D. E. SMITH.

HAIR CUTTING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 30, 1919.

1,329,437. Patented Feb. 3, 1920.

Fig. 1.

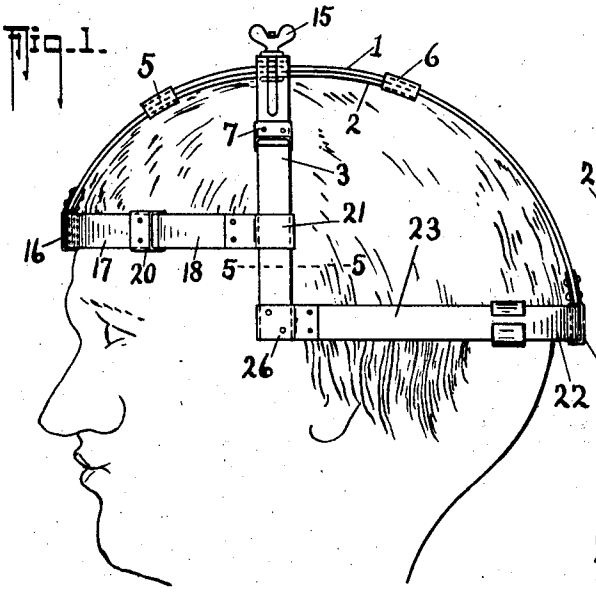
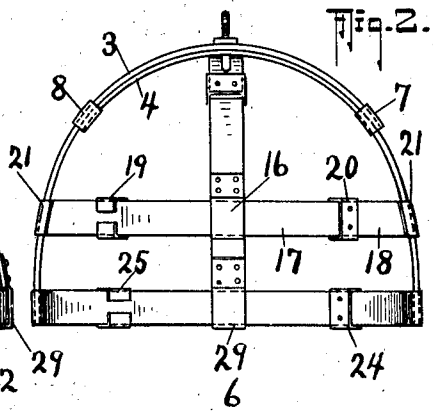


Fig. 2.



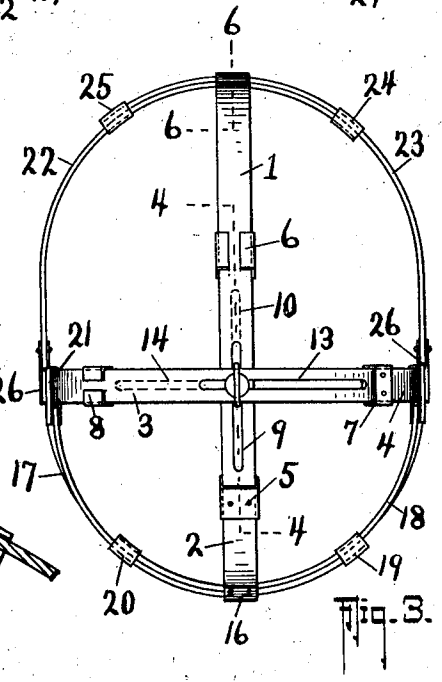


Fig. 3.

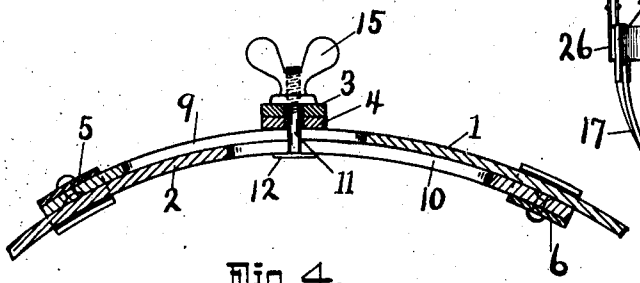


Fig. 4.

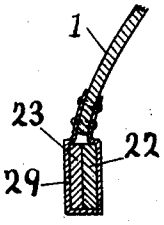


Fig. 6.

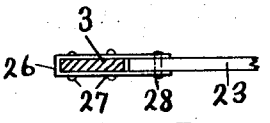


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HAIR-CUTTING DEVICE.

1,329,437. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 3, 1920.

Application filed April 30, 1919. Serial No. 293,863.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DELBERT E. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Cass and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hair-Cutting Devices, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to hair cutting devices generally, and more particularly refers to an improved device useful in trimming children's hair in the style known as "bobbing", which consists in cutting the hair straight across the forehead and straight from above the ears around the back of the head.

