June 17, 1930. S. FRIEDMAN 1,764,556

HAIR CLIPPERS

Filed Aug. 27, 1929

Fig. 1.

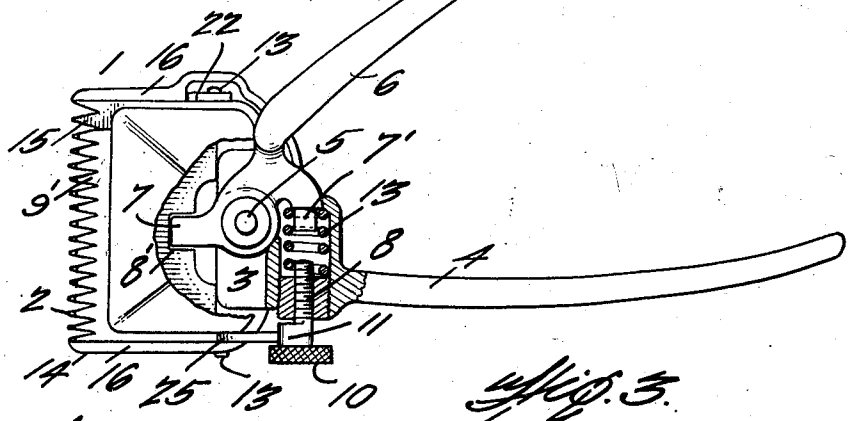


Fig. 2.

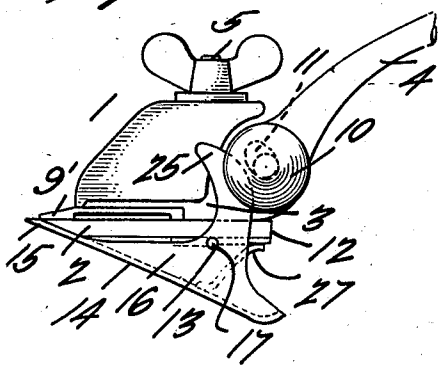


Fig. 3.

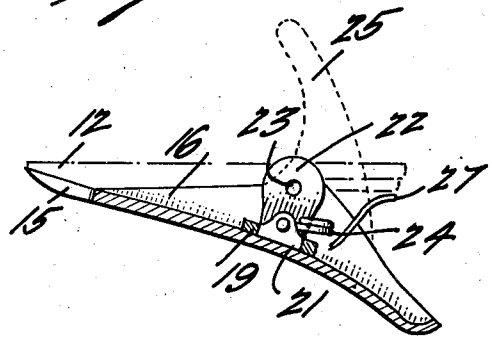
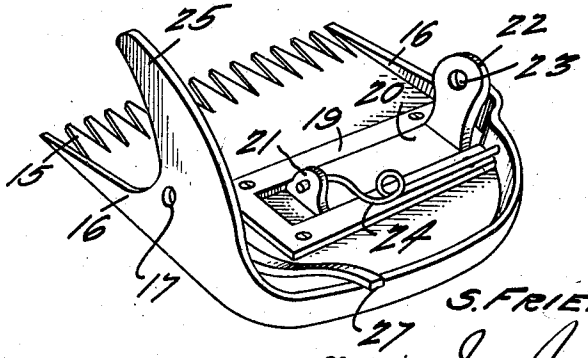


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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HAIR CLIPPERS

Application filed August 27, 1929. Serial No. 388,824.

This invention relates to improvements in hair clippers.

The object of the invention is to provide convenient means for gauging the cut of the hair so that a barber may, by manipulating the clippers, taper the hair without the use of the customary scissors.

A further object of the invention is to provide a new and novel form of gauge and means for operating the same.

A further object of the invention is to provide improved means for attaching and detaching the gauge to the clippers.

The invention also comprehends improvements in the details of construction and arrangement of parts which will be hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a plan view showing the application of the invention to a pair of hair clippers.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same.

Fig. 3 is a central vertical section on an enlarged scale, the bottom of the clippers being shown in dotted lines.

Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the gauge.

1 indicates a pair of conventional hand-operated hair clippers, it being understood however, that the invention is just as well adapted for use in connection with electrically-operated clippers as hand-operated clippers.

