

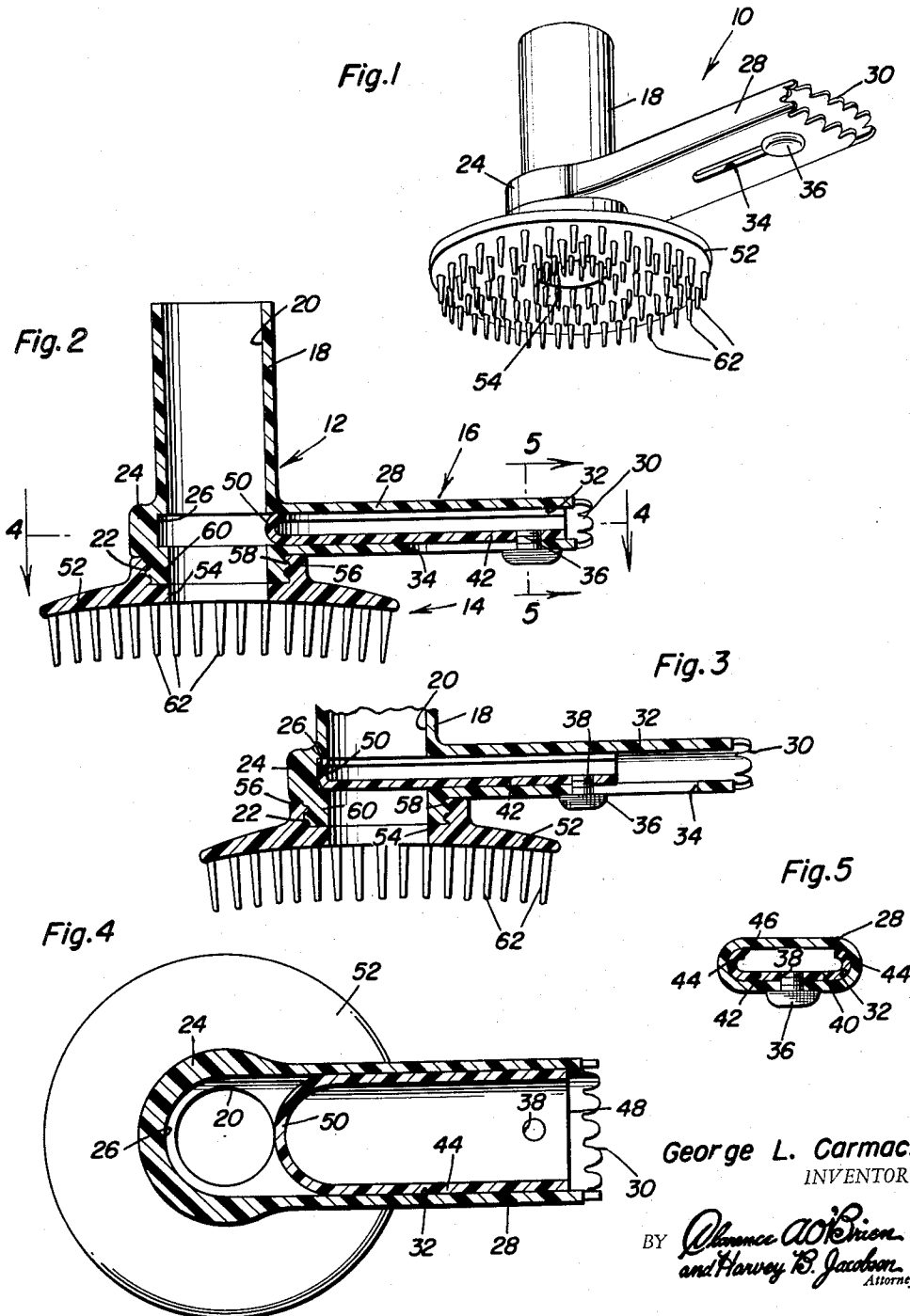
Sept. 27, 1960

G. L. CARMACK

2,953,808

VACUUM TYPE LOOSE HAIR REMOVER

Filed March 17, 1958



1

2,953,808

VACUUM TYPE LOOSE HAIR REMOVER

George L. Carmack, 1217 18th St. W., Billings, Mont.

Filed Mar. 17, 1958, Ser. No. 721,865

4 Claims. (Cl. 15—365)

This invention relates generally to vacuum devices, and more particularly to a vacuum type of device for removing loose hair.

