 11 is a transverse sectional view through such modified construction;

Figure 12 shows the handle portion of such modified construction in the form of a rat-tail for women's use;

Figure 13 shows the handle portion of such modified construction in the form of a fine-tooth comb;

Figure 14 is a top plan view, showing this modified reversible construction with cosmetic compartments formed directly in the back or body portion, similarly to Figure 8;

Figure 15 is a transverse sectional view through this latter construction; and

Figure 16 is an end elevational view of another embodiment of my invention.

Referring first to Figures 1 to 9, inclusive, the combined comb and brush comprises a main body portion **21** from which extends a handle portion **22**. The main body portion is formed with a row of downwardly extending comb teeth **23**, behind which are rows of brush bristles **24**. The comb teeth **23** are preferably moderately coarse, comparable in spacing to the spacing between the teeth of a conventional coarse comb, but it will be understood that these comb teeth may be made relatively fine if desired. The embodiments of Figures 1 to 9 employ only one row of comb teeth **23** and this row is formed along what may be regarded as the front edge of the body portion **21**, i. e., that edge or side which is nearest the user when the handle portion **22** is grasped in the right hand. Thus, these comb teeth **23** will precede the brush bristles **24** when the device is held in the right hand and drawn backwardly or downwardly over the head, such being indicated by the directional arrow *x* in Figure 4. Figure 4 diagrammatically illustrates the use of the device. The scalp is diagrammatically indicated at S, and the strands of hair are diagrammatically indicated at H. In drawing the combined comb and brush over the head the comb teeth **23** precede the brush bristles **24** and form closely spaced furrows or parts in the hair H, reaching down substantially to the scalp S. The brush bristles **24** follow along in these furrows or parts and are thus able to reach the scalp so as to exert their massaging and stimulating action on the scalp. The brush bristles are preferably made slightly longer than the comb teeth so that they are under a slight flexing pressure when in engagement with the scalp, thereby flexing rearwardly as the device is drawn forwardly over the head. The comb teeth function as a gauge so as to approximately predetermine or limit the degree of pressure which the bristles can exert against the scalp. The comb teeth are relatively blunt at their ends and there is a minimum possibility of the teeth cutting or abrading the scalp, but the brush bristles are preferably quite stiff and are hence capable of cutting or scratching the scalp if used too vigorously. However, this is prevented or minimized by the functioning of the comb teeth as gauge devices.

Referring again to the details of construction, the body portion **21**, handle portion **22** and comb teeth **23** are shown formed as an integral unit, preferably composed of a plastic material, such as "Lucite," or of vulcanite, hard rubber or other like material. In the embodiment shown in Figures 1 to 6, the handle portion **22** is in the form of a rat-tail **22***a* to be used in rolling a curl of hair about the finger, thereby rendering this embodiment particularly adapted to women's use. The bristles **24** are preferably fabricated of one of the new plastic compositions, such as are now extensively used in hair brushes, tooth brushes, etc., although it will be understood that these bristles might be of the animal variety if desired. The bristles are anchored in the body portion **21** in the molding of the device. Four rows of bristles are shown, but there may be a greater or lesser number of bristles if desired. The embodiment shown in Figures 1 to 5 employs single bristles, as distinguished from tufts, and these single bristles are preferably aligned directly in back of the comb teeth **24**, so that as each comb tooth opens a part or furrow in the hair the four bristles aligned directly behind that comb tooth will follow along in the part or furrow and will reach the scalp without hindrance from the hair, so as to agitate and stimulate the scalp.

In the modified embodiment illustrated in Figure 6 I have shown the bristles grouped in tufts **24***a* staggered in rows behind the comb teeth. The bristles making up these tufts are preferably of irregular lengths, some longer and some shorter than the comb teeth. The spacing, size and number of tufts are preferably such that some of the longer bristles are bound to follow in the parts or furrows opened up by each comb tooth **23**.

At this juncture portion **26** between the head portion **21** and the handle portion **22** there may be formed two finger grip formations **27** and **28**. These curved finger grip formations are so located as to receive the first and second fingers **29** and **30** when the thumb **31** is extended along the forward edge of the device, as indicated in dotted lines in Figure 3. The under side of this juncture portion **26**, which joins the head portion **21** to the handle portion **22**, is formed with a flat surface **32** (Figure 2) which is devoid of bristles **24**, whereby the tip end of the first finger **29** may be bent over this flat portion to insure a firm grip of the device in the fingers.

