Jan. 20, 1942. S. KIRSCHENBAUM 2,270,530

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Fig. 1.

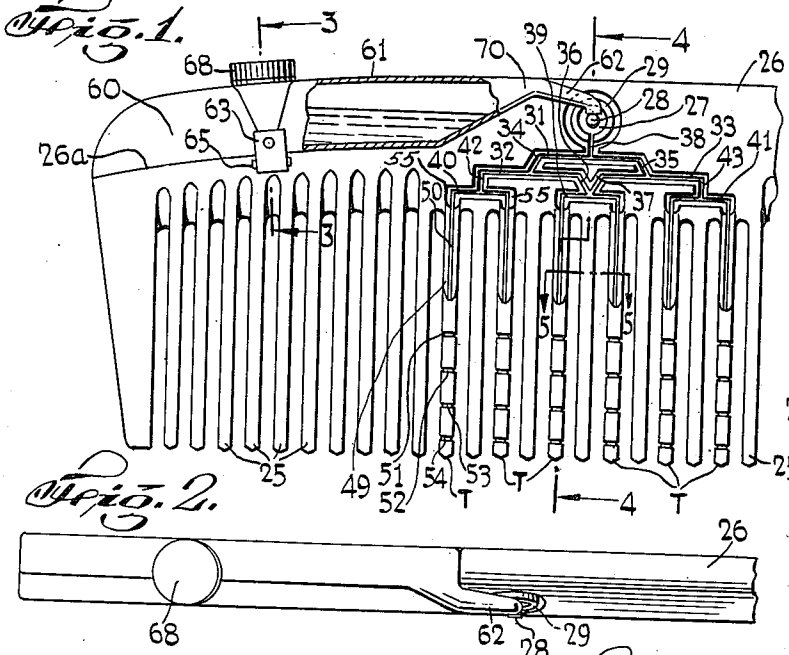


Fig. 4.

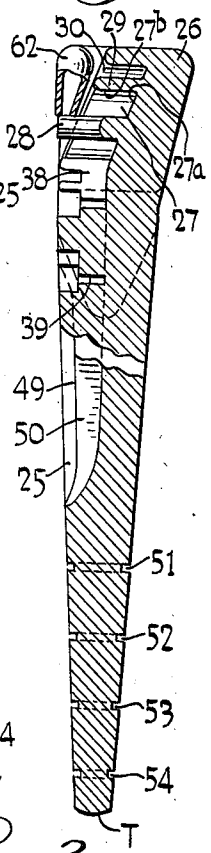


Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.

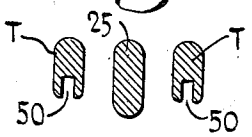


Fig. 7.

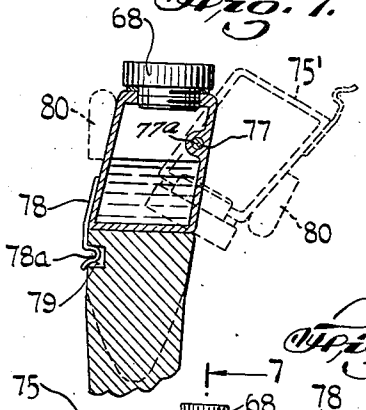


Fig. 6.

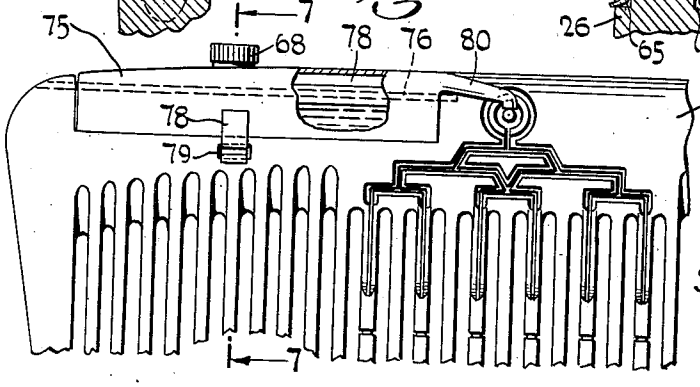
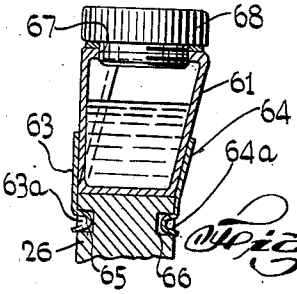


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 8.

