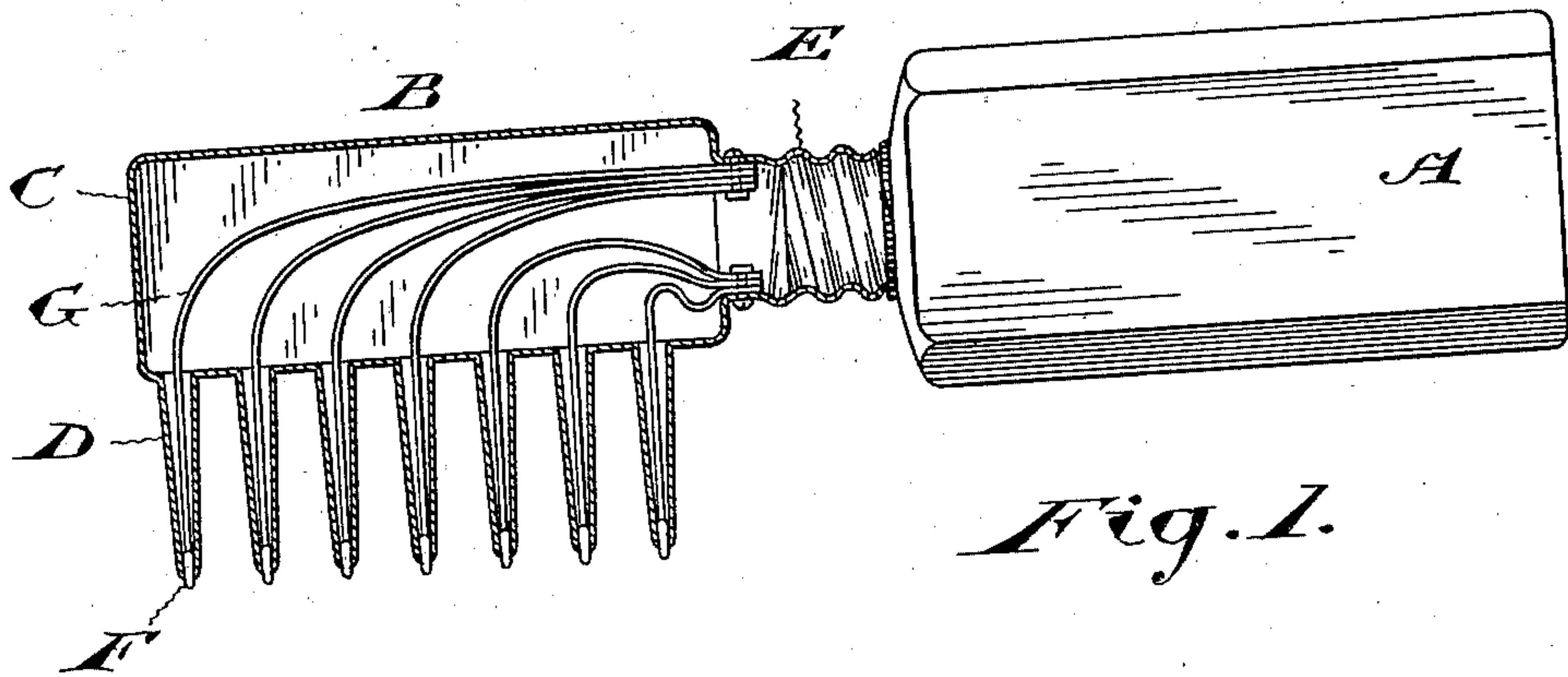


No. 750,388.

