Jan. 27, 1953 C. L. COLLISON 2,626,618

COMB

Filed June 16, 1950

Fig. 1.

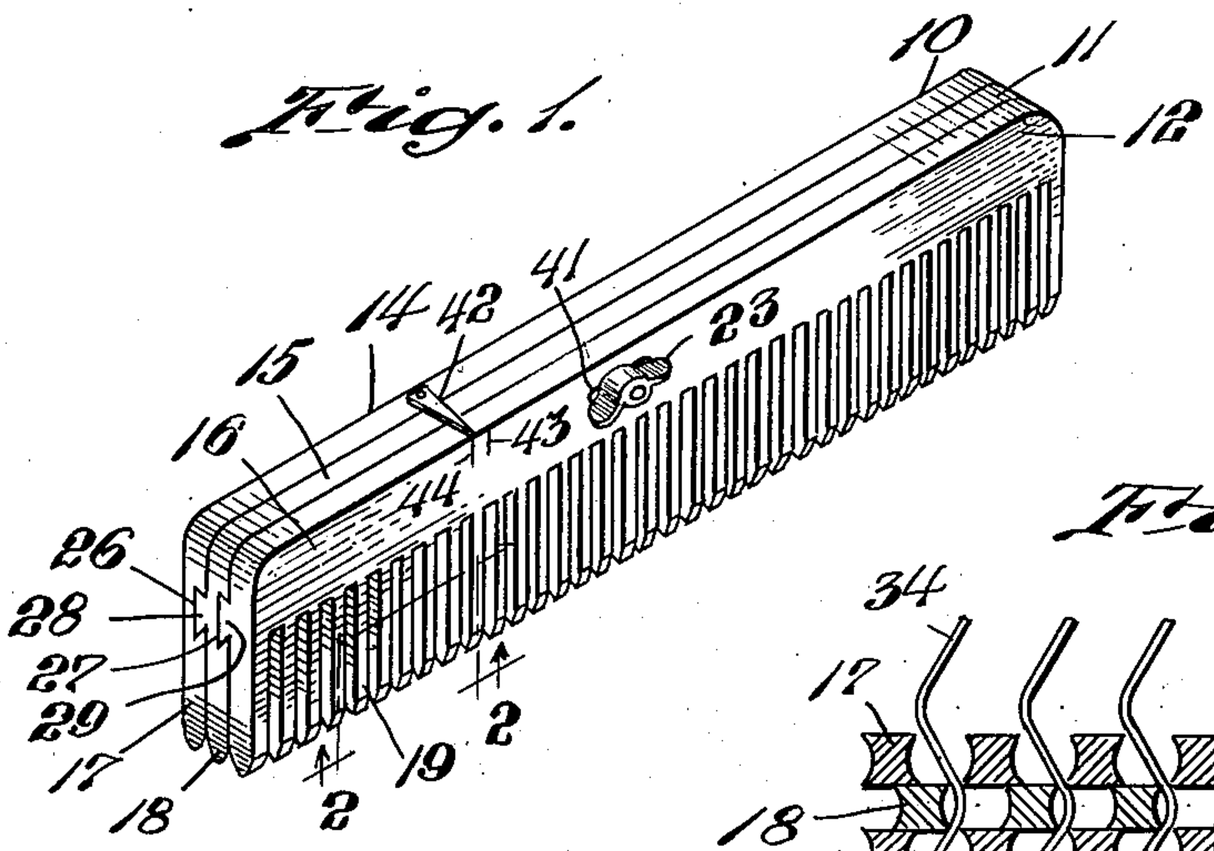


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

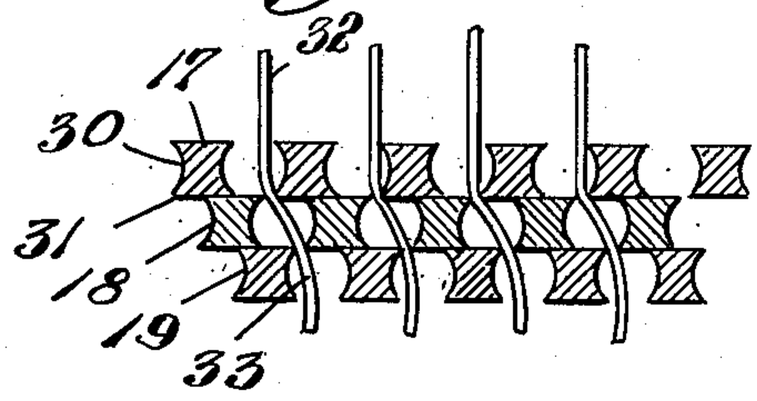


Fig. 4.

