

No. 629,703.

Patented July 25, 1899.

I. D. SWINDELL.  
COMB.

(Application filed Feb. 15, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

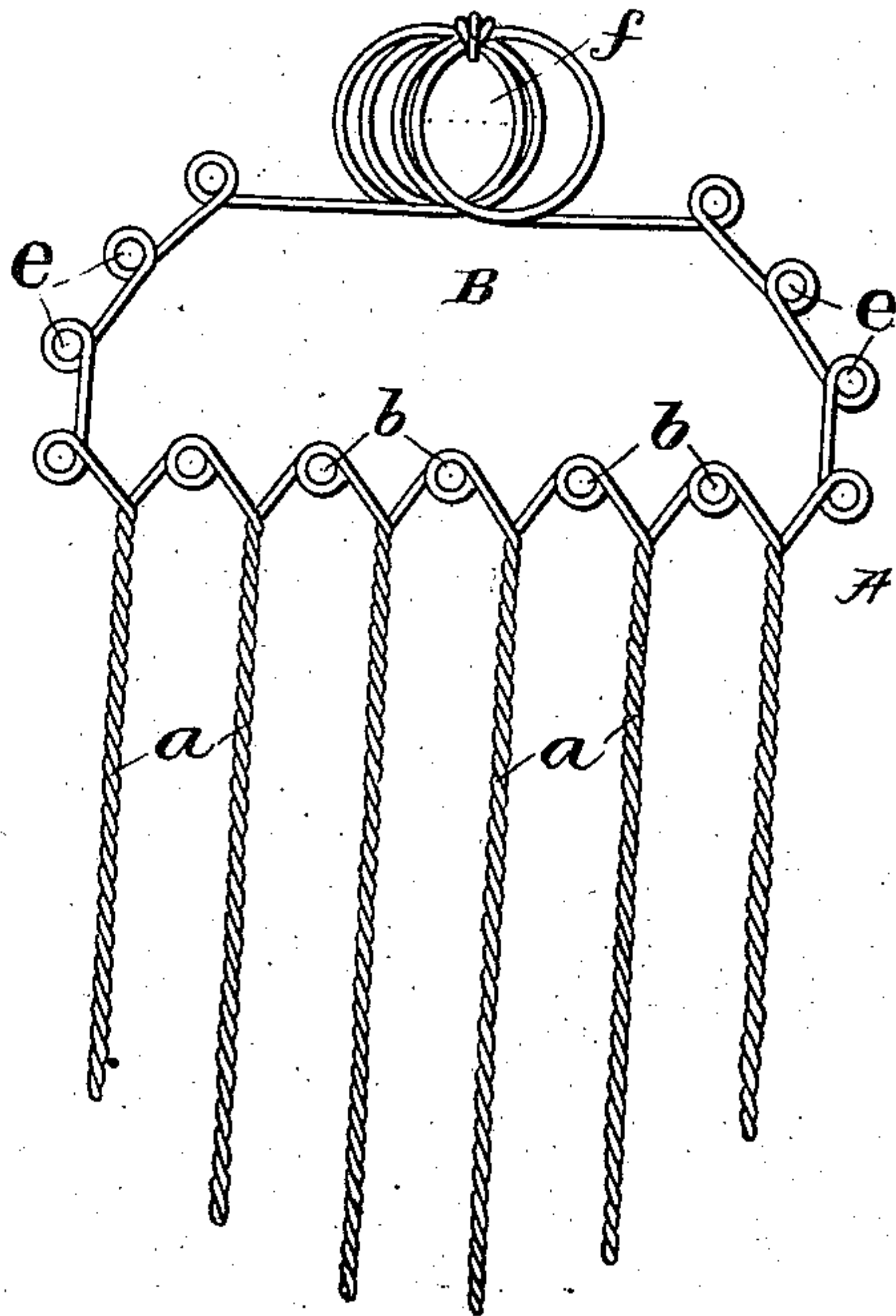


Fig. 2.

