

G. L. WINN.  
DRESSING COMB.  
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 13, 1908.

982,918.

Patented Jan. 31, 1911.

Fig. 1.

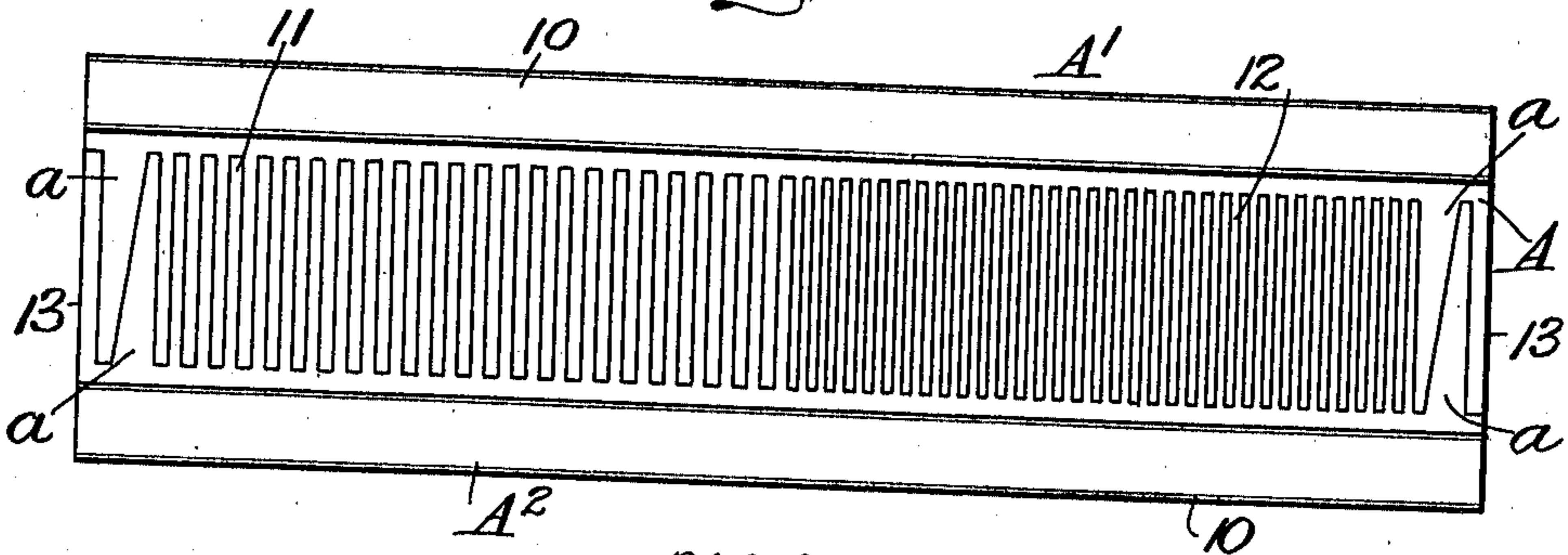


Fig. 2.

