Jan. 7, 1941. W. HUPPERT 2,227,451

BARRETTE COMB

Filed March 23, 1939

Fig. 1.

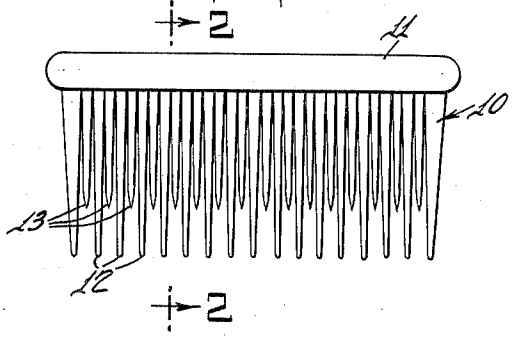


Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.

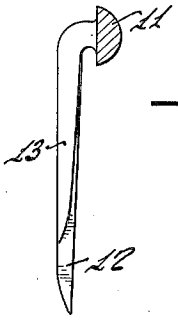
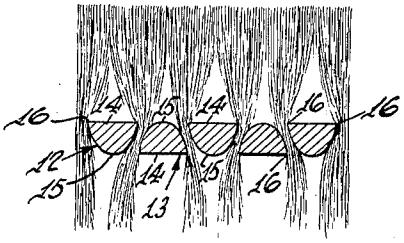


Fig. 3.



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2,227,451

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,227,451

BARRETTE COMB

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Application March 23, 1939, Serial No. 263,593

3 Claims. (Cl. 132—21)

This invention relates to a comb, and more particularly to a comb of the barrette type having teeth that are so designed and constructed as to provide a firm grip in the hair of the wearer, whereby once the comb is placed in position, it will not readily slip.

An object of this invention is to provide a comb of this type with teeth, the cross-sections of which are so shaped that each tooth will cooperate with adjoining teeth to firmly wedge or grip the hair therebetween.

Another object of this invention is to provide a construction for the comb teeth whereby the strands of hair are bent from a straight line direction and wedged between the teeth thereby providing a secure grip on the hair to prevent any slipping.

The comb of the present invention is intended for use to keep the hair of the wearer tidily in place.

The above and other objects of this invention will become apparent from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a comb embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional diagrammatic view showing in cross-section a group of teeth of the comb in engagement with the hair illustrating the wedging action and firm hold attained by the teeth upon the hair when in use; and

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view similar to Fig. 2 showing a modification of the invention.

Referring now to the drawing, the comb 10 has a back or rib 11 from which two sets of teeth 12 and 13 extend. The back 11 may be plain or fancy, of any desired shape and ornamented in any desired manner.

The present invention relates particularly to the form and arrangement of the teeth 12 and 13. An essential feature of the invention is that the teeth are of such cross-sectional form and so arranged in relation to one another that the strands of hair passing through the spaces between adjacent teeth will be directed in diverging paths, as indicated diagrammatically in Fig. 3, thus wedging or gripping the hair therebetween to prevent the comb from slipping.

As shown in Figure 1, the teeth 12 are preferably longer than the teeth 13 although this is not a necessary limitation as the teeth of the two sets may be of the same length.

In the particular embodiment of my improved comb illustrated in the drawing, the teeth 12 and 13 are both plano-convex in cross-section each having a flat surface 14 and a convex or rounded surface 15. The teeth are arranged in alternation with the flat faces of the alternate teeth facing in opposite directions. On referring to Fig. 3, it will be seen that the flat faces of the teeth 12 all face in one direction while those of teeth 13 face in the opposite direction.

The teeth are spaced closely together to provide narrow or constricted inclined or curved passages between the opposed faces of adjacent teeth so that the hair strands 16 that pass through the passages are directed in divergent paths and are wedged or gripped between the teeth, thus securely holding the comb in the hair and preventing it from slipping.

If desired, the teeth may be so spaced that in projection the edge portions of one will overlap corresponding edge portions of the adjacent teeth.

Fig. 4 illustrates the invention applied to a comb wherein the back 11 is off-set from the plane of the teeth and the spaces between the teeth are open throughout. This general type of comb is described and claimed in the patent granted to me on April 5, 1938, No. 2,113,546.

The form and arrangement of the teeth may be modified within the scope of the invention as defined in the claims.

What I claim is:

1. A comb of the character described having teeth of substantially plano-convex cross-sectional form, said teeth being arranged in alternation in a single plane with the flat faces of the alternate teeth facing in opposite directions.

2. A comb of the character described having two sets of teeth of substantially similar non-circular cross-sectional form having a flat face, the teeth of the two sets being arranged in alternation in a single plane with the alternate teeth having their flat faces facing in opposite directions.

3. A comb comprising a back having spaced teeth extending downwardly therefrom, each tooth having an outer face and side faces converging toward each other therefrom, the teeth being disposed with the outer faces of successive teeth extending in opposite directions to provide oppositely inclined passageways between the opposed side faces of alternate teeth.

WILLIAM HUPPERT.