

No. 819,444.

PATENTED MAY 1, 1906.

S. E. MONROE.
HAIR STRAIGHTENER.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 21, 1903.

Fig. 1.

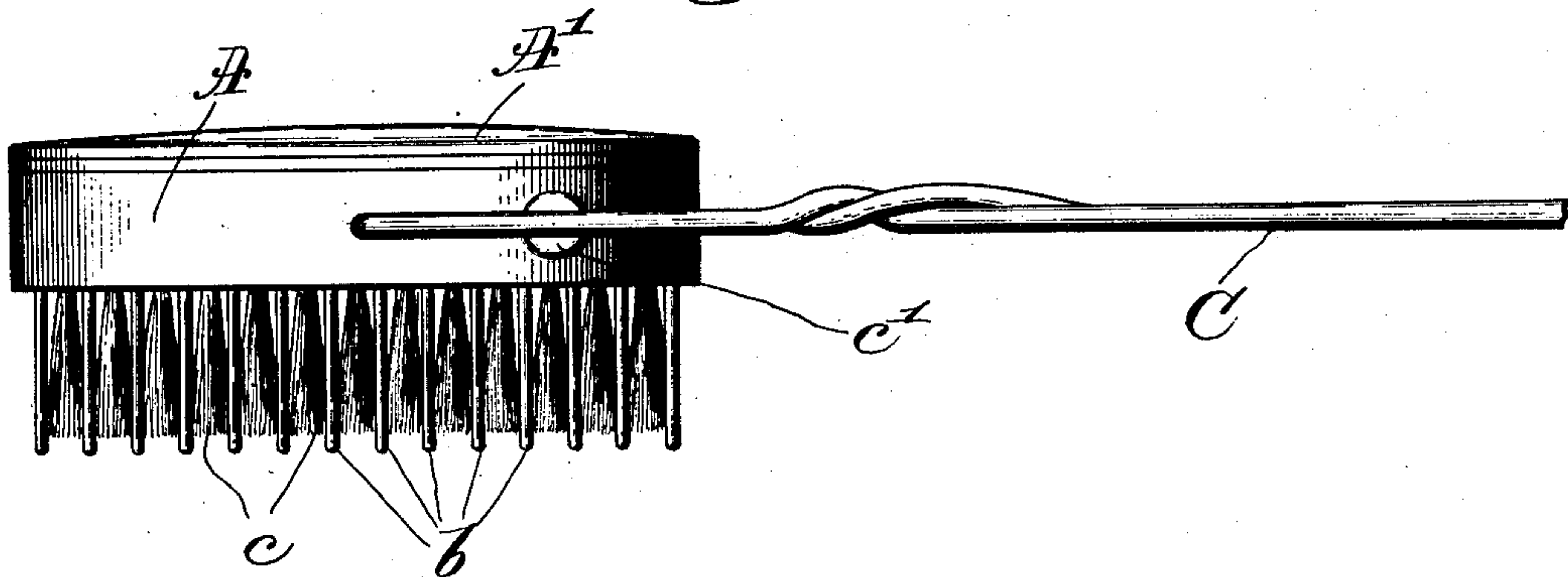
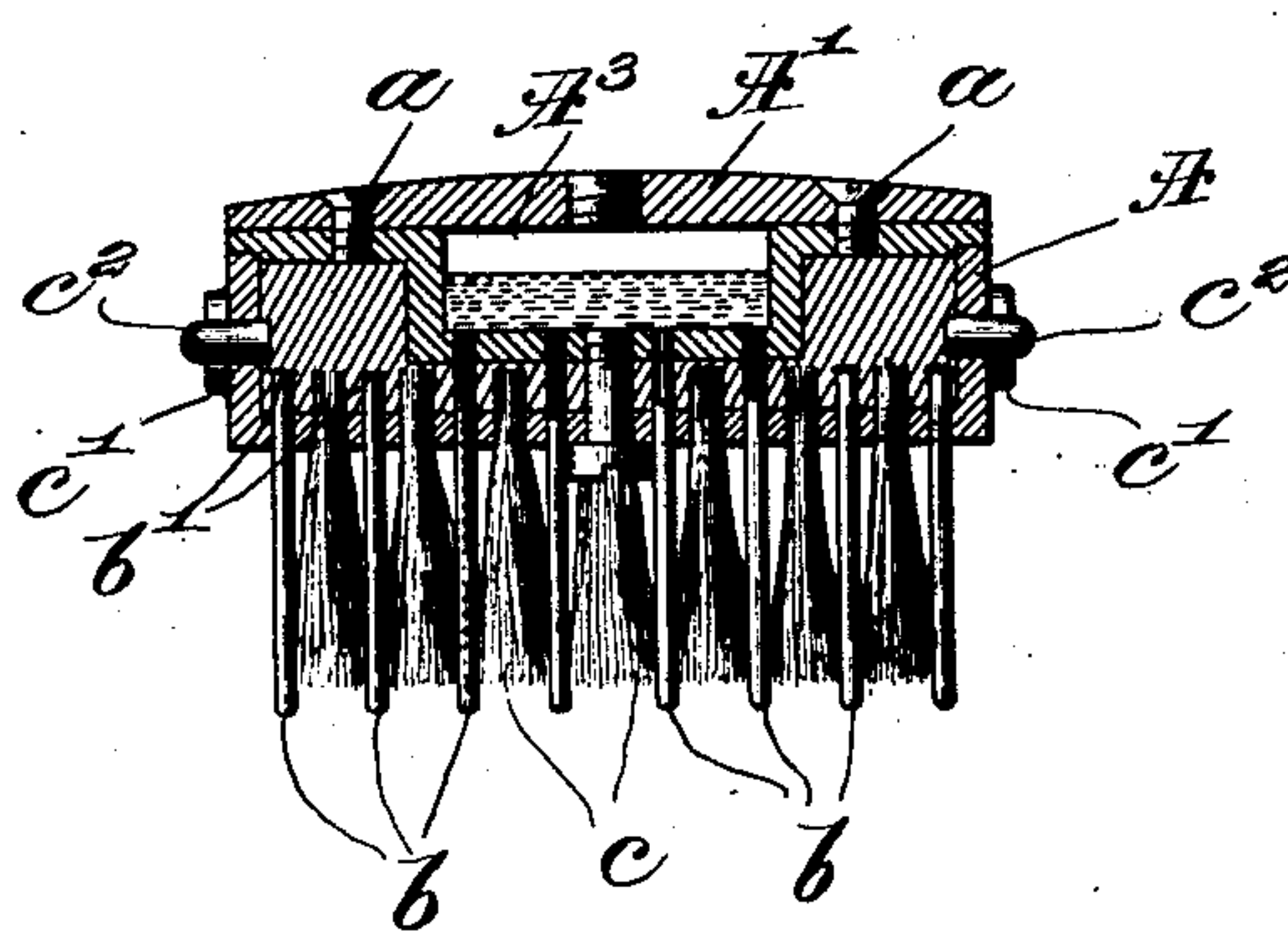