Recessed into the back or top side of the body portion **21** is a mirror **33**, as clearly shown in Figure 3. This mirror greatly adds to the utility of the device because it enables the user to see if the desired combing and brushing has been completed and whether the desired part or wave is in the hair.

Also recessed into the back or vertical rear edge of the body portion **21** is a second mirror **34**, as shown in Figure 5. This vertical rear mirror

enables the user to observe the action of the comb teeth and bristles in passing through the hair, as by standing in front of a large stationary mirror and observing the image of the hair, furrows and scalp, as reflected from the small rear mirror 34 to said large stationary mirror.

Figure 7 illustrates a modified construction wherein the handle portion 22 comprises fine comb teeth 22b, instead of being formed as a rat-tail. This latter embodiment is more particularly intended for men's use. This fine tooth comb portion still serves very effectively as a handle for holding the device. In all other respects, this modified construction is identical with the above described embodiments, including the formation of the finger grip portions 27, 28 and 32, and the provision of the mirrors 33 and 34. It may have the bristles arranged singly (Figure 2) or in tufts (Figure 6).

Figures 8 and 9 illustrate a further modification for women's use wherein either of the embodiments shown in Figures 1 to 7 inclusive is provided with a unique arrangement of cosmetic compartments embodied directly in the body portion 21 of the combined comb and brush. If desired, this main body portion 21 may be made slightly larger in depth and width to accommodate these compartments, but this is not essential. There are preferably two large compartments 37 and 38, and two small compartments 39 and 41. One large compartment is preferably for powder and the other for rouge, both preferably being in cake form. These large compartments are closed by individual covers 42 and 43, which set down against seating shoulders 44 formed around the upper perimeter of its respective compartment. A small knob or button 45 is secured to the top of each cover 42 and 43 to facilitate lifting the cover from the compartment, and a separate puff 46 is disposed below each cover. Referring now to the small compartments 39 and 41, a lip-stick container 47 fits into the long compartment 39, and a perfume bottle 48 fits into the short compartment, these two compartments extending into the juncture portion 26 which joins the handle portion to the body portion. All four compartments are adapted to be closed across the top by a mirror 51 which is of a shape to cover all four compartments. This mirror is preferably of the hinged type, having one longitudinal edge joined by a hinge 52 to one longitudinal edge of the body portion 21 so that the mirror can be swung up to the approximate position illustrated in Figure 8 for affording easy access to all four compartments. A snap detent 54 projecting from the free edge of this mirror cover is adapted to snap into a depression 55 in the body portion 21 to releasably hold the cover closed. Said mirror cover preferably consists of a sheet metal stamping which is chromium plated or nickel plated on both sides and polished to a high luster. Thus, both sides of this hinged cover function as mirrors. As an alternative construction, the cover 51 may be a metallic frame having glass mirrors secured to opposite sides. As still another alternative construction, the cover 51 may be a slide cover adapted to slide into and out of closed position in guideways formed along the longitudinal edges of the main body portion 21.

Referring now to the reversible construction illustrated in Figures 10 to 15 inclusive, this modified construction comprises two rows of main comb teeth 23, 23', one row along each edge of the body portion 21, as clearly illustrated in Figures 10 and 11. These two rows of comb teeth are substantially identical and are in transverse alignment across the width of the head portion 21. The brush bristles may be mounted singly (Figure 10), in which case they are preferably aligned with the comb teeth of both rows 23, 23', or the bristles may be arranged in tufts (Figure 15), in which case the tufts are preferably grouped substantially as shown in Figure 6. In this embodiment the handle portion 22 extends in prolongation of the center or median line of the head portion 21, as shown in Figure 10. This handle portion 22 may be in the form of a rat-tail 22a, as shown in Figure 12, or it may be in the form of a fine tooth comb portion 22b, as shown in Figure 13. The juncture 26 between the body portion 21 and handle portion 22 may be formed with curved finger grip surfaces 27, 27' and 28, 28' on each side of the device. Correspondingly, a finger grip undersurface 32, 32' may be formed at each side of the device. Also, a fixed horizontal mirror 33 may be secured in the back of the structure, and fixed vertical mirrors 34 and 34' may be secured in the vertical edges.

