April 27, 1965 J. D'AMICO 3,180,026

HAIR THINNER ATTACHMENT HAVING CERTAIN TEETH SPACED FROM THE CUTTING EDGE OF A BLADE

Filed Aug. 21, 1963

FIG. 1

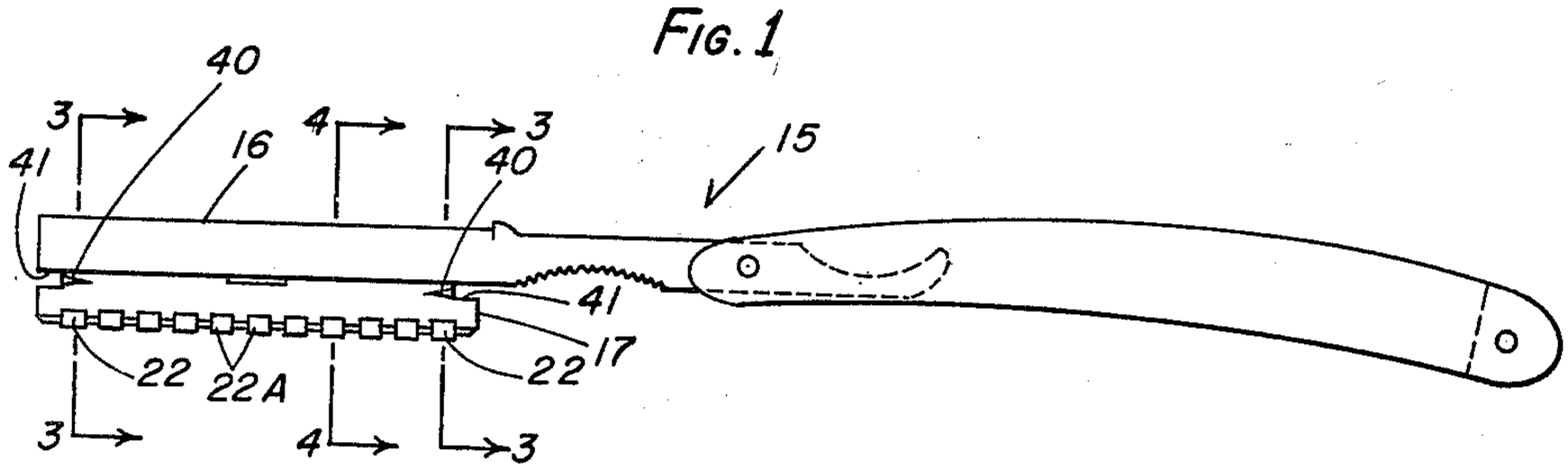


FIG. 2

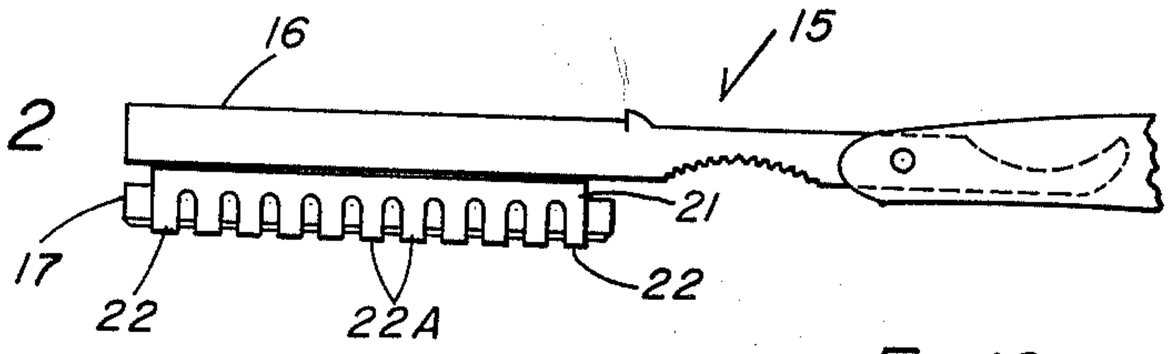


FIG. 3

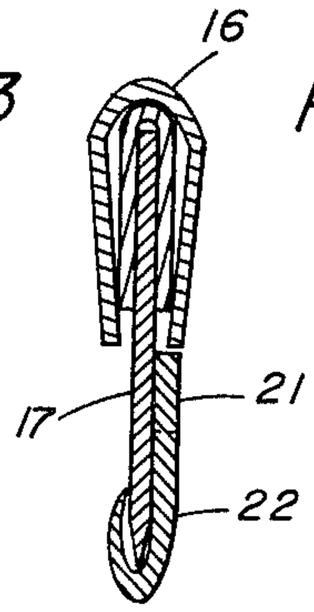


FIG. 4

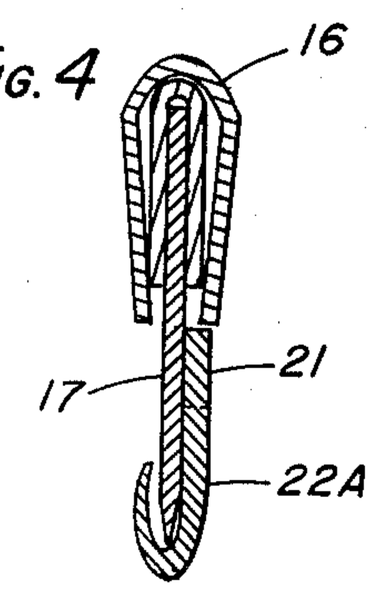


FIG. 10

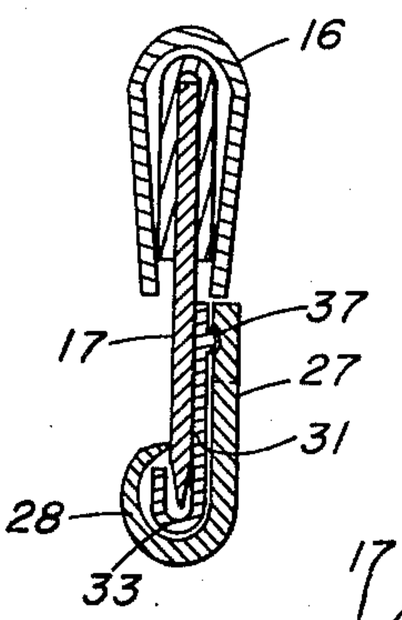


FIG. 11

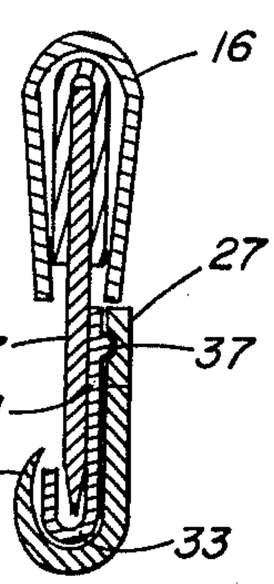


FIG. 5

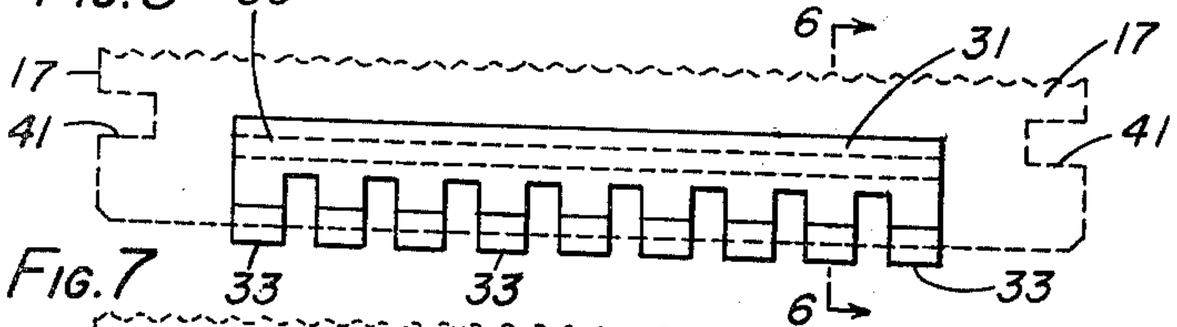


FIG. 6

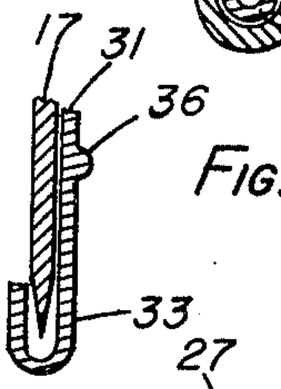


FIG. 8

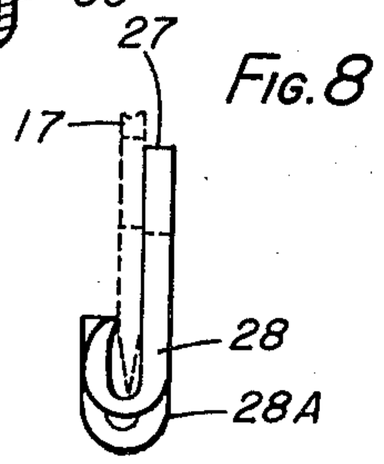
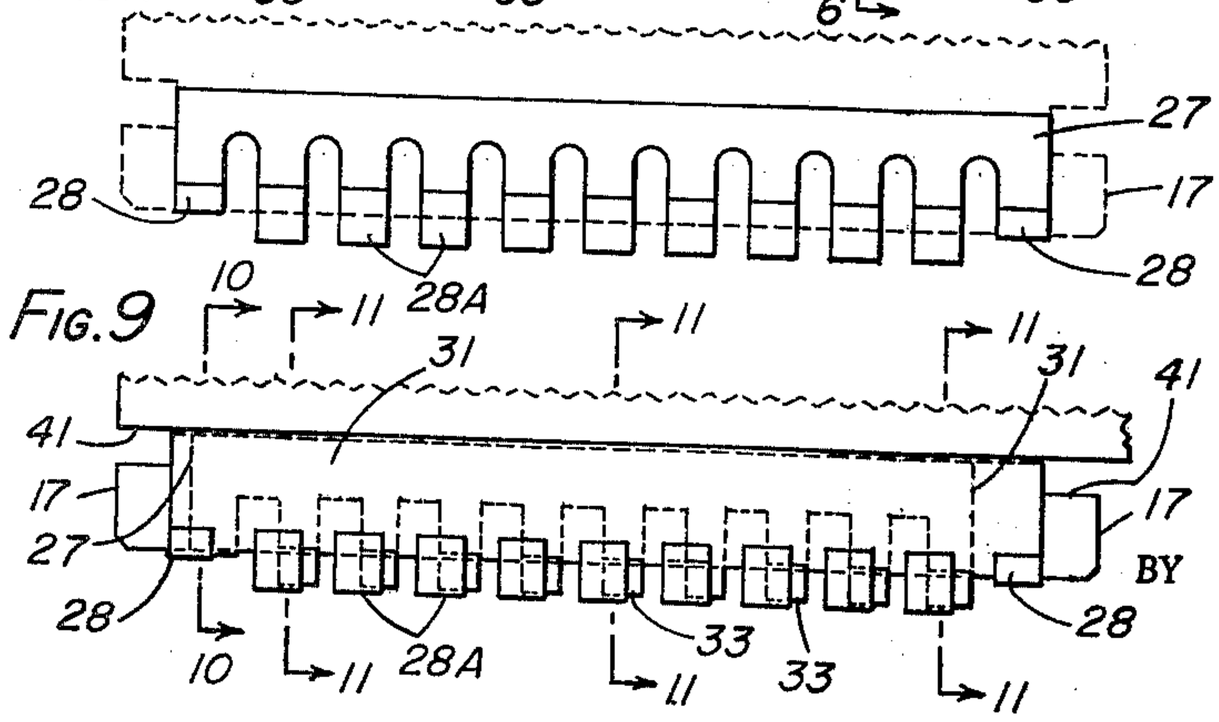


FIG. 9



INVENTOR.
JOHN D'AMICO
By Roy Griffith Lewis

BY

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HAIR THINNER ATTACHMENT HAVING CERTAIN TEETH SPACED FROM THE CUTTING EDGE OF A BLADE

John D'Amico, Little Silver, N.J.
(136 Broad St., Red Bank, N.J.)

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2 Claims. (Cl. 30—30)

This invention relates to a hair thinner which is particularly useful to hair dressers.