Whenever people go to the barber shop or to the beauty parlor and have their hair cut, little loose hairs always remain in a person's head and about his neck, which is usually very irritating and annoying, as well as presenting a very unpleasing appearance. Other persons, are constantly bothered by dandruff or other scalp conditions wherein there are loose flakes which may always be seen in the hair and about the shoulders of a person having such a condition. Therefore, the primary object of this invention is to provide a device which will easily and very quickly remove all of this dandruff, flakes, and loose hair from a person bothered with the same.

A further object of this invention is to provide a device of the character described wherein this vacuum type of hair remover may be used for removing particles from the neck as well as from the hair on the head. In the previous type of devices, it was common to merely have a single head on the device which would be moved about the hair on a person's head removing all the loose particles. However, none of these prior art devices provided means for removing these particles from both the head and the neck in an easy and convenient manner, such as is done by the present invention.

Yet a further object of this invention is to provide a device of the character described wherein a valve is provided so that the flow of air may take place solely through the head, or through the device for removing particles from the neck, or from both if desired.

An even further object of this invention is to provide a device of the character described wherein the heads may be removed and replaced by a different type, which will vary according to the different environment and conditions under which they are used.

Still a further object of this invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive device and yet one which is exceedingly effective for the purpose for which it is designed.

This invention contemplates the use of a cylindrical tube having a bore centrally therethrough. On the end of this tube, a head having a hole centrally therethrough in alignment with the hole in the tube, is detachably fastened, so that other types of heads may be placed thereon if desired. A lateral projection extends from the tube adjacent the head, and has a central opening therein which communicates with the opening in the tube. There is a sliding valve in this projection, so that the flow of air may be controlled thereby. The end of the projection is castellated so that upon contact with a flat surface the flow through the extension will not be completely blocked.

These together with other objects and advantages which will become subsequently apparent reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accom-

2

panying drawings forming a part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout, and in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the vacuum type loose hair remover comprising the present invention;

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view taken centrally through the device illustrated in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view similar to Figure 2, but with the valve in another position;

Figure 4 is a horizontal sectional view taken substantially along the plane defined by reference line 4—4 of Figure 2 illustrating details of construction thereof; and

Figure 5 is a vertical sectional view taken substantially along the plane defined by reference line 5—5 of Figure 2 illustrating further details of construction thereof.

The loose hair remover comprising the present invention is generally designated by the numeral 10. It is constructed of a body portion 12, having a detachable head 14 mounted thereon, and a projection 16 extending laterally therefrom.

The body 12 is formed of a cylindrical member of substantially uniform diameter, having a central bore 20 formed therethrough. The lower end of the tube 18 has threads 22 formed on the outer surface thereof for a purpose which will be explained below. An annular reinforced portion 24 is disposed about tube 18 on its outer surface thereof and immediately above the threaded portion 22. It is to be noted, however, that this reinforced portion 24 does not extend completely about the tube 18, since the lateral projection 16 takes up a portion of its periphery. A circular channel 26 is formed on the inner surface of the reinforced portion 24 and communicates with the bore 20 in tube 18.

The lateral extension 16 is constructed of a member 28 having an oval shaped cross section and extending outwardly from reinforced portion 24. The free end of portion 28 has a castellated edge 30 so that upon contact with a flat surface, air may still be drawn through the passage 32 in the member 28, which communicates with bore 20 in tube 18. A slot 34 is formed in the lower surface of the lateral member 28, and accommodates a set screw 36 slidably therein. This set screw 36 is threaded into a threaded opening 38 disposed within a valve member 40, having a flat bottom portion 42 which lies in contact with that side of member 28 that has slot 34 formed therein, and has two curved upwardly extending legs 44 which conform to and are in engagement with the curved or oval shaped sides of the member 28. However it is to be noted that the legs 44 are not joined along their top, and a gap 46 is left therebetween. The outer end of the valve member 40 has a straight or flat edge 48, and the inner edge 50, is curved so as to conform to the curved groove 26 formed in the inner surface of reinforced portion 24.