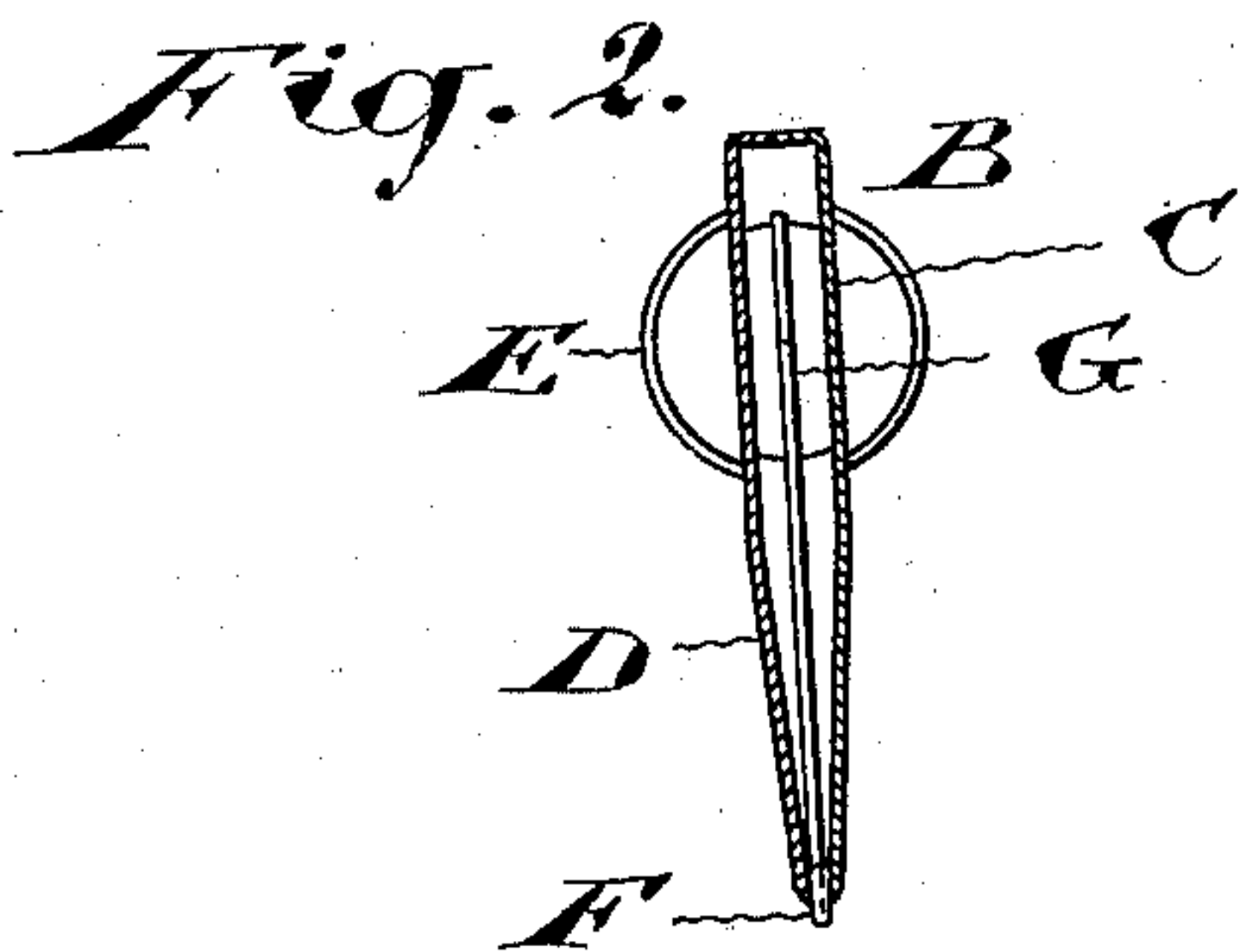
PATENTED JAN. 26, 1904.

