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C. LEBLANC
METHOD OF MAKING COMBS

2,478,872

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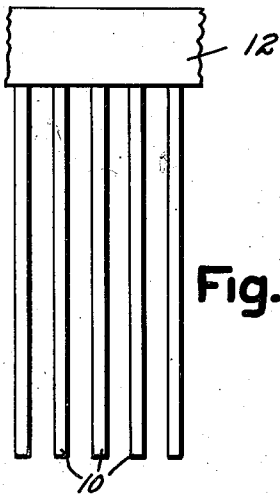


Fig. 1

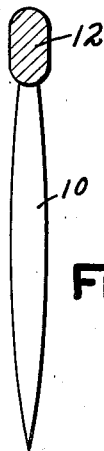


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

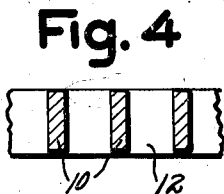


Fig. 4

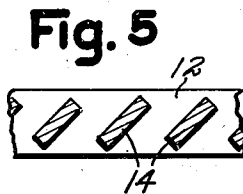


Fig. 5

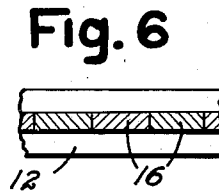


Fig. 6



Fig. 9

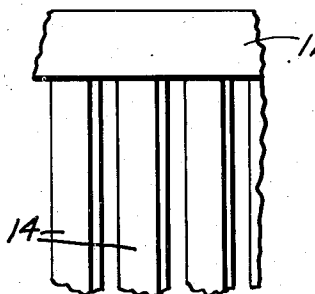


Fig. 7

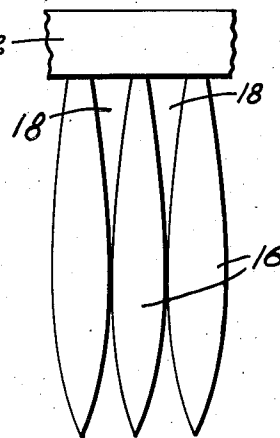


Fig. 8

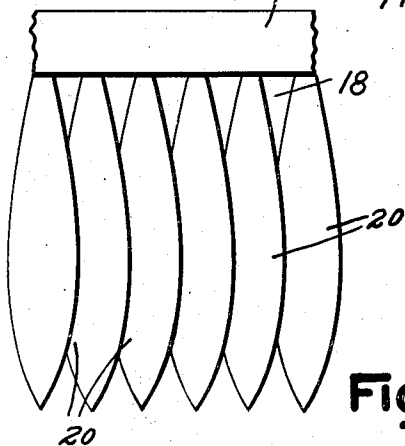


Fig. 10

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METHOD OF MAKING COMBS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 18—47.5)

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This invention relates to methods of making combs having contacting teeth providing for holding and retaining the hair so that the comb will not become loose and fall.

Objects of the invention include the provision of a method for making combs having laterally contacting teeth by molding a blank having parallel spaced teeth and then twisting the teeth adjacent their roots to bring the teeth into a single plane with their edges contacting at least in part, for the purpose stated.

Further objects of the invention include a method by making a comb having contacting and overlapping teeth to act as hair retainers, by molding a blank having broad teeth arranged in series in spaced parallel planes along a comb back and then twisting the teeth to bring them into overlapping or contacting relation.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a view in front elevation of a section of a comb blank;

Figs. 2 and 3 are end views of the blank of Fig. 1 and showing solid and "split" teeth respectively;

Fig. 4 is a section through the teeth of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4 but illustrating a step in the method;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 4 but showing the appearance of the teeth in section in the completed comb;

Fig. 7 is a front elevation of a straight tooth comb wherein the teeth are partly twisted;

Fig. 8 shows a front elevation of a completed comb having solid boat-shaped teeth;

Fig. 9 is a bottom view of a comb having twisted overlapping teeth; and

Fig. 10 is a front view of a section of a comb having overlapping teeth.

A comb blank having spaced teeth 10 attached to a back 12 is first molded or otherwise formed, the teeth being flat and rectangular in section, see Fig. 4. Each tooth is wider, from front to

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back of the comb blank, than its thickness in a direction parallel to the comb back. The teeth may be of any outline desired, spear-headed, boat-shaped, "split" as in Fig. 3 or otherwise.

The next step in the method is to soften the teeth slightly and to twist all the teeth about their longitudinal axes, see Fig. 5 at 14, continuing the twist until the teeth are aligned in edge to edge contacting relation as shown in Figs. 6 and 8 at 16. This procedure produces a comb having resilient hair retaining teeth forming traps 18.

It is not necessary that the teeth should end up in parallel relation, as, by overlapping them as at 20 in Figs. 9 and 10, substantially the same result is produced.

It will be seen that this invention provides a quick and easy manner to obtain laterally touching hair retaining teeth for combs.

Having thus described my invention and the advantages thereof, I do not wish to be limited to the details herein disclosed, otherwise than as set forth in the claim, but what I claim is:

Method of making combs comprising the steps of forming a blank having widened teeth thereon in series, each tooth lying in a separate spaced parallel plane relative to the other teeth, and twisting the teeth about the longitudinal axis of each tooth.

CONRAD LEBLANC.

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