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PATENTED FEB. 12, 1907.

A. EHRLICH.
COMB.

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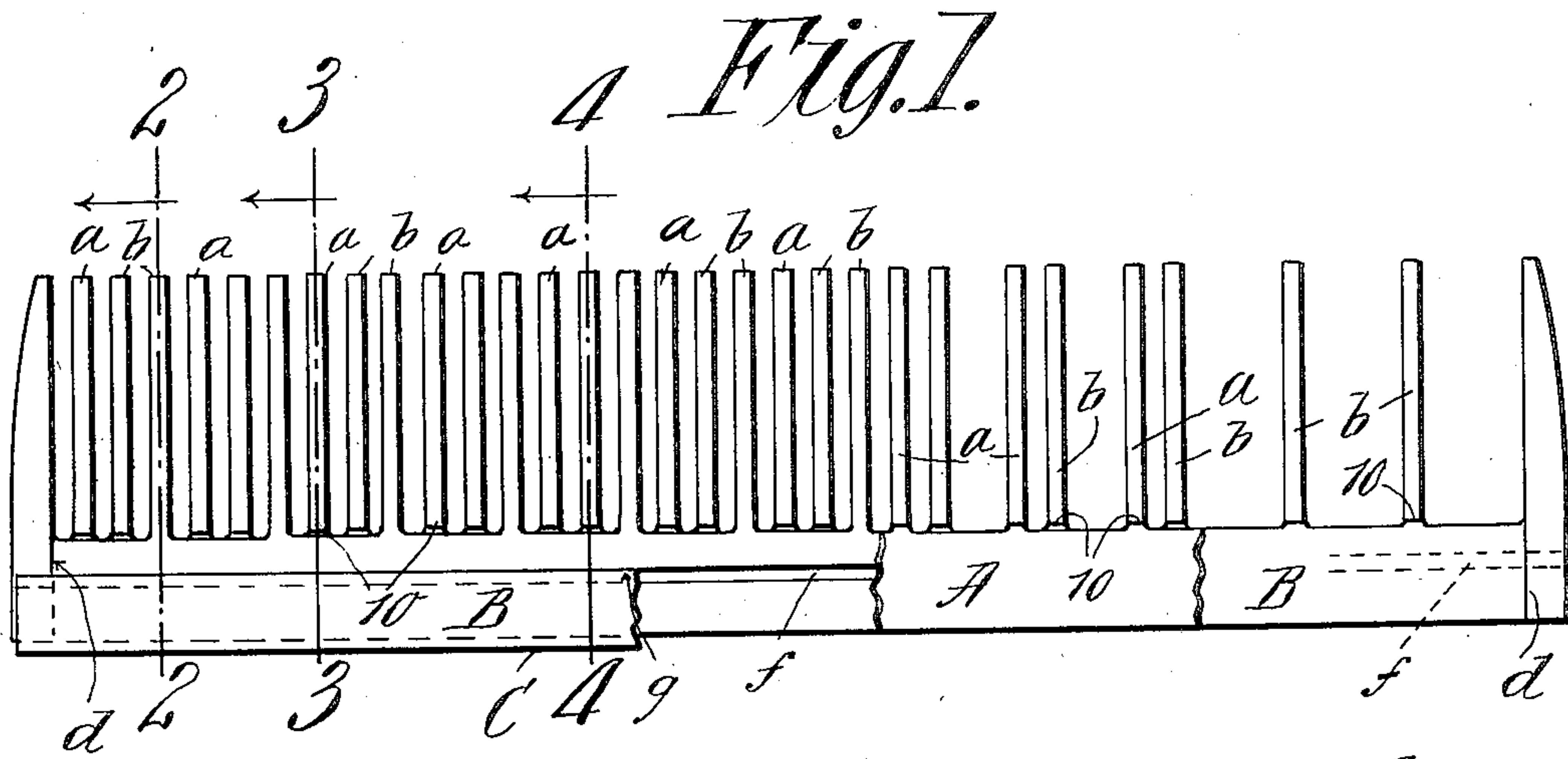