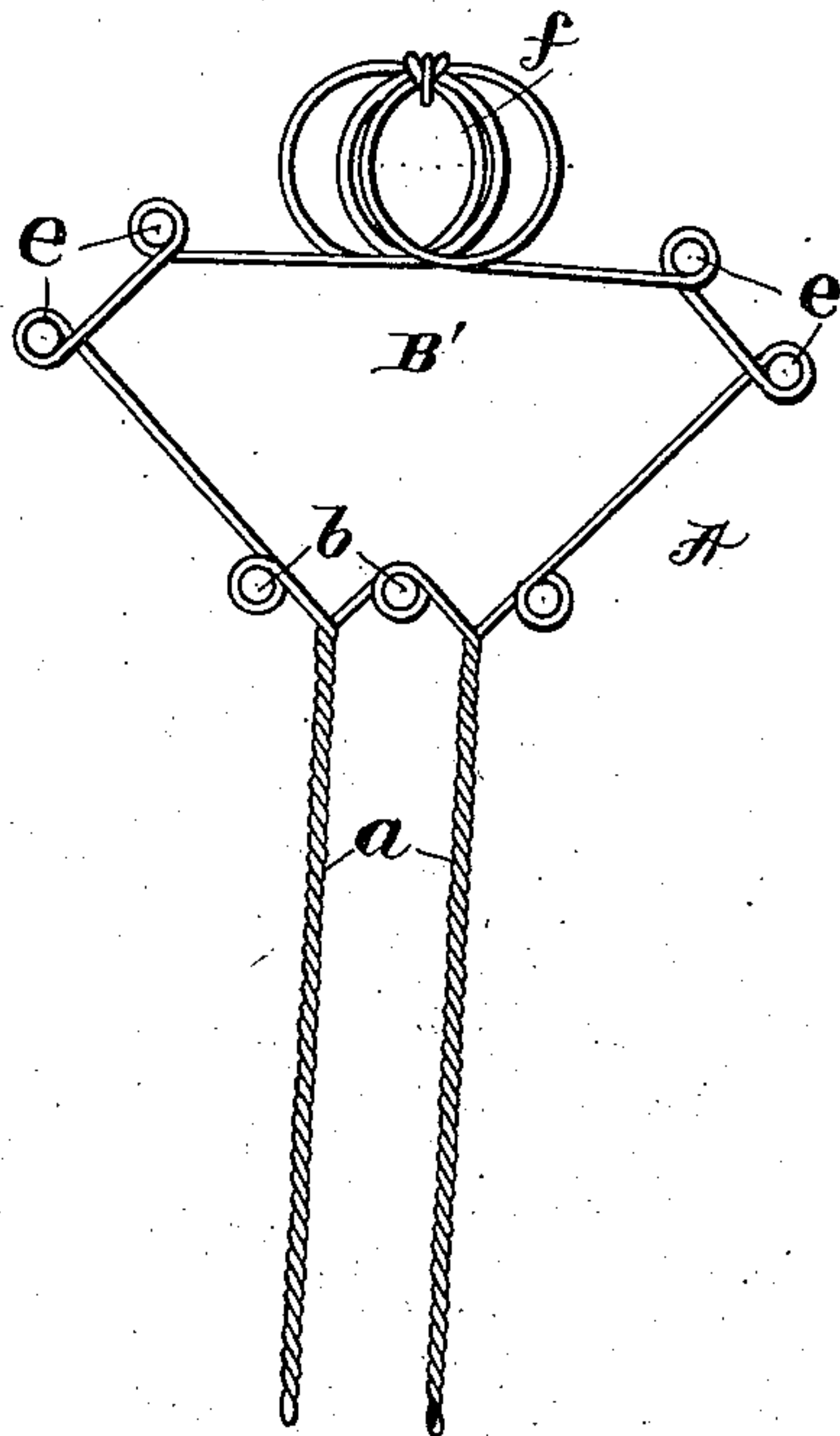
