

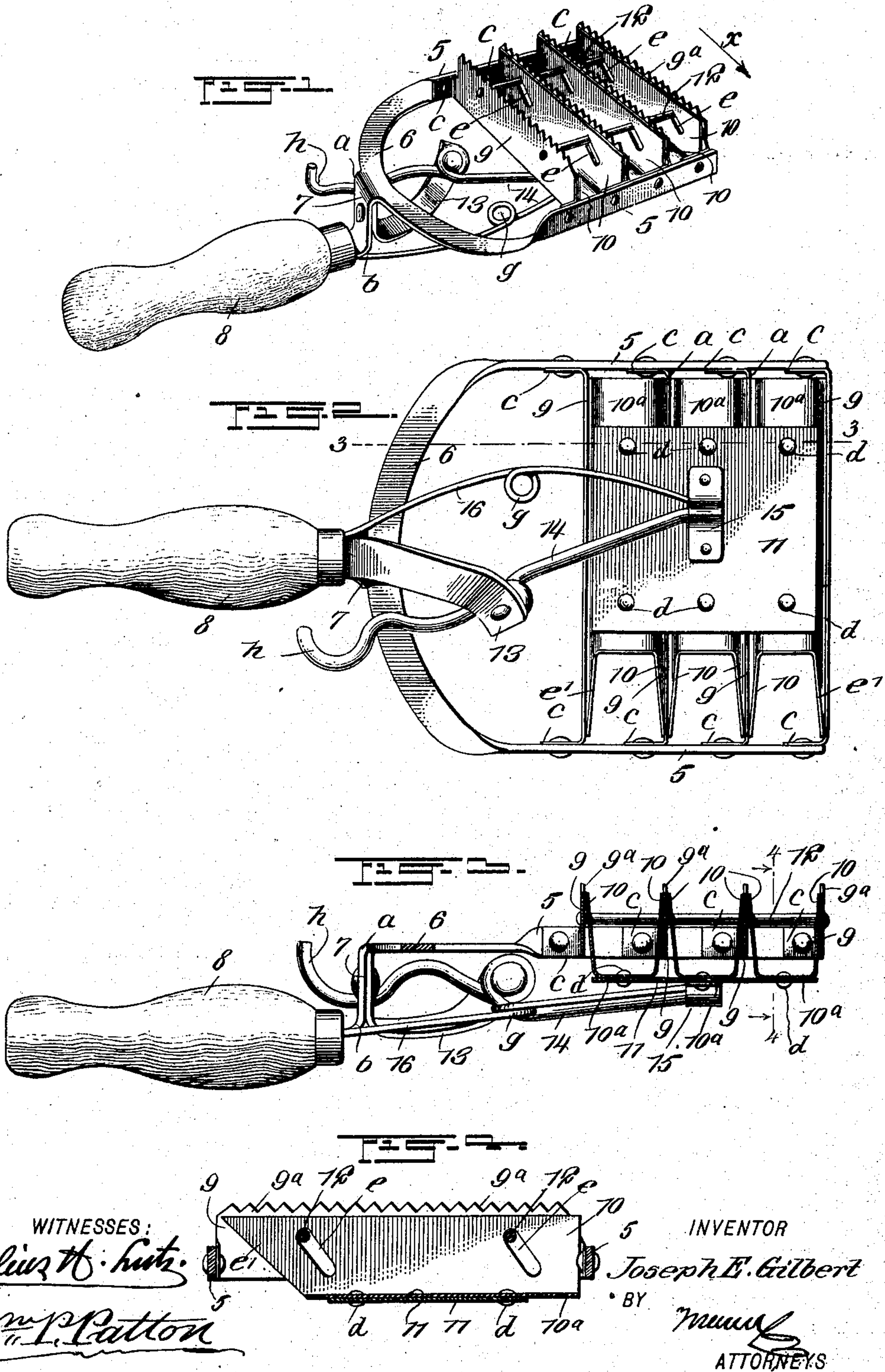
No. 693,259.

Patented Feb. 11, 1902.

J. E. GILBERT.
CURRYCOMB.

(Application filed June 25, 1901.)

(No Model.)



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CURRYCOMB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 693,259, dated February 11, 1902.

Application filed June 25, 1901. Serial No. 65,962. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH E. GILBERT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Dansville, in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Currycombs, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention has for its object to provide novel features of construction for a currycomb which afford practical and very convenient means for cleaning the teeth of the implement as occasion may require.

The invention consists in the novel features of construction and combinations of parts, as is hereinafter described, and defined in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the under side of the implement and features of the invention thereon. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view substantially on the line 3 3 in Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view substantially on the line 4 4 in Fig. 3.

The frame of the currycomb is preferably formed of a strip of plate metal bent so as to provide two side bars 5 5; that are held spaced apart and parallel with each other by the curved back bar 6, from which centrally projects rearward the shank 7, upon which is mounted and secured the handle 8, said shank having an upward bend at *a* near the back bar and another bend *b* substantially at right angles to the short intervening shank member thus produced.

