

(No Model.)

R. E. GAMBLE.
SHEARS.

No. 434,145.

Patented Aug. 12, 1890.

Fig 1

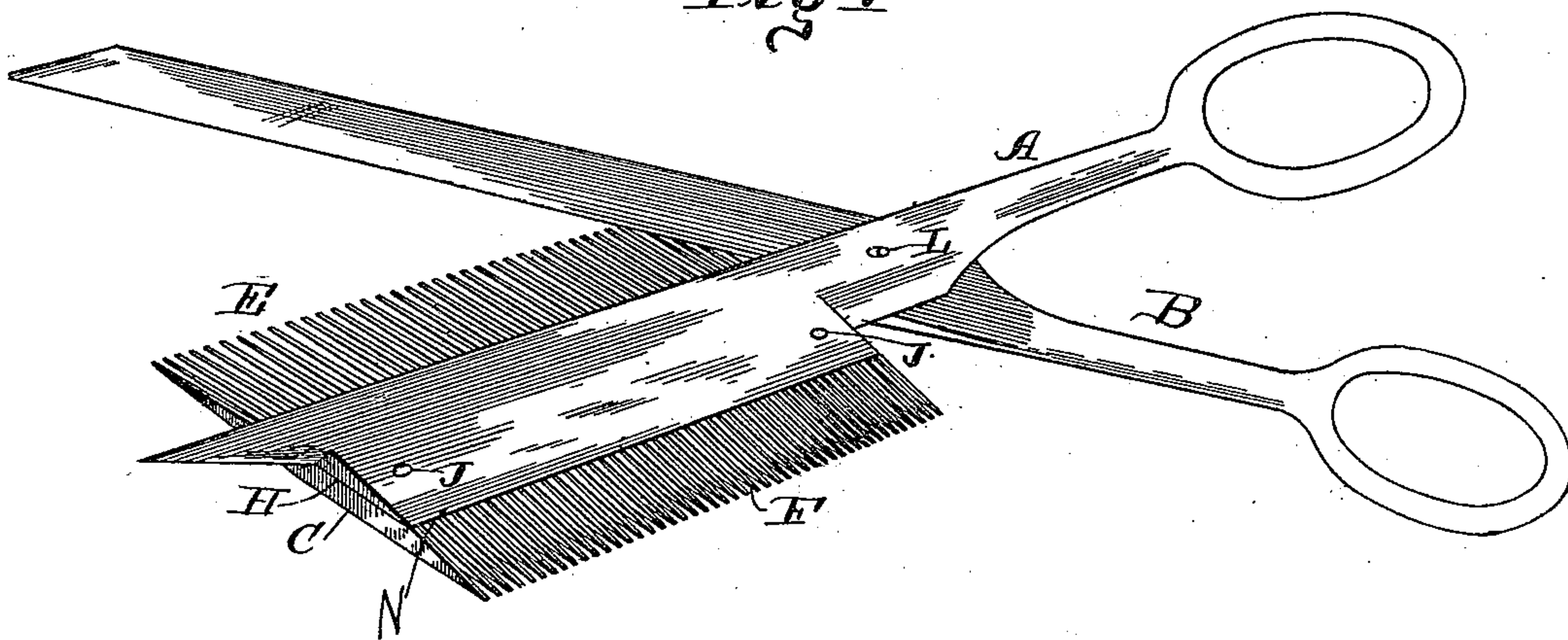


Fig 2

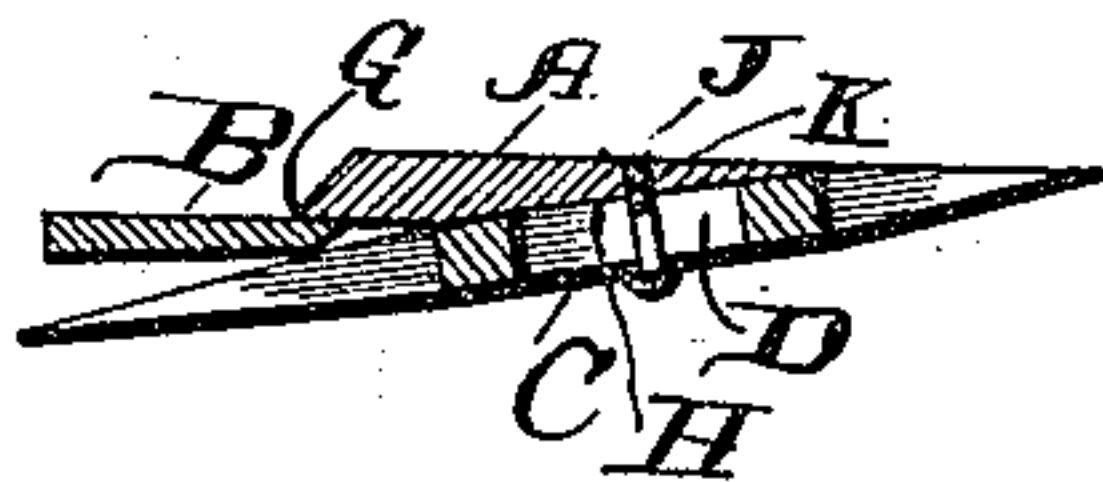
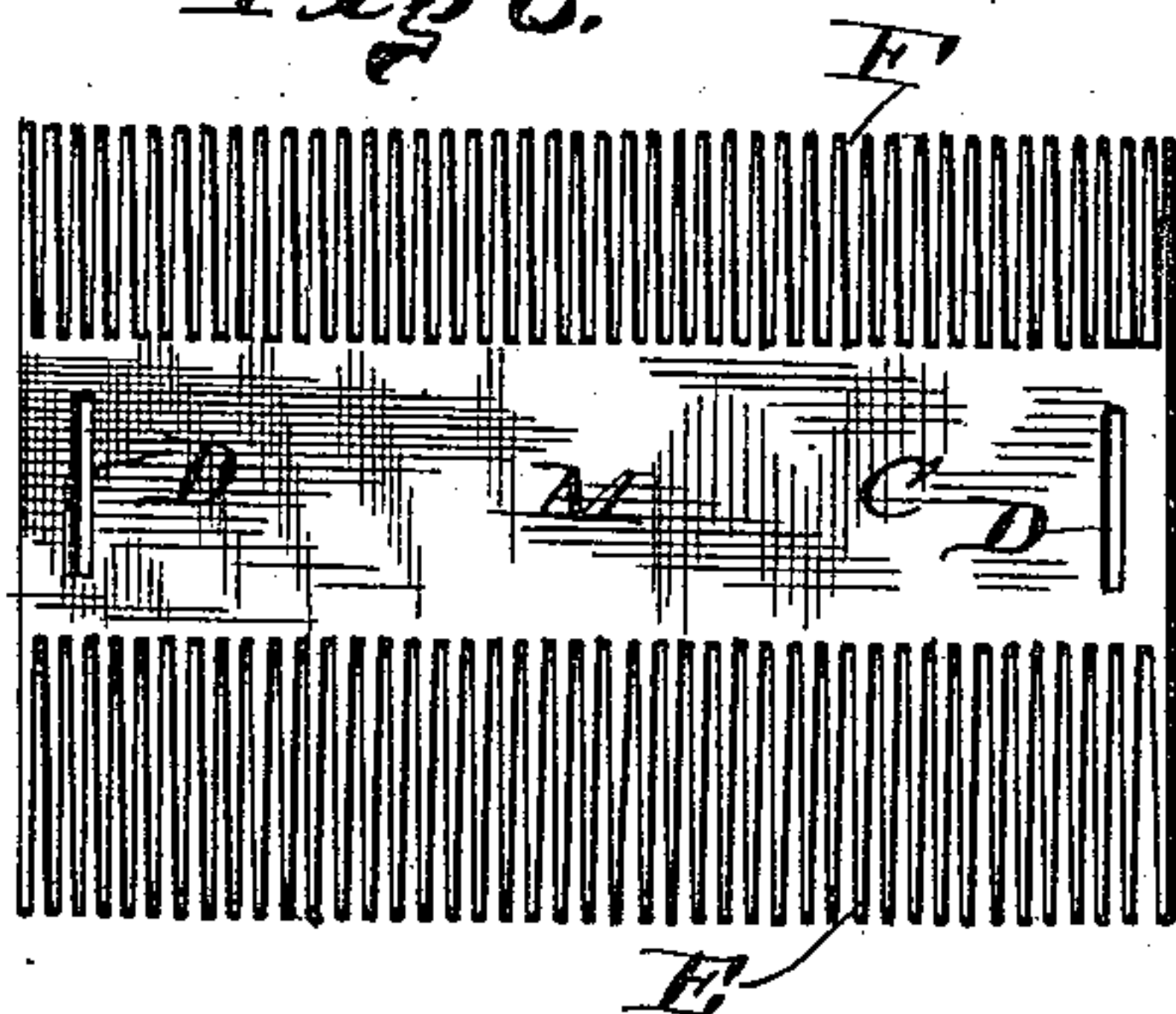


Fig 3.



Witnesses

C.C. Burdine
Geo. S. Chaceck

Inventor:

Rufus E. Gamble

per John G. Mahalan
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUFUS E. GAMBLE, OF MECHANICSVILLE, MISSOURI.

SHEARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 434,145, dated August 12, 1890.

Application filed June 14, 1890. Serial No. 355,422. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUFUS E. GAMBLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mechanicsville, in the county of St. Charles and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hair-Cutting Shears; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in hair-cutting shears; and the object of my improvement is to adjustably attach to one of the blades of said shears a double-toothed comb, extending each way beyond the sides of said blade and adapted to have one set of said teeth rest against the surface of the head during the process of clipping and by the movements of the comb through the hair raise the latter between the cutting-edges of the blades of the shears, thus gaging the length of the cut of the hair and securing a uniform length to the latter.

My improvements further consist in forming the rear of the blade to which said comb is attached into a sharp razor-edge, which, in conjunction with the opposite series of teeth of said comb, is utilized for finally smoothing the hair after the clipping has occurred. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of a pair of shears provided with my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section about midway of the comb-bearing blade, showing the comb attached thereto. Fig. 3 is a view of the comb.

A is the comb-bearing blade, and B the opposite one, which for distinction we will term the "cutting-blade."

C is a comb of any desired size proportioned to the size of the shears to which it is attached, provided with slots D D near each end thereof, formed transversely of the comb in its central or solid portion M.

E represents a series of teeth designed to take up the hair and gage the length of cut

during the process of clipping. The teeth E are of sufficient size and placed at proper intervals to readily pass through the hair, being about three-fourths of an inch or an inch in length.

F represents a series of finer and shorter teeth on the opposite side of the comb C, and designed to project beyond the edge of the blade A for use supplementary to the clipping, as hereinafter described. The comb C is attached to the inner face of the blade A below the upper cutting-edge G of the latter. A bevel H is formed on the inner face of the lower portion of the blade A, the length of the contact of the latter with the comb C, and the comb C is set flatly against the bevel H by means of screws J, passed, respectively, through the screw-holes K, formed in the blade A, and having their heads set in or on the walls of the slots D of the comb C. By means of the bevel H in the blade A the comb C is diverged as to its teeth E from the cutting-edge G of the blade A a sufficient distance to permit the descent of the cutting-blade B between said edge G and the teeth E, as shown in Fig. 2. The blades A and B are mutually pivoted with the usual screw at the point L, which is located about on the line of the cutting-edges of both blades A and B, by means whereof the cutting-blade B at no point passes beyond the adjacent cutting-edge of the blade A far enough to come in contact with the comb C, and said mutual cutting-edges pass each other sufficiently to sever the hair held by the teeth E between said edges. The central or solid portion M of the comb C can be about an inch, more or less, in width, and when said comb is seated on the blade A this solid portion M is below the cutting-edge of said blade, so that as the comb is passed upward through the hair the latter is carried by said comb down against the cutting-edge G of the blade A.

In the process of cutting the comb C is moved up the surface of the head from the lower margin of the hair toward the crown, the extremities of the teeth E resting against the head. By holding the shears at about the same angle the cutting portion of the latter will be supported at a uniform distance from the surface of the head by the contact

of the ends of the teeth E with the scalp. By
adjusting the comb C backward on the blade
A by means of the slots D D the teeth E may
be projected more or less from the cutting-
5 edge G on the blade A, and the shears there-
by held any desired distance from the sur-
face of the head and yet retain the proper
position for clipping. The teeth F are shorter
and closer than the teeth E and project be-
10 yond the opposite edge N of the blade A and
lie in contact with the latter. The edge N is
formed into a razor sharpness, and is de-
signed to supplementarily smooth the hair
by a comb motion with the back of the blade
15 A (the shears being closed) after the prelimi-
nary clipping before described.

The advantages of my invention are that
it enables a person with little or no previous
training to perform the operation of hair-
20 cutting as efficiently and satisfactorily as it
might be done by an expert with ordinary
shears.

My invention will enable mothers to keep

the hair of their children uniformly and
smoothly clipped, and, while my invention 25
does not cut hair closely to the skin of the
head, it can be utilized to clip the hair short
enough for all practical purposes and to ob-
tain a good appearance.

What I claim as my invention, and desire 30
to secure by Letters Patent of the United
States, is—

The combination of the blade A, provided
with bevel H, the comb C, seated on said
bevel and provided with teeth E, projected 35
beyond the cutting-edge of the blade A, and
the blade B, adapted to pass between the
cutting-edge G of the blade A and the teeth
E of said comb, substantially as shown, and
for the purpose described. 40

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in
presence of two witnesses.

RUFUS E. GAMBLE.

Witnesses:

JOHN G. MANAHAN,
ADDA E. WARD.