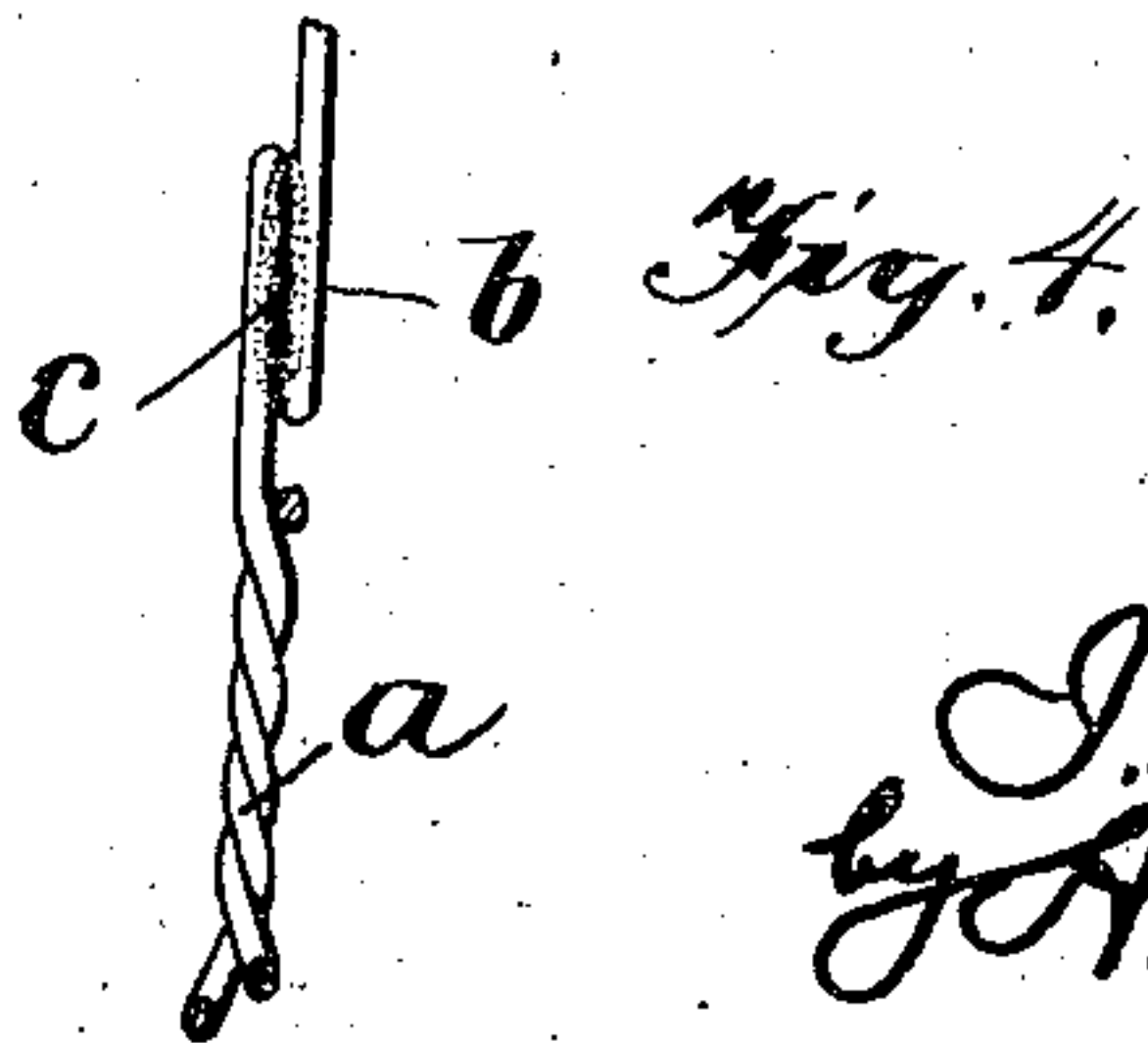
