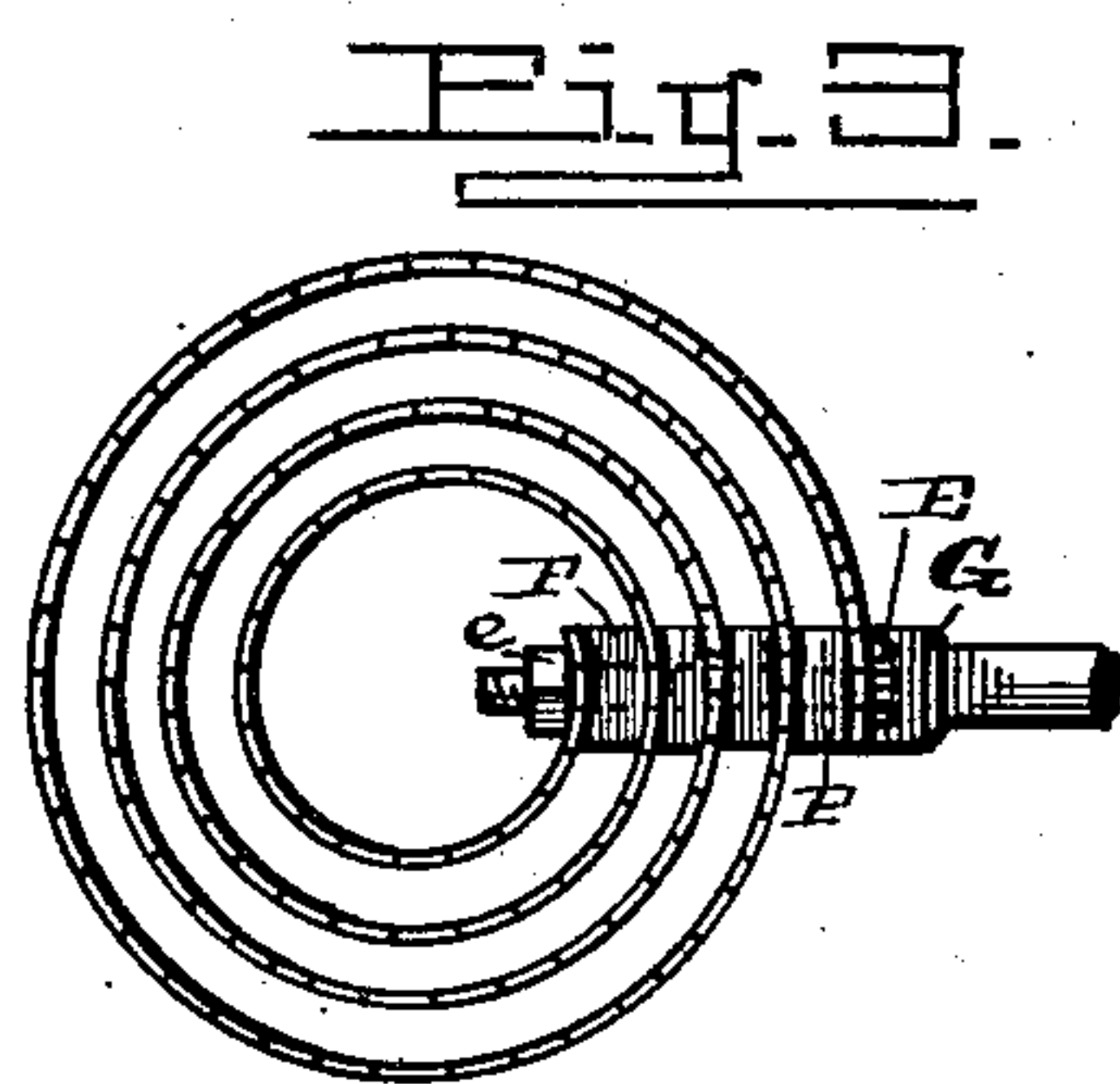
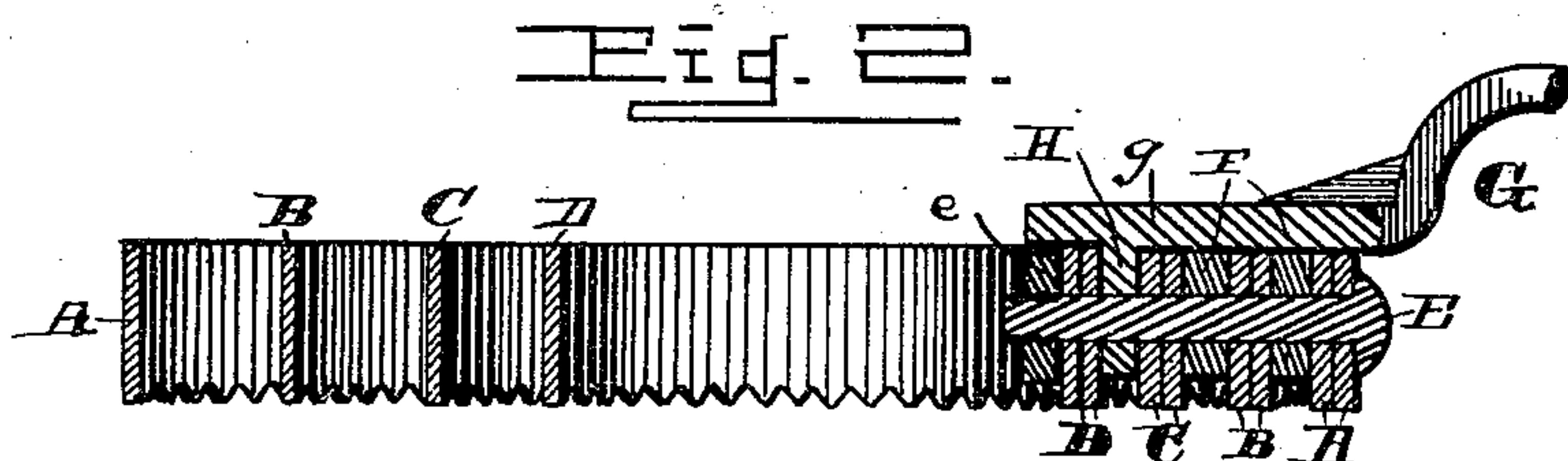