One object of the present invention is to provide an improved device for the foregoing purpose, which, when placed in an operative position on the head, will indicate the line on which the hair is to be cut, while also serving as a guide for the scissors or other tonsorial implement of the barber.

A further object of the present invention resides in providing an improved hair cutting device that will be simple in construction, cheap of manufacture, and capable of adjustment to fit various sizes and shapes of heads, and in addition will permit the raising or lowering of the guides to secure the desired high or low cut.

Other objects of the invention will in part be pointed out and in part become clear from the following specification, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein but a single embodiment of the invention is shown. It will of course be understood that the invention is susceptible of embodiment in various other mechanical forms and I do not wish to be restricted as to the form, size, proportions or material employed as same can all be varied by those skilled in the art to meet any particular requirements.

In the drawings, wherein like symbols refer to like or corresponding parts throughout the several views,

Figure 1 is a side view of the device in a position of use on a child's head.

Fig. 2 is a front elevational view of the improved device.

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the same.

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on the line 4—4 in Fig. 3, parts being broken away.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on the line 5—5 in Fig. 1, and

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on the line 6—6 in Fig. 3.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the improved device consists broadly in a frame adapted to fit about the top portion of the head, and guides carried by the frame and passing about the front and rear parts of the head in horizontal directions at heights conforming to the line on which the hair is to be bobbed or severed.

The frame referred to preferably consists of crossed members made up of slidingly connected bands 1, 2, and 3, 4. These bands which compose the crossed members are preferably made from attenuated material that is susceptible of ready bending to enable the frame to conform to the head, and such a material as spring brass will be found suitable for this purpose.

The member composed of the bands 1 and 2 passes centrally in a longitudinal direction over the head in the manner shown in Fig. 1 and the ends of said bands 1 and 2 are overlapped and have a sliding fit one upon the other to enable the longitudinal member to be lengthened or contracted. The overlapped ends of the bands 1 and 2 carry clasps or keepers 5 and 6. As shown in Fig. 3 these clasps or keepers 5 and 6 are riveted or otherwise secured to one of said bands, while the free ends of the clasps are bent in opposite directions about the companion band in such a way that these bent over ends, while allowing the bands to slide relatively one upon the other, at the same time exert a friction gripping thereupon tending to prevent the bands from becoming accidentally drawn out.

In like manner the transverse member of the head frame which is composed of the two bands 3 and 4 is also capable of the same adjustment in length by reason of the overlapping of the adjacent ends of said bands 3 and 4, which can be best seen in Fig. 2; and these bands 3 and 4 furthermore carry similar clasps or keepers 7 and 8 of a construction similar to and performing a function similar to the clasps or keepers 5 and 6 above described.

In Fig. 4 the bands 1 and 2 forming the longitudinal member of the head frame are shown to be provided with slots 9 and 10 in their overlapped ends through which may

be passed a bolt 11 having a flat head 12 which rests against the scalp. In a similar manner the bands 3 and 4 comprising the transverse frame member are shown in Fig. 3 to have similar slots 13 and 14 made therein, through which said bolt 11 also passes. The manner in which this bolt 11 engages with these various bands is clearly shown in Fig. 4. A butterfly nut 15 is threaded on the bolt 11 and serves, when screwed down tightly against the band 3 to hold said several bands in the position to which they have been adjusted. The loosening of the nut 15 leaves the bands free to be moved in either direction to lengthen or shorten the frame members and the retightening of the nut will hold the members in the new position.

The front end of the band 2 carries a strap 16 which is riveted or otherwise secured thereto and is adapted to slidingly receive and support the two bands 17 and 18 which form the front guide. These bands 17 and 18 also have their ends overlapped in the manner shown in Fig. 3 and they carry similar clasps or keepers 19 and 20 which guide the bands in their sliding movement on one another, while also tending to resist any accidental displacement of the bands after they are once adjusted. Straps 21 are carried by the ends of the bands 17 and 18, being riveted or otherwise secured thereto, and fitted to slide on the aforesaid bands 3 and 4 composing the transverse frame member. As shown in Fig. 1 the bands 17 and 18, which compose the front guide, pass around the forehead or frontal bone and show the line on which the hair is to be cut at this part of the head, while also serving as a guide for the scissors which are moved around beneath such guide to sever the hair.