A plurality of toothed cross-bars 9 are held spaced apart and secured upon the frame side bars 5, preferably as shown, each cross-bar having ears *c* turned on its ends in the same direction and riveted upon the side bars between which the cross-bars are introduced, as clearly represented in Fig. 2, wherein four cross-bars are shown, although the number of such bars may be increased, if this is found to be desirable.

Between the four toothed cross-bars 9 scrapers 10, in plate form, are held to slide

and pass over the teeth 9^a, at each side thereof, for the removal of scurf and hair that are removed by the comb from the beast when curried. The preferred construction of the scrapers 10, as shown, comprises the formation of two scraper-blades integral with a backbone-plate 10^a, which is of such dimensions as to adapt the blades thereon to have loose contact with the adjacent faces of two toothed cross-bars 9, between which the pair of scraper-blades are introduced and held to reciprocate, as will now be explained.

The three pairs of scraper-blades are secured by rivets *d* upon the under side of the spacing-plate 11, which holds them parallel and between corresponding toothed cross-bars 9. The two outermost cross-bars 9 are oppositely perforated near each end for the reception of the ends of two guide-rods 12, which are inserted and secured therein.

The longitudinally-extended and spaced guide-rods 12 each pass through opposite diagonal slots *e*, formed in the scraper-blades 10, which are located between the two outer cross-bars. Preferably the scraper-blades 10 are all sloped, as at *e'*, laterally and downwardly at one end, and the backbone-plates 10^a are cut away at said ends of the scraper-plates.

The trend of all of the diagonal slots *e* is in the same direction as the slopes *e'* on the scraper-plates, and for effective service the guide-rods 12 contact with the bottoms of the slots *e* when the scraper-blades are moved in the direction of the arrow *x* in Fig. 1, whereby the scraper-blades that contact with each side of the intervening toothed cross-bars 9 will be drawn upwardly and away from the teeth 9^a.

A bracket 13 is secured at one end upon the upright member of the shank 7 and projects forwardly and near the rearmost toothed cross-bar 9. At the forward end of the bracket 13 a lever 14 is pivoted between its ends, and the portion of the arm thus engaged by the lever is inclined similarly to the inclination of the slots *e*.

Upon the spacing-plate 11 near its center a looped keeper 15 is secured, and in the loop of said keeper the forward end of the lever 14 is held to slide.

A bow-spring 16 is provided to hold the scraper-blades 10 normally raised, so as to expose the teeth 9^a for service, said spring being formed of resilient material in rod form, 5 having a coil *g* preferably introduced intermediate its ends. One end of the spring 16 is engaged within the loop of the keeper 15 and the other end thereof with the handle 8 near the shank 7.

10 Upon the free end of the lever 14, near the transverse bar 6 of the frame, a finger-hold *h* is formed, which facilitates the manipulation of the lever.

As before mentioned, the scraping edges 15 or the blades 10, that are loosely engaged with the opposite sides of the toothed cross-bars 9, are normally raised above the teeth 9^a thereon, and this permits the use of the currycomb in the usual manner.

20 It is well known that the teeth of an ordinary currycomb quickly become clogged with the scurf removed from the skin of the animal, and usually the frame of the comb is struck against a fixed object to jar the adhering scurf from the comb, which quickly 25 injures the currycomb, so as to render it worthless.

In the improved comb the operator can from time to time perfectly clean off the scurf from 30 the teeth 9^a by manipulation of the lever 14, as it will be seen that if the currycomb-handle 8 is held in the right hand and the index-finger of said hand is engaged with the curved finger-hold *h* a pull of the latter will freely 35 slide the scraper-blades endwise and downwardly, thus passing their edges down over the opposite sides of the teeth 9^a on each cross-bar 9, which will perfectly clean obstructions from the cross-bars, a release of the finger- 40 hold permitting the scraper-blades to resume normal adjustment.

It is claimed that the invention affords a light, strong, and very convenient implement of its class, which may be manufactured in quantity at a low cost.

Having thus described my invention, I 45 claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a currycomb, the combination with a frame, and transverse toothed bars thereon, 50 of a plurality of scraper-blades held together in pairs, sundry of the scraper-blades having diagonal slots therein, guide-bars loosely engaging said slots and held at their ends in the outer toothed bars, and means for moving 55 the scraper-blades endwise.

2. In a currycomb, the combination with a frame of substantially U shape, a handle, and a bracket on a transverse bar of said frame, and a plurality of toothed cross-bars held 60 spaced on the frame by their ends, of a series of like scraper-blades held together in pairs by integral backbone-plates, the edges of the scraper-blades engaging opposite sides of the toothed bars near their teeth, all of the scraper- 65 blades having similarly-trending opposite diagonal slots near the ends thereof, guide-bars held at their ends in outer toothed bars and loosely engaging the slots of the scraper- 70 blades, a spacing-plate whereon all the scraper-blades are secured, a rockable lever adapted for manipulation and engaging a keeper-loop on the spacing-plate, and a spring adapted to elevate the scraper-blades above the teeth of the cross-bars. 75

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH E. GILBERT.

Witnesses:

FRANK H. FIELD,
ISAAC W. MOE.