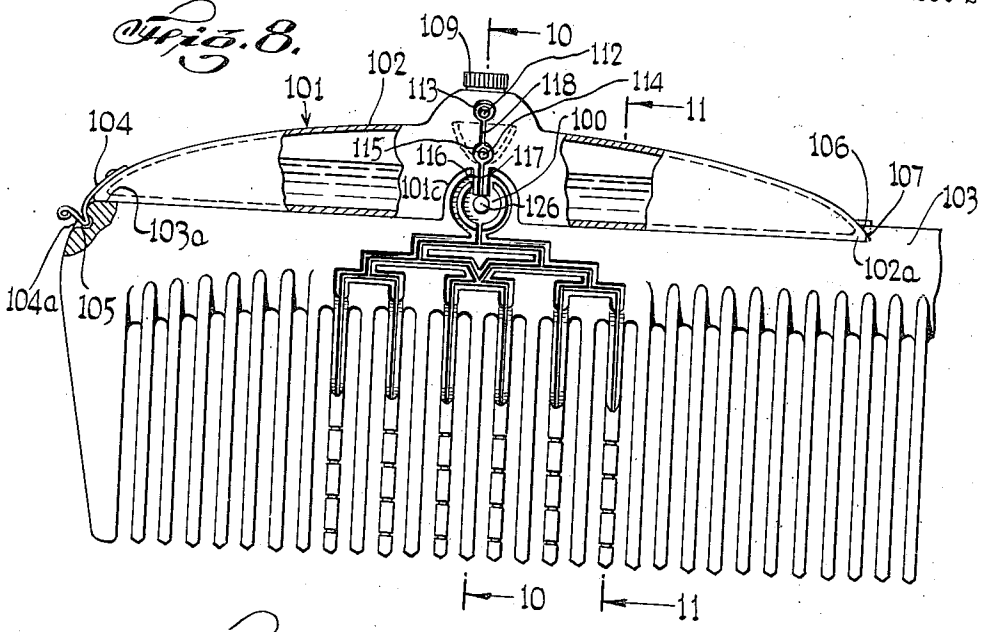


Fig. 9.

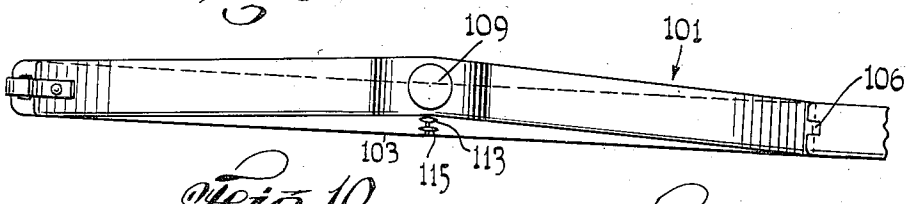


Fig. 10.

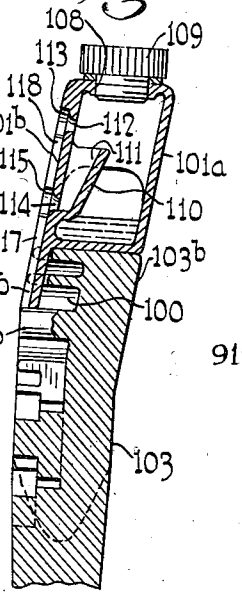


Fig. 11.

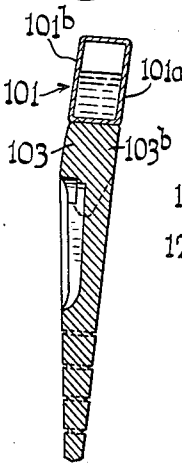
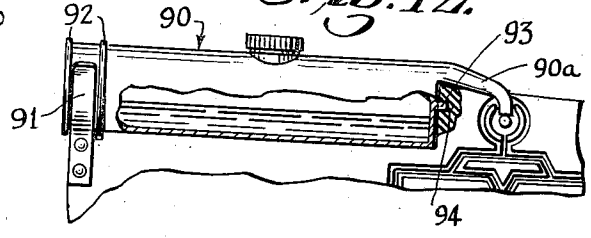


Fig. 13.



Fig. 12.



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Fig. 14.

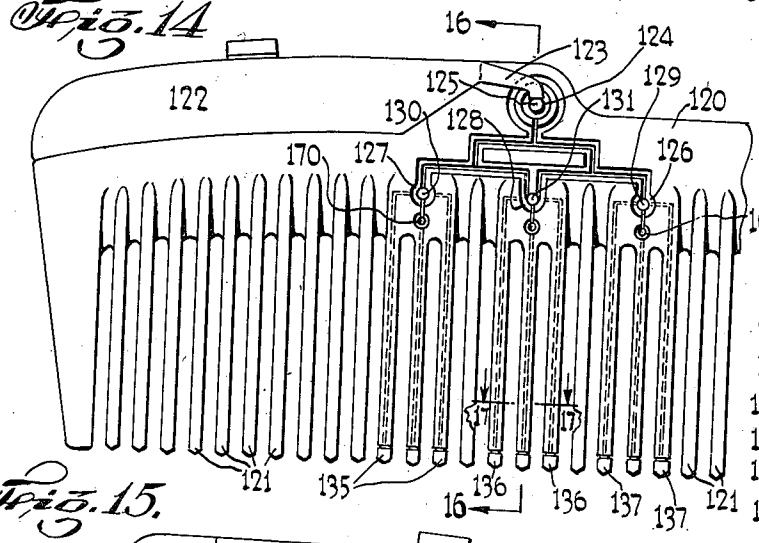


Fig. 16.

