

Aug. 14, 1956

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2,758,371

HAIR CUTTING, THINNING, CURVING AND WAVING SHEARS

Filed Dec. 1, 1955

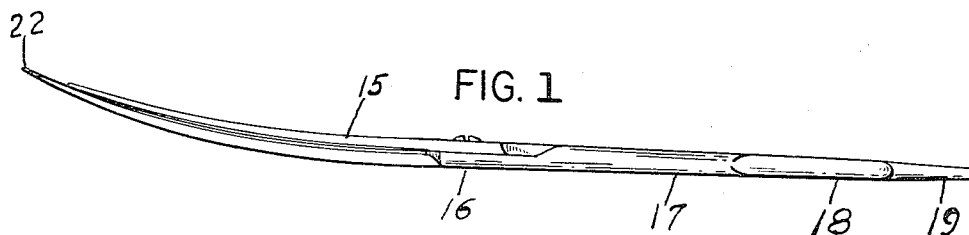


FIG. 1

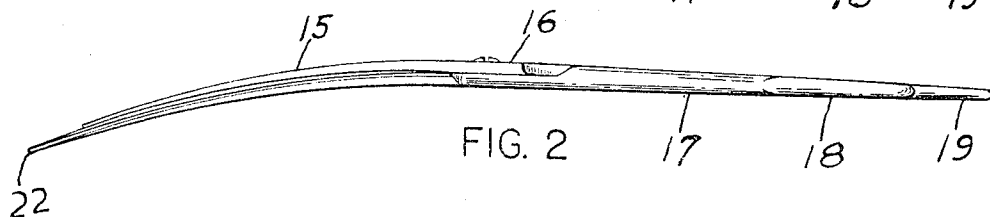


FIG. 2

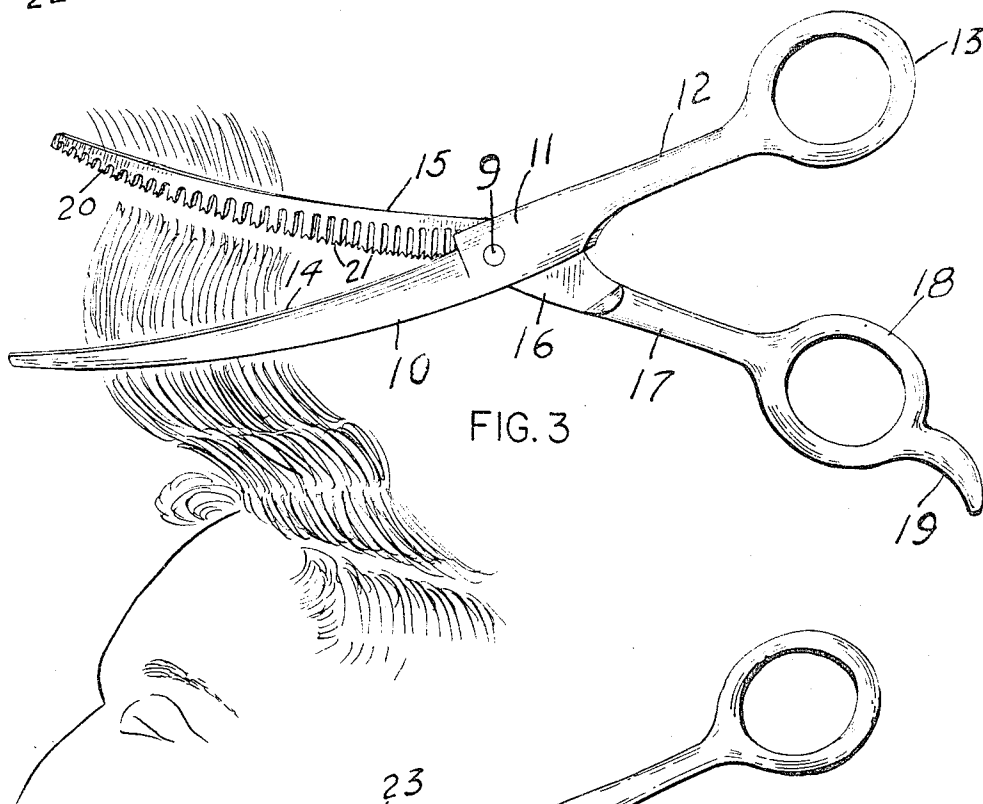


FIG. 3

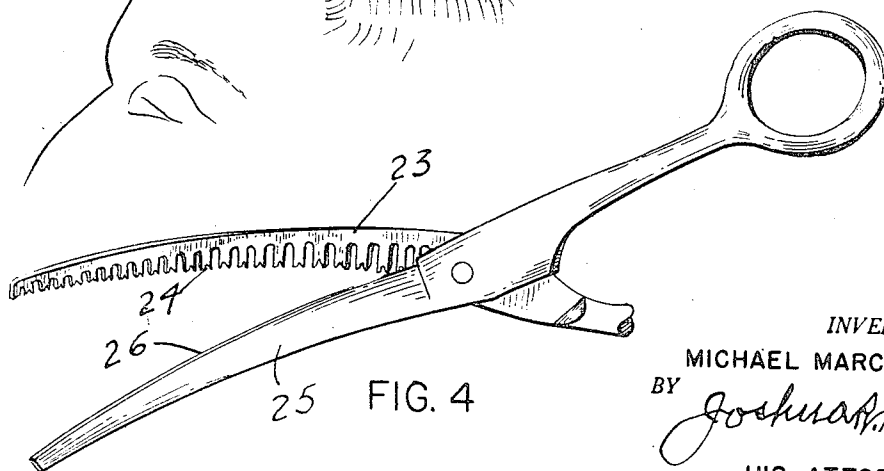


FIG. 4

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HAIR CUTTING, THINNING, CURVING AND WAVING SHEARS

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Application December 1, 1955, Serial No. 550,430

3 Claims. (Cl. 30—195)

The present invention relates to shears that are employed in the cutting, thinning in the form of a wave, curving, and wave forming of hair, and is concerned primarily with the provision of a novel pair of shears which will greatly reduce the degree of skill required by an operator for the carrying out of such operations.

At the present time hairdressers, beauticians, and others engaged in the treatment of hair for style setting and permanent waving of necessity must perform any or all of the following operations as preparatory steps: These are hair cutting, thinning in the form of a wave, curving, and wave forming. The implements now available to the operator for such purposes are the conventional shears or scissors and comb. With only such instrumentalities available, a high degree of skill is required on the part of the operator; and this invention is founded on the belief that the novel pair of shears provided hereby will greatly reduce the skill required of the operator.

With the foregoing conditions in mind, the present invention has in view as its foremost objective the provision of a pair of shears designed primarily for the cutting, thinning in the form of a wave, curving, and wave forming of hair, and which shears include one blade that is formed with teeth whereby it partakes of the characteristics of a comb. This blade of the shears cooperates with the other plain blade in carrying out the operations above outlined.

More in detail, the invention has as an object the provision of a pair of shears of the character indicated in which the cutting edges of the blades are curved or arcuate to facilitate and render more effective the operations of cutting, thinning in the form of a wave, curving, and wave forming of hair. It has been found that with the cutting edges of the two blades having complementary curvatures these operations are greatly enhanced and rendered less difficult for the operator. Following this objective, one blade has a convex cutting edge, while the other blade has a cutting edge that is concave.

