(No Model.)

J. K. PRIEST.

HAIR CLIPPER SWEAT GUARD.

No. 432,076. Patented July 15, 1890.

Fig. 5.

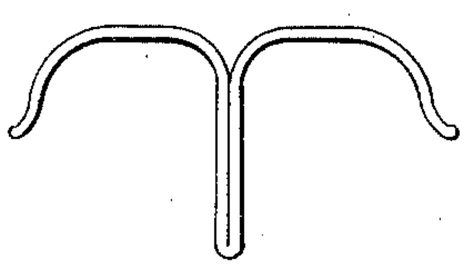

Fig. 6.

Fig. 1.

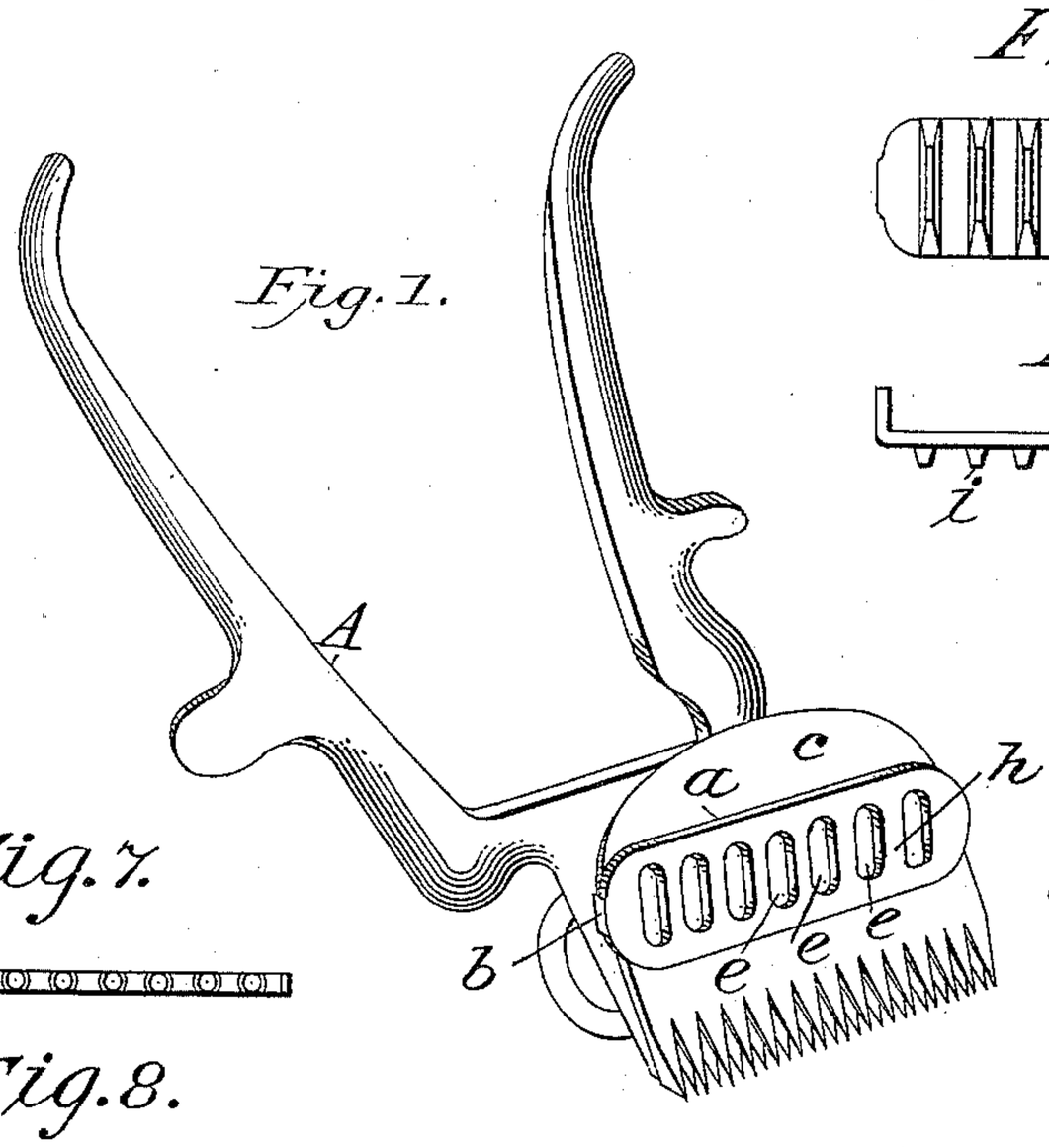

Fig. 2.

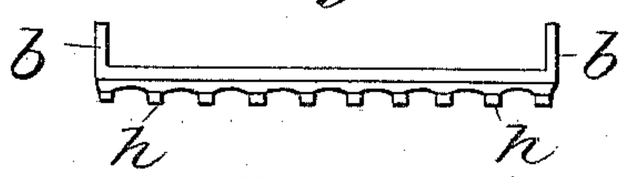

Fig. 3.