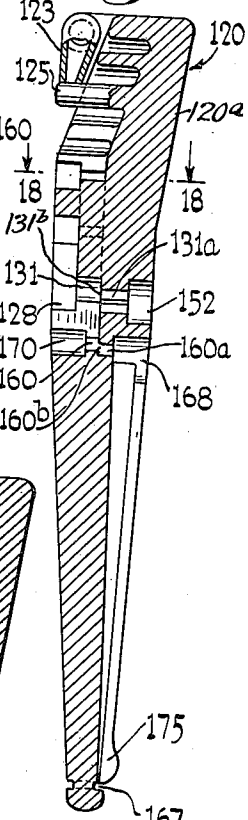
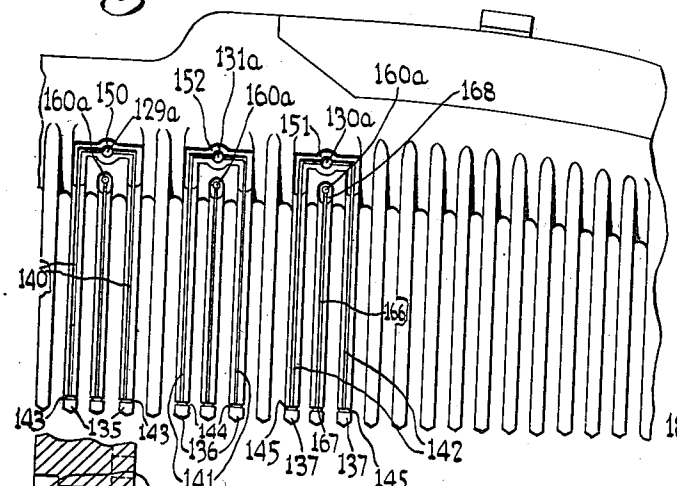


Fig. 15.



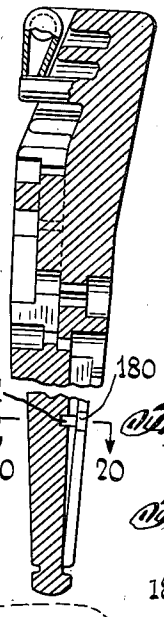


Fig. 19.

Fig. 17.

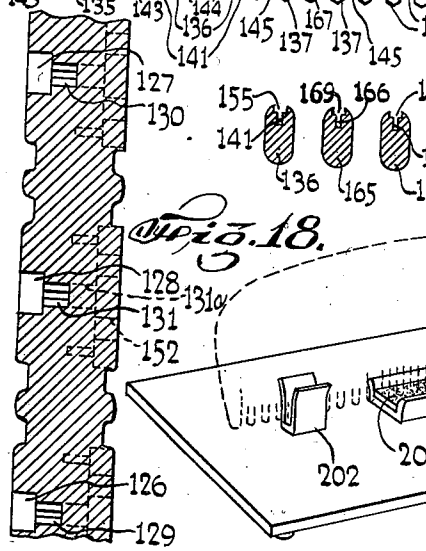


Fig. 20.

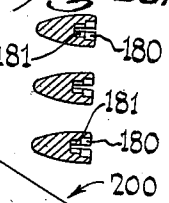


Fig. 18.

Fig. 21.

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Patented Jan. 20, 1942 2,270,530

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,270,530

COMB

Samuel Kirschenbaum, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Application October 2, 1940, Serial No. 359,408

28 Claims. (Cl. 132—13)

This invention relates generally to combs. More particularly my invention relates to the class of combs forming the subject matter of my copending application Serial No. 317,467, filed February 6, 1940, for Combs, and adapted to apply oils or other suitable liquids to the hair and scalp.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a comb of the class described which shall be provided with an improved reservoir construction for holding and feeding a supply of oil to the teeth of the comb, from whence it is delivered directly to the hair or scalp, or to both, depending upon the novel and specific construction of the teeth.

Another object of my invention is to provide a comb construction of the class described in which the main body of the oil in the oil reservoir is always out of contact or direct communication with the comb.

Still another object of my invention is to provide a comb construction of the class described having an oil reservoir so constructed and arranged that the normal combing action when using the comb will supply a uniform, measured quantity of oil for delivery to the hair or scalp.

A further object of my invention is to provide a comb of the class described which shall be so constructed and arranged that the major portion of the oil may be delivered directly to the scalp and not to the hair itself.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a comb of the class described which shall be so constructed and arranged that the major portion of the oil may be taken up by the hair and not carried to the scalp.

Another object of my invention is to provide a comb of the class described which shall have novel and improved construction features for the teeth thereof which shall render the comb highly efficient and practical in use.

Other objects of my invention will in part be obvious and in part hereinafter pointed out.

Certain features described but not claimed in this application are described and claimed in my copending application, Serial No. 359,407, filed simultaneously herewith. Also certain features shown and described but not claimed in this application are shown, described and claimed in my said copending application Serial No. 317,467, filed February 6, 1940, for Combs of which the present application is a continuation-in-part.

In the accompanying drawings, in which is shown one of the various possible embodiments of this invention:

Fig. 1 is an elevational view (partly sectional) of a portion of a comb constructed in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken substantially on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken substantially on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but illustrating a modified form of my invention;

Fig. 7 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken substantially on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a view similar to Figs. 1 and 6, but illustrating a modified form of oil container construction in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 9 is a top plan view thereof;

Fig. 10 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken substantially on the line 10—10 of Fig. 8;

Fig. 11 is a cross-sectional view taken substantially on the line 11—11 of Fig. 8;

Fig. 12 is a view similar to Fig. 6, but illustrating a modified form of mounting for the oil container.

Fig. 13 is a top plan view thereof;

Fig. 14 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but illustrating a modified form of my invention.

Fig. 15 is an elevational view of the opposite side of the comb from that shown in Fig. 14;

Fig. 16 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken substantially on the line 16—16 of Fig. 14;

Fig. 17 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken substantially on the line 17—17 of Fig. 14;

Fig. 18 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken substantially on the line 18—18 of Fig. 16;

Fig. 19 is a view similar to Fig. 16, but illustrating a modified form of tooth construction;

Fig. 20 is a cross-sectional view taken substantially on the line 20—20 of Fig. 19; and

Fig. 21 is a perspective view of a support for the comb of the class described and constructed in accordance with my invention.

