A. C. DITMAR.

CURRYCOMB.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 4, 1908.

934,799. Patented Sept. 21, 1909.

Fig. 1.

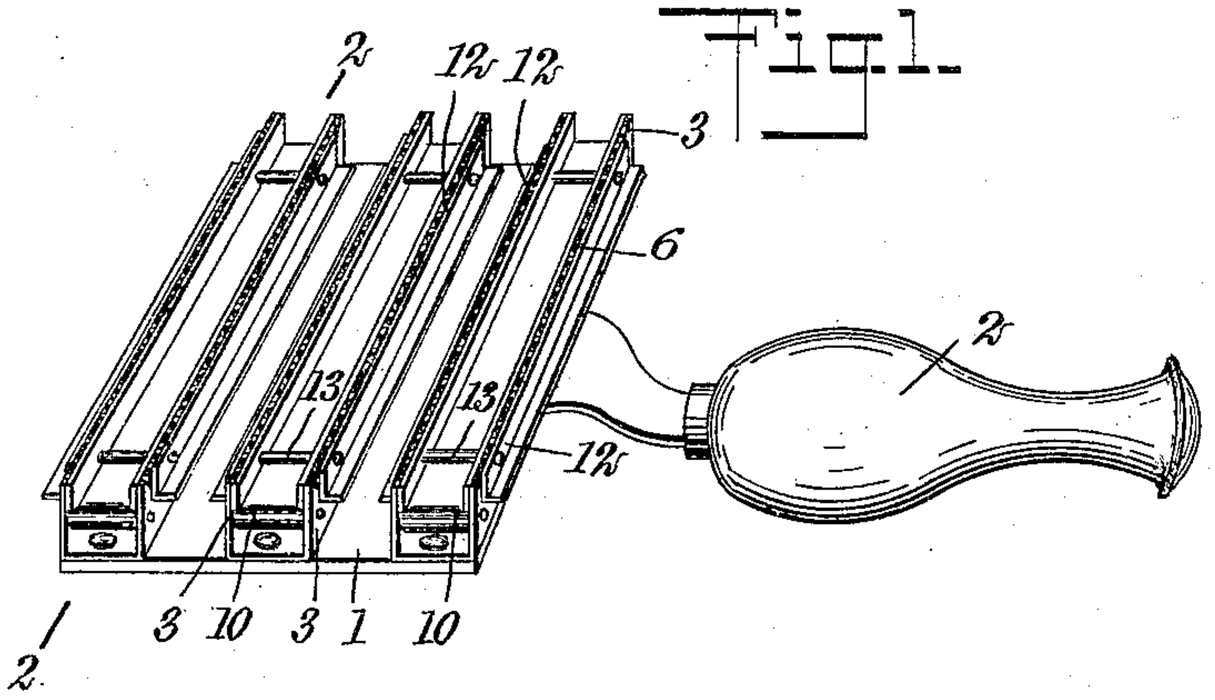


Fig. 2.

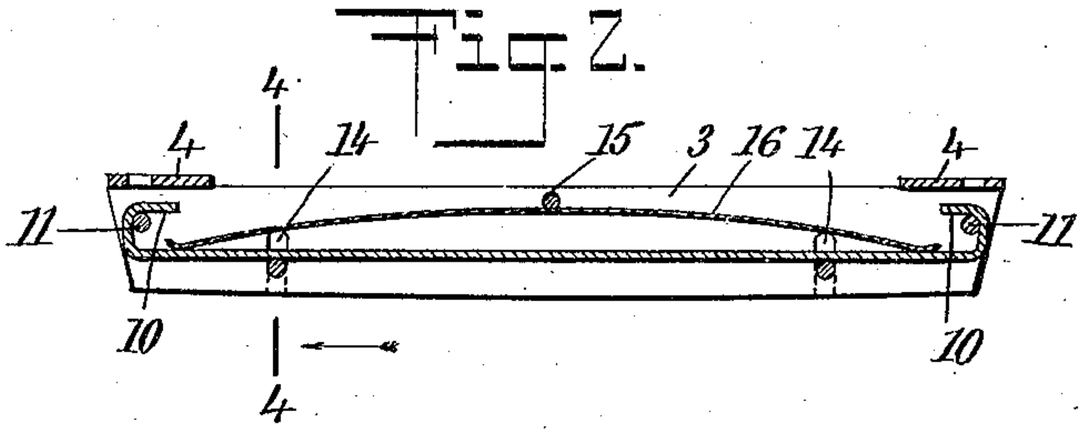


Fig. 3.