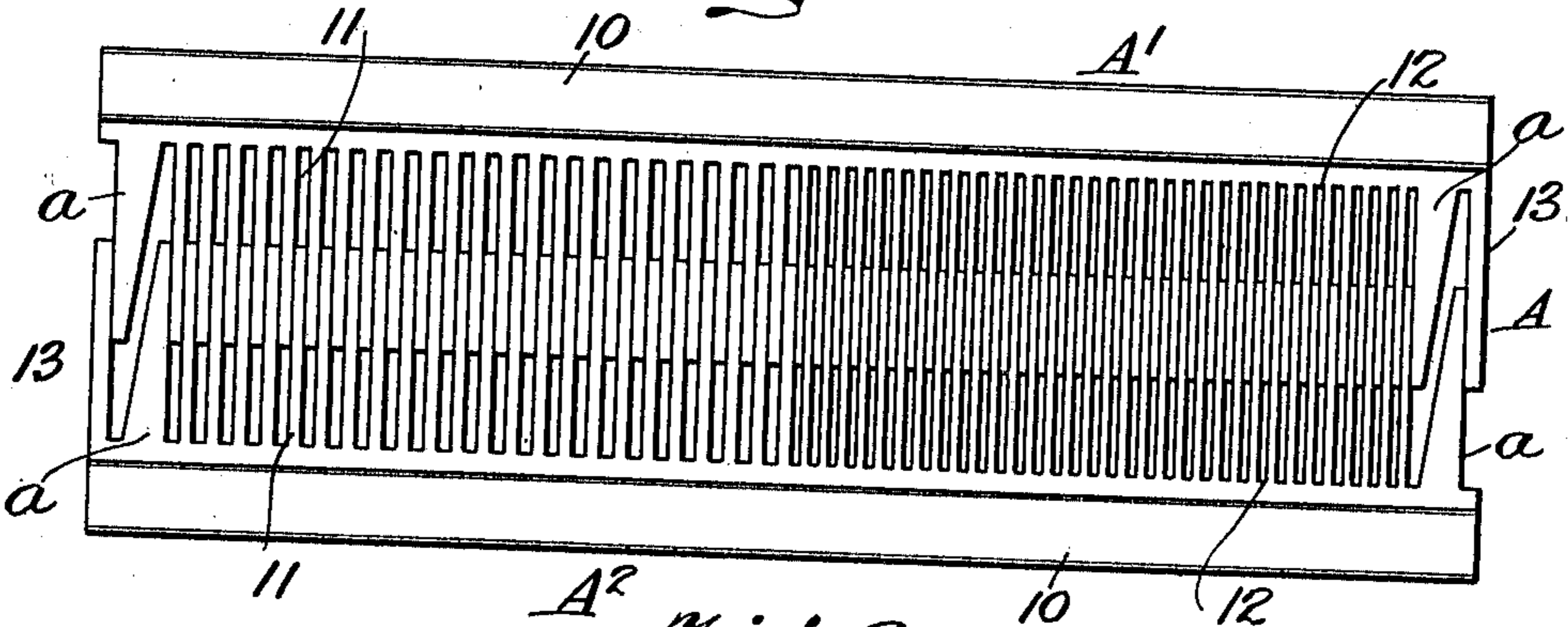


Fig. 3.