The present invention is directed to the provision of a thinning attachment for a straight razor type shaper which can easily be added to standard single edge straight razors and is inexpensive to manufacture. The standard shaper straight edge razor performs no thinning function. However, it is utilized by a majority of the hair dressers in the country, and is thus widely accepted by the trade. The present invention is directed to a hair thinner attachment which can be simply and easily placed over the standard straight edge razor type shaper which will safeguard the hairdresser against cutting himself or the customer while insuring a very satisfactory hair thinning operation. That is, the hair thinner of the present invention includes spaced teeth having free end portions extending from one side of the razor blade to the other which teeth press down hair while allowing other hairs to pass therebetween to be cut by the razor. Accordingly, the thinning function is achieved and, additionally, shaping is effected.

An object of the invention is the provision of a hair thinner which is much simpler and much less expensive than the well known thinning scissors.

A form of thinner herein disclosed is so constructed that the amount of thinning per stroke of the device may be regulated or controlled, which feature the thinning scissors lacks.

The drawings illustrate the invention, and in these:

FIG. 1 is a front elevation of the device, comprising a razor and a thinner attached to the blade;

FIG. 2 is a rear elevation of FIG. 1;

FIGS. 3 and 4 are respectively enlarged sections taken on lines 3—3 and 4—4 of FIG. 1;

FIG. 5 is a front elevation of a regulator used, in a modification of the device shown in FIGS. 1–4, to regulate or change the amount of hair cut per stroke, and also shows the relation of the razor blade thereto;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged view of the right side of FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is a front elevation of the thinner used in the modified form, and shows its relation to the blade;

FIG. 8 is an enlarged view of the right end of FIG. 7;

FIG. 9 is a front elevation of the blade, the thinner and the regulator in combination, in which position the regulator is shown out of registration with the thinner, to reduce the amount of hair cut per stroke; and

FIGS. 10 and 11 are respectively enlarged sections on lines 10—10 and 11—11 of FIG. 9.

