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A. M. WIDDOWS

HAIR CUTTING COMB

Original Filed May 3. 1924

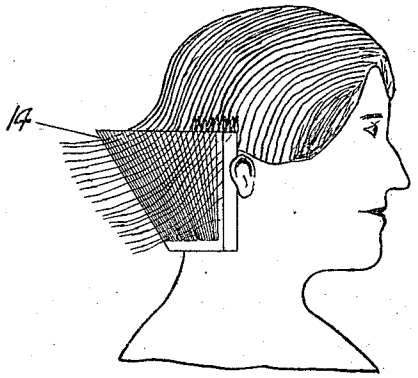


FIG.-1.

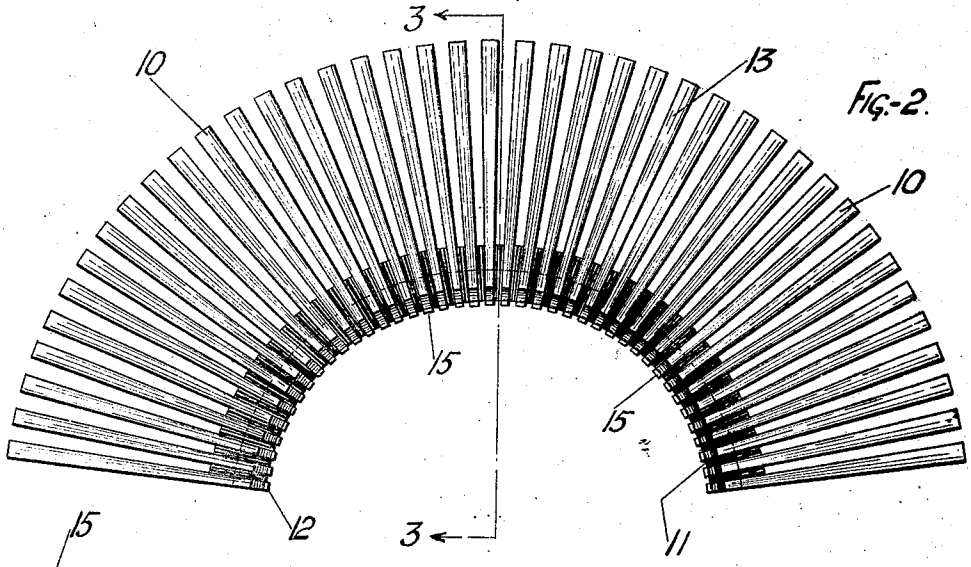


FIG.-2.

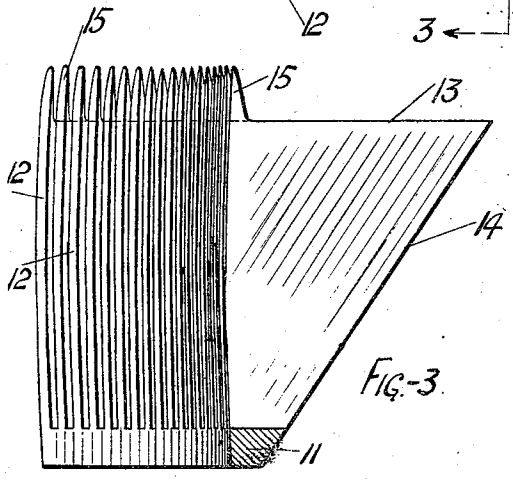


FIG.-3.

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HAIR-CUTTING COMB.

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This invention relates to combs for use in hair cutting and particularly to a comb especially adapted for bobbing the hair of women and children.

The purposes of the invention, in general, is to provide a comb structure whereby the so-called "shingle," "Parisienne" or "boyish" bob may be imparted to the hair of a person without requiring the employment of a skilled beauty culturist or barber.