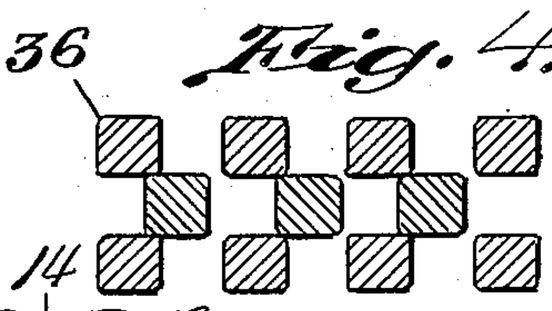


Fig. 5.

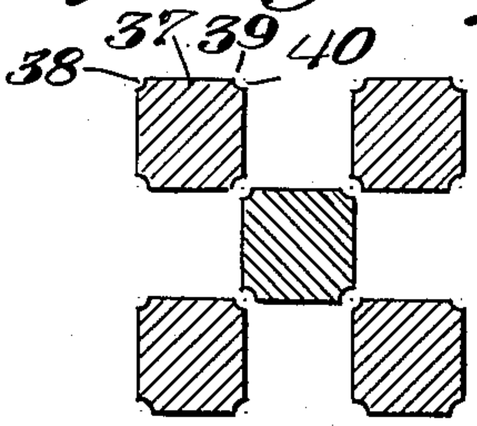


Fig. 6.

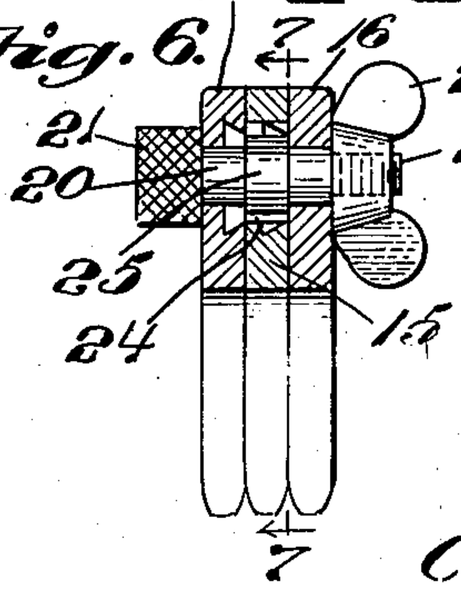
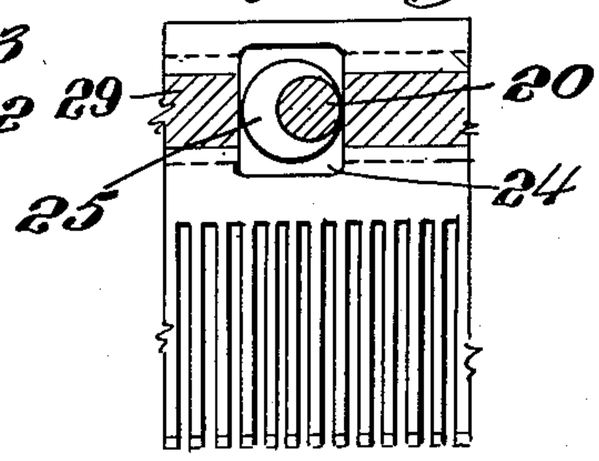


Fig. 7.



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Patented Jan. 27, 1953 2,626,618

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2,626,618

COMB

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Application June 16, 1950, Serial No. 168,640

6 Claims. (Cl. 132—20)

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This invention relates to a comb for combing human hair.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a comb which in one position of adjustment will cause curling of the hair as it is drawn through the hair.

Another object of this invention is to provide a comb which will cause curling of the hair as it is drawn through the hair when in one position of adjustment but will cause straightening of the hair when similarly drawn through the hair when in a different position of adjustment.

Another object of this invention is to provide a comb which will have sets of teeth in different planes so that one may be slid past the other to provide the teeth in such position as to cause a drawing action on the hair as it is combed.

Another object of this invention is to so relatively shift the teeth of different sections of the comb so that it may be used to bind upon the hair and hold the comb in place.

Another object of this invention is to provide an arrangement so that adjustment of the position of the teeth may be had by a turning movement of some part which extends through the sections which carry the teeth.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, as will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a comb constructed in accordance with this invention;

Figure 2 is a sectional view on line 2—2 of Figure 1 showing one position of adjustment of the teeth and illustrating strands of hair as extending therethrough;

Figure 3 is a similar view to Figure 2 but showing a different position of adjustment of the teeth and illustrating strands of hair as extending therethrough;

Figure 4 is a sectional view similar to Figure 2 of a modified form and illustrating teeth of a different cross sectional shape;

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 4 but showing a still different modified form of cross section of the teeth;

Figure 6 is a sectional view through the adjusting and clamping means; and

Figure 7 is a sectional view on line 7—7 of Figure 6.

