

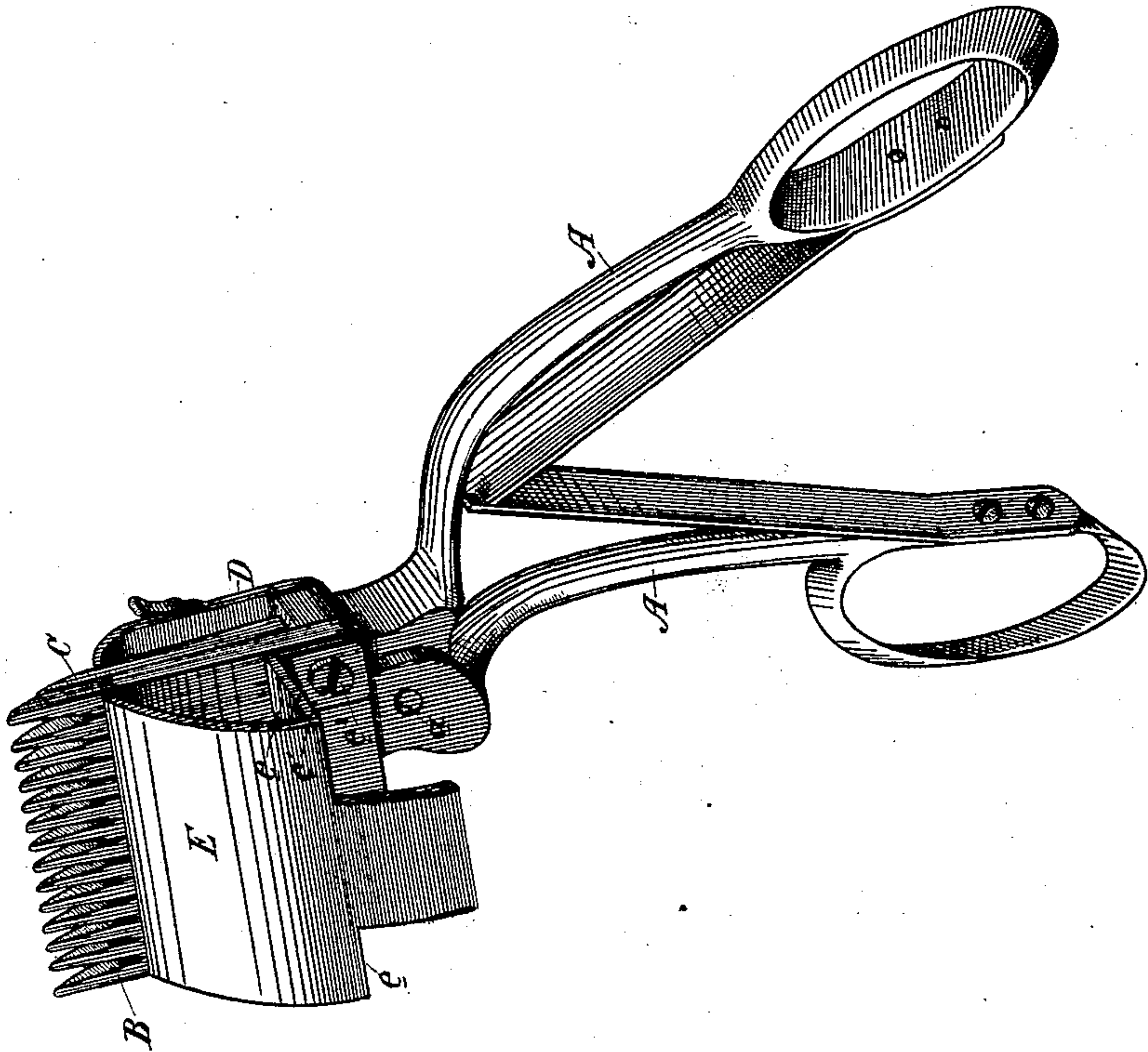
(Model.)

C. K. WHITTIER & J. H. DONLON.

HAIR CLIPPING MACHINE.

No. 330,535.