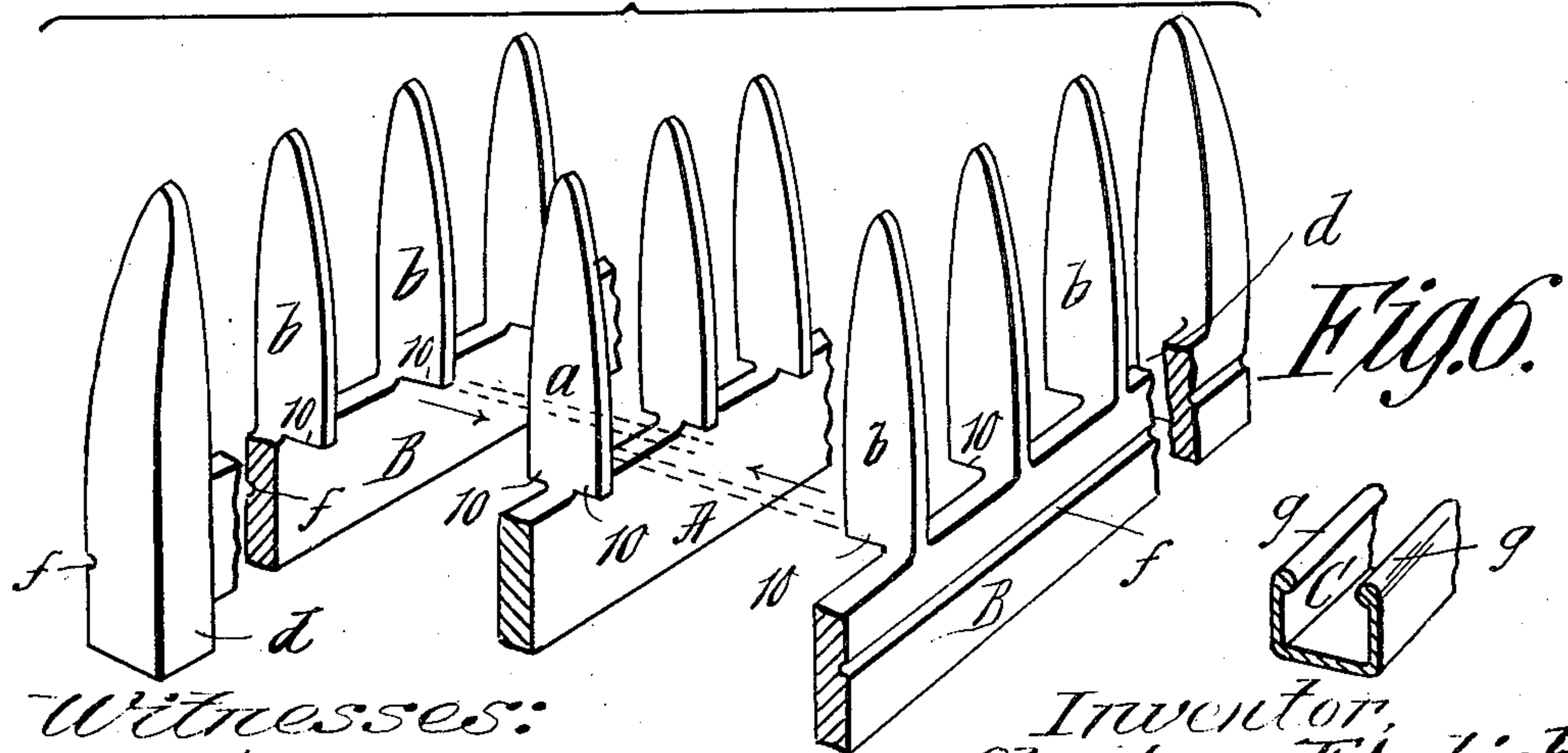
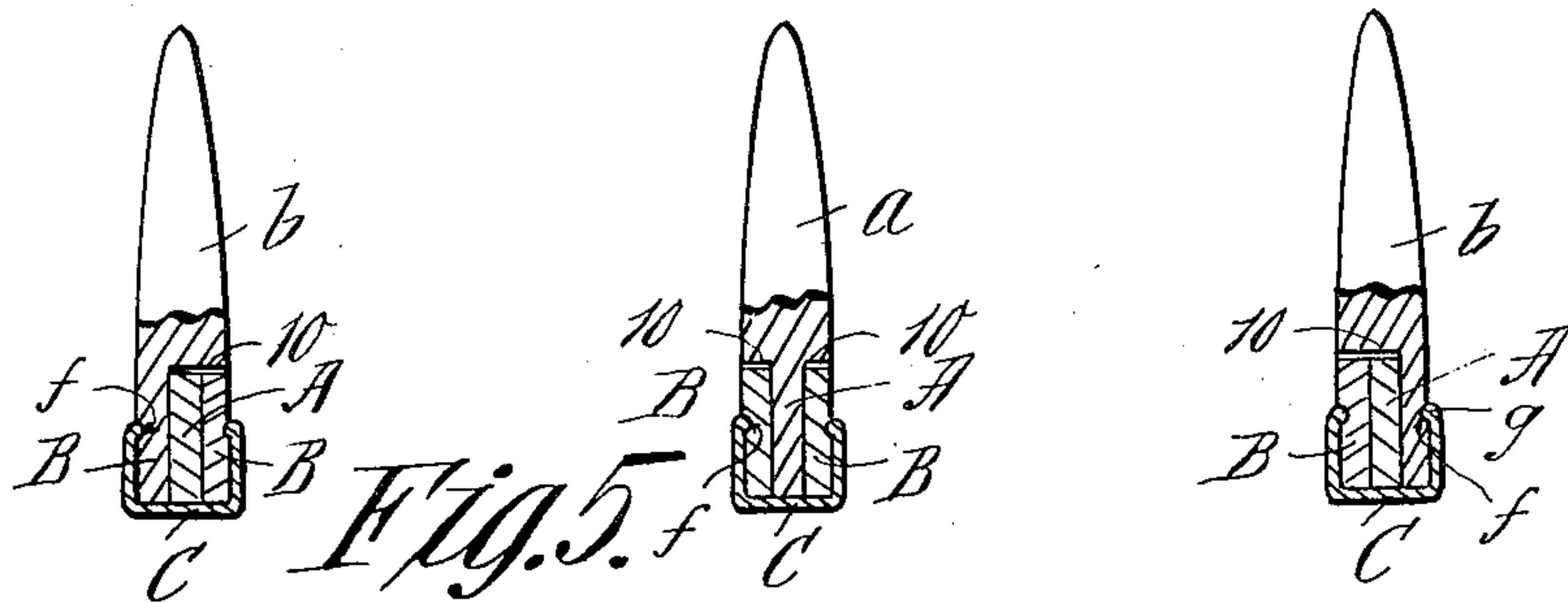