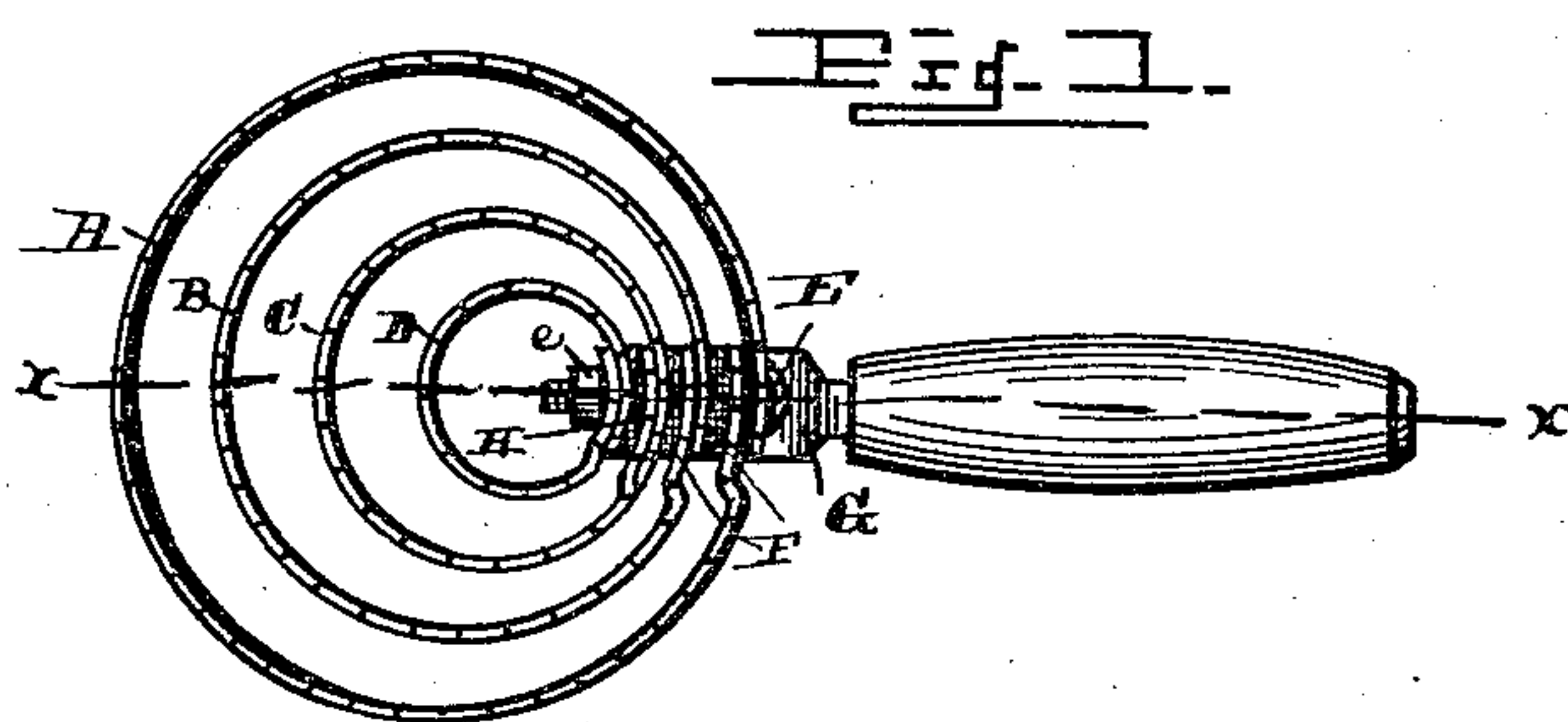