A particular object of the invention is to provide a comb structure which has teeth so shaped as to form a guide for the shears whereby the desired length is imparted to the hair at various portions of the head. For example, in cutting the "shingle" bob the comb is so formed that the shears, if operated against the comb, will cut the hair short at the lower part of the head and will gradually cut less and less of the hair off toward the upper part of the head.

Another object of the invention is to provide teeth of peculiar shape, substantially as flat blades of considerable area between which the hair is adapted to lie and to provide prongs on the said blades adapted to "plow" into the hair to guide it between the blades into proper position for cutting.

Another object of the invention is to provide a construction, as described above, which is normally of a shape adapted to fit from ear to ear around the back of the head and which is made of flexible material so formed that it may be slightly straightened out from its normal shape, applied to the head in the slightly straightened condition and be permitted to flex back into contact with the head.

The above and other objects will become apparent when the following detailed description is read in connection with the accompanying drawings in which the invention is illustrated in its preferred form, it being understood that the appended claims are not wholly limited to the specific form of the invention shown and described.

Of the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a view showing the manner of applying a comb embodying the invention to a person's head in preparation for cutting;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of a comb embodying the invention; and

Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Referring to the drawings, the comb, which is preferably of celluloid or other flexible material, comprises substantially a circumferential series of blade-like teeth 10, 10 formed in this instance of substantially right-triangular shape, the teeth 10 being connected together preferably by being integrally formed onto a web or band 11 at their lower acute angles. The band 11 is so shaped as to be adapted to embrace the back of a person's neck and one edge or arm 12 of the blade 10 is adapted to lie in contact with the back of the person's head, the other edge or arm 13 extending at right angles thereto. The third edge or hypotenuse 14 of each blade 10 is so formed as to provide a gage or guide for shears whereby hair lying between the blades as shown in Figure 1 may be cut to the desired length at different portions of the head, the comb shown in the drawing being adapted to cut the hair short at the neck and gradually longer toward the top of the head.

In order to guide the hair between the blades 10, a prong 15 is formed on each blade so as to project upwardly therefrom, in effect as a continuation of the edge 12 of the blade, the prongs 15 being formed substantially as the prongs of celluloid hairpins are usually formed. The prongs 15 are adapted to "plow" into the hair to divide it into strands extending as shown in Figure 1 between the blades 10.

It is to be noted that the comb is not normally in the form of a true circle but is flattened to substantially elliptical shape so as to fit against the back of the neck. In practice combs of several sizes will necessarily be employed as the length of the arc from ear to ear about the necks of different persons will vary. Also combs will be formed with blades of different shapes and dimensions for fitting larger and smaller beads and for imparting various types of "bobs" to the hair.

In operation, the hair of the person having preferably been thoroughly washed and dried so as to be "fluffy" is thoroughly combed with an ordinary comb. The comb of the invention is then flexed to somewhat flat condition and is run upwardly into the hair as illustrated in Figure 1, with the band 11 being held against the neck. The prongs 15 divide the hair into strands extending between the blades 10. Shears are then operated against the edge or hypotenuse 14

of the comb starting at the bottom and working upwardly. As soon as all projecting ends of hair extending from between the blades 10 has been cut off, the comb is removed and the "bob" is finished.

Modifications of the invention may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as claimed in the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A comb of flexible material, said comb comprising a band adapted to fit against the back of a person's neck, a series of blade-like teeth formed on the band and having edges adapted to contact with the back of the person's head, a series of prongs in effect forming continuations of said edges, said blades having other edges extending at an angle upwardly from the band.

2. A comb of the character described, comprising a series of blade-like teeth having edges adapted to engage the back of a person's head, prongs on the blades in effect forming continuations of said edges, and other edges on said blades at an acute angle to the first-named edges.

3. A comb of the character described, comprising a series of blade-like teeth which are substantially triangular in shape, said teeth being arranged in closely spaced relation and prongs on said blades forming, in effect, continuations of corresponding edges of the blades.

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