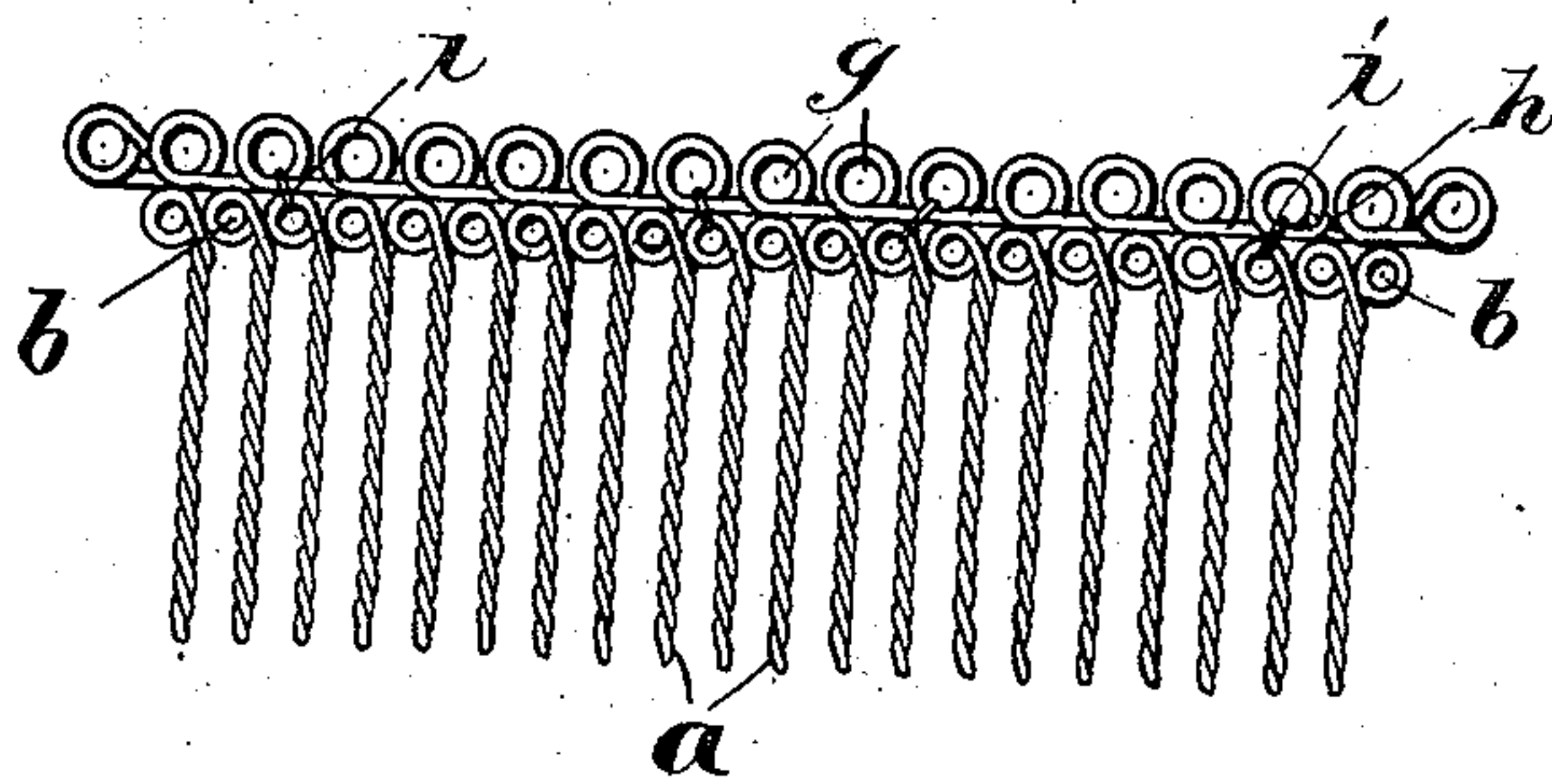