Referring now in detail to the drawings I have illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5 a comb embodying my invention and shown in the form of a conventional comb comprising conventional teeth 25 integral with a top or back 26 and adapted to be used in the conventional manner for combing hair.

In accordance with my invention, however, I have provided the following novel features of

construction, by means of which the comb may be adapted for use in treating the scalp or hair with oil or other suitable liquids.

In the back 26 of the comb, I have provided a recessed portion 27 forming a reservoir for oil, disposed below the front flat surface of the back 26 and open at the top to the surrounding atmosphere. The said reservoir 27 comprises a bottom wall 27a and a surrounding side wall 27b. Projecting upwardly from the bottom wall 27a of the reservoir 27 and spaced from the side wall 27b is a tongue 28, the purpose and function of which will soon be explained. The said tongue 28 may be integral with the material of the comb and may extend to substantially the level of the front surface of the back 26 of the comb. Surrounding the side wall 27b and slightly spaced outwardly therefrom to form a ridge 29, is a recessed area 30 substantially following the contour of the side wall 27b, and depressed a suitable distance below the flat front surface of the back 26 of the comb. The above described recess 30 is provided for the purpose of taking up any overflow from the reservoir 27 which may result from overfilling or tilting and for preventing such overflowing oil from spreading over undesired portions of the comb.

In order to transfer the flow of oil from the reservoir 27 to the hair for treatment, I have provided certain selected comb teeth with the following construction. At any desired portion of the comb, alternate teeth T are provided with portions 49 thereof adjacent their upper ends and extending about half way down the length of the teeth T, the said portions 49 being depressed below the outermost surface of the remaining portions of the said teeth T. Within the depressed area 49 of each tooth T, I provide a groove 50 running lengthwith of the tooth, as shown. The grooves 50 of each of the three pairs of teeth T are interconnected with horizontally disposed grooves 39, 40 and 41. The said grooves 39, 40 and 41 are in direct communication with the oil in the reservoir 27 by a series of interconnected, horizontally and transversely disposed grooves 31 to 38 and 42 and 43, as clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

It is thus seen from the above described construction that the oil from the reservoir 27 will not flow directly to the grooves 50 of the teeth, but will be retarded and delayed by the changing directional arrangement of grooves beginning with the groove 38 communicating directly with the reservoir 27. It is also noted that the grooves 31 to 38 and 42, 43 and 50 are of such width that oil will be held in the grooves by surface tension.

When sufficient oil has entered the grooves 50 and collected at the lower ends thereof it will overflow therefrom and pass down the remaining portions of the surface of the teeth T. In order to prevent too rapid a surge or flow of oil down the teeth T, the non-depressed portions of the surface of the teeth T are provided with transverse grooves, 51, 52, 53 and 54 spaced from each other along the length of the teeth. Due to the fact that the grooves 51 must be filled to overflowing before the oil will run further down to the teeth, after which the grooves 52 must be filled to overflowing, and so on with the grooves 53 and 54, the oil will thus be controlled and prevented from gathering in pools to thereby prevent dripping or splashing.

To prevent the possibility of the oil which may overflow from any of the above described series of grooves 31 to 43 from spreading to undesired portions of the back and teeth of the comb, I surround each groove with a recessed area. In other words, each groove is formed in a recessed area of the comb, as clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The said last named recessed areas adjacent each groove are interconnected with each other and communicate at one end of the chain of recesses with the recess 30 surrounding the reservoir 27 and at the other ends of the chain of recesses with oil pockets 55 formed at the upper ends of the teeth portions 49. It is thus seen that in addition to preventing the oil overflowing from any of the chain of grooves 31 to 42 from spreading over undesired portions of the comb, any overflow of oil from the reservoir 27 into the recess 30 will be directed into the chain of grooves 31 to 42 to flow down the selected teeth T and to be transferred to the hair during the combing action.

Attention is also directed to the fact that due to the fact that the oil grooves are disposed below the recesses, any loose hairs which might be picked up during the normal combing operation will be prevented from entering into direct contact with the flow of oil, but will lie on the outermost surface of the teeth without grooves or recesses as well as other non-recessed portions of the comb and across the grooves. The said loose hairs will thus be prevented from pulling out oil from the grooves to flow along the hair to undesired surfaces of the comb. Also the clogging up of the oil flowing channels will be prevented.

In accordance with my invention, I prefer to tilt backwardly that portion of the back 26 of the comb which contains the reservoir 27 and certain of the oil grooves, as clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings, to facilitate the holding of the oil in the reservoir 27 and also to obtain a smoother flow of oil therefrom. To that end the bottom wall 27a of the reservoir 27 may be correspondingly slanted as shown.

While in the drawings I have illustrated the reservoir 27 as being of circular shape it is understood that any other desired shape may be satisfactorily employed and my invention extends to such use.

In accordance with the present invention, I provide the following novel means for holding a supply of oil and of feeding a measured quantity of the said oil to the reservoir 27 as desired. A supply of the oil with which it is desired to treat the hair is placed in an oil container 60 comprising a hollow casing 61 and a feeding spout 62 communicating therewith. The oil container 60 is removably attached to the comb by a pair of resilient finger members 63 and 64, fixed at one of their ends to the walls of the casing 61 and provided at their free ends with angular portions 63a and 64a respectively, resiliently received in corresponding notches 65 and 66 formed in the opposite flat surfaces of the back 26 of the comb. A portion 26a of the back 26 of the comb is cut away to accommodate the container 60 therein so as not to mar the regularity of the contour of the comb.