The head 14 is formed of a circular disk-like member 52, which is thicker in its central portion than at the edges thereof. An opening 54 is formed centrally therethrough, so that when head 14 is fitted onto body 12, this opening 54 will be in alignment with bore 20, so that air may pass easily therethrough. An upwardly extending flange 56 is connected to the upper surface of disk-like member 52, and has a threaded inner surface 58, which engages the threaded surface 22 of tube 18. It is to be noted that the lower end of tube 18 is thickened as at 60 so as to reinforce the threaded portion 22, and that this thickened portion 60 is the same length as is the flange 56 of head 14, so that when head 14 is threaded onto the tube, the upper surface of flange 56 is in contact with the reinforced portion 24, while the lower surface of reinforced portion 60, is in engagement with the upper surface of disk-like member 52, so that these reinforced portions act as limiting stops for the tube 12 and the head 14, when they are threadably

3

engaged together. A plurality of resilient fingers 62 extend downwardly from the under surface of disk-like member 52 which is slightly bowed on its lower surface, so that a massaging or agitating effect may be given to the hair when the device is in use. This will loosen many of the previously mentioned particles, so that they may more easily be drawn into the vacuum.

In use, the tube of a vacuum producing device, such as a conventional vacuum cleaner, would be attached to the tube 18. Then, a barber for instance, would move the valve into the position illustrated in Figure 2, so that there is a clear passage through bore 20, and the head 14 may be agitated or massaged through the hair of a person whose hair has just been cut. This will pick up all of the loose hairs and dandruff located therein, so that the annoyance of having loose hair in one's head thus disturbing a person, is obviated by removing this hair immediately. Then, the valve would be moved into the position illustrated in Figure 3, whereby all of the air will pass through the extension 16, and this extension may be placed inside the shirt of a person or used on the outside of the shirt and moved about the neck, so that hair on the neck may be easily removed.

Of course, this device is not necessarily limited to barber shops, and may be used by any persons, even in their homes by attachment to conventional types of vacuum cleaners. The device may be produced of all plastic so as to provide an inexpensive construction, and the head 14 may be made so as to be detachable from the other part of the device so that different types of heads may be used. However, it is to be realized, that a single unitary structure may be used wherein the head is a part of an integral device.

It may now be seen that there has been shown and described a new and improved type of vacuum type loose hair and dandruff remover which may remove these particles from the head as well as the neck and other portions of the body, in a manner quite different from that of any of the prior art devices.

The foregoing is considered as illustrative only of the principles of the invention. Further, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and operation shown and described, and accordingly all suitable modifications and equivalents may be resorted to, falling within the scope of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed as new is as follows:

1. A vacuum device for removing loose hair comprising a body having a main passage therethrough, a head on one end of said body having an opening therethrough communicating with said main passage, said head having a circular concave disk-like surface with said opening communicating therewith, said surface being adapted for

4

engagement with a person's head to remove loose hair therefrom when a vacuum is applied thereto, spaced resilient fingers extending from said disk-like surface, a lateral extension projecting from said body having an auxiliary passage communicating with said main passage, said extension having a castellated end whereby a flat surface can not prevent flow therethrough, a valve movably mounted in said extension for controlling flow therethrough.

2. A vacuum device for removing loose hair comprising a body having a main passage therethrough, a head on one end of said body having an opening therethrough communicating with said main passage, said head having a circular concave disk-like surface with said opening communicating therewith, said surface being adapted for engagement with a person's head to remove loose hair therefrom when a vacuum is applied thereto spaced resilient fingers extending from said disk-like surface, a lateral extension projecting from said body having an auxiliary passage communicating with said main passage, said extension having a castellated end whereby a flat surface can not prevent flow therethrough, and valve means movably mounted in said extension for controlling flow through said head and said extension.

3. A vacuum device for removing loose hair comprising a body having a main passage therethrough, a head on one end of said body having an opening therethrough communicating with said main passage, said head having a circular concave disk-like surface with said opening communicating therewith, said surface being adapted for engagement with a person's head to remove loose hair therefrom when a vacuum is applied thereto, spaced resilient fingers extending from said disk-like surface, a lateral extension projecting from said body having an auxiliary passage communicating with said main passage, said extension having a castellated end whereby a flat surface can not prevent flow therethrough, valve means movably mounted in said extension for controlling flow through said head and said extension, a pin extending from said valve means, a slot in said extension in which said pin is slidably engaged for guiding the movement of said valve means.

4. The combination of claim 1 wherein said head is removably secured to said body.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

876,766	Blaisdell	Jan. 14, 1908
2,237,724	Cranmer	Apr. 8, 1941
2,278,096	Ross	Mar. 31, 1942
2,624,064	Snyder	Jan. 6, 1953
2,655,147	Rohrer	Oct. 13, 1953
2,827,060	Marty	Mar. 18, 1958