



# PATENTNI SPIS BR. 5467.

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Naprava za utvrđivanje ukosnica i češljeva.

Prijava od 8. aprila 1927.

Važi od 1. septembra 1927.

Predmet pronalaska je naprava za utvrđivanje ukosnica i češljeva, kojoj je cilj, da žensku frizuru stvarno održava u redu i da spreči gubljenje češljeva i ukosnica. Ovo se postiže na taj način, što se obična ukosnica uvlači u ukosnicu ili češalj od celuloida ili jačeg metala.

Nacrt predstavlja primere izvodjenja predmeta pronalaska na slikama, od kojih sl. 1 predstavlja prednji izgled metalne ukosnice u celuloidnoj ukosnici. Sl. 2 je izgled metalne ukosnice prema sl. 1. Sl. 3 je izgled češlja sa ukosnicom prema pronalasku. Sl. 4 je ukosnica po sl. 3.

Ukosnica a (sl. 1) od celuloida, koske ili metala, čija su oba kraja talasasto savijena, ima na savijenom mestu dva otvora c, kroz koje prolazi obična metalna (od žice) ukosnica, čiji se kraci odupiru i idu u kanale d po površini talasa. Prostor izmedju obeju ukosnica a služi da obuhvali kosu. Pri upotrebi ove ukosnice delimično se u ukosnicu a uvlači ukosnica b, posle čega se ukosnica a uvlači u kosu i ukosnica b potpuno ugura. Kosa je pritisnuta u prostoru e i sprečava ispadanje ukosnice.

Za češljeve se nameste dva talasasta zubača a<sub>1</sub> (sl. 3) slično kracima ukosnice a (sl. 1