In one form of the invention the comb or toothed blade has the convex cutting edge, with the plain blade being concave. In another form of the invention this arrangement is reversed, with the comb or toothed blade having a concave cutting edge and the cutting edge of the plain blade being convex.

Another object of the invention is to provide in a pair of shears of the type aforesaid blades which are curved in a direction normal to the cutting edges. So far as this curvature is concerned, both of the blades are curved in the same direction.

A pair of shears designed in accordance with the above-noted objectives may be used to cut, thin in the form of a wave, and shape all human hair in a curve-waving form in various designs and styles and without requiring a high degree of skill on the part of an operator. It is also possible to use these shears to promote and impart a better and more satisfactory permanent wave setting and all other types of hair setting.

Hair must be manipulated prior to a permanent wave

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or a style setting, and this manipulation involves hair thinning, wave cutting, and style cutting, all of which operations are facilitated by these shears; and this is particularly true when the hair is thick and unruly.

Various other more detailed objects and advantages of the invention such as arise in connection with carrying out the above-noted ideas in a practical embodiment will in part become apparent and in part be hereinafter stated.

The invention therefore comprises a special pair of shears intended for hair cutting, thinning in the form of a wave, curving, and wave forming purposes, and which shears consist essentially of two complementary blades, one of which is formed with teeth along its cutting edge to impart to it the characteristics of a comb. The two blades have cutting edges that are curved or bowed, with the two curvatures being complementary to one another. Thus, the cutting edge of one blade is convex, while the cutting edge of the other blade is concave. The blades are also curved in a direction normal to the cutting edges.

For a full and more complete understanding of the invention, reference may be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of one blade of a pair of shears that is designed in accordance with the precepts of this invention.

Figure 2 is a similar top plan view of a blade that is curved in a direction opposite to the curvature of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a side view showing the two blades as assembled and in cutting position with a portion of a head and hair thereon indicated somewhat diagrammatically.

And Figure 4 is a view in side elevation of a modification.

