Sept. 13, 1927. 1,642,636

S. M. WRIGHT

HAIR WAVING COMB

Filed Jan. 28, 1926

Fig.1.

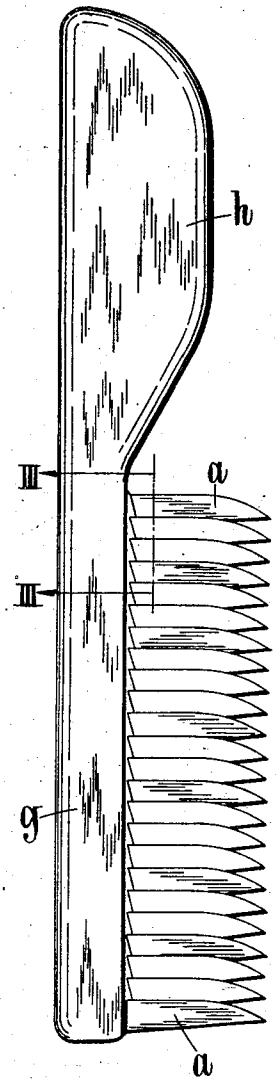


Fig.2.

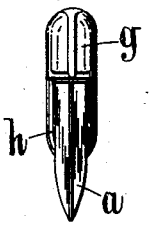


Fig.3.

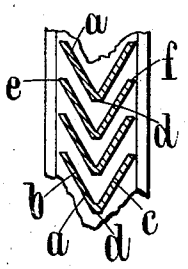
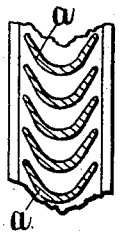


Fig.4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HAIR-WAVING COMB.

Application filed January 28, 1926, Serial No. 84,383, and in Great Britain July 13, 1925.

This invention relates to combs for waving the hair.

One object of the invention is a comb furnished with teeth whose cross-section at right angles to their length is such as to leave spaces between the teeth which are tortuous or curved in a lateral direction so as to bend the hair and to impart a wave to the same when the comb is drawn through the hair. A further object is a comb in which the teeth have a concavo-convex formation in cross-section, the concave surfaces of the teeth facing the convex surfaces of adjacent teeth and so forth. Yet a further object of the invention is a comb in which the teeth are angular in cross-section taken at right angles to their length. According to one embodiment the apex of each angular tooth lies within the angle of the next tooth.

The invention also consists in a hair waving comb of moulded composition having teeth moulded with the back of the comb and of angular cross-section providing zigzag gaps between consecutive teeth.

The invention further consists in the combinations of parts hereinafter set forth in the claims.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein

Figure 1 is a side view of a comb constructed according to the invention;

Figure 2 is an end view of the comb seen from the bottom of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a cross-section of several teeth taken on the line III—III in Figure 1, and drawn to an enlarged scale; while

Figure 4 is a similar cross-section showing a modified form of tooth according to the invention.

As can be seen particularly well from Figures 1 and 2, the teeth a of the comb are in general straight, that is to say, not waved along their length. They taper slightly and are curved away towards the point in side view and are also curved to the point in end view as seen in Figure 2.

The novelty, however, lies in the shape of the cross-section of the teeth, examples of which are shown in Figures 3 and 4. The teeth a are shown in Figure 3 as of angular formation in cross-section, and in fact they are here illustrated as substantially each forming two sides b, c, of a triangle. It will also be noted that the angle or apex d of each tooth lies within the angle of the tooth immediately below it in Figure 3, that is to say the apex d of one tooth lies below the extreme points e, f of the next tooth immediately below it. The result is that when such a comb is passed laterally through the hair in the ordinary way the hair must be curved and consequently waved.

In general the form of teeth shown in Figure 4 is similar to that shown in Figure 3 except that instead of forming sharp angles the teeth in Figure 4 are curved or crescent-shaped. Here too, however, the apex of each tooth enters partially within the next tooth so that the hair in passing between consecutive teeth is waved.

Of course, other sections of teeth may be employed which produce the same effect, for example instead of using the angular shape shown in Figure 3 for all the teeth, some of them may be angular and others curved as in Figure 4.

The improved comb can, of course, be made of any suitable material such as vulcanite or similar composition. As shown, the teeth a are moulded in one piece with the back g of the comb and with the handle h. The comb may, however, be made of bone or even of metal.

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

1. A hair waving comb comprising a plurality of thin parallel teeth having in cross section the form of troughs and spaced so that the plane joining the lateral boundary edges of any tooth definitely intersects the wall of an adjacent tooth on both sides of the bottom line of the trough of the said adjacent tooth.

2. A hair waving comb having teeth whose cross-section at right angles to their length is angular, the apex of each tooth lying within the angle of the next tooth.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name this 14th day of January, A. D. 1926.

SYDNEY MOLERO WRIGHT.