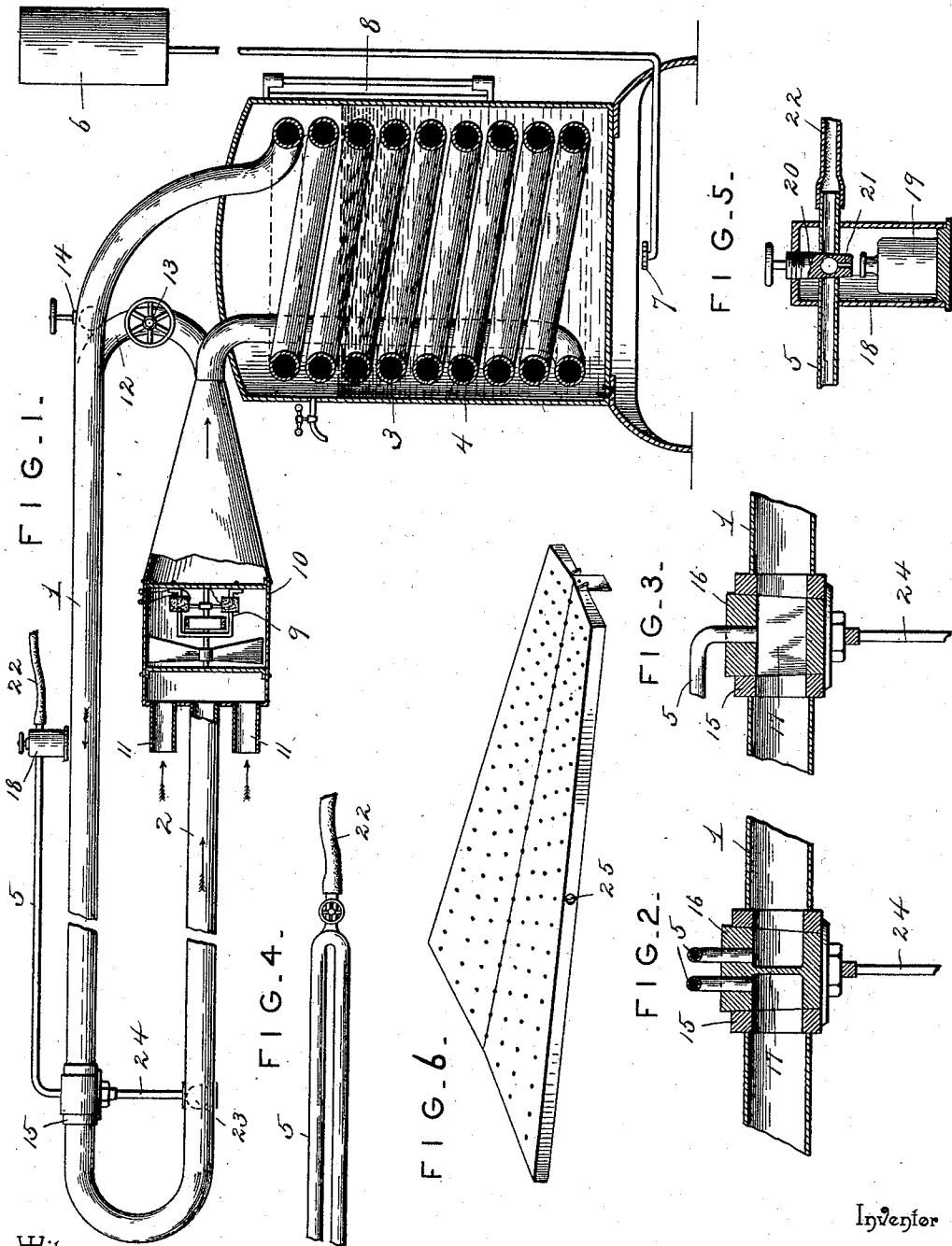


(No Model.)