The container 60 may be supplied with oil through an opening 67 in the casing 61, the said opening 67 being threaded to receive a threaded closure member 68.

It is noted that the chamber of the spout 62 is angularly disposed with respect to the chamber of the main body of the container 60 and

the open end of the spout is adapted to contactively engage the tongue 28 in the reservoir 27, as clearly shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

In use of the comb for applying oil to the hair simultaneously with the combing action, the container 60 mounted on the comb as above described, is partially filled with oil to a height below the point 70 where the spout 62 communicates with the interior or main chamber of the casing. The comb is then turned from the horizontal position shown in Fig. 1 to a vertical position, with the spout 62 lowermost. This will cause oil from the main chamber of the casing 61 to run into and fill up the chamber of the spout 62. The comb is then brought back to its original horizontal or normal combing position. Due to the downwardly tilting angular arrangement of the spout 62 a measured amount of oil will be held captive therein and will not flow back into the interior of the casing 61, but will be able to flow out through the spout 62 and into the reservoir 27. The contacting tongue 28 will facilitate the flow of oil from the spout due to cohesion and will also prevent a surge or splash of oil from the said spout into the reservoir 27. When all the oil from the spout 62 has been emptied into the reservoir 27 and it is desired to apply more oil to the hair the comb may again be tilted vertically as hereinbefore described to obtain a second measured amount of oil in the chamber of the spout 62.

The casing is preferably made of metal or other suitable heat conducting material so that when the fingers or the hand of the user are placed on the casing 61, the heat therefrom will be sufficient to expand the air within the casing and force the oil in the spout 62 to flow out through the opening in said spout and down the tongue 28 and into the reservoir 27.

It is also noted that no matter how much additional heat is applied to the container 60 only the measured amount of oil in the spout 62 will flow into the reservoir 27.

Any suitable means for attaching the oil container 60 to the comb may be employed. In Fig. 1 I have described one form in which the container may be completely removed and resiliently snapped into place by the members 63. In Figs. 6 and 7 and 12 and 13, I have illustrated other ways of mounting the oil container.

In Figs. 6 and 7 the oil container 75 is shown as hingedly attached to the comb by means of the hinge member 76 passing through an opening 77 in a boss 77*a* of the back wall of the container 75 and having opposite ends thereof journaled in the back 26 of the comb. A single spring finger 78 is employed for latching the container 75 in operative position as shown in full lines in Fig. 7, the finger 78 having a portion 78*a* thereof resiliently received in the notch 79 of the comb. In this form of my invention, when the comb is not in use the container 75 may be hingedly swung back to the dotted line position 75' shown in Fig. 7 where it is noted that the spout 80 is disposed with its opening uppermost to prevent any undesired dripping of oil.

In Figs. 12 and 13 I employ a cylindrical type of oil container 90 which is adapted to rotatably rest at one end thereof in a cradle support 91 fixed to the comb in any suitable manner. A pair of circumferential ridges 92 prevent axial displacement of the said container 90. Projecting from the container 90 at the opposite end from that of the ridges 92 is a pivot pin 93 received in a corresponding bearing opening 94 in the comb. In this form of my invention the container 90 may be manually rotated to swing the spout 90*a* from the position shown in the said Figs. 12 and 13 to a position where the spout 90*a* is uppermost. To insure that the spout 90*a* will have freedom of movement without interfering with the comb back the oil container 90 may be slantingly mounted with respect to the back of the comb, as shown.

In the forms of my container mounting shown in Figs. 6 and 7 and 12 and 13, it is understood that the back of the comb is cut away to a contour corresponding to the shape of the oil container.

Referring now to Figs. 8 to 11 of the drawings I have shown a modified form of my invention in which the construction and arrangement of the open oil reservoir 100 is substantially the same as the reservoir 27 and in which the recesses and the grooves therein for directing the oil down selected teeth may be the same as that shown in the Figs. 1 to 7 and 12 and 13 forms of my invention.

However, in the said Figs. 8 to 11 form of my invention I employ an oil container 101 of different construction. The said oil container 101 comprises a casing 102 which may be of metallic or other suitable heat conducting material. The container 101 may be removably attached to a cut out portion 103*a* of the back 103 of the comb by means of a spring clip member 104 fixed to one end of the casing 102 and having a resilient portion 104*a* thereof received in a notch 105 in the comb. The opposite end 102*a* of the casing 102 from that having the clip 104 is tapered to a point and is provided with a projecting lip 106. The said point 102*a* is adapted to be received in an angular notch 107 in the comb, while the lip 106 overlies a portion of the top of the back 103 of the comb.

A portion 103*b* of the back of the comb is angularly tilted backwards as shown in Figs. 10 and 11 and the front and rear vertical side walls 101*a* and 101*b* of the casing 101, are similarly angularly disposed to facilitate and protect the flow of oil from the container 101. Oil is supplied to the interior of the casing 101 through an opening 108 in the top wall of the casing, the said opening being fitted with a threaded closure member 109. Disposed within the casing 101 and spaced from the front wall 101*b* is an auxiliary wall 110 shorter than the walls 101*a* and 101*b* and adapted to form a cup shaped pocket 111, open at the top.