(No Model.)

J. DU SHANE.
CURRY COMB.

No. 407,313.

Patented July 16, 1889.



Witnesses

A. D. Dowell
F. J. F. Johnson

James Du Shane Inventor

By his Attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES DU SHANE, OF SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

CURRY-COMB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,313, dated July 16, 1889.

Application filed May 4, 1888. Serial No. 272,838. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES DU SHANE, of South Bend, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curry-Combs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a bottom view of my improved curry-comb. Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of the same on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a bottom view of a modified construction of comb.

This invention is an improvement in curry-combs, and its objects are to provide a partially-flexible comb that can also be used as a sweat-scraper; and it consists in the novel construction of the same, as will be clearly explained in the following description in connection with the drawings, and is concisely stated in the claims.

Referring to the drawings by letter, A B C D represent four rings or bands, forming the comb proper, and made, preferably, of flat steel and serrated on one edge to form the teeth of the comb. These rings, as shown in Fig. 1, are of different diameters, A being the largest and D the smallest. The rings are arranged one within the other and, preferably, so that they approximate each other at one part of the comb, where they are properly united. As shown in Fig. 1, each ring is made of a bent band, the ends of which overlap and are perforated for the passage of a retaining-bolt E. It will be seen that the several rings are arranged within and preferably eccentrically to each other, but in the same plane. The overlapped ends of the bands forming the rings are placed at the point where the rings approximate each other, as shown, and between each pair of rings may be interposed a washer F, as shown.

G represents the shank of the handle having a flattened head *g*, from which depends a transverse perforated lug H, that may take the place of the washer between rings C and D. The bolt E is passed through the overlapped ends of the ring-bands, through the washers, and through the perforation in lug

H, and is provided with a nut *e*, by which the parts are bound together. The rings are thus rigidly united to the handle, and their smooth upper edges rest against the under surface of the flattened portion *g* thereof, and are thereby kept in the same parallel lines.

As shown in Fig. 3, the rings are not made of separate bands, but are formed of a continuous band bent or coiled upon itself, as shown, the several coils being attached at one side to the handle by a bolt or rivet similar to the rings in Fig. 1.

By the above-described manner of uniting the rings to the handle their portions next the handle and approximating each other are rigid, while their portions farthest from the handle and each other have a variable degree of flexibility sufficient to permit this portion of the comb to readily adapt itself to the inequalities of an animal. Now, as these are the essential features of the comb, it is evident that an eccentric arrangement of the coils or a concentric arrangement would preserve the same features. Whether the coils be concentric or eccentric is simply a matter of thickness of the washers. It is also evident that since the terminals of each separate coil are both rigidly fastened to the handle it is immaterial, as far as the essential features of the comb are concerned, whether the coil be made of separate strips or of one continuous piece of metal, each loop of which is rigidly fastened to the handle as it passes that point.

The smooth edges of the flexible portions of the rings can be employed as a sweat-scraper. Should the rings become choked, they can be readily cleaned and the comb can be quickly taken apart for repairs or put together. It will also be seen that each ring or coil is independent of the other—that is, that the strain on one ring or coil will be transferred to the handle direct, and not transmitted through another ring.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. In a curry-comb, the combination of a series of rings or loops, serrated on one edge and arranged within each other, with a handle and a bolt attached to and securing the handle to said rings or loops on one side of the same, substantially as specified.

2. In a curry-comb, the combination of the

rings or loops formed of strap metal and serrated on one edge, placed within and eccentrically to each other, with the washers placed between said rings at the point where they
5 approximate, the handle secured to the rings at such point, and the bolt entering the handle and rings, substantially as and for the purpose described.

10 3. As an improved article of manufacture, a curry-comb composed of a series of rings serrated on one edge, and washers placed between said rings at the points where they are secured to the handle, with a handle having

a flattened head and a lug depending therefrom, and the bolt passing through said rings, 15 washers, and lug for securing the rings to the handle, all constructed and arranged substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 20 my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES DU SHANE.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. BARTLETT,
JENNIE ANDERSON.