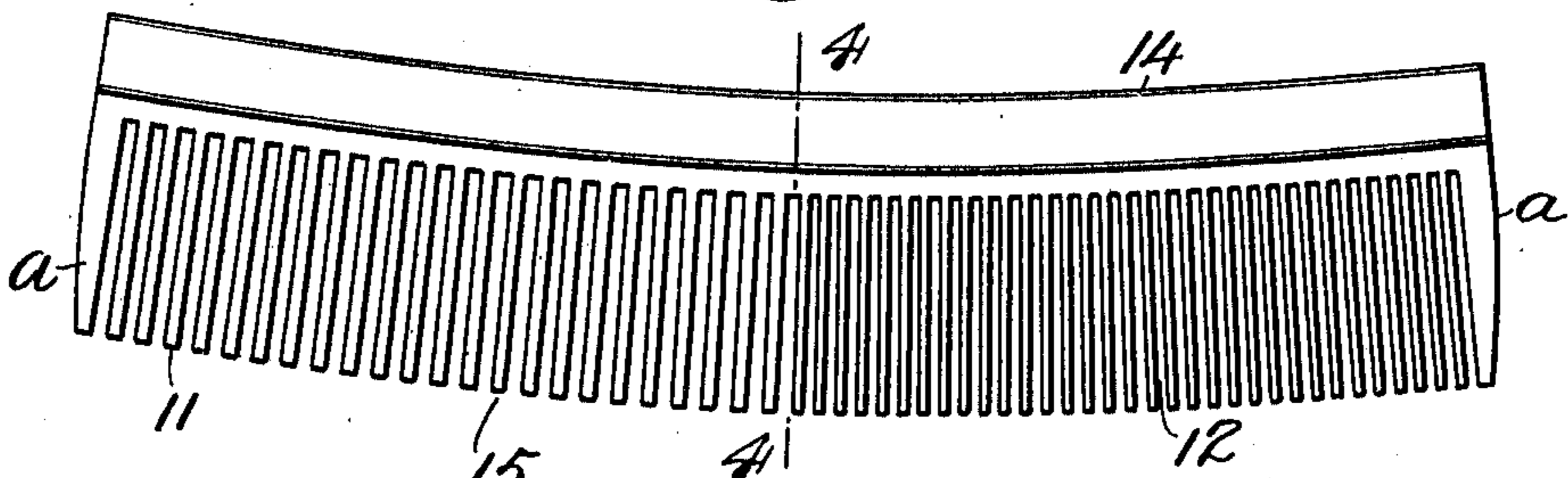


Fig. 5.

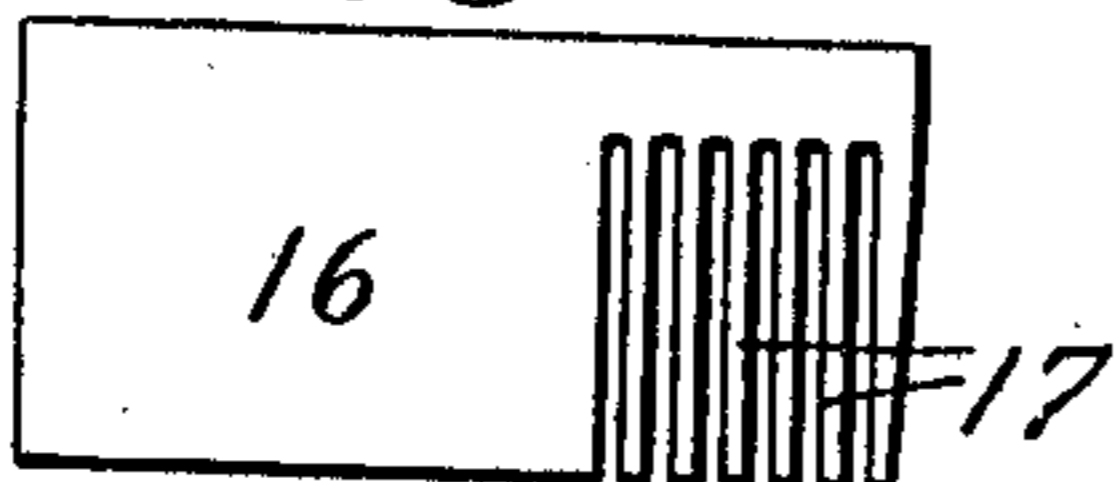


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

H. C. Abbott  
A. F. Leonard

INVENTOR

George L. Winn

BY

*[Signature]*

ATTORNEYS

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. WINN, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

DRESSING-COMB.

982,918.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 31, 1911.

Application filed August 13, 1908. Serial No. 448,389.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. WINN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Jersey City, county of Hudson, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dressing-Combs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in combs of that type, known as dressing combs, as distinctive from side combs, and the purpose of the invention is to provide a dressing comb that will readily pass through a thick suit of hair with ease and comfort, and to so shape such comb without interfering with its flat character that the comb can be more conveniently held in the hand than ordinarily, and will be better adapted for the purpose intended.

The invention consists in a dressing comb having a concaved back, flat sides, and a convexity at the terminals of the teeth or tines, that practically conforms to the concavity of the back, the terminals of the teeth or tines being made to longitudinally flare one from the other, thus affording means of the ready entrance of the hair, said teeth or tines having approximately the customary spacing where they join the back; but I do not confine myself to the exact curvature shown, since the said curvature may be greater or less, and substantially the same results be obtained.

The invention further consists in the novel steps of the process employed in producing the improved comb.

In the accompanying drawings that serve to illustrate my invention, I have shown the preferred form of the comb.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a plan view of a blank from which two interlocking combs have been cut; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the blank shown in Fig. 1, illustrating the combs as partially separated; Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the improved dressing comb, and Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken practically on the line 4, 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a partly sawed blank showing a few teeth sawed out.