It will be seen that by the provision of the two rows of comb teeth 23, 23', by the central location of the handle portion 22, and by the provision of companion pairs of finger grip portions 27, 27' and 28, 28' at opposite sides of the device, this reversible embodiment of comb and brush can be used with equal facility when held in either hand. Irrespective of whether the device is held in the right hand and used on the right side of the head, or held in the left hand and used on the left side of the head, a row of comb teeth 23 or 23' always precedes the bristles 24 for producing the aforementioned parts or furrows in the hair through which the bristles can reach the scalp. The bristles are slightly longer than the comb teeth, as described above of the preceding embodiment. The two rows of comb teeth 23, 23' function as forwardly and rearwardly spaced gauge devices so that it is impossible to force the bristles downwardly against the scalp with such a heavy pressure that the scalp can be injured. That is to say, the two lines of gauge teeth 23, 23' always predetermine the degree of flexing pressure with which the bristles can be pressed against the scalp, as shown in Figure 11, and it is impossible to increase this pressure by rocking the device forwardly or rearwardly around either row of comb teeth.

Figures 14 and 15 illustrate a modified construction in which the above described arrangement of cosmetic compartments is embodied in the reversible form of combined comb and brush. If desired, the main body portion 21 may be made slightly larger in depth and width than the preceding embodiment to accommodate these compartments, although this is not essential. As previously described, the two large compartments 37 and 38 for powder and rouge are provided with individual covers 42 and 43, and below these covers are the individual powder and rouge puffs 46. The two small compartments 39 and 41 are in this instance parallel, and receive the lip-stick container 47 and perfume bottle 48. The hinged mirror-back 51 covers all four compartments when closed. As previously described, this mirror is preferably a metallic plate which is chromium plated and buffed on both sides, but it might be a metallic frame having glass mirrors secured to opposite sides, and it might be a slide type of cover. The vertical edges of the body portion may be provided with the vertical mirrors

34, 34' to observe the action of the comb teeth and bristles. The hinged mirror back or cover 51 may also be utilized to observe the action of the comb teeth and brush bristles on the hair. Still further, this mirror cover 51 can be used to see if the hair is combed straight on the top of the head or at the back of the head, or if there are any undesired separations or parts in the hair at the top or back of the head. The hinge 52 is a snug friction hinge, and the ability to set the mirror cover at any desired angle and to use either side of the cover as a reflecting surface greatly extends the range of usefulness of this construction to see different parts of the head. It will be understood that in most instances the user will stand in front of a stationary mirror to view therein the reflection of the image appearing in the mirror cover.

In Figure 16 I have illustrated a modified construction characterized by a relatively narrow width of main body portion 21. The bristles are shown as grouped in only two rows of tufts 24a, the tufts of one row being staggered with respect to the tufts of the other row, substantially as shown in Figure 6. Alternatively, the bristles might be set singly, directly behind the comb teeth 23. The handle portion 22, either in the form of a rat-tail 22a or in the form of a fine-tooth comb 22b, extends in prolongation of the line of comb teeth 23, substantially as shown in Figures 1–7. The finger grip surfaces 27, 28 and 32 may be made smaller, or one of the curved surfaces 27, 28 may be eliminated.

As previously remarked, the vertical or trailing edge mirror 34 of Figures 1 to 9, and these duplicate mirrors 34, 34' of Figures 10 to 15, assist the user to observe the action of the comb teeth and bristles in passing through the hair. It frequently happens in the operation of combing and brushing the hair that numerous strands or locks of hair will lop over or fall to one side or the other or stand out in unsightly disarray from the remainder of the hair. This may be due to crowns, cowlicks or swirls in the growth of the hair, or to careless combining and brushing. It is most likely to happen on those portions of the head not immediately visible in an ordinary front mirror, such as the top of the head, the top rear portion or the side rear portions of the head. However, the trailing edge mirror or mirrors 34, 34' alleviate much of this difficulty by enabling the user to observe the action of the comb teeth and bristles as they pass through the hair over these top, top rear, and side rear portions of the head not ordinarily visible when using only a single front mirror. The trailing edge mirror projects in a forwardly direction an image showing the relation of the strands of hair as the comb teeth and bristles are drawn rearwardly through the hair, this image being then visible in a stationary mirror in front of the user. The trailing edge mirror, being set relatively high on the body portion of the device, and considerably above the level of the hair and scalp, gives a high point of reflection which enables the image to be seen even when the device is relatively far down the back or far around the sides of the head. The image can be seen further down or further around the back of the head by constructing the device with the trailing edge mirror 34 or 34' inclined in an upward and outward direction relatively to the body portion 21 or to the plane of the comb teeth 23 or 23', as shown in Figures 9 and 15. This inclination avoids the necessity of tipping the device in order to see the image when combing the back or sides of the head. This same inclined mirror arrangement can be included in the other embodiments, and the angle of the mirror can be made greater than that shown, if desired. Such inclined mirror arrangement also enables the scalp at the back and sides of the head to be examined for dandruff as the teeth move through the hair. Similarly the hinged mirror 51 of Figures 8 and 14 can be utilized in this same capacity for either direction of motion of the device through the hair, and can likewise be set at different angles to reflect the image to better advantage.