J. McCARTHY.
BARBER'S APPLIANCE.

No. 580,795.

Patented Apr. 13, 1897.



Witnesses

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JOHN MCCARTHY, OF MANISTIQUE, MICHIGAN.

BARBER'S APPLIANCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 580,795, dated April 13, 1897.

Application filed October 18, 1895. Serial No. 566,126. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MCCARTHY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Manistique, in the county of Schoolcraft and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Barber's and Toilet Appliance, of which the following is a specification.

This invention aims to provide an apparatus for applying a current of air of required temperature to the face, hair, or other portion of the body for the purpose of drying the same after shaving, shampooing, or bathing.

The invention is especially designed for barbers' use and to be set up in establishments making a specialty of hair-dressing, shaving, and toilet purposes generally, where it is desirable to apply a jet of warm or cold air for drying the hair and skin.

For a full understanding of the details and merits of the invention reference is to be had to the drawings hereto attached and to the following description; and to this end the improvement consists of certain novel features and peculiar combinations of the parts, hereinafter more particularly referred to and claimed.

In the drawings is illustrated an adaptation of the invention, although various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention, and in said drawings—

Figure 1 shows an apparatus for carrying out the spirit of the invention. Figs. 2 and 3 are detail views of a valve in the main or distributing pipe, showing its relative position when open and closed. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the branch pipe. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the perfume-box. Fig. 6 is a detail view of the hair-drying device.

The same numerals of reference denote corresponding and like parts in all the figures of the drawings, and in the latter—

1 indicates the main or distributing pipe; 2, the return-pipe; 3, the coil; 4, the vessel or tank for receiving the coil 3, and 5 the branch pipe. The vessel or tank 4 is conveniently located so as to be out of the way, and is suitably supported, and is designed to contain a supply of water in which the coil 3 is immersed, and is heated in any economical

and desired manner. As shown, a burner 7 is placed beneath the vessel or tank and is supplied with a hydrocarbon from a reservoir 6. A water-gage 8 is provided on the side of the tank to determine the level of the water therein.

The main or distributing pipe 1 communicates with the upper portion of the coil 3 and the return-pipe 2 with the lower portion, and as the cool air enters by way of the pipe 2 it will be heated or tempered in its passage through the coil 3 on its way to the main pipe 1 for distribution and use. These pipes 1 and 2 will be of similar size and conveniently disposed according to the purpose, intent, and use of the apparatus and the nature of the establishment and work for which the apparatus is designed. Generally the pipes 1 and 2 will extend in parallel relation, and this is desirable because of the connection and dependence of action between the valves located in each, as will presently appear.

A fan-blower 9 or other blast-creating device is located in the length of the return-pipe 2 at a convenient point and supplies the air for effective service and maintains a circulation of air through the pipes 1 and 2 and the coil 3 at such times when the apparatus is not in use. The fan-blower 9 or its equivalent is inclosed in a case 10, whose rear end tapers and makes connection with the return-pipe and whose front end connects centrally with the return-pipe 2 and is provided with air-inlets 11, through which the air is drawn to be forced through the coil 3 for effective work. A by-pipe 12 connects the pipes 1 and 2 adjacent to the heater and is provided with a valve 13 to interrupt or establish the circulation of the air therethrough. A valve 14 is located in the pipe 1 between the juncture of the pipe 12 therewith and the coil 3, and by closing this valve and opening the valve 13 the air will pass from the blower into the distributing-pipe 1 without traveling through the coil 3, and by a proper adjustment of the valves 13 and 14 part of the cold air can be directed through the coil and part through the by-pipe 12, thereby securing an effective blast of air of any required temperature.

