No. 757,042.

PATENTED APR. 12, 1904.

N. D. INGRAM.

COMB.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.

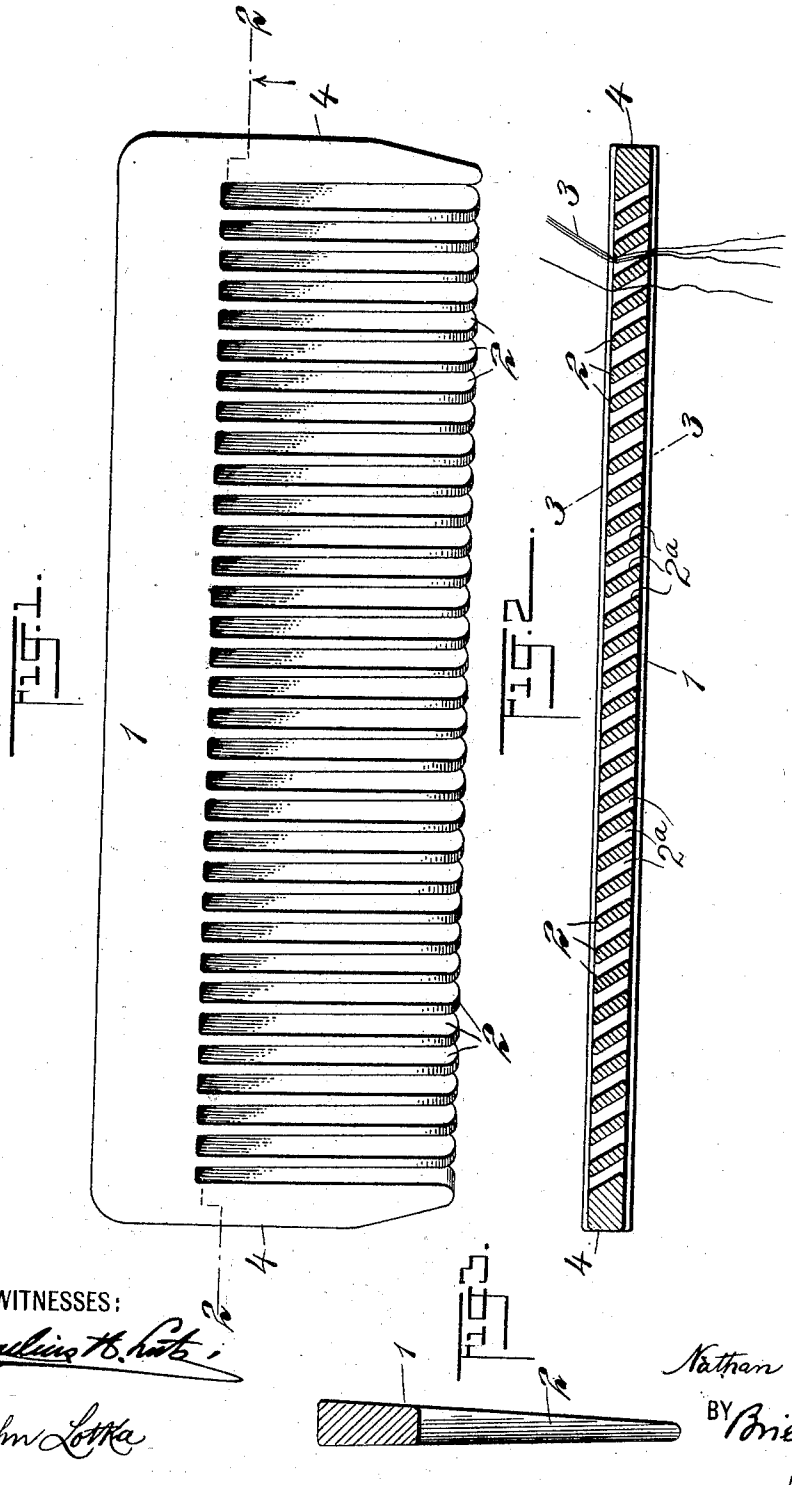


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

Julius H. Lotka

John Lotka

INVENTOR

Nathan D. Ingram

BY Briesen & Knauth

ATTORNEYS

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 757,042. Patented April 12, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN D. INGRAM, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COMB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 757,042, dated April 12, 1904.

Application filed September 21, 1903. Serial No. 173,958. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN D. INGRAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combs, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is the production of a more efficient comb than is now commonly in use. The advantages of my invention are numerous and will be referred to later.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved comb; Fig. 2, a section thereof along line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

For the purpose of illustration the drawings are shown as representing an exaggerated form of my invention for the purpose of clearness—that is, the comb is drawn broader and the teeth larger than is the case in an actual comb; but the dimensions of the article may be varied according to the desire of the manufacturer.

I have found in the use of an ordinary comb that in many cases the individual hairs pass between the teeth without being effectively acted upon by the comb, and to obviate this difficulty I set the teeth of my comb with their side surfaces arranged obliquely to the face of the comb, as shown in the drawings, so that all of the hair which passes through the comb is subjected to a certain strain, which effectively scrapes the hair and removes from it all dust or extraneous particles. Thus in the drawings, 1 represents the comb itself as a whole, which is tapered from the back to the points of the teeth (see Fig. 3) and which in appearance does not differ from the combs usually used to the eye of the ordinary observer.

2 represents the teeth of the comb cut at an angle to the narrow side 4 of the back, and 3 illustrates the hair as affected by the comb. The side surfaces 2^a of the teeth are disposed obliquely to the face of the comb. By the "face" of the comb I mean either one of the surfaces extending from the back of the comb to the points of the teeth. It will be observed that by this method of sawing the teeth they obtain the shape of a diamond in section and that the more acute angles of these diamonds exercising a certain degree of tension on the hair cause it to be scraped and cleansed thoroughly as the comb passes through the hair. It is obvious that the teeth may be set at varying distances from each other or at varying angles, so that the acute angle of one diamond more or less overlaps the acute angle of the next diamond at the other side of the comb. I also find that these combs of my invention are more readily cleansed than the ordinary combs, because of the free access which the bristles of the brush or other cleaning medium have to a certain portion of the faces of the diamonds. The remaining portions of the faces of the diamonds which are not reached by the bristles of the brush inserted at right angles to the side of the comb are cleansed thoroughly, because the bristles are there distorted, causing them to exert a greater degree of friction on the diamond-faces. I have also found that my invention is of great use in side-combs by reason of the fact that when they act in this capacity the comb is anchored, as it were, and the more it tends to slide on the hair the greater the tension of the hair at the two opposite acute angles of the diamond. In such side-combs, as well as other forms of comb, I occasionally saw one half of the comb at the angle shown, for instance, in Fig. 2 up to the center thereof. The other half of the comb I then saw with teeth at corresponding angles, but turned the other way. Then one half of the comb would have its teeth turning to the left and the other half to the right, with an open space or a triangular tooth at the center.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A comb comprising a series of teeth having sides arranged obliquely to the face of the comb.

2. A comb comprising a series of teeth whose cross-sections are parallelograms other than rectangles.

3. A comb having teeth with parallel side surfaces arranged obliquely to the face of the comb.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

NATHAN D. INGRAM.

Witnesses:
HENRY M. TURK,
JOHN LOTKA.