C. B. THURMAN.

COMB.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 7, 1909.

946,622. Patented Jan. 18, 1910.

Fig. 1.

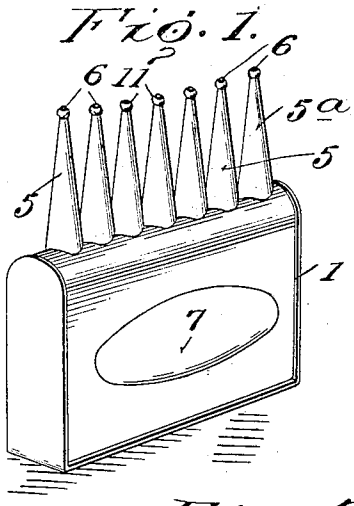


Fig. 2.

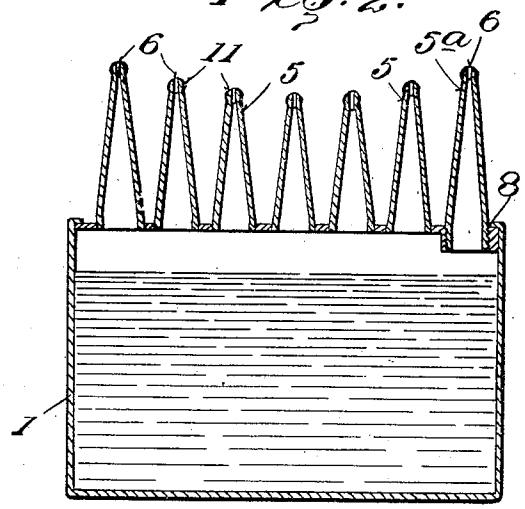


Fig. 3.

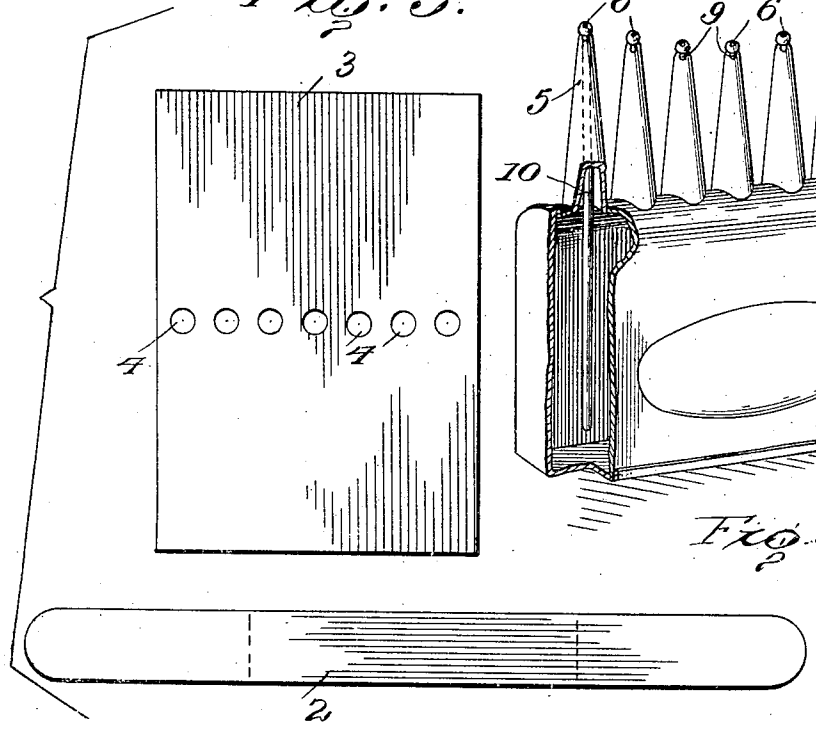
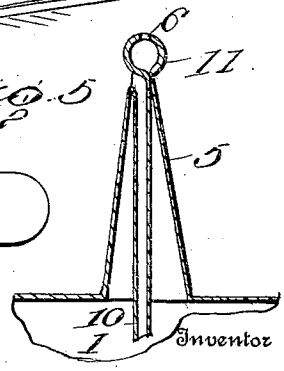


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COMB.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CORA B. THURMAN, citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combs, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to provide a comb particularly designed to secure certain beneficial effects in the treatment of hair and scalp diseases and to prevent premature baldness by the application of a medicinal or renovating substance carried by the comb and brought directly in contact with the scalp and roots of hair.

The invention comprises essentially a flask or hollow body portion adapted to contain a solution, and teeth provided with ducts intersecting the flask and designed to carry the solution to the surface of the scalp and roots of the hair, thus effecting a material economy in its use and securing the best results in operation.