Other bands 22 and 23 combine to form a rear guide and these bands are overlapped at the rear of the head and provided with clasps or keepers 24 and 25 for purposes already explained. At their front ends the bands 22 and 23 are connected to the lower ends of the bands 3 and 4 forming the transverse frame member and a suitable connection for this purpose is shown in Fig. 5 and comprises a strap 26 embracing each of the bands 3 and 4 having rivets or other suitable fastening means 27 by which it may be secured in place. The free ends of this strap 26 extend beyond the band 3 and embrace the other band 23 there being rivets or other suitable fastening devices 28 passing through the parts to secure the same together.

A strap 29 is carried at the rear end of the longitudinal frame member and provides for supporting the rear guide bands 22 and 23. This construction is shown in Fig. 6 where the two guide bands 22 and 23 appear as supported in the strap 29 in which they are also capable of sliding to admit of the rear guide being adjusted in size.

The rear guide in Fig. 1 is so arranged as to pass in a horizontal direction about the back of the head and to extend across the temples above the ears. In this position such rear guide will show the line on which the hair is to be cut and will also guide the scissors in their movement about the back of the head. In Fig. 1 there is shown tufts of hair extending below the rear guide in proximity to the ear while the back of the head beneath the guide appears already shorn. To remove the remaining tufts the barber will apply his scissors to the underside of the guide and keep same in contact with the guide while he moves them along.

Now the rear and front guides may both be raised or lowered on the head in accordance with the desired height at which the hair is to be cut, and this raising or lowering may be accomplished simply by loosening the nut 15 and either drawing in or out the bands that compose the frame. Furthermore the front guide may be raised or lowered independently as the same slides on the bands 3 and 4, so that where a high cut is desired in the front, the front guide may be raised without regard to the rear guide.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that I have provided a compact device for the purpose explained that will not be objectionable on the head and that will insure the even trimming of hair.

I desire it to be understood that changes may be made in the herein described device without departing from the spirit of the invention, and I do not wish to be restricted except as required by the language of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A hair cutting device of the character described including a frontal band of light thin flexible metal adapted to pass about the forehead in a substantially horizontal direction, straps carried by the ends of said frontal band and having vertical openings therethrough, a parietal band also of light thin flexible metal passing about the rear of the head at a lower elevation than said frontal band having its ends extended to pass above the ears and about the temple straps carried by the extended ends of said parietal band and having vertical openings therein, a longitudinal band also of light thin flexible metal variable in length and arcuate in form and adapted to pass about the center of the head from the frontal to the parietal bands, straps carried by said longitudinal band for loosely engaging said frontal and parietal bands, and a transverse band variable in length of light thin flexible metal passing loosely through the straps carried by the ends of

said frontal band and having its ends secured in the straps carried by said parietal band, said transverse and longitudinal bands adapted to cross each other at the top of the head, and means to secure said longitudinal and transverse bands together at the top of the head.

2. A hair cutting device of the character described, including a frontal band made up of two overlapping sections and adapted to pass about the forehead, frictional straps carried by the overlapping ends of said sections and embracing the adjacent sections whereby the sections of the frontal band are maintained in adjusted position, a parietal band passing about the back of the head and having its inner ends overlapped and slidable on each other and its outer ends extended to lie above the ears and about the temples, frictional straps carried by the inner ends of said parietal band and frictionally gripping the adjacent sections of the band to hold the same in adjusted position, a longitudinal band made up of two sections having its adjacent ends overlapped and slidable on each other, said longitudinal band being connected between said frontal and parietal bands, frictional straps on the overlapping ends of said longitudinal band engaging the companion sections to frictionally hold the same in place, the overlapped ends of said longitudinal band being slotted, a transverse band having inner overlapped and sliding ends with frictional straps thereon for holding the same in adjusted position, the ends of said transverse band having slidable engagement with the ends of said frontal band and secured to the extended ends of said parietal band, the overlapped inner ends of said transverse band being slotted, a bolt going through the slots in the overlapping portions of said longitudinal and transverse bands, and a nut threaded on said bolt.

In testimony whereof, I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

DELBERT E. SMITH.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR H. STURGES,

HIRAM A. STURGES.