May 6, 1930. C. H. BRICKER 1,757,290

LIQUID DISPENSING COMB

Filed Jan. 23, 1929

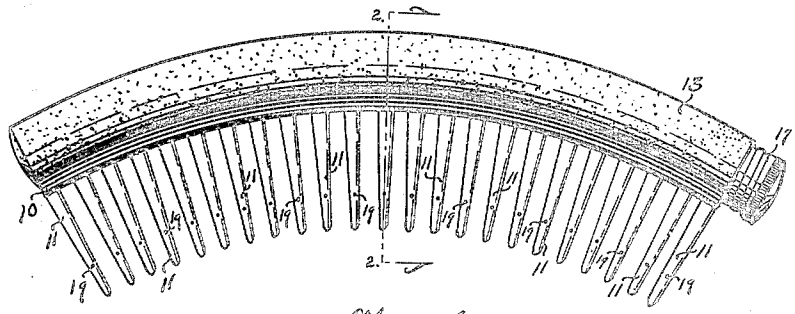


Fig. 1.

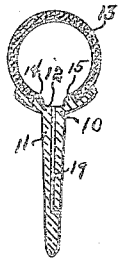


Fig. 2.

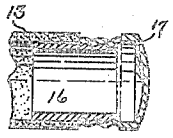


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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LIQUID-DISPENSING COMB

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The principal object of this invention is to provide a comb that is capable of dispensing liquid such as hair and scalp tonic directly to the roots of the hair.

A further object of this invention is to provide a liquid dispensing comb that is capable of applying the liquid adjacent the roots of the hair to be treated without moistening the balance of the hair with the applied liquid.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a liquid dispensing comb capable of applying the liquid to the scalp and hair in any desired quantity and any point of location in the hair or on the scalp.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a liquid dispensing comb that is easily filled or emptied, and one that conforms to the curvature of the head of the user.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a liquid dispensing comb that may readily and easily be cleaned, and will not dispense liquid from its reservoir unless manually operated to accomplish such a result.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a liquid dispensing comb that is economical in manufacture and durable in use.

These and other objects will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

My invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of the device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a side view of my complete invention ready for use.

Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view of my comb taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1 and more fully illustrates its interior construction.

Fig. 3 is a side sectional view of the filling end of the reservoir of the comb.

Because of our present mode of living, it is absolutely necessary that we treat our scalp and hair with suitable tonics to obtain or retain healthy vigorous hair. The applying of such tonics directly to the roots of the hair, evenly, or in quantities at various locations as desired is not an easy task, and it is to overcome such difficulties that I have provided my manually operated liquid dispensing comb.

I have used the numeral 10 to designate the base portion of the comb having the teeth 11, of suitable material such as hard rubber, celluloid or the like. The comb portion has its length extending in an arc as shown in Fig. 1 in order that the lower ends of the teeth will form a convex line to conform to the shape of the head of the user. The upper surface of the base portion is in the form of a longitudinal trough as shown in Fig. 2, and which I have designated by the numeral 12.

Resting in the trough 12 and secured therein by suitable means, such as glue or the like, is the resilient tube 13 open at its bottom and communicating with the bottom of the trough. This tube, with the trough 12 forms the reservoir for holding the liquid to be dispensed, and is preferably made of rubber or the like. To straighten the device and facilitate the securing of the tube in the trough I have provided the two longitudinal shoulders 14 and 15 engaging the two marginal edges of the tube, respectively, as illustrated in Fig. 2. These shoulders also prevent the longitudinal opening of the tube from closing and eliminating communication between the inside of the tube and the bottom of the trough. Secured in one end of the tube 13 by suitable means is a collar 16 having its outer end threaded. Threaded into this collar 16 is the filling opening cap 17. The numeral 19 designates a passageway in each of the teeth 11 having one end communicating with the bottom of the trough 13 and its other end communicating with the outside atmosphere at a point near the end of the tooth in which it resides.

By such a construction when the reservoir contains the liquid to be applied it is merely necessary to place the free ends of the teeth of the comb adjacent the part of the scalp to be treated and manually compress the tube 13. The amount of liquid dispensed will depend solely upon the amount the tube is compressed.

If it is desired to treat the whole scalp with the liquid it may be accomplished easily and evenly by uniformally squeezing the tube

as the comb is run through the hair. By holding the free ends of the teeth adjacent the scalp at all times, the end portions of the hair will not be saturated with the fluid. Of course if it is desired to saturate the full length of the hair with the tonic, the teeth should be so run through the hair that the ends of the teeth will engage all portions of the hair.

To replenish the tube with liquid, it is merely necessary to remove the filling opening cap 17 and pour an additional supply of the liquid in the tube. Any kind of liquid desired may be placed in the tube, and when a shampoo is desired, liquid soap may be used.

The comb is very easily cleaned by holding the same under water and compressing the tube and allowing the same to return to normal condition, thereby forcing the water in and out of the passageways 19.

Some changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of my improved liquid dispensing comb without departing from the real spirit and purpose of my invention, and it is my intention to cover by my claims any modified forms of structure or use of equivalents which may be reasonably within their scope.

I claim:

1. In a device of the class described, an elongated base member, two spaced apart parallel shoulders formed on said base member, teeth formed on the bottom of said base member, a compressible member secured to said base member and having its two marginal edges engaging said two shoulders, respectively; said shoulders designed to aid in holding said compressible member on said base member and to prevent the complete collapse of said compressible member, and a passageway in each of said teeth having one end communicating with said base member at a point between said two shoulders and its other end communicating with the outside atmosphere.

2. In a device of the class described, an elongated base member, two spaced apart parallel shoulders formed on said base member, a row of teeth formed on said base member having their ends forming a concave line, a compressible member secured to said base member and having its two marginal edges engaging said two shoulders, respectively; said shoulders designed to aid in holding said compressible member on said base member and to prevent the complete collapse of said compressible member, and a passageway in each of said teeth having one end communicating with said base member at a point between said two shoulders and its other end communicating with the outside atmosphere.

3. In a device of the class described, an elongated base member, two spaced apart parallel shoulders formed on said base member, teeth formed on the bottom of said base member, a compressible member secured to said base member and having its two marginal edges engaging said two shoulders, respectively; said shoulders designed to aid in holding said compressible member on said base member and to prevent the complete collapse of said compressible member, a passageway in each of said teeth having one end communicating with said base member at a point between said two shoulders and its other end communicating with the outside atmosphere, and a filling opening in said compressible member.

4. In a device of the class described, an elongated base member, two parallel elongated raised portions on said base member forming an elongated channel between them, a resilient container secured to said base member and having its two marginal edges engaging the outer sides of said two raised portions, respectively; and a passageway in each of said teeth having one end communicating with the inside of said channel and its other end communicating with the outside atmosphere near the end of said teeth; said raised portions serving to aid in securing the said resilient container to said base member and preventing it from being collapsed onto said passageways.

CARL H. BRICKER.