J. B. O'HIGGINS.  
COMB FOR APPLYING LIQUIDS TO THE SCALP.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1903.

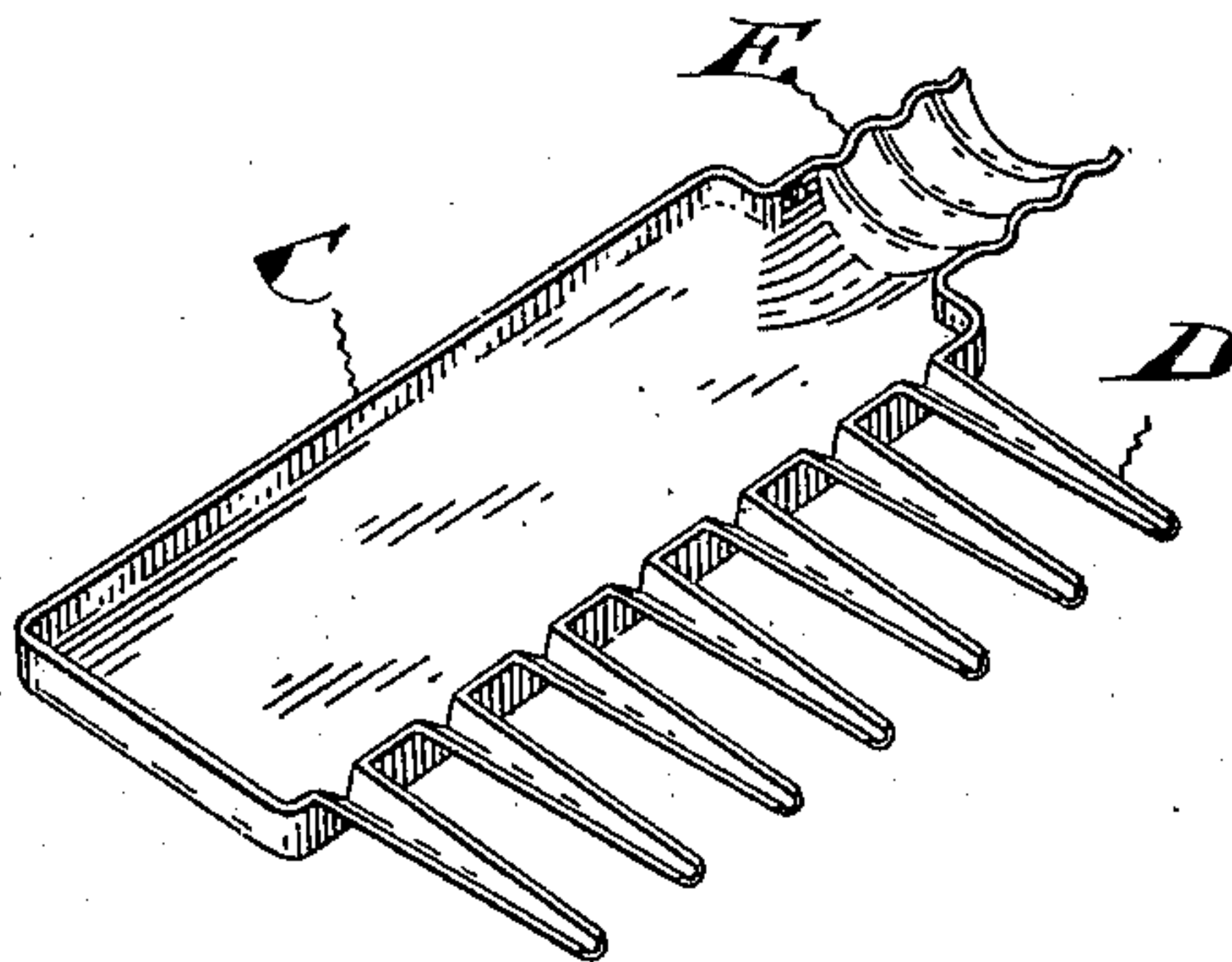
NO MODEL.



*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*

*Witnesses*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. O'HIGGINS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## COMB FOR APPLYING LIQUID TO THE SCALP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 750,388, dated January 26, 1904.

Application filed January 19, 1903. Serial No. 139,649. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN B. O'HIGGINS, of the city of New York, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful  
5 Improvements in Means for Applying Liquid Preparations to the Scalp, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to devise means for applying oils, lotions, and the like  
10 to the scalp without filling the hair with the preparation or dirtying the hands; and it consists, essentially, of a comb with hollow teeth and back adapted to be connected with the neck of a bottle, so that the latter becomes a  
15 reservoir from which the preparation may flow through the comb and out through apertures in the points of the teeth to the scalp.