2 indicates a comb, to the rear of which is fastened a casting 3, from which extends a stationary handle 4. Pivoted at 5 to the casting is a movable handle 6, having a forwardly and downwardly projecting lug 7, which engages in a recess 8′, formed in the upper cutter blade 9′, which reciprocates over the comb 2. Extending from the movable handle in rear of its pivotal mounting is a lug 7 which operates in the open end of a bore formed in the casting 3. Within the bore is a spring 13 which bears at one end against the lug 7, and at its other end against a screw 8 threaded in the outer end of the bore. The screw 8 is formed with a central threaded opening 9, which receives a screw 10 having a cam 11.

On the bottom of the comb is fixed a plate 12 provided with pintles 13. 14 indicates a gauge formed on its front end with teeth 15 and on its sides with flanges 16, one of the latter having an opening 17 for the reception of one of the pintles 13.

Mounted between guides 19 in the bottom of the gauge is a slide 20, provided on its inner end with a lip 21 and on its outer end with a flange 22, the latter having an opening 23 which receives one of the pintles 13. The slide has a limited movement in the guides, it being urged inwardly to draw the flange 23 toward the pintle 13 by a spring 24, one end of which engages the lip 21 and the other end being fastened to the gauge, as shown. Extending upwardly from one of the flanges 16 is a cam lever 25, the upper end of which lies close to the screw 10. As stated, the screw 10 is provided with a cam 11, adapted to engage the cam lever 25 to tilt the gauge on its pintles to regulate the length of the cut. A flat spring 27 is secured to the gauge 14 and its upper free end engages the underside of the plate 12 to normally hold the toothed end of the gauge up against the teeth of the comb.

In operation, to apply the gauge to the clippers, the flange 22 is pulled outwardly against the tension of the spring 24, and the gauge is forced up against the bottom of the clippers with the pintles 13 in alignment with the openings 17—23. Then pressure on the slide 20 is released and the pintles take bearings in the openings, the spring holding the gauge in position. Assume the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 2, the cut of the clippers will of course be close, or in other words, short. If, however, a longer cut be desired, the screw 10 is turned and the cam 11, which is adjacent the cam lever 25, contacts with the latter and tilts the gauge so as to move the teeth thereof further away from the comb. Obviously, when the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 2, by exerting pressure on the rear or heel end of the gauge, the teeth can be held away from the comb, and by gauging the pressure, the barber can readily taper the cut.

When the screw 10 is turned to engage the

cam 11 with the cam lever 25, the gauge is of course tilted on the pintles against the tension of the spring 27, and of course, when pressure of the cam on the cam lever is removed, the spring urges the teeth 15 toward the comb.

To remove the gauge from the clippers, it is only necessary to force the flange 22 outwardly against the tension of the spring 24, whereupon the pintles can be disengaged from their bearings and the gauge disconnected.

What I claim is:

1. In combination, hair clippers having a comb and pintles, a gauge comprising teeth to cooperate with the teeth of the comb, bearings on the gauge to receive the pintles, a cam lever extending upwardly from the gauge, a cam carried by the clippers and mounted at right angle to the cam lever in rear of the pintles to cooperate with said cam lever to tilt the gauge, and a spring between the gauge and clippers to resist the movement of the cam.

2. In combination, hair clippers having a comb and pintles, a gauge comprising teeth to cooperate with the teeth of the comb, bearings on the gauge to receive the pintles, a cam lever extending upwardly from the gauge, a screw carried by the clippers in rear of the pintles and at right angle to the cam lever, a cam on the screw to cooperate with the cam lever to tilt the gauge, and a spring between the gauge and the clippers to resist the movement of the cam.

3. In combination, hair clippers having a comb and pintles, a gauge having an opening in one side, a spring actuated slide mounted on the gauge and having a flange with an opening in alignment with the opening in the gauge, the pintles being supported in the openings, a spring interposed between the gauge and the clippers to normally tilt the forward end of the gauge in contact with the comb, a cam lever on the gauge, and a rotary cam on the clippers to engage the cam lever to tilt the gauge in opposition to the spring.

4. In combination, hair clippers having a comb and pintles, a gauge formed on one side with an opening, a cam lever extending from the gauge, guides in the gauge, a slide mounted in the guides, said slide having a flange formed with an opening in alignment with the opening in the gauge, a spring mounted between the slide and the gauge to normally force the slide inwardly, the pintles fitting in the openings, a screw carried by the clippers, said screw having a cam to engage the cam lever to tilt the gauge.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

SAM FRIEDMAN. [L. S.]