No. 754,949. PATENTED MAR. 15, 1904.

J. T. WILCOX.

HAIR DRESSING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 29, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 2,

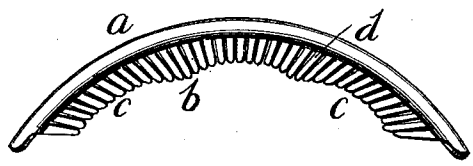


Fig. 1,

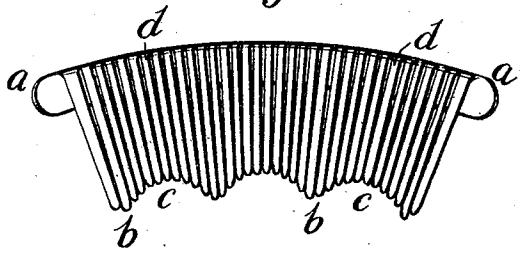
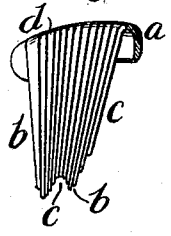


Fig. 3,



WITNESSES:

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No. 754,949. Patented March 15, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. WILCOX, OF CARLSTADT, NEW JERSEY.

HAIR-DRESSING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,949, dated March 15, 1904.

Application filed October 29, 1903. Serial No. 178,992. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN T. WILCOX, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Carlstadt, Bergen county, State of New Jersey, have invented Improvements in Hair-Dressing Devices, of which the following is a specification.

The improvement in combs forming the subject of this invention consists of a novel formation and arrangement of the teeth applicable particularly to that class of combs used as hair-dressing devices.

The leading feature of the invention consists in making the teeth of a comb of different lengths in such manner that instead of the points of the teeth being in a straight line or line of uniform shape or curvature, as combs are now made, their points are irregularly or sinuously arranged or in alternating sections of long and short teeth, whereby the application of the comb is facilitated and its holding power or grip on the hair increased.

In the accompanying drawings my invention is shown applied to a comb adapted for use as a hair-dressing device either as a side comb, back-hair comb, or comb for producing pompadour effects, according to size and arrangement of the comb-back and back extensions. It is also shown embodied with a peculiar arrangement of the teeth whereby the holding property of the teeth in the hair is further greatly increased over those of combs as now made, all of which will be more fully described by reference to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a comb embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a vertical section.

The comb here shown has a curved turned-over back *a*, which is also longitudinally curved, as clearly shown in the plan view. From the outer edge of the back *a* inwardly extend the teeth of the comb, formed in numerous narrow sections or divisions of alternating long and short teeth, their lengths being such that their points lie on an irregular line or form sinuous arches intermediate the ends of the comb. These long and short alternating sections *b* and *c*, respectively, are clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 3. By this construction of the teeth the application of the comb to the hair is facilitated, the longer teeth of the numerous narrow alternate sections or divisions engaging with the hair first, followed by the intervening sections of short teeth, and thereby more fully gather loose or straggling hairs than do other combs, and as the teeth enter and engage adjoining sections of the hair at different intervals they are sprung out of their normal plane laterally, and so produce a clamping or gripping action on the hair.

As will be observed from an inspection of the drawings, the teeth all point to a common center by being included in the surface of a portion of a cone, the front ends or points of the different sections or divisions of the comb-teeth being on smaller circles than are the rear ends *d* or ends attached to the back of the comb, the points of the teeth being consequently much closer together than their rear ends *d*, so when the back of the comb is flexed toward a straight line said points of the teeth will be separated, bringing the teeth substantially into parallelism, and if the comb be applied to the hair under this condition it will when released by its resilience again cause the points of the teeth to come together and so clamp or pinch on the hair as to cause the comb to be securely retained in position in which it is placed.

I claim as my invention—

1. A hair-dressing device comprising a body or back portion and a continuous row of teeth extending therefrom and integral therewith, having their points irregularly formed in alternating sections of long and short teeth intermediate the ends of the comb.

2. In a hair-dressing device, the combination with a longitudinally-curved back or body portion, of a continuous row of teeth extending therefrom integral therewith and formed in sections or divisions of alternating long and short teeth intermediate the ends of the comb.

3. In a hair-dressing device, the combination with a longitudinally-curved back or body portion, of teeth extending therefrom integral therewith and formed in alternating long and short sections, the points of the teeth being arranged on a line of reverse curves and gradu-

ally increasing in length from the shortest teeth of the short sections to the longest teeth of adjacent long sections.

4. In a hair-dressing device, the combination with a longitudinally-curved resilient back or body portion, of teeth of varying lengths extending therefrom and having their front ends or points included in an irregular line whose general direction is a curve of less radius than the curve of the part of the back to which their rear or inner ends join.

5. In a hair-dressing device, the combination with a longitudinally-curved resilient back or body portion, of teeth extending therefrom, the points of the teeth being on a line of reverse curves whose general direction is a curve of less radius than that of the curve of the part of the back from which they project, said teeth being included in a plane corresponding to the surface of a section of a cone and directed toward the apex of the cone.

6. A hair-dressing device, comprising a longitudinally-curved resilient back and a row of teeth extending forwardly from the rear edge of the back, formed with their outer ends or points included in an irregular line having a general curvature of less radius than that of the curvature of the part of the back to which the inner ends of the teeth connect.

7. A hair-dressing device, comprising a longitudinally-curved resilient back and a row of teeth extending forwardly from the rear edge of the back, formed with their outer ends or points included in an irregular line having a general curvature of less radius than the curvature of the part of the back to which the inner ends of the teeth connect, said teeth being included in a plane corresponding to the surface of a section of cone and directed toward the apex of the cone.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this 20th day of October, 1903.

JOHN T. WILCOX.

Witnesses:
JULIUS WARBURG,
JAMES BRINCKERHOFF.