My invention further consists in the means employed for closing the apertures in the  
20 points of the teeth when the latter are not pressed into contact with the scalp, all substantially as hereinafter more specifically described and then definitely claimed.

Figure 1 is a side sectional elevation of the  
25 device. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross-section through one of the teeth near its base. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one-half of the comb.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures.

A represents a bottle, preferably provided with a screw-neck. This bottle contains a liquid preparation to be applied to the scalp.

35 B is a hollow comb comprising the body C and the teeth D. The comb is preferably formed in halves soldered or brazed together along the central longitudinal plane. Thus each part comprises one-half the body and  
40 one-half of each tooth. At the end of each half of the body is formed one-half of the screw-collar E, which is adapted to be screwed upon the neck of the bottle A, as shown in Fig. 1. The teeth D, it will be seen, are tapered, and the apertures through their points are closed by tapered plugs F, which normally project slightly beyond the points of the teeth, as shown in Fig. 1. Each plug has  
45 connected thereto or is formed on a stem G, which passes up through the tooth, is bent

around, and then secured to the body close to the opening of the screw-collar E. As these stems are designed to be placed in position after the halves of the comb have been secured together, it is necessary that the body  
55 of the comb possess sufficient depth to allow of their being passed through it and sprung into their respective teeth. It is also advisable that they be connected to the body close to the only opening therein to facilitate the  
60 securing of them in position. These stems possess sufficient spring to maintain the plugs F projected, as shown, and at the same time will permit the latter to be pressed up by contact with the scalp to allow liquid to flow from  
65 the hollow teeth. The ends of the teeth and the ends of the plugs are preferably rounded, as shown, to prevent them injuring the scalp.

The method of using my apparatus is substantially as follows: The bottle is uncorked  
70 and the comb screwed on to its neck, as shown. The bottle then serves as a handle, and the teeth of the comb are drawn through the hair with their points in contact with the scalp. As long as their points are maintained in contact with the scalp liquid will flow through  
75 them, but as soon as the teeth are raised from the scalp the plugs F are forced out to close the apertures. Thus the preparation does not get onto the surface of the hair and is applied  
80 to the scalp just where it is wanted.

When my device is used, it is not necessary to get the hands dirtied with the preparation, which is one great obstacle to the general use of preparations for the scalp. As the bottle  
85 becomes part of the apparatus, there is no need to make the comb itself large enough to act as a reservoir, and thus it may be made comparatively small and cheap. By making the comb attachable to the bottle all trouble in  
90 filling and emptying the comb is avoided. When one bottle is emptied, another one is bought, and the comb is removed from the empty bottle and attached to the full one. After the comb has been used it is not necessary to empty it, as when the bottle is set  
95 down upright the comb will drain into it. Air to replace the liquid used may be admitted at any time by pressing in one of the plugs when the bottle is upright. A washer is prefer-  
100



ably placed on the bottle-neck, as shown, to prevent liquid leaking from the collar.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In apparatus of the class described a  
5 comb comprising a hollow body with an opening therein; hollow tapering teeth connected therewith, each having an aperture in its point; tapering plugs adapted to close the said teeth at their points and to project through  
10 the apertures in the same; and springs adapted normally to cause the said plugs to close the apertures, substantially as described.

2. In apparatus of the class described a  
15 comb comprising a hollow body with an opening at one end; hollow tapering teeth connected therewith, each having an aperture in its point; tapering plugs adapted to close the said teeth and to project through the apertures in the same; and spring-stems connect-  
20 ed to the said plugs, bent round and secured

to the body of the comb adjacent to the said opening, substantially as described.

3. In apparatus of the class described a comb comprising a hollow body, with an opening at one end; hollow tapering teeth con- 25 nected therewith, each having an aperture in its point; tapering plugs adapted to close the said teeth at their points and to project through the apertures of the same; and spring-stems integrally connected to the said plugs, 30 bent round and secured to the body of the comb adjacent to the said opening, substantially as described.

Toronto, Ontario, Canada, January 13, 1903.

JOHN B. O'HIGGINS.

In presence of—

J. EDW. MAYBEE,

A. J. COLBOURNE.