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A. REITER  
SCALP MASSAGING TOOL  
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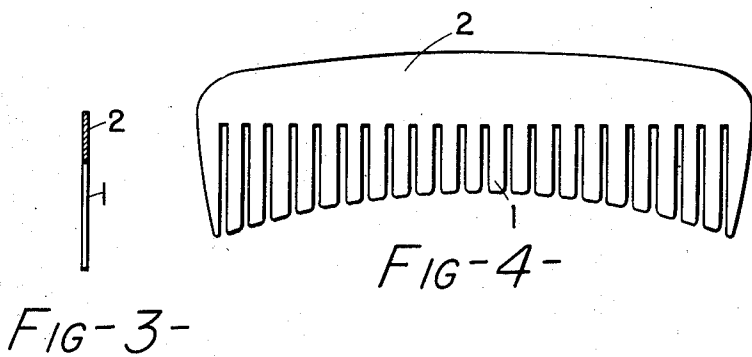
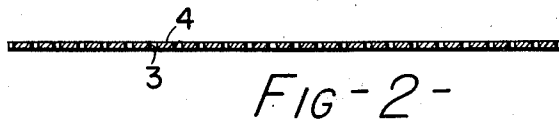
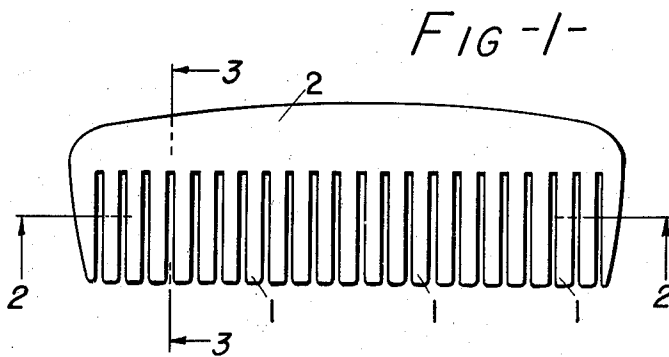
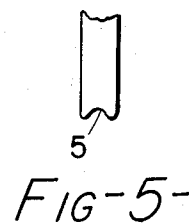


FIG-4-



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## SCALP MASSAGING TOOL

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1 Claim. (Cl. 128—62)

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This invention relates to a scalp massaging tool having the general configuration of a comb.

In order to properly explain the novel features of my invention the following terms will be used throughout the specification.

The direction through which the tool is passed during its application to the scalp is called "stroke direction."

The direction extending at an angle of about 90 degrees to the stroke direction will be termed "longitudinal tool direction."

The plane extending through the stroke direction will be called "stroke direction plane."

The plane extending at an angle of about 90 degrees to the stroke direction plane is termed "longitudinal tool plane."

The teeth of a customary comb have their largest dimension in the "stroke direction plane" and their smallest dimension in the longitudinal comb plane; in other words, the teeth of ordinary combs are thicker in the stroke direction and thinner in the longitudinal plane direction. Since the cross section of comb teeth is generally more or less rectangular, the large side of the teeth extends in the stroke direction and the small side in the longitudinal tool direction. In consequence of this shape of the comb teeth which are frequently made of a more or less elastic material, the teeth bend only in the longitudinal tool direction but resist bending influences in the stroke direction. The great disadvantage arises that the teeth remain stiff and rigid in the stroke direction and the comb is prevented from adapting itself to the shape of the scalp. Moreover, the greater thickness of the teeth in the stroke direction greatly facilitates the accumulation of dirt in the spaces between the teeth.

It is the primary object of this invention to provide a scalp massaging and treating tool which permits the bending thereof in accordance with the shape of the scalp over which it is passed.

It is also the object of the invention to impart to the teeth of this tool an easy bondability and resiliency in the stroke direction.

It is a further object of the invention to achieve an intense scalp massaging and cleaning action.

It is an important object of the invention to greatly facilitate the removal of dirt accumulation and sediments from the spaces between the tool teeth.

With this and further objects in view which will become apparent as this description proceeds, the invention comprises in its broad aspect a teeth provided scalp massaging tool which is made from a thin sheet of a resilient ma-

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terial the teeth having a substantially rectangular cross section, the larger side of the teeth extending in the longitudinal tool direction and the smaller side extending in the stroke direction. The tool may preferably be made of one or more thin superposed blades of a resilient steel and the teeth will accordingly consist of flat steel strips, having a thickness of between about 0.05 to 1.5 millimeters in the stroke direction. Instead of steel, other elastic metals or plastics or hard rubber may be used.

The invention will now be described more in detail and with reference to the attached drawings.

In the drawings,

Fig. 1 is a side view of a massaging tool shaped in conformity with this invention,

Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of line 2 to 2 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view on line 3 to 3 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 4 is a side view of a further modification of this invention, and

Fig. 5 is a side view of a tooth provided with a center groove.

The tool illustrated in these figures consists of a row of teeth 1, which are carried by a back member 2. In contradistinction to customary combs the teeth 1 have their large side 3 extending in the longitudinal direction of the tool and their short side 4 extending in the stroke direction. When this flat resilient tool which, as explained before, preferably has a thickness of only up to 1.5 millimeter, is applied to the scalp with a slight pressure only, the thin comb blade will adapt itself to the shape of the skull. By passing the tool over the scalp a very efficient massaging and cleaning action will result. Moreover, and due to the thin configuration of this tool, the sedimentation of dirt between the teeth is practically eliminated.

The teeth may be shaped at the end as shown in the drawing or they may be still more rounded-off at the corners or provided with center grooves 5 as shown in Figure 5.

In conformity with Figure 4 the ends of the teeth are arranged along an arcuated path for an easy adjustment of the resilient tool to the shape of the scalp.

What I claim is:

A scalp treating tool comprising a resilient blade of a uniform thickness, said thickness being between 0.05 and 1.50 millimeters, said blade having teeth along one edge thereof in the plane of the blade, the free ends of the teeth

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being blunt and having a width at least twice as great as the thickness thereof, said blade and teeth being of the same material and thickness.

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