Referring now to the drawing, wherein like reference characters denote corresponding parts, and first more particularly to Figure 3, a pair of shears intended for the cutting, thinning in the form of a wave, curving, and wave forming of hair, and which is designed in accordance with the teachings of this invention, is therein illustrated. This pair of shears comprises a plain blade 10 terminating in a hub portion 11. Integrally joined to this hub portion 11 is a handle shank 12 that terminates in a finger loop 13. This blade 10 has a cutting edge 14 that is curved or arcuate, and in the form of invention disclosed in Figure 3, the cutting edge 14 is concave.

A "toothed" or "comb" blade 15 terminates at one end in a hub portion 16. The two hub portions 11 and 16 overlap in a well-known manner, and a pivot pin 9 establishes the pivotal connection between the two blades.

A handle shank 17 is integrally joined to the hub portion 16 of the comb blade 15 and terminates in a finger loop 18, with the latter being provided with a finger-engaging piece 19 in a well-known manner.

The blade 15 is formed with teeth 20 along its cutting edge 21. That is, the teeth 20 open onto the edge 21. This cutting edge 21 is also curved or arcuate, and inasmuch as it is complementary to the cutting edge 14, the curvature is convex.

The blades 10 and 15 have inner faces that slide over one another during the cutting action, and these faces are normal to the axis of the pivot pin 9. The cutting edge 14 and 21 lie in these inner faces of the blades 10 and 15, respectively.

Referring now more particularly to Figure 1, it will be noted that the blade 15 is curved from the hub portion 16 outwardly to its tip 22. Thus, the inner faces of both blades which have the cutting edges are curved. This curvature is convenient and satisfactory for a right-handed operator. For a left-handed operator the curvature should be in the opposite direction. This is illustrated in Figure 2, wherein the blade 15 is curved from the hub portion

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16 outwardly to its tip 22, but in a direction opposite to the curvature depicted in Figure 1.

The mode of operation is believed to be obvious. The hair dresser or other operator grasps the shears in the usual manner and employs the blade 15 to comb out and achieve an orderly arrangement of the hair for each cutting operation. The two cutting edges 14 and 21 cooperate with a shearing action that is enhanced by the curvatures of these blades.

A slightly modified form of the invention is illustrated in Figure 4. In this form of the invention, a toothed or comb blade 23 has a cutting edge 24 that is concave rather than convex. Cooperating with this comb blade 23 is a plain blade 25 having a cutting edge 26 that is convex. Just as in the case of the shears disclosed in Figure 3, the blades 23 and 25 are curved in a direction normal to the cutting edges, with the direction of the curvature depending on whether the shears are designed for use by the right or left hand.

In connection with the curvatures of the cutting edges 14 and 21, as well as the cutting edges 24 and 26, it is noted that, while the curvature of these cutting edges is susceptible of some variation, they should be fairly broad and sufficiently distinct as compared to a straight edge to provide the improved cutting effect.

While preferred specific embodiments of the invention are hereinbefore set forth, it is to be clearly understood that the invention is not to be limited to the exact design, curvatures, and constructions illustrated and described, because various modifications of these details may be provided in putting the invention into practice within the purview of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. In a pair of hair cutting, thinning, curving, and waving shears; a comb blade having a curved inner face formed with an arcuate cutting edge and teeth opening into said cutting edge, a plain blade having a curved inner face of the same curvature as the curved inner face of said comb blade over which it is adapted to slide during the cutting operation and formed with an arcuate cutting

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edge complementary to the arcuate cutting edge of said comb blade, the direction of curvature of said inner faces being substantially normal to the direction of curvature of said arcuate cutting edges, and means for pivotally connecting said blades.

2. In a pair of hair cutting, thinning, curving, and waving shears; a comb blade having a curved inner face formed with a convex arcuate cutting edge and teeth opening into said cutting edge, a plain blade having a curved inner face of the same curvature as the curved inner face of said comb blade over which it is adapted to slide during the cutting operation and formed with a concave arcuate cutting edge complementary to the convex arcuate cutting edge of said comb blade, the direction of curvature of said inner faces being substantially normal to the direction of curvature of said arcuate cutting edges, and means for pivotally connecting said blades.

3. In a pair of hair cutting, thinning, curving, and waving shears; a comb blade having a tip at one end and a hub portion at its other end, said comb blade having a curved inner face extending from said hub portion outwardly to said tip and formed with a convex arcuate cutting edge with teeth opening thereinto, a plain blade also having a tip at one end and a hub portion at the other end with a curved inner face extending from said hub portion to said tip, the curved inner face of said plain blade having the same curvature as the curved inner face of said comb blade over which it slides during the cutting operation, said plain blade having a concave arcuate cutting edge, the direction of curvature of said inner faces being substantially normal to the direction of curvature of said arcuate cutting edges, and a pivot pin extending through said hub portions for assembling said blades in operating relation.

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