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

INDIMMON D. SWINDELL, OF CAMP GROUND, TENNESSEE, ASSIGNOR OF  
ONE-HALF TO W. J. WINSTED, OF SAME PLACE.

## COMB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 629,703, dated July 25, 1899.

Application filed February 15, 1899. Serial No. 705,558. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, INDIMMON D. SWINDELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Camp Ground, in the county of White and State of Tennessee, have invented new and useful Improvements in Wire Combs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in combs, and pertains to a comb constructed of a single piece of wire, all of which will be fully described hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The object of my invention is to provide a comb constructed of a single piece of wire, the teeth of the comb composed of the double twisted wire and the wire continued over and forming a handle or a brace therefor.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a comb embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a view of a comb embodying my invention, being slightly different in form from that shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is another view of a comb embodying my invention shown in another form.

My comb is formed from a single piece of wire A, which is doubled back and forth, as shown at a, the doubled portion being twisted to form the teeth. The teeth are separated by coiling the wire between their upper ends, as shown at b, and the wire then continued from the ends of the series of teeth across, as shown at B. In Fig. 1 this cross portion is shown as extending upward and across, the upwardly-extending portion formed of a series of outward circles e and the center of the cross portion of a plurality of circles f.

A comb formed as shown in the accompanying drawings is comparatively strong and is ornamental. The cross portion B forms a backing or handle and braces the teeth and serves to hold the comb into its proper shape.

In Fig. 2 the same form of comb is shown as that in Fig. 1, only that there are fewer teeth and in that the upper portion B' is of a different appearance; but the upper portion B' serves to form a handle and a brace for the comb and also as an ornament.

In Fig. 3 a comb of a different appearance is produced, but having the same general characteristics as that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, in that the teeth are formed of the double

twisted wire, with the circles at their upper ends forming a space for the teeth, and in that the cross portion B is formed with a plurality of circles g, the ends of the wire being twisted or otherwise secured together at the point h. This cross portion serves as a handle and as a brace for the teeth the same as in Figs. 1 and 2. In this instance, however, I preferably unite the cross portion or handle to the upper ends of the teeth at one or more points by a very fine wire, as shown at i, which still further serves to brace a comb of this type.

The essential feature of my invention is the forming of a comb from a single piece of wire doubled back and forth intermediate its ends, the doubled portion twisted to form teeth and the circles or rings between the upper ends of the teeth and the back or handle portion which unites the end of the row of teeth thus serving to strengthen and also to ornament the comb.

A comb constructed as herein shown and described is simple and cheap and yet capable of being formed into many pleasing, fanciful, and ornamental shapes.

The circles which are formed in the handle or backing B are preferably soldered or united by dipping the finished comb in a galvanizing or plating bath, which will cause an accumulation of the galvanizing metal or plating metal c at the intersecting points of the rings, and thus serve to materially strengthen the back, as will be readily understood.

I am aware that it is old to form a comb of doubled spaced portions of wire which are united at their inner ends by means of a stiffening-strip; but this differs from my invention in that I form my comb of a single piece of wire and have the spaced portions between the upper ends of the teeth provided with stiffening-circles extending in the same plane as the teeth, and these circles are rigidly united by soldering, which avoids the necessity of a stiffening-piece independent of the wire itself. I am also aware that rakes have been formed of a single piece of wire with twisted doubled ends and the spaced portions between their upper ends provided with circles at right angles to the plane of the teeth and these circles separated and not united,



thus requiring a stiffening-bar which passes through these circles in order to stiffen the back of the rake, and this differs from my invention in requiring a stiffening-bar and also in not having the circles between the upper ends of the teeth rigidly united, and I do not claim any such construction; but

What I do claim as my invention is—

1. An improved comb consisting of a single piece of wire having spaced parallel twisted doubled portions forming teeth, the wire between the upper ends of the teeth provided with stiffening-circles extending in the same plane as the teeth, the wire extending over the upper ends of the teeth and throughout the length of the comb and having a plurality of stiffening-circles also extending in the same plane as the teeth, all of said circles rigidly united at their points of intersection, whereby the wire comb is stiffened, substantially as described.

2. An improved comb consisting of a single piece of wire having spaced parallel twisted doubled portions forming teeth, the wire be-

tween the upper ends of the teeth provided with stiffening-circles extending in the same plane as the teeth, the intersecting point of the wire of the circles lying against each other, and solder uniting the said intersecting portions of the circles for forming a double thickness of rigid wire between the upper ends of the teeth, the wire continuing over the upper end of the teeth and extending longitudinally throughout the upper ends thereof and its ends uniting and having a plurality of stiffening-circles also extending in the same plane as the teeth, the intersecting points of these stiffening-circles soldered rigidly to form a double rigid thickness of wire, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

IN. DIMMON SWINDELL.

Witnesses:

J. D. GAFF,  
W. F. STORY.