The front wall 101*b* of the casing is provided with a relatively small aperture 112 communicating with the interior of the casing and disposed above the top of the pocket 111. Surrounding the aperture 112 is an enlarged recessed area 113. A second relatively small aperture 114 and a surrounding recessed area 115 is also provided in the wall 101*b*, but spaced below the aperture 112 and communicating with the pocket 111, adjacent the bottom thereof. A spout member 116 depending from the wall 101*b* and disposed within the arched casing portion 101*c*, contactively engages the tongue 117 in the reservoir 101, in a manner similar to the arrangement of the tongue 28 and the spout 62 shown in Fig. 1. The spout member 116 differs from the spout 62 in that the said member 116 is not hollow and does not communicate directly with the interior of the container 101. Instead, there is provided in the outer surface of the depending

member 116, a vertical groove 117 communicating with the recess 115 which in turn communicates with the aperture 114. A similar groove 118 interconnects the recess 115 with the recess 113. The operation of my improved comb construction in accordance with Figs. 8 to 11 of the drawings is as follows:

The oil container 101 is supplied with a quantity of suitable oil to a point below the level of the top of the pocket 111, when the comb is held upright as shown in the drawings. In the normal process of combing one's hair the comb is slightly tilted forwardly after each stroke. This tilting action will cause oil from the container to spread over the inner surface of the front wall 101b and to supply the pocket 111 with oil. The oil, in spreading over the inner surface of the wall 101b, will cause a slight film of oil to cover the aperture 112. If the hand of the user is permitted to rest for a short while on the casing 102, the heat therefrom will expand the air in the container 101 to force the oil from the pocket 111 out through the aperture 114 and down the groove 117 and into contact with the tongue 126 to fill the reservoir 100. At the same time the expansion of the air within the casing 102, due to the heat will break the film of oil covering the aperture 112 to thereby permit the air from the surrounding atmosphere to enter the interior of the casing to thereby effect a continuous and uniform gravity flow of oil from the pocket 111 out through the aperture 114 and down to the reservoir 100.

It is thus seen that a forward tilting of the comb will supply a measured quantity of oil in the pocket for use. It is also noted that the normal use of the comb for combing hair will automatically replenish the supply of oil in the pocket 111, and thus provide a uniform flow of oil from the container 101 by the normal combing action.

Instead of using the heat of the hand to break the oil film covering the aperture 112, the said film may be broken in any other suitable manner such as by blowing thereinto or by piercing with a sharp instrument.

The recesses 113 and 115 surrounding the apertures 112 and 114 prevent oil from spreading to undesired surfaces of the comb.

Instead of the above described method of attachment for the oil container 101, the same may be attached in the manner described in connection with the oil containers 60, 75 and 90.

The combs constructed in accordance with my invention and as above described are adapted for use more particularly in treating or supplying oil directly to the hair and not to the scalp. However, there are certain instances in which it is desired to more particularly treat or supply oil directly to the scalp and not to the hair. Accordingly I have illustrated in Figs. 14 to 18 a form of comb which is so constructed and arranged that the oil supplied from a container will not be taken up or dissipated by the hair, but in which the oil will be caused to flow down certain selected teeth to the ends thereof and to flow off the said tooth ends into direct contact with the scalp.

In this form of my invention I employ the same type of conventional comb having a back 120 and teeth 121 extending therefrom. A portion 120a of the comb is angularly backwardly tilted (see Fig. 16) in the same manner and for the same purpose as the backs 26 and 103 of the combs embodying the hereinbefore described forms of my invention. An oil container 122, having a spout 123, may be employed which is of the same construction as the containers 60, 75 or 101 and may be similarly attached to the comb. Also the front surface of the back 120 is provided with a reservoir 124 open at the top to the surrounding atmosphere and containing a tongue 125 contacting the open end of the spout 123 to insure uninterrupted flow of the oil from the container spout into the said reservoir 124. At predetermined spaced positions on the front surface of the comb I provide a plurality of recessed pockets 126, 127 and 128. Each of the said pockets 126, 127 and 128 is provided with relatively smaller apertures 129, 130 and 131 respectively, running transversely through to the opposite or rear surface of the comb. The said apertures 129, 130 and 131 are interconnected with the reservoir 124 by an arrangement of interconnected grooves as shown in Fig. 14 or they may be similar to the arrangement shown in Fig. 1 and as hereinbefore described. Also the said chain of grooves are contained in recessed areas for the same purpose and function as hereinbefore described.

It is thus seen from the above described construction that when the comb is held in proper combing position, oil from the reservoir 124 will flow into the apertures 129, 130 and 131. As clearly seen in Fig. 16 the rearwardly disposed part 131a of the aperture 131 is offset below the main part thereof and is constructed with a capillary neck 131b interconnecting the aperture parts 131 and 131a. A similar offset arrangement for the apertures 129 and 130 is provided at the rear surface of the comb.

At the rear of the comb, the rear surface only of selected alternate pairs of teeth 135, 136 and 137 are provided with oil grooves 140, 141 and 142 respectively, running lengthwise of the teeth to a point slightly spaced from the free ends of the said teeth where they communicate with transverse grooves 143, 144 and 145 respectively. The pair of lengthwise grooves 140, are interconnected to and communicate with the aperture 129a; the pair of lengthwise grooves 141 are interconnected to and communicate with the aperture 131a; and the pair of lengthwise grooves 142 are interconnected to and communicate with the aperture 130a.