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
Thomas Drummond
Fred. S. Grunhof

Inventor:
Simon E. Monroe,
by Lewis H. Lyon, Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIMON E. MONROE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, OF ONE-THIRD TO BENJAMIN F. JACKSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, AND ONE-THIRD TO JAMES H. McDONOUGH, OF CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.

HAIR-STRAIGHTENER.

No. 819,444.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 1, 1906.

Application filed September 21, 1903. Serial No. 173,963.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIMON E. MONROE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Hair-Straighteners, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention has for its object the production of a novel hair-straightener adapted more especially for use in connection with curly hair.

My novel hair-straightener presents a series of non-yielding metallic teeth held in a body, preferably of metal, and preferably a series of bristles interspersed between said unyielding teeth.

The body is composed, preferably, of metal, that it may be subjected to heat, thus enabling the straightener to be warmed prior to using the same, as when warm the action is beneficial in connection with curly hair. The handle of the straightener will preferably be detachable, so that it may be applied to the warmed and heated body when it is desired to heat the same and obviate the heating of the hand. The body of the straightener may have a chamber to contain oil or pomade to be applied to the hair, and the outward flow of the oil or other lubricant may be regulated as desired.

Figure 1 is a side view of a device embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 is a transverse section through Fig. 1.

The body of the straightener is shown as comprising a metallic shell A of any desired shape externally and a back piece A', suitably secured thereto by screws a. The shell has a series of holes, through which from the interior of the shell may be inserted a series of stiff metallic teeth b, which may, if desired, have heads b' at their inner ends, which are exposed within the shell. Between the holes containing the teeth I make a series of other holes, in which are inserted a series of bristles c, preferably a little shorter in length than the pins, said bristles coacting with the pins in straightening out the kinks in the hair. The metallic teeth separate the hair

into locks, and the bristles are of great importance, as they act on the hair separated in locks to comb and straighten the same. If the teeth are located too closely together, the hair is liable to be broken or the force required to draw the straightener through the hair is prohibitive to its use. The teeth and the bristles will each be held fixedly in the shell in any way in which pins and bristles are commonly held in the manufacture of brushes—that is, they may be fixed in working position by any hardening material, such as wax, resin, plaster-of-paris, or any mixtures thereof, or by any usual means that may be applied inside the shell and embrace and hold firmly in place the teeth and bristles. Inasmuch as prior to use the device is to be heated, it is obvious that the bristles must be of such a nature as not to be injured or destroyed by the heat.

In practice I prefer to use bristles made of fine wire or metallic bristles, although any bristles which will not be affected by heat may be employed. A part of the shell may be made hollow to contain oil or pomade that it may be desired to apply to the hair while being straightened, and the back piece carries a chamber A³, in which oil or pomade is placed, and in this instance a suitable number of the teeth will have longitudinal holes through the same, from which the heated oil or pomade may run and be delivered into the hair. The handle C may either be detachable from the body or secured thereto in such a way that while the device is being heated the handle can be turned out of the reach of the flame, and thus be kept cool. The handle herein shown is composed of spring-wire twisted and bent into the shape represented, the handle having inturned ends c² to enter holes in the outer side walls of the shell, said shell having projections c', provided with notches, into which the spring-legs of the handle may snap when the handle is applied to the straightener after the same has been heated in any usual way. This handle is easily detachable from the shell, as when the body is to be heated; but this invention is not limited to the particular shape shown for the handle, although the handle shown is of one of the best shapes now known to me.

Preferably the teeth are of such diameter that they will not yield as the straightener is being drawn through the hair.

Having described my invention, what I
5 claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent,
is—

A hair-straightener comprising a body por-
tion having a metallic back piece provided
with a chamber, rigid metallic teeth carried
10 by said body portion, those teeth which are
beneath the chamber being hollow and com-

municating with the chamber, and bristles
also secured to the body portion and inter-
spersed between the teeth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my 15
name to this specification in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses.

SIMON E. MONROE.

Witnesses:

LOUIS C. SMITH,

BENJAMIN F. JACKSON.