Patented Nov. 17, 1885.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CULLEN K. WHITTIER AND JOHN H. DONLON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## HAIR-CLIPPING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 330,535, dated November 17, 1885.

Application filed March 20, 1885. Serial No. 159,604. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CULLEN K. WHITTIER and JOHN H. DONLON, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have  
5 invented an Improvement in Hair-Clipping Machines; and we hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

Our invention relates to a new and useful  
10 improvement in the class of hair-clipping machines; and our invention consists in a curved plate secured to or formed with the under side of the comb-plate and acting as a bearing on which the head of the machine  
15 is adapted to rock.

The object of our invention is to enable the operator to graduate the length of the cut, not by a fixed gage requiring a stoppage of the operation to adjust the gage, but by a rock-  
20 ing bearing which permits a graduation of the length of the cut during the operation, while the machine is continuing its work, and on any portion of the hair-surface.

Referring to the accompanying drawing,  
25 the figure is a perspective view of a hair-clipping machine seen from the under side, and showing our curved bearing-plate E.

We have herein illustrated a well-known form of hair-clipper to which our improve-  
30 ment is applied, though it may be used with any machine of this class. It will be necessary, therefore, to only indicate briefly the various portions of the machine.

A A are the handles, pivoted at *a*; B is the  
35 comb-plate; C is the cutter-plate, and D is the cap-plate, all arranged and adapted to operate in a manner now well known. The under surface of the comb-plate is usually made flat, and therefor the machine is adapt-  
40 ed for only one length of cut. In some machines, however, a supplementary plate is placed under the comb-plate, which is so attached by screws or bolts as to have an ad-  
45 justment to or from the comb-plate, whereby it acts as a gage to define and limit different lengths of cuts; but these gage-plates are invariably flat also, and their adjustment is of such a character that in order to change the length of cut the operation must be  
50 stopped and the gage adjusted. They are therefore useful only in cases where one cus-

tomers desires one length of cut and another desires a different length, and this length is of course preserved throughout the operation. Our invention contemplates the graduation  
55 of the length of cut during the operation upon a single customer, thus making the necessary slopes at different portions where required. To do this we have a curved plate, E, on the under side of the comb-plate. The  
60 length of this plate and its curvature may be varied to define the limits of graduation as may be desired. Its forward edge is here shown as extending in an unbroken edge to the base of the teeth on the comb-plate, while  
65 its extreme rear extends but a short distance behind the rear edge of said plate. This, we consider, is about the length it should have to make it conform to the rest of the machine. It may be formed integral with the comb-  
70 plate, and in machines to be made the bottom of the comb-plate might be made to have this shape, if desired, thus doing away with a separate plate; or it may be a supplement-  
75 ary plate, as here shown, in which case we slit its rear portion, bending the side sections upwardly to form legs *e*, the ends of which are again bent backwardly to form feet *e'*, through which small screws *e''* pass into the comb-plate, whereby the plate E is firmly  
80 seated.

The operation is as follows: By separating the handles from the surface to be clipped as far as possible, the teeth of the comb-plate  
85 may be brought down closely against the hair-surface, and as short a cut as desired may be made. As the machine progresses and a gradually-lengthening cut is to be made the handles are gradually brought closer to the hair-surface, the head of the machine rocking  
90 on the curved plate E, and removing its comb-plate and cutter-plate farther and farther from said surface, and thus increasing the length of cut. In this way hair may be cut in styles which, on account of the lack of uniformity in  
95 the length over different portions of the surface, now require the use of ordinary shears.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A hair-clipping machine having a curved plate with unbroken front edge rigidly se-

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cured to the under surface of the comb-plate, said curved plate extending only to the base of the teeth on the comb-plate, and forming a bearing upon which the head of the machine  
5 rocks as the machine is operated, substantially as set forth.

2. In a hair-clipping machine, and in combination with the comb-plate B, the independent curved bearing-plate E, the front edge of  
10 which is smooth and unbroken under the comb-plate, said plate having bent or curved

legs *e* and feet *e'*, by which it is adapted to be secured to the comb-plate, substantially as herein described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our 15 hands.

CULLEN K. WHITTIER.  
JOHN H. DONLON.

Witnesses:

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