For a full understanding of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the comb. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view. Fig. 3 is a detail illustration of the blanks from which the body portion of the comb is formed. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the comb with a section broken away and illustrating the arrangement of the vent holes and tubes. Fig. 5 is a detail longitudinal section, enlarged, of one of the teeth.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawings by the same reference characters.

Referring to the drawings the numeral 1 designates a flask or hollow body portion of any desired formation and construction which is designed to contain a solution of any character and said flask as illustrated in Fig. 3 is preferably formed of two pieces or sections of material 2 and 3 the former constituting the bottom edge and ends while the latter forms the top edge and side portions. These sections may be secured together at their edges in any desired manner, and the section 3 is provided with a series of openings 4 which when said section is deflected to form the sides of the flask, the openings will be arranged at the top edge thereof, or the bottom edge when the comb is in use.

The numeral 5 designates a plurality of longitudinally disposed teeth secured to the flask 1 within the openings 4 and which are preferably tapered and of decreasing length from the ends toward the middle of the flask, the object being to form a curved toothed edge to conform to the shape of the head and to increase the efficiency of the comb by bringing the extremities of all the teeth simultaneously in contact with the scalp. These teeth are hollow and are provided with openings or ducts 6 through which the solution passes from the flask to the surface of the scalp, and as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4, the sides of the flask may be formed with collapsible sections 7 whereby the flow of solution from the teeth may be increased by the application of pressure alternately applied to said sections.

In the construction of the comb as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, one of the openings 4 is threaded as indicated at 8 and designed as a filling opening for the flask 1, and the tooth 5^a is also provided with a threaded end portion designed as a closure for said opening.

The character of certain solutions employed in the treatment of scalp and hair diseases would necessitate the provision of additional means for increasing the flow of solution through the teeth ducts 6, and further the provision whereby the interior of the flask may be thoroughly washed and cleaned when such solutions are of an adhesive or sticky nature. For the latter reason all the teeth 5 may be detachably secured to the flask 1 in a manner corresponding with the tooth 5^a (Fig. 2) and as illustrated in Fig. 4 the teeth whether detachable or stationary may be provided with vent holes 9 formed in the sides in close proximity to the ducts 6, and tubes 10 secured to the inner surface of the teeth in line with said vent holes and extending inwardly into the flask 1, are designed to equalize the pressure and promote the flow of solution through the teeth ducts 6 when said flask is held in an inverted or operative position.

It is important that the ends of the teeth 5 be finished in a manner to prevent unusual irritation of the scalp and to be readily drawn or slipped through the hair without

catching, and to this end said teeth are preferably provided with knobs or ball formations 11 at the ends, and said formations may be integrally a part of the teeth as shown, or detachably secured thereto if desired.

In the practical use of the comb when it is desired to fill the flask 1 with a solution, the detachable tooth 5^a (Fig. 2) is disengaged from the flask and the latter filled or partially filled with the tonic or liquid to be applied to the scalp. Upon replacing the closure the flask is held in an inverted position and the liquid contained within the flask flows into the hollow teeth 5 and thence through the openings or ducts 6 to the scalp. If necessary the flow of solution from the teeth may be increased by pressure alternately applied to the collapsible sides of the flask, but for ordinary purposes the flow will be sufficient to be properly absorbed or taken up by the scalp through the pores without injurious rubbing or friction induced by the ball extremities of the teeth upon the scalp. When the teeth are provided with vent holes 9 and tubes 10, the solution is permitted to flow more freely through the ducts 6 owing to the equalization of pressure within the flask 1, and with certain solutions such an arrangement would be preferable but not strictly essential to the perfect operation of the comb.

As illustrated the comb when not in use is adapted to rest upon the flat bottom edge in any vertical or inclined position not sufficiently angular to permit the flow of solution therefrom.

From the foregoing description in connection with the accompanying drawings it will be apparent that I have provided an improved comb which is particularly designed to preserve hygienic conditions and which embodies the elements of simplicity, durability and strength.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed as new is:

1. A comb comprising a hollow body portion adapted to contain a solution and provided with a plurality of teeth, said teeth being formed with ducts to permit the flow of solution therefrom, and vent tubes secured to the respective teeth and extended within said body portion.

2. A comb comprising a hollow body portion relatively flattened and provided with a plurality of conical tubular teeth extending from one edge of the flattened body portion and communicating with the interior thereof, one of said teeth forming a closure for a filling opening in said body portion, said teeth being formed with ducts to permit the flow of solution therefrom and with vent openings located above the extremities of the teeth and above the duct openings, and tubes extending from said vent openings longitudinally along the teeth and into the body portion, said tubes being designed to equalize the pressure within the body portion.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CORA B. THURMAN. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
J. P. CURLEY,
JEROME HOMAN.