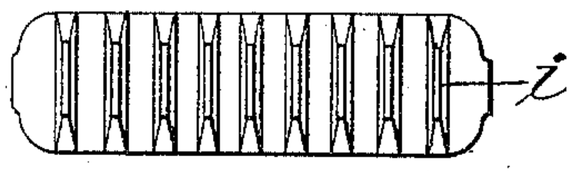

Fig. 4.

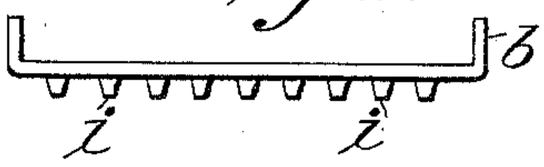

Fig. 9.

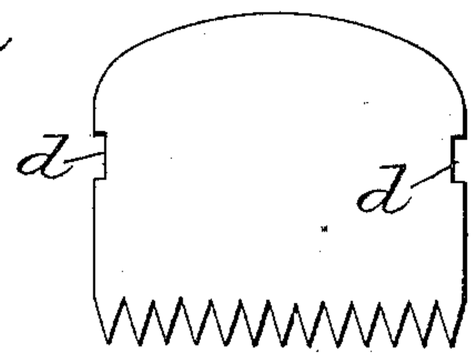

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Witnesses:
E. F. Calkin.
Annette M. Moulton

Inventor:
Joseph K. Priest

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH KILBURN PRIEST, OF NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HAIR-CLIPPER SWEAT-GUARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 432,076, dated July 15, 1890.

Application filed November 13, 1889. Serial No. 330,356. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH KILBURN PRIEST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Nashua, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and useful Sweat-Guard for Hair-Clipping Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in hair-cutting machines of the class well known to the art.

It is a well-known fact that if a polished metallic surface is pressed against the sweaty surface of a person's skin the metal will cling and be moved along said surface with difficulty; and it is the object of my improvement to furnish an attachable and detachable sweat-guard which may be placed upon the lower side of a hair-cutting machine and prevent all contact between said plate and the skin of a person whose hair is being cut. I attain this object by the devices illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the under side of a hair-cutting machine with one form of sweat-guard attached. Fig. 2 is a side view of sweat-guard *a*. Fig. 3 is a plan of a modification of *a*. Fig. 4 is a side view of Fig. 3. Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 show different forms which the sweat-guard may assume and still retain its essential feature. Fig. 9 is comb-plate.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A, Fig. 1, represents a hair-cutting machine, showing the lower surface of its comb-plate. The machine I will not describe, as it is of the class of machines shown in my patent of November 27, 1888, No. 393,450, the main features of which are well known.

a represents one form of sweat-guard, attached to the under side of the machine by lugs *b b*, which enter the notches *d d* in its comb-plate. This form of guard is preferably made of thin brass, having perforations *e e*. The guard rests upon the comb-plate at its straight sides; but its central portion *h* is bulged up from the comb-plate in such a way as to raise the parts *h* from the plate, forming a raised bearing or ridge on which the machine may rest and thereby preventing the smooth surface of the comb-plate from coming in contact with the flesh.

The sweat-guard shown by Figs. 3 and 4 is a strip of brass, with ribs *i i* struck up from an unperforated surface of brass.

Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 show different forms of views of sweat-guards made from wires.

The essential feature in this invention is the fact that this device intervenes between the polished surface of the comb-plate, presenting the smallest possible contact with the surface on which the machine rests, and is attachable to and detachable from the machine.

I do not broadly claim a corrugated sweat-guard, for such an one is shown in patent to Noble, No. 299,839; nor do I claim, broadly, attachable devices for the comb-plate of clipping-machines, as there is a variety of such attachments already patented.

I would remark that, while the principal use for my sweat-guard is in connection with barbers' clippers, there is a growing demand for it in connection with power sheep-shearing machines. It is found in practice that when the sheep and the atmosphere are warm a man can shear a sheep in a short time, but if cold it will take many times as long to do the same work. The reason for this is that when it is warm the tallow which is so abundant in the wool becomes fluid and presents no obstruction to the free passage of the cutters, but the moment the temperature is below a certain point this tallow becomes a sticky substance, which clings to the cutters. This applies especially to the lower comb-plate, which presents its entire lower surface to the body of the sheep and is to the greatest extent subject to this obstruction. It is evident that the larger the surface of cutter exposed the greater the obstruction; also, it is evident that my sweat-guard placed upon the comb-plate of a sheep-shearing machine will present a much smaller surface to said contact, and of course will meet with much less resistance, thereby largely overcoming the great obstacle which stands in the way of successful sheep-shearing by power. I would also remark that the guard is not only useless in a warm day

in connection with a sheep-shearing machine, but the cutter is better without it, making its removal desirable.

What I claim is—

In a shearing or clipping machine, the combination, with the comb-plate, of a sweat-guard consisting of a plate having ribbed projections which lie below the smooth surface of the comb-plate, said plate having ears which project from its ends to clasp the comb-plate in such a way as to be attachable to or detachable from the same, essentially as described.

JOSEPH KILBURN PRIEST.

Witnesses:

ANNETTE M. MOULTON,

E. F. CARKIN.