Referring to the drawings for a detailed description, and at first to FIGS. 1–4, the numeral 15 indicates a razor comprising a blade holder 16 holding a single edged replaceable blade 17.

A thinner 21, in the form of a comb, has end teeth 22 and teeth 22A intermediate the end teeth. The thinner is mainly on one side of the blade, but the lower portion of each tooth is bent around the cutting edge of the blade to the other side, so that the free ends of the end teeth 22 (FIG. 3) press against the blade to hold the thinner to the blade. The free ends of the intermediate teeth 22A do not press against the blade, as not being necessary, but they may be so bent if desired.

Referring to FIGS. 5–11 for a description of a modified

form of the invention, which includes a regulator or controller to change the amount of hair cut per stroke, in this form a thinner 27 (FIGS. 7, 10, 11) has end teeth 28 and intermediate teeth 28A. The lower parts of all the teeth bend around the blade 17 from one side to the other, around the cutting edge. The end teeth 28 are pressed against the blade (FIG. 10) to hold the thinner to the blade, but the intermediate teeth do not press against the blade. The end teeth 28 are shorter than the intermediate teeth 28A, thereby providing space between the blade edge and the bends of the intermediate teeth. Such space is needed to accommodate the lower portion of a regulator 31. The regulator is in the form of a comb and is similar to the thinner 27, but is shorter, and its main portion is disposed between and in contact with the thinner and the blade (FIGS. 10 and 11). The regulator has spaced similar teeth 33 of the same width as the teeth of the thinner 27, and the teeth interspaces are of the same width as the teeth interspaces of the thinner so that the teeth and interspaces of both may be in registration. The teeth 33 of the regulator, however, are shorter than those of the thinner (FIGS. 10 and 11), this being necessary because the bent portions of the regulator are inside those of the thinner.

The regulator 31 is connected to the thinner 27 so that it may be shifted lengthwise relative to the latter, which connection is made by a horizontal bead 36 on the back of the regulator fitting into a horizontal groove 37 formed on the front face of the thinner.

For the greatest thinning of the hair per stroke, the teeth and interspaces of the thinner and regulator are put into registration or alignment by shifting the regulator. For a lesser thinning, the regulator is shifted to the desired extent, so that its teeth diminish the exposed cutting edges of the blade.

It has been shown that the thinner may be attached to the blade by having teeth of the thinner press against the blade, in which case the holding teeth have their upturned free ends normally pressing against their respective opposing parts of the teeth, the insertion of the blade therebetween slightly separating the contacting parts of the teeth, the latter being resilient. Any other suitable means may be used to hold the thinner to the blade, as for example the two triangular parts 40 (FIG. 1) of the thinner, which parts are bent around the ends of the blade from back to front, at the inner ends of horizontal slots 41 formed in the ends of the blade.

It has been found that the present thinner, when used with a wave motion on wet hair, promotes a wave therein, which cannot be done with a thinning scissors.

What is claimed is:

1. A thinner attachment for a straight edge razor comprising a flat elongated main body adapted to be placed in juxtaposition to the razor blade, said flat main body having a height slightly less than the height of the razor blade, spaced parallel teeth integral with said main body and having free end portions, said spaced teeth extending along a lower elongated edge of said main body adapted to be placed adjacent the edge of said razor blade, said teeth being bent slightly less than 180° so that said free end portions face said main body, said thinner attachment being manufactured of a material having resilient qualities whereby said blade can be placed between said free end portions and said main body and said thinner will be be held in place on said razor blade by reason of the pressure exerted against the faces of the blade by the resilient teeth of the thinner, at least one tooth on each end of said thinner having a height less than the height of the remaining teeth and being adapted to touch the cutting edge of the blade whereby the remaining teeth will be spaced from the cutting edge of the blade.

2. A thinner attachment for a straight edge razor comprising a flat elongated main body adapted to be placed in juxtaposition to the razor blade, said flat main body having spaced teeth the free end portions of which are adapted to extend from one side of the razor blade to the other, bent around the cutting edge thereof, a regulator slidably connected to the thinner, said regulator comprising a series of spaced teeth the free end portions of which are adapted to extend from one face of the blade to the other around the cutting edge thereof, the teeth and the teeth interspaces of the regulator being adapted to respectively register with the teeth and teeth interspaces of the thinner, and the regulator being adapted to be moved relative to the thinner so that the teeth interspaces of the thinner and regulator may be only partially in registration.

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WILLIAM FELDMAN, *Primary Examiner.*

MYRON C. KRUSE. *Examiner.*