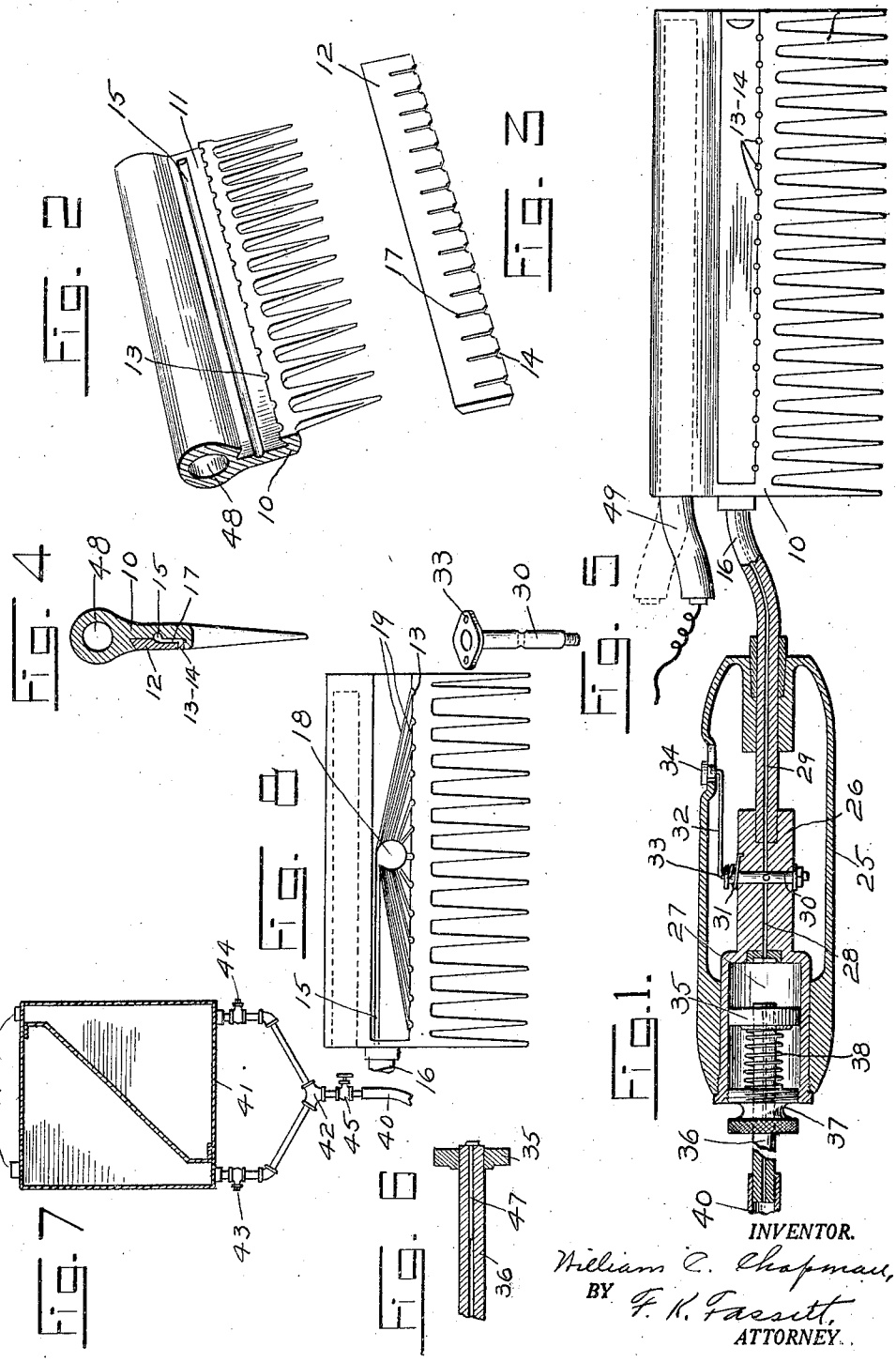
W. C. CHAPMAN.

HAIR DRESSING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 30, 1918.

1,362,780. Patented Dec. 21, 1920.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. CHAPMAN, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

HAIR-DRESSING DEVICE.

1,362,780. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 21, 1920.

Application filed July 30, 1918. Serial No. 247,453.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. CHAPMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Hair-Dressing Device, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to devices used by hair dressers on ladies' hair, and comprises, briefly, a tubular comb carried on a handle, within which is a receptacle for grease, such as vaseline, which can be forced into the tubular passages in the comb and out at apertures at the roots of the teeth. The comb is provided with a heater by which it may be heated, and provision is made for attaching the grease receptacle in the handle to a tank so that water, hot or cold, can be supplied to the comb instead of grease, or after the grease has been exhausted. By means of a valve, operable while the comb is being used, the flow of grease may be started or stopped at will and regulated.

