

A. E. LAMBERT.
 SCALP TONIC COMB.
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 30, 1911.

1,065,814.

Patented June 24, 1913.

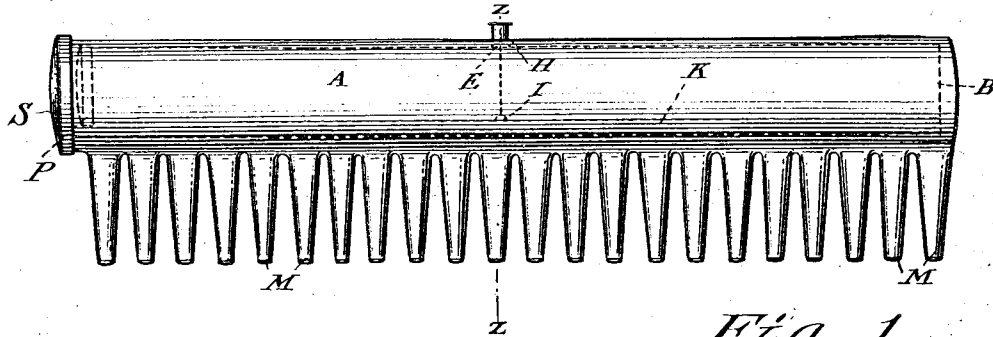


Fig. 1.

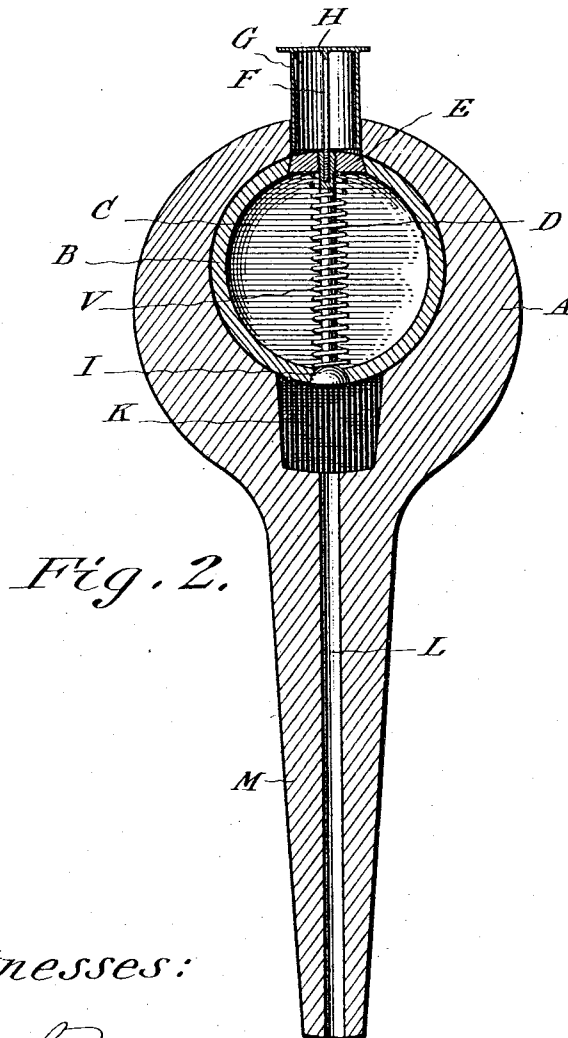
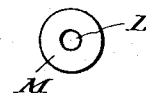


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR E. LAMBERT, OF NORTH POWDER, OREGON.

SCALP-TONIC COMB.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR E. LAMBERT, a citizen of the United States, residing at North Powder, in the county of Union and State of Oregon, have invented a new and useful Scalp-Tonic Comb, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in that class of combs which are provided with a hollow chamber and hollow teeth adapted to receive and convey a liquid such as a tonic directly to the scalp.

The details of construction and operation are as hereinafter described and shown in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the entire comb; Fig. 2 is a cross section through Z—Z; Fig. 3 is an end view of the base of the teeth.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The part A has a longitudinal bore or chamber in which is incased a cylindrical receptacle B for the scalp tonic which is contained in chamber C. The latter is closed by a screw-cap P. A conical valve I is seated upward in an opening in the lower side of the cylinder B and is rigidly connected by a stem D with another valve E that seats upward in an opening in the upper side of the receptacle B. The valve I is molded or fixed solid on the stem D, and valve E is attached to the latter by a screw joint. Said stem is surrounded by a coil spring V whose base projects over and around the valve I and rests on the inner side of the casing B. The upper end of the spring V rests against the valve E. The upper portion of the connecting rod D is hollow and contains small screw threads into which the stem F is screwed, thus forming direct connection between the press button H, the valve E and the valve I.

G is a small air check valve which remains closed when the press button H is pressed downward and opens when the press button H is released allowing the admittance of air into the inclosed hollow press button H. The stem F is fastened solid onto the top of the press button H and is screwed into the valve E and connecting rod D.

Having been filled with air coming through the air valve G, the press button H is pressed downward which opens the liquid

valve I and also the upper valve E, the outside casing of the press button H fitting closely into the opening caused by the lowering of the valve E keeping the press button H air tight, releases the liquid through the valve I into the trough K, which runs the entire length of the comb in the casing A just above the teeth M. The pressure of the air contained in the press button H, and on account of the press button being pressed downward, forces the liquid out through the valve I. If the pressure of the air in the chamber C is not sufficient to force the required flow of liquid through the valve I, the press button H can be pressed and released a number of times in succession thus increasing the amount of expelled liquid to a sufficient amount.

As represented in the figures the trough K is a receptacle running the entire length of the comb directly over the channels L in the teeth M and under the liquid valve I and is for the purpose of allowing the liquid to be distributed along the comb to the various teeth. The press button H is inserted through an opening in the casing A and is fastened in place by the stem F being screwed into connecting rod D. In order to fill the chamber C with liquid, the screw cap S is unscrewed from the casing A and the screw cap P is removed from the chamber C. In cleaning and disinfecting the entire comb, first, the press-button H is unscrewed, then the screw cap S is removed and the chamber C is taken out, hot water or other cleansing liquids can then be run through every part of the comb making it perfectly clean and sanitary.

I claim:—

A comb comprising a hollow body provided with a series of hollow radial teeth, and an opening in its upper side, a liquid receptacle fitted in said body and having alined top and bottom openings registering with said first named opening, the body having also a longitudinal passage interposed between the teeth and the bottom opening of said receptacle, valves seating upward in the alined openings, a stem rigidly connecting said valves and extending through the first named opening, a spiral spring encircling the stem and pressing against the inner surfaces of the upper valve and the bottom of the liquid receptacle, and a hollow press-button secured on the outer

end of the stem and extending into said
first-named opening and having an air in-
let in its projecting outer portion, the inner
end being open and registering with the top
5 opening when the button is pressed in-
wardly, the valves being at the same time
forced downwardly so that liquid discharges

into the passage and escapes thence through
the teeth, as described.

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Witnesses:

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