In proceeding with this invention, I have provided a comb in three sections, the sections all being similar having a back with teeth extending therefrom with these sections in face-to-face contact and slidably related such, for instance, as by means of a dove-tailed tongue and groove. A slot may be provided in one section with a pin extending through the slot and having a bearing in an adjacent section with an eccentric or cam located in the slot so that when this pin is turned the eccentric or cam will cause the section which it engages to move relative to the next section and position the teeth of the two sections in a different arrangement.

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With reference to the drawings, I have provided a comb having sections 10, 11 and 12, or more, each of which is substantially the same. These sections each have backs 14, 15, and 16 with teeth no thicker than the back extending laterally from the backs as at 17, 18 and 19. A pin 20 has a bearing in the back 14 of section 10 with a head or handle 21 at one end and threaded as at 22 at the other end with a wing nut 3 thereon. The back 15 of section 11 is recessed as at 24 (see Fig. 7) and a cam or eccentric 25 which is secured to shaft 20 is located in this recess 24 and is keyed to the shaft 20 so that rotation of the shaft by the handle 21 will cause the cam to be rotated about the shaft center in sections 14 and 16 while the cam surface will engage the walls of the recess in center section 11 to move it relative to the section 10. The section 12 has its back slotted as at 41 through which the pin extends. This section thus may be moved independent of the others.

The back of sections 14 and 15 is provided with dove-tailed grooves 26 and 27 and the abutting face of the backs 15 and 16 are provided with dove-tailed tongues 28 and 29 which slidably engage the grooves 26 and 27. The tongue and groove serves to hold the sections in assembled relation but yet permits them to slide one upon the other.

The teeth of each of the sections are similarly shaped, although this shaping may be different as different situations are to be met. In Figures 2 and 3 the teeth are shaped with flat front and back surfaces and with adjacent teeth having concave edges 30 so as to provide sharp points at 31 at each of the four corners. When the adjustment is such that the teeth are staggered in an echelon relation as shown in Figure 2 and the comb is drawn through hair, the hair as shown at 32, with just sufficient distance between teeth, so as to permit the hair to pass will cause tension on the hair and direct it in the path shown in Figure 2 which will put a curl in the hair as at 33.

In Figure 3 the adjustment of teeth is such that the hair now designated 34 will be given a serpentine path, first directing the hair in one

direction and then in another, and should the hair be of a curly form will cause the tension and pressure to be such as to remove the curl from the hair.

In some cases instead of having the corners of the teeth sharpened by convexities, I have illustrated them in Figure 4 as rounded on the corners as at **36** which will provide a gentler action on the hair. In other cases the section of the teeth **37**, while generally square, will be concave at each corner as at **38** so as to provide two points **39** and **40** at each corner, thus distributing the action such as shown in Figure 3 into a larger number of points of contact. As will be apparent, different shapes of teeth may be provided for action upon the hair.

If it is desired to position the sections as shown in Figure 2 the thumb nut **23** will be loosened and the handle **21** will be rotated until the teeth **17** and **18** assume the position shown, the section **12** will then be slid longitudinally of the back along the next section **11** until pointer **42** is at datum line **43** indicating the position of this section shown in Figure 2. If the arrangement shown in Figure 3 is desired then the section **12** will be moved until the pointer **42** aligns with datum line **44**. After the desired alignment is obtained the thumb nut will be set up.

In some cases the sections may be moved while the comb is in the hair to grip the hair and then be bound in such position by the thumb nut to hold the comb in the hair.

I claim:

1. A comb comprising a plurality of sections each having a back and teeth extending laterally from the back of a thickness no greater than the thickness of the back, said sections being slidably held in face-to-face relation and movable longitudinally of the back so that the teeth of one section will move past the teeth of the next section, and a member rotatable about a center in one section and having a cam surface engageable with portions of another section to adjust the relative position of the sections.

2. A comb as in claim 1 wherein there are more than two sections.

3. A comb as in claim 1 wherein there is a tongue on one section and groove in an adjacent section receiving the tongue extending longitudinally of the sections to guide them in their movement one on the other.

4. A comb comprising a plurality of sections each having a back with teeth extending laterally therefrom, means to slidably hold said sections in face-to-face relation, and means to adjust the relative position of said sections longitudinally of the back, adjacent teeth of at least one of the sections having concave portions facing each other.

5. A comb as in claim 1 wherein alternate sections are relatively stationary and movable, respectively.

6. A comb comprising three sections each having a back and teeth extending laterally from the back, the middle section being slidably held in face-to-face relation and movable longitudinally of the back with relation to the other two sections, and a member carried by the two end sections and having a portion rotatable about a center in said end sections and a cam surface engaging a portion of the intermediate section to adjust the relative position of the sections.

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