While I have illustrated and described what I regard to be the preferred embodiments of my invention, nevertheless it will be understood that such are merely exemplary and that numerous modifications and rearrangements may be made therein without departing from the essence of the invention.

I claim:

1. In a combined comb and brush, the combination of a main body portion, a row of comb teeth projecting downwardly from one edge of said body portion, a plurality of rows of brush bristles projecting downwardly from said body portion in substantially parallel relation to said comb teeth, the lower ends of said brush bristles extending substantially beyond the level of the lower ends of said comb teeth, whereby the comb teeth are adapted to create furrows in the hair and the brush bristles are adapted to follow in these furrows and engage the scalp with a resilient flexing pressure, said comb teeth also functioning as a gauge to minimize the likelihood of the bristles pressing too severely against the scalp, and a handle portion extending from said body portion substantially in the same plane with and in prolongation of said row of comb teeth.

2. In a combined comb and brush of small compact size capable of being carried in a pocket or purse, the combination of a main body portion, a row of comb teeth projecting downwardly from one edge of said body portion, a plurality of rows of brush bristles projecting downwardly from said body portion in substantially parallel relation to said comb teeth, the lower ends of said brush bristles extending substantially beyond the lower ends of said comb teeth, whereby the comb teeth are adapted to create furrows in the hair and the brush bristles are adapted to follow in these furrows and engage the scalp with a resilient flexing pressure, said comb teeth also functioning as a gauge to minimize the likelihood of the bristles pressing too severely against the scalp, and a rat-tail handle portion extending from said body portion substantially in the same plane with and in prolongation of said row of comb teeth.

3. In a combined comb and brush of small compact size capable of being carried in a pocket or purse, the combination of a main body portion, a row of comb teeth projecting downwardly from one edge of said body portion, a plurality of rows of brush bristles projecting downwardly from said body portion in substantially parallel relation to said comb teeth, the lower ends of said brush bristles extending slightly beyond the level of the lower ends of said comb teeth, whereby the comb teeth are adapted to create furrows in the hair and the brush bristles are adapted to follow in these furrows and engage the scalp with a resilient flexing pressure, a handle portion extending from said body portion along a line substantially in the same plane with and

in prolongation of said row of comb teeth, and finger grip portions at the juncture between said body portion and said handle portion forming curved indentations for receiving the fingers when the hand is closed over said handle portion.

4. In a combined comb and brush of small compact size capable of being carried in a pocket or purse, the combination of a main body portion, a row of comb teeth projecting downwardly from one edge of said body portion, a plurality of rows of brush bristles projecting downwardly from said body portion in substantially parallel relation to said comb teeth, the lower ends of said brush bristles extending slightly beyond the level of the lower ends of said comb teeth, whereby the comb teeth are adapted to create furrows in the hair and the brush bristles are adapted to follow in these furrows and engage the scalp with a resilient flexing pressure, said comb teeth also functioning as a gauge to minimize the likelihood of the bristles pressing too severely against the scalp, and a mirror mounted in one edge of said body portion and inclined upwardly and outwardly relatively to the plane of said comb teeth, said mirror enabling the user to observe the action of the comb teeth and bristles on the hair by viewing the image thereof appearing in said trailing edge mirror and as reflected from a secondary mirror.