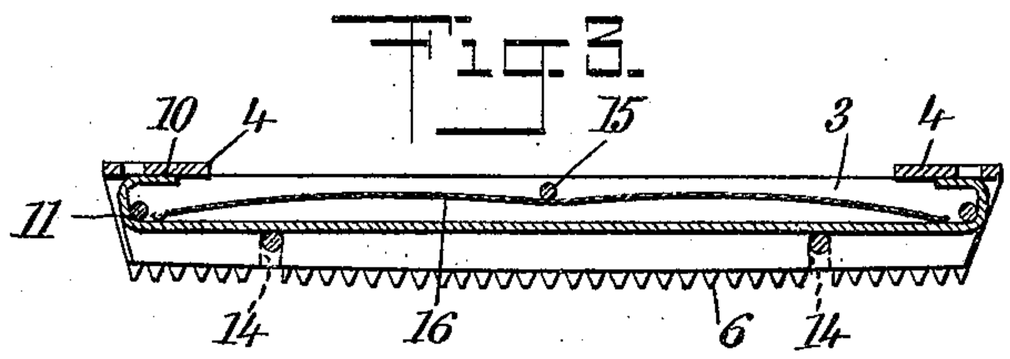
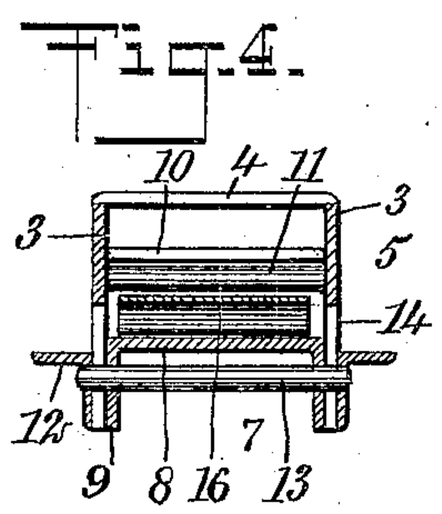


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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CURRYCOMB.

934,799. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 21, 1909.

Application filed August 4, 1908. Serial No. 446,910.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARCHIE CLYDE DITMAR, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Davenport, in the county of Lincoln and State of Washington, have invented a new and Improved Currycomb, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to currycombs such as used for cleaning horses.

The object of the invention is to produce a currycomb which will be substantially self-cleaning, that is, it is constructed in such a way that when the pressure is removed, cleaning devices which are attached at the sides of the teeth will move down toward the points of the teeth in such a way as to clean or wipe them.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter and particularly set forth in the claim.

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 of a currycomb constructed according to my invention, and showing the same in an inverted position; Fig. 2 is a cross section through the comb taken longitudinally of the blades or teeth, that is, along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, this view showing the parts in the relation which they assume when the currycomb is not in use, at this time the wipers at the sides of the teeth hiding the teeth from view; in this view also the back of the currycomb is omitted; Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, but showing the relation of the parts when the currycomb is pressed against the animal's body, at which time the teeth project themselves farther from the wipers, which are drawn upwardly, as shown; and Fig. 4 is a cross section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 represents the back of the currycomb, which is in the form of a rectangular plate, as shown, and to the outer side a handle 2 is attached. On the under side of the back or plate 1, a plurality of transverse blades 3 are provided, said blades being arranged in pairs connected by cross bars or bridges 4 at each end. These bridges are attached to the back 1, as indicated. Each pair of blades 3 with the connecting bridges 4, may be considered to constitute a tooth bar 5. The lower edges of the blades 3 are provided with teeth 6, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 3. In connection with each tooth bar 5, I provide a wiper 7. The body of this wiper is in the form of a channel 8 which is disposed between the blades 3, as indicated in Fig. 4. The flanges 9 of this channel lie against the inner faces of the blades, and the ends of the channel 8 are turned upwardly so as to form fingers 10 which lie near the under sides of the bridges 4, as shown. Adjacent to these fingers 10, the blades 3 are connected by horizontal, transverse pins 11 which are adapted to limit the downward movement of the wipers, as will be readily understood. The wipers also comprise angle clips or angle bars 12, which are attached on the outer sides of the blades by means of pins 13, which pass continuously through the flanges 9 and through the angle bars 12. These pins pass through slots 14 cut in the lower edges of the blades 3, as shown.

Near the middle point of each tooth bar, a transverse pin 15 is provided, and on the under side of this pin, a leaf spring 16 is provided, said spring being of bow form, as shown in Fig. 2. The ends of this spring lie against the upper side of the channel member 8, and the spring tends to hold the wipers pressed downwardly to the lower edges of the blades, as indicated in Fig. 2. When pressure is exerted on the back of the currycomb, as in currying the animal, the pressure of the animal's hide on the lower edges of the wipers forces them upwardly and compresses the spring, as indicated in Fig. 3, so that the teeth 6 of the blades project below the wipers. In this way the currying effect is complete. When the pressure is removed, the spring 16 forces the wipers down toward the lower edges of the blades and they wipe the teeth. In this way a currycomb of very simple construction is formed, the teeth of which are substantially self-cleaning.

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

A currycomb having a tooth bar consisting of two oppositely disposed blades with bridges connecting the same, said blades having teeth in the lower edges thereof, a wiper having a channel-shaped body disposed between said blades and normally covering the inner sides of the teeth thereof, said body

having upwardly turned fingers at the ends thereof, pins connecting said blades adjacent to said fingers and coöperating with said fingers to limit the downward movement of said wiper, said wiper further having members on the outer sides of said blades normally covering the teeth thereof, and a leaf spring extending longitudinally of said tooth bar thrusting downwardly on the upper side of said channel and disposed between said blades.

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

ARCH. CLYDE DITMAR.

Witnesses:

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