

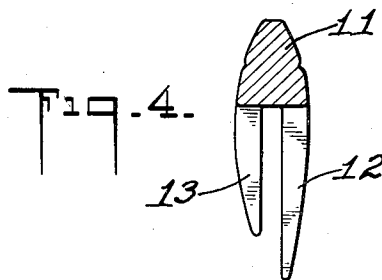
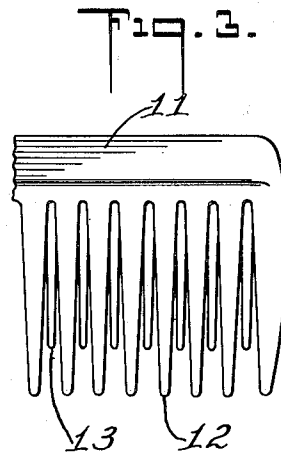
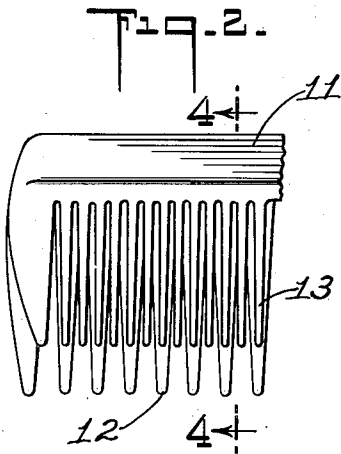
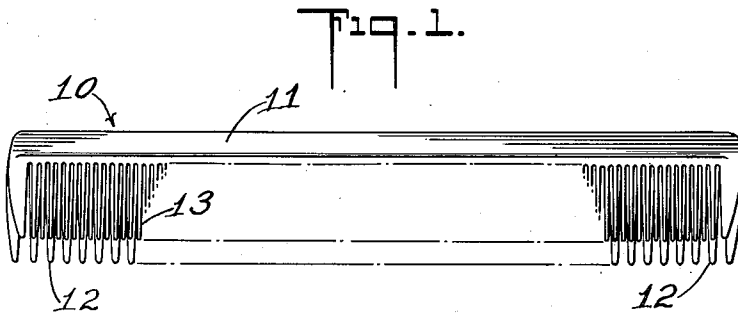
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2,205,200

COMB

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6 Claims. (Cl. 132-11)

This invention relates to a comb and has for its object to provide a comb that has coarse and fine rows of teeth arranged in adjacent relationship and cooperatively acting to provide a coarse and fine combing in one stroke of the comb, the latter immediately following the former.

A more specific object is to provide a comb with two substantially parallel rows of teeth, a coarse row and a fine row, with the latter being shorter than the former. In use, the coarse row engages the hair first to provide relatively coarse strands in preparation for the action of the fine teeth, which come into action immediately thereafter, to produce a fine combing.

Another object of this invention is to provide a row of coarse teeth and an adjacent row of fine teeth, the fine teeth being of such a number with respect to the coarse teeth that fine teeth fall equidistantly between the spaces of the coarse teeth throughout the length of the comb.

Another object is to provide a comb having a coarse and a fine row of teeth in which the external curvature of the fine row of teeth is such as to provide a smoothening action on the hair.

These and other objects and advantages of this invention will become apparent as the description thereof proceeds, reference being had to the accompanying drawing wherein:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the comb of this invention shown partly diagrammatic;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged front elevation view of a portion of the comb;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged rear elevation view of a portion of the comb; and

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4-4 of Fig. 2.

The comb, generally indicated at 10, has a back 11, a row of coarse teeth 12 and a row of fine teeth 13 extending from the back. The two rows are spaced apart and arranged in substantially parallel relation in the example shown. The rows of teeth need not be parallel, as shown, but may be at a slight angle to each other without departing from the spirit of this invention. The cross-sectional shape of the space between the two rows of teeth may take any suitable form; the oblong form shown being merely representative.

The coarse teeth are preferably made longer than the fine teeth and the number of teeth in the fine row is twice that of the number of coarse teeth in the coarse row, in the example shown. The fine teeth are so spaced with respect to the coarse teeth that, in projection, a fine tooth will be centered in every space between the coarse teeth. The two to one relationship shown in the

drawing between the number of fine and coarse teeth is representative only and is not to be taken as a limitation. Any other suitable multiple relationship may be used without departing from the spirit of this invention.

The outer faces both of the coarse teeth 12 and of the fine teeth 13 are smooth and preferably formed with a convex curvature, as indicated in Fig. 4. Such tooth construction provides a smoothing action on the hair.

In operation, the comb is used on the hair with the row of fine teeth nearest the head. The tilt of the comb relative to the head is as is usual with any other type of comb, that is, somewhat flattened. As the comb is moved through the hair the coarse teeth engage the hair first, producing coarse strands of hair and therefore coarse combing. Immediately thereafter, in the same stroke of the comb, the fine teeth engage the prepared coarse strands to split them into fine strands and therefore produce fine combing. This splitting action of the fine teeth produced on the coarse strands is accomplished because of the multiple relationship between the fine and coarse teeth in which the fine teeth are arranged centrally in the spaces between the coarse teeth. The smooth surface curvature of the short teeth 13 thereafter contacts the hair and acts to smooth out the fine hair strands to eliminate the appearance of individual strands. This is an operation similar to a brushing and results in a like effect.

Any suitable materials such as plastics, thermoplastics, cellulose, cellulose derivatives, or metal may be used for making the comb of this invention.

The finished comb need not be straight as shown but may take any suitable curvature without departing from the spirit of this invention.

I do not wish to be limited to the exact construction here shown, but all equivalents as may fall within the scope of the claims are meant to be included.

I claim:

1. In a comb having a back, a row of coarse teeth extending from the back, a row of fine teeth extending from the back in a plane spaced from the row of coarse teeth and adjacent thereto, the fine teeth being shorter than the coarse teeth.

2. In a comb having a back, a row of coarse teeth extending from the back, a row of fine teeth extending from the back in a plane spaced from the row of coarse teeth and adjacent thereto, the number of teeth in the row of fine teeth

being a multiple of the number of teeth in the coarse row, the fine teeth being shorter than the coarse teeth.

3. In a comb having a back, a row of coarse teeth extending from the back, a row of fine teeth extending from the back in a plane spaced from the row of coarse teeth and adjacent thereto, a fine tooth being arranged symmetrically in each space between adjacent coarse teeth, the number of teeth in the row of fine teeth being a multiple of the number of teeth in the coarse row, the fine teeth being shorter than the coarse teeth.

4. In a comb having a back, a row of coarse teeth extending from the back, a row of fine teeth extending from the back in a plane spaced from the row of coarse teeth and adjacent thereto, the fine teeth being shorter than the coarse teeth, said coarse teeth contacting the hair first to produce coarse combing, said fine teeth contact-

ing the hair immediately thereafter to produce fine combing.

5. In a comb having a back, a row of coarse teeth extending from the back, a row of fine teeth extending from the back in a plane spaced from the row of coarse teeth and adjacent thereto, the fine teeth being shorter than the coarse teeth, the outside surface of the fine teeth on the face of the comb being convexly curved and smooth, said coarse teeth contacting the hair first to produce coarse combing, said fine teeth contacting the hair immediately thereafter to produce fine combing, and the outside surfaces of the fine teeth acting to smooth the hair.

6. A comb of the character described having a back, a row of coarse teeth extending from the back, and a row of fine teeth extending from the back in a plane spaced from the row of coarse teeth.

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