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COMB.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAHAM EHRLICH, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combs, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in a comb of a kind constituted by a plurality of comb-back sections having the teeth thereof spaced wider than the normal spacing of a comb as an entirety, whereby when the parts are separated the comparatively open comb-teeth may be more readily cleansed.

It has been heretofore proposed to construct a comb of two detachably-united back-sections having the teeth thereof spaced twice as far apart as those of the desired comb; but even with this double spacing of the teeth, especially in respect of comparatively or very fine combs, it still remains impracticable or difficult to acquire a thorough and satisfactory cleansing of the comb-teeth.

The object of the present invention is to produce a comb made of separable sections in such a way that a materially greater distance between the spaces of the individual comb-teeth of a given section than heretofore now becomes possible.

In accordance with the present invention the comb is composed of three separately-formed sections each having teeth which at their junction with the respective back-section are considerably wider than such section, the teeth of each section being separated by spaces substantially wider than the thicknesses of two of the teeth and relatively located and arranged to constitute a comb having regularly-spaced and suitably close teeth and means for detachably uniting the three comb-back sections.

The improved comb is clearly described in conjunction with the accompanying drawings and defined in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of the comb with sectional portions thereof broken away for clearer illustration. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are cross-sectional views, respectively, on the lines 2 2, 3 3, and 4 4, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing portions of the three comb-sections in separated relations. Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional and perspective view of a portion of the clip for uniting the sectionally-formed back of the comb.

In the drawings, A represents an inter-

mediate comb-back section, and B B two opposite side comb-back sections, all having teeth *a* and *b b*, which at their portions at their junctions with the respective back-sections with which they are integrally made have widths equal to the combined thicknesses of the three back-sections, and the teeth made wider than the back-sections, as aforesaid, have shoulder portions 10, the end walls of which project at right angles to the faces of the back-sections and so that when the parts are assembled they will lie closely against the inner edges of the relatively adjacent back-sections.

Each back-section A and B B have regularly-spaced teeth, the teeth of each section being separated by spaces considerably wider than the thicknesses of two of the teeth, and they are relatively located and arranged in the assemblage of the parts to constitute a comb having suitably close regularly-spaced teeth, as shown at the left-hand portion of Fig. 1.

As represented at the right-hand portion of Fig. 1, the spacing for the teeth of a given comb-back section is of a width about five times as great as the thickness of an individual tooth, thereby leaving room for occupancy of one tooth of both of the other back-sections with a space between each of the intermediately-disposed teeth and with spaces between both of these intermediately-located teeth and the teeth of the given back-section.

As perceived in the drawings, particularly Figs. 3 and 5, the regularly and widely spaced teeth of the intermediate section are widened oppositely from the faces of the intermediate section A, so as to overlap the inner edges of both the opposite outer back-sections B B, while the teeth of each outer back-section B are edgewise flush with the outer sides of the back-section and have their projections at one side of such section transversely sufficiently far to overlap the inner edges of both the intermediate and the relatively opposite side sections and to be flush with the outer face of the latter.

In practice when the comb parts are assembled the shoulders 10 are at the plane of the inner edges of the back-sections to make close joints; but in the illustrations here given in order to distinguish the respective teeth of the several back-sections the lines indicating the shoulders 10 are slightly distorted from their true positions.

d d represent end stops formed at the op-

posite ends of the outer back-sections B B, each end stop being represented as a thicker and more bulky end tooth having an inner face at right angles to the length of the back-section, and with an end stop of each back-section engages the corresponding end of the intermediate section and the opposite back-section.

The outer comb-back sections B B have longitudinal grooves in their upper and outer sides, as indicated at *f*, in which the intumed longitudinal lips *g* of a U-shape clip C engage constrictively.

The sections of this comb may be readily taken apart, and when separated the comparatively very widely spaced teeth of an individual comb-section may be easily and thoroughly cleaned and the reassemblage of the parts may be accomplished quickly and conveniently.

I claim—

1. In a comb, a back composed of an intermediate section, and two opposite side sections, the intermediate section having regularly-spaced teeth projecting oppositely from its inner edge and each side section having regularly-spaced teeth wider than the side

section and projecting across the inner edges of both the intermediate and the relatively opposite side section, the teeth of each section being separated by spaces considerably wider than the thickness of two teeth and relatively located and arranged in the assemblage of the parts to constitute a comb having suitably close, regularly-spaced, teeth, and means for detachably uniting the three comb-back sections.

2. A comb consisting of a back composed of three separately-formed sections each having teeth which at their junction with their respective section are wider than such section, the teeth of each section being separated by spaces considerably wider than the thicknesses of two teeth, and relatively located and arranged to constitute a comb having regularly and suitably spaced teeth, and means for detachably uniting the three comb-back sections.

Signed by me at Springfield, Massachusetts, in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ABRAHAM EHRLICH.

Witnesses:

WM. S. BELLOWS,
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