A valve is located in the main or distributing pipe and comprises a case 15 and a plug 16, the latter having an opening in line with

the bore of the pipe and which is intercepted at a medial point by means of a partition or web 17. There will be as many of these valves in the length of the pipe 1 as required, although only one is shown and referred to. Hence the necessity for having a passage around the valve when its plug is turned to cause the partition to sit crosswise of the pipe, so that the remaining valves may receive a proper quantity of air for effective use. The branch pipe 5 consists of similar members extending about in parallel relation, and each member connects with the plug 16 on opposite sides of the partition 17, as shown most clearly in Fig. 2. Thus it will be seen that the air will enter one member on one side of the partition 17 and return to the distributing-pipe through the other member on the opposite side of the partition.

A box 18 is located at the outer end of the branch pipe and receives the bottle 19 or other vessel containing the perfume, the bottom of the box being removable to admit of the bottle being placed therein. A cut-off plug 20 is located in the upper end of the box, and a small opening 21 leads therefrom into the box 18 to provide for the passage of the perfume to the blast of air passing therethrough to impregnate the latter and make it agreeable to the person being treated. A rubber tubing 22 connects with the box 18 and is utilized to direct the air to the place of use.

A valve 23 is located in the return-pipe 2 opposite to the principal or controlling valve in the main pipe, and a stem 24 connects the two valves, whereby they are caused to operate together, and these valves are so related that when the controlling-valve in the main pipe is turned with the partition 17 crosswise of the pipe 1 the valve in the return-pipe is closed, and vice versa.

When the apparatus is not in use, the branch pipe 5 is turned to the wall, thereby causing the partition 17 to extend parallel with the pipe 1 and the valve 23 to occupy a similar position, whereby the air may have an unobstructed passage through the pipes 1 and 2, and when in use the plug 16 is turned to bring the partition 17 crosswise of the pipe, as shown clearly in Fig. 2, whereby the air will be compelled to pass through the branch pipe 5.

When it is required to dry ladies' hair after shampooing, the device shown in Fig. 6 is employed, and consists of a shallow box about twenty-four inches long and tapering in width, being about twelve inches at the wide end and about six inches at the narrow end, and this box is perforated on its top side, which top is trough-shaped or has its side portions sloping gradually toward a medial line. This box is attached to the head-rest of a chair, or to any convenient support, and is provided in its side with an opening 25 for the attachment therewith of the rubber tubing 22.

For drying a lady's hair after shampooing

the locks are spread upon the perforated side of the drier, and the warm air escaping through the perforations will carry off the moisture in the form of vapor and attain the desired end.

For drying the face after shaving a jet of air is applied by means of the rubber tubing 22, as will be readily understood.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. An apparatus for the purpose set forth, comprising a distributing-pipe, a return-pipe, a blast-creating device located in the return-pipe and having communication with the external air, a heater for tempering the air in its passage from the return-pipe to the distributing-pipe, a valve located in the distributing-pipe and comprising a partition, and a tubing comprising similar members having connection with the said valve upon opposite sides of its partition, substantially as set forth for the purpose described.

2. In an apparatus of the character set forth, the combination of a distributing-pipe, a return-pipe in communication with the distributing-pipe, a blast-creating device arranged in the length of the return-pipe for circulating the air through the distributing and return pipes, and having communication with the external air to replace the air utilized, a heater for tempering the air in its circulation through the pipes, a valved by-pipe connecting the return and distributing pipes exterior to the heater, a valve in the distributing-pipe intermediate of the heater and the by-pipe for controlling the circulation of the air to compel its passage either through the heater or around the heater, and a tubing having valved connection with the distributing-pipe, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. In an apparatus of the character set forth, the combination with a distributing-pipe, of a valve located in the distributing-pipe and having a portion to extend across the bore of the said pipe, and a branch pipe comprising two members which have their inner ends connected with the valve upon opposite sides of the portion thereof provided to extend across the bore of the pipe, substantially as set forth for the purpose described.

4. In an apparatus for the purposes specified, the combination with the distributing and return pipes, and means for circulating a blast of air therethrough, of valves arranged in the distributing and return pipes and connected to operate in unison, and a branch pipe having connection with the valve in the distributing-pipe, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN MCCARTHY.

Witnesses:

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