The combs A' and A<sup>2</sup> shown in Figs. 1 and 2 are produced from a blank A of suitable length and width, the said blank being by preference of rectangular formation and the two said combs A' and A<sup>2</sup> are obtained by cutting the said blank by the customary

mechanism adopted for such purpose, whereby to form the various parts of the comb, the teeth being in interlocking engagement. Each of said combs comprises a back 10 and teeth 11 and 12 as shown in the drawings. Under some formation of the combs, the teeth 11 are coarser than the teeth 12, but it will be understood that the combs may be formed with fine teeth throughout their length, except at their extreme ends; or coarse teeth may be continuously employed instead of the fine teeth above referred to.

In Fig. 5 I have illustrated a comb wherein the teeth are sawed instead of being machine cut or cut by other means and in this instance a single blank for a single comb is employed.

I desire it to be understood that under any condition of manufacture of the comb it may be brought to the improved shape, in a convenient and expeditious manner as will be hereinafter described.

In producing combs A' and A<sup>2</sup> from a blank A the extreme outer teeth *a* are as is customary, made much stronger, that is wider, than the intermediate teeth, the said outer teeth *a* being protective teeth for those between them. Furthermore, in the production of two combs from a single blank A there are idle members or waste members 13 at each end of the blank that extend in opposite directions, as is clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. These idle or waste members 13 are cut or severed from the comb proper after the two combs formed from a blank have been separated, a partial separation being illustrated in Fig. 2, and the separation of the said idle or waste members 13 being clearly illustrated in Fig. 3, that illustrates the finished comb.

In the original or initial formation of the combs from a blank A, the teeth are straight or parallel as is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. After the separation of the interlocked combs, each comb is subjected to heat to such an extent as to render it more or less pliable, and then each heated comb is bent longitudinally, but not laterally so that the sides of the comb are preserved straight while the back is given a curvature 14 illustrated in Fig. 3, whereby the outer longitudinal edge of the back is rendered more or less concaved; and in thus shaping the comb, the terminals of the teeth 11 and 12

are given a convex contour or a convexity that substantially corresponds to the concavity of the back, as is also clearly illustrated in Fig. 3. In thus shaping the comb, the terminals of the teeth in addition to having the convex contour 15, illustrated in Fig. 3, are made to separate to a greater or lesser extent, and in fact are made to flare one from the other, increasing the distance between the opposing teeth where they connect with the body of the comb, and this latter space may be the conventional space.

The back 10 of each comb may be of the same thickness as its body or may be reinforced as illustrated in the drawings, and the said back may be either plain or may be ornamented as fancy may dictate.

A comb thus constructed is not only more adaptable to the hand, in the use of the comb, but can be applied to the head with better results than a dressing comb of the conventional type; and since the sides of the comb retain their flatness as in an ordinary comb, and the terminals of the teeth flare one from the other it is evident that the comb may be used with much more ease and comfort when applied to a heavy suit of hair, than a comb of the ordinary type, since the flaring terminals of the teeth permit the hair to readily enter the space between the teeth. Such a comb can also be much more readily cleaned than a dressing comb of the ordinary type.

I desire to be understood that my invention relates to the construction of a dressing comb only, and not to the construction of a side comb, which instead of having its

sides flat, is made to conform more or less to the rotundity of the head.

I call attention at this point to Fig. 5 wherein the teeth 17 are sawed from a single blank 16, and this figure is added to the drawings to render it clear that the comb may be initially constructed in any known manner and any comb so constructed may be treated to impart the curved shape described.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

As a new article of manufacture, a dressing comb produced from an integral piece of material having its opposite flattened sides straight from end to end, and comprising an elongated back having opposed segmental surfaces, and teeth integrally produced upon the convex segmental surface, said teeth being straight from end to end and radiating from a common center at angles toward each other and diverging toward their free ends and separated to produce openings widest at the points of the teeth and gradually contracted as the teeth approach their junctions with the back, each of said teeth being independent of the adjacent teeth, said teeth being entirely confined within the plane of the back.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name this 9th day of July 1908, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE L. WINN.

Witnesses:

J. FRED ACKER,  
CHARLES A. JOSLIN.