Among the uses of which the device is susceptible is that of applying grease in small evenly distributed quantities to the hair; in connection with the heater it may be used to dry the hair after washing, and to straighten out kinky hair. Various other uses, which the skilled hair operator will understand and appreciate, may be found for the device.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 shows the comb and handle assembled ready for use, the handle being shown in section;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one form of comb, with a portion of one end broken away;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the plate, which is intended to slide in the channel shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a sectional end view of the comb;

Fig. 5 is a view of the valve;

Fig. 6 is a sectional view of the piston;

Fig. 7 is a sectional view of the tank; and

Fig. 8 is a view of the modified construction of the comb.

Like numerals refer to similar parts in all of the views.

Referring now to the several views, the comb 10 is provided with a channel 11, in which is arranged to fit snugly a plate 12, the edges of the plate being beveled complementary to the edges of the channel. The edges of the channel are provided with notches 13, one notch being preferably opposite each tooth of the comb; and the plate 12 has similar notches, 14, adapted to register with the notches 13 when the plate is in place as in Fig. 3, thereby forming circular apertures. The bottom of the channel 11 is provided with a groove 15 which at one end of the comb connects with a tubular extension 16. In the form of comb illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, the plate 12 is provided with transverse grooves 17 which extend from the notches 14 to a point opposite the groove 15, thereby connecting the groove 15 with the circular apertures that are formed by the notches 13 and 14. In the form shown in Fig. 8 the groove 15 terminates in a pocket 18, from which grooves 19 radiate to the several notches 13. In this type of comb the plate 12 has notches 14 but no transverse grooves.

The tubular extension 16 is secured in a handle 25, its inner end being inserted in a socket 26. This socket forms an extension of a cylinder 27 and is provided with a canal 28 which registers with the canal 29 in the extension 16. The socket 26 carries a rotary valve 30 whereby communication between the extension 16 and cylinder 27 may be cut off. The valve is normally closed by a spring 31 and is opened by a link 32 attached at 33 to the head of the valve and terminating on the outside of the handle in a sliding button 34. When the operator desires to open the valve, she presses the button 34 toward the comb with her thumb. As soon as she removes her thumb from the button the spring 31 closes the valve. The cylinder 27 is provided with a piston 35 mounted on a tubular piston rod 36. This rod passes through a plug 37 screwed into the end of the cylinder, and confined between the piston and this nut is a spring 38 whereby the piston is constantly pressed toward the forward end of the cylinder. By removing the plug 37 the cylinder may be filled with whatever substance it is desired to apply to the hair; vaseline, for example. When the cylinder has been filled and the piston and plug returned to their places the tension of the spring tends to force the contents of the cylinder through the canals 28 and 29, passages of the comb, and out at the apertures 13—14. This tendency, however, is checked by the valve, the ejection of the contents of the cylinder being, therefore, entirely under the control of the operator.

The piston rod 36 is hollow and may be

connected by a rubber tube 40 to a tank 41. This tank is preferably divided into two compartments, in which may be placed various liquids used in hair dressing; for example, hot water in one and cold in the other. By means of Y 42 and valves 43, 44 and 45, the flow of the contents of the tank may be controlled at will. If desired, one or both of the tanks may be charged with compressed air by attaching the nozzles 46 to a source of compressed air. In order to prevent the contents of the cylinder being forced back into the hollow piston rod 36, I provide a plug 47 which may be inserted or removed at will.

The upper part of the comb is enlarged and provided with a cylindrical aperture 48 to receive an electrical heater 49. In its preferred form this heater will be bent, as shown in Fig. 1, so as to be less in the way than it might be if it projected straight out from the comb. When it is desired to remove the heater it may be rotated to the position shown in dotted lines, thereby enabling the bent end of the heater to pass the handle. In place of an electric heater a heated metal rod may be used.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiment of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the particular construction shown, as various modifications may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit or exceeding the scope of appended claims.

What I claim is as follows:

1. In a device for dressing hair, a tubular comb, a handle therefor, a cylindrical reservoir in the handle, a piston in the reservoir, a spring for operating the piston to force the contents of the reservoir into the comb, a tubular piston rod whereby the piston is guided in the reservoir, and a tubular connection between said piston rod and a tank containing fluid it is desired to have pass through the contents of the reservoir.

2. A comb having a rectilinear channel formed in the side, notches in one edge of said channel, a plate adapted to slide into the channel and having notches in one edge adapted to register with the aforesaid notches and form apertures, and a system of grooves in the bottom of the channel adapted to form passages to conduct fluid to the apertures.

3. A comb having a rectilinear channel formed in the side, notches in one edge of said channel, a plate adapted to fit in the channel, having notches in one edge adapted to register with the aforesaid notches and form apertures, a groove in the bottom of the channel, transverse grooves in the plate running from the notches to a place where they will communicate with the groove in the channel when the plate is in place, and means for conducting fluid to the grooves under pressure.

WM. C. CHAPMAN.