It is thus seen from the above described construction that the oil flowing from the reservoir 124 to the apertures 129, 130 and 131 will not flow down the front surface of the teeth of the comb but will be carried to the rear surface of the comb to run down the rear surface only of selected teeth to a point near the extreme ends of the said teeth from whence it will come into direct contact with the scalp. The above described construction will effectively prevent the oil from being drawn off by the hair in the normal operation of combing, because of the fact that it is the front surfaces of the teeth that are first brought into direct contact with the hair and the rear surfaces of the teeth are substantially out of contact with the hair.

As shown in Figs. 15 and 16 I provide enlarged recessed areas 150, 151 and 152 surrounding the apertures 129a, 131a and 130a respectively. Also as noted in Fig. 17 enlarged recessed areas 155 are provided to catch the overflow from the lengthwise pairs of grooves 140, 141 and 142.

Should any overflow of oil occur from the pockets 126, 127 and 128 on the front surface of the comb, I provide the following means to pre-

vent the said overflowing oil from running down the front surfaces of the teeth or to any other undesired portion of the comb.

As shown, at a point below each of the said pockets 126, 127 and 128 and in alignment therewith I provide an aperture 160 similar in construction to the apertures 129, 130 and 131 but smaller in size. Each of the said apertures 160 comprises a lowered offset portion 160*a* and a capillary neck 160*b*. In each tooth 165 disposed between the pairs of teeth 135, 136 and 137 I provide a lengthwise groove 166 at the rear surface only and a transverse lower groove 167, the said lengthwise groove communicating directly with the aperture 160*a*. Enlarged recessed areas 168 surround each aperture 160*a* and widened lengthwise recessed areas 169 are provided on each tooth 165. Enlarged recessed areas 170 also surround the apertures 160 at the front surface of the comb.

It is thus seen from the above described construction that the overflow of oil from the pockets 126, 127 and 128 at the front surface of the comb is directed through to the rear surface of the comb and down along the rear surface only of selected teeth.

If desired, the rear surfaces of the selected teeth 135, 136 and 137 and 165 may be provided with an outwardly flared portion 175 as shown in Fig. 16, disposed adjacent the transverse grooves 167 and at the lower ends of the said selected teeth.

As shown in Figs. 19 and 20 I have also found that satisfactory results are obtained when I provide in each of the said selected teeth an enlarged pocket 180 in the recessed areas 155 and 169 communicating and in alignment with a smaller pocket 181. The said pocket 180 is recessed to a depth equal to the depth of the said recesses 155 and 169 surrounding the grooves 141 to 142 and 166 and the smaller pocket 181 is equal in depth to the depth of the said grooves 141 to 142 and 166.

In accordance with my invention I have also provided a suitable stand 200 (see Fig. 21) for supporting the comb when not in actual use. The said stand 200 comprises a platform 201 of any suitable material on which is fixed a pair of aligned clamp members 202 designed to resiliently grip the teeth of the comb to support the same in upright position as shown. Also fixed to the platform 201 and disposed between the clamps 202 is a channel shaped member 203 in the channel of which I place a strip of absorbent material, such as for example, a blotter 204. The member 203 is of such size and is so positioned as to catch the drippings and to drain off the remaining oil from those teeth which have been selected for carrying and transmitting oil to the hair or scalp.

It will thus be seen that there is provided a device in which the several objects of this invention are achieved, and which is well adapted to meet the conditions of practical use.

As various possible embodiments might be made of the above invention, and as various changes might be made in the embodiments above set forth, it is to be understood that all matter herein set forth or shown in the accompanying drawings is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, said reservoir comprising bottom and side walls and being substantially entirely open at the top to the flat side of said back and to the surrounding atmosphere at all times, an oil container, and means for mounting said oil container on said comb.

2. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination according to claim 1 in which the said reservoir is disposed in said back of said comb.

3. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination according to claim 1 in which the said bottom wall of said reservoir is disposed below the surface of the back of the comb.

4. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, said reservoir comprising bottom and side walls and being substantially entirely open at the top to the flat side of said back and to the surrounding atmosphere at all times, an oil container and means for mounting said oil container on said comb, said container having an opening for supplying oil therefrom to said reservoir.

5. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, an oil container having a spout opening, and means for mounting said oil container on said comb with said spout opening in position to supply oil from said container to said reservoir.

6. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination according to claim 5 in which the reservoir comprises a bottom wall disposed below the surface of the back of the comb and being substantially entirely open at the top to the surrounding atmosphere and a projecting tongue member in said reservoir adapted to be in contact with said spout opening.

7. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, said reservoir comprising bottom and side walls and being substantially entirely open at the top to the flat side of said back and to the surrounding atmosphere at all times, an oil container, means for mounting said oil container on said comb and means for directing the flow of oil from said reservoir to selected teeth of said comb

8. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, said reservoir comprising bottom and side walls and being substantially entirely open at the top to the flat side of said back and to the surrounding atmosphere at all times, an oil container, means for mounting said oil container on said comb and means for directing the flow of oil from said

reservoir to selected teeth of said comb, said last named means comprising a groove communicating with said reservoir and with said teeth.

9. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, said reservoir comprising bottom and side walls and being substantially entirely open at the top to the flat side of said back and to the surrounding atmosphere at all times, an oil container, means for mounting said oil container on said comb and means for directing the flow of oil from said reservoir to selected teeth of said comb, said last named means comprising a groove communicating with said reservoir and with said teeth, said groove being formed in a recessed area to catch the overflow of oil from said groove and to prevent the same from spreading over undesired portions of the comb.

10. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, said reservoir comprising bottom and side walls and being substantially entirely open at the top to the flat side of said back and to the surrounding atmosphere at all times, an oil container, means for mounting said oil container on said comb and means for directing the flow of oil from said reservoir to selected teeth of said comb, said last named means comprising a chain of interconnected grooves in said comb, said chain comprising a plurality of grooves angularly disposed with respect to each other, said chain of grooves communicating with said reservoir and with said selected teeth.

11. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, said reservoir comprising bottom and side walls and being substantially entirely open at the top to the flat side of said back and to the surrounding atmosphere at all times, an oil container, means for mounting said oil container on said comb and means for directing the flow of oil from said reservoir to selected teeth of said comb, said last named means comprising a chain of interconnected grooves in said comb, said chain comprising a plurality of grooves angularly disposed with respect to each other, said chain of grooves communicating with said reservoir and with said selected teeth, said grooves being formed in recessed areas to catch the overflow of oil from said grooves and to prevent the same from spreading over undesired portions of the comb.

12. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in one surface of said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, an oil container, means for mounting said oil container on said comb and means for directing the flow of oil from said reservoir to the opposite surface of said comb.

13. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in one surface of said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, an oil container, means for mounting said oil container on said comb, means for directing the flow of oil from said reservoir to the opposite surface of said comb and means for directing the flow of oil from said opposite surface of said comb down selected teeth.

14. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in one surface of said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, an oil container, means for mounting said oil container on said comb and means for directing the flow of oil from said reservoir to the opposite surface of said comb, said last named means comprising a through aperture in said comb disposed below said reservoir.

15. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in one surface of said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, an oil container, means for mounting said oil container on said comb and means for directing the flow of oil from said reservoir to the opposite surface of said comb, said last named means comprising a through aperture in said comb disposed below said reservoir, said aperture comprising a pair of relatively wide portions on opposite sides of the comb interconnected by and communicating with a relatively narrow portion.

16. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in one surface of said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, an oil container, means for mounting said oil container on said comb and means for directing the flow of oil from said reservoir to the opposite surface of said comb, said last named means comprising a through aperture in said comb disposed below said reservoir, said aperture comprising a pair of relatively wide portions on opposite sides of the comb interconnected by and communicating with a relatively narrow portion, said relatively wide aperture portions being at different levels with respect to said reservoir.

17. The combination according to claim 15 in which one of said teeth is provided with a groove running lengthwise of the said tooth.

18. The combination according to claim 15 in which one of said teeth is provided wiith a groove running lengthwise of the said tooth, said groove communicating with said aperture.

19. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in one surface of said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, an oil container, means for mounting said oil container on said comb and means for directing the flow of oil from said reservoir to the opposite surface of said comb, said last named means comprising a through aperture in said comb disposed below said reservoir and a groove interconnecting said reservoir with said aperture.

20. The combination according to claim 8 with one of said teeth having a first groove in the outer surface thereof running lengthwise of the said tooth and a second groove in the outer surface of said tooth transversely disposed with respect to said first groove.

21. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in one surface of

said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, an oil container, means for mounting said oil container on said comb and means for directing the flow of oil from said reservoir to the opposite surface of said comb, said last named means comprising a through aperture in said comb disposed below said reservoir, said aperture comprising a pair of relatively wide portions on opposite sides of the comb interconnected by and communicating with a relatively narrow portion and a second through aperture in said comb disposed below said first aperture.

22. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in one surface of said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, an oil container, means for mounting said oil container on said comb and means for directing the flow of oil from said reservoir to the opposite surface of said comb, said last named means comprising a through aperture in said comb disposed below said reservoir, said aperture comprising a pair of relatively wide portions on opposite sides of the comb interconnected by and communicating with a relatively narrow portion and a second through aperture in said comb disposed below said first aperture, said first and second apertures being interconnected by a groove disposed on the same surface of the comb as the said reservoir.

23. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, said reservoir comprising bottom and side walls and being substantially entirely open at the top to the flat side of said back and to the surrounding atmosphere at all times, an oil container, and means for removably mounting said oil container on said comb.

24. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, an oil container, and means for hingedly mounting said oil container on said comb.

25. In a comb having teeth and a back and which is designed to treat the hair or scalp with oil or the like during the combing action, the combination of a recessed area in said comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, an oil container having a spout, and means for mounting said oil container on said comb with said spout in effective position to supply oil from said container to said reservoir, said last named means comprising means for mounting said container for rotation, whereby said spout may be moved to an ineffective position away from said reservoir.

26. The combination of a comb according to claim 1 with a support therefor, said support comprising a base, a resilient clip member on said base designed to receive and hold certain of the comb teeth therein to maintain the comb in upright position, and a strip of absorbent material on said base, disposed underneath certain of the teeth to catch oil drippings therefrom.

27. In a comb of the class described having a back and teeth depending therefrom the combination of a recessed area in one surface of the comb forming a reservoir for receiving oil therein, means for directing the flow of oil from said reservoir to selected teeth, an oil container, said oil container comprising a main chamber and an auxiliary chamber communicating with said main chamber, said auxiliary chamber being provided with an exit opening for supplying oil to said reservoir, said auxiliary chamber being so constructed and arranged with respect to said main chamber that when the comb is turned at a predetermined angle from its normal combing position and then brought back to its normal combing position, a measured quantity of oil will be separated from said main chamber and will remain in said auxiliary chamber, and means for mounting said oil container on said comb.

28. The combination according to claim 13 in which the rear surface of one of said teeth is provided with a flared portion adjacent the free end thereof.

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