5. In a combined comb and brush, the combination of a main body portion, a row of comb teeth projecting downwardly from one edge of said body portion, a plurality of rows of brush bristles projecting downwardly from said body portion in substantially parallel relation to said comb teeth, the lower ends of said brush bristles extending substantially beyond the level of the lower ends of said comb teeth, whereby the comb teeth are adapted to create furrows in the hair and the brush bristles are adapted to follow in these furrows and engage the scalp with a resilient flexing pressure, said comb teeth also functioning as a gauge to minimize the likelihood of the bristles pressing too severely against the scalp, a handle portion extending from said body portion substantially parallel to said row of comb teeth, and a trailing edge mirror mounted in the rear edge of said body portion and inclined upwardly and outwardly relatively to the plane of said comb teeth, said mirror enabling the user to observe the action of the comb teeth and bristles on the hair by viewing the image thereof appearing in said trailing edge mirror and as reflected from a secondary mirror.

6. In a combined comb and brush of small compact size capable of being carried in a pocket or purse, the cobination of a main body portion, a row of comb teeth projecting downwardly from one edge of said body portion, a plurality of rows of brush bristles projecting downwardly from said body portion in substantially parallel relation to said comb teeth, said brush bristles being set singly in single file rows substantially aligned behind said comb teeth, the lower ends of said brush bristles extending substantially beyond the level of the lower ends of said comb teeth, whereby the comb teeth are adapted to create furrows in the hair and the brush bristles are adapted to follow in these furrows and engage the scalp with a resilient flexing pressure, said comb teeth also functioning as a gauge to minimize the likelihood of the bristles pressing too severely against the scalp, and a handle portion extending from said body portion substantially in the same plane with and in prolongation of said row of comb teeth.

7. In a combined comb and brush of small compact size capable of being carried in a pocket or purse, the combination of a main body portion, a row of comb teeth projecting downwardly from one edge of said body portion, a plurality of rows of brush bristles projecting downwardly from said body portion in substantially parallel relation to said comb teeth, said brush bristles being set singly in single file rows substantially aligned behind said comb teeth, the lower ends of said brush bristles extending substantially beyond the level of the lower ends of said comb teeth, whereby the comb teeth are adapted to create furrows in the hair and the brush bristles are adapted to follow in these furrows and engage the scalp with a resilient flexing pressure, said comb teeth also functioning as a gauge to minimize the likelihood of the bristles pressing too severely against the scalp, a rat-tail handle portion extending from said body portion substantially in the same plane with and in prolongation of said row of comb teeth, and a trailing edge mirror mounted in the rear edge of said body portion and inclined upwardly and outwardly relatively to the plane of said comb teeth, said mirror enabling the user to observe the action of the comb teeth and bristles on the hair by viewing the image thereof appearing in said trailing edge mirror and as reflected from a secondary mirror.

8. In a combined comb and brush, the combination of a main body portion, a row of comb teeth projecting downwardly from one edge of said body portion, a plurality of rows of brush bristles projecting downwardly from said body portion in substantially parallel relation to said comb teeth, said brush bristles being set in tufts and said tufts being arranged behind said comb teeth, the lower ends of said brush bristles extending substantially beyond the level of the lower ends of said comb teeth, whereby the comb teeth are adapted to create furrows in the hair and the brush bristles are adapted to follow in these furrows and engage the scalp with a resilient flexing pressure, said comb teeth also functioning as a gauge to minimize the likelihood of the bristles pressing too severely against the scalp, and a handle portion extending from said body portion substantially in the same plane with and in prolongation of said row of comb teeth.

9. In a combined comb and brush, the combination of a main body portion, a row of comb teeth projecting downwardly from one edge of said body portion, a plurality of brush bristles projecting downwardly from said body portion in substantially parallel relation to said comb teeth, said brush bristles being set in tufts and said tufts being arranged in staggered rows behind said comb teeth, the lower ends of said brush bristles extending substantially beyond the level of the lower ends of said comb teeth, whereby the comb teeth are adapted to create furrows in the hair and the brush bristles are adapted to follow in these furrows and engage the scalp with a resilient flexing pressure, said comb teeth also functioning as a gauge to minimize the likelihood of the bristles pressing too severely against the scalp, and a handle portion extending from said body portion substantially in the same plane with and in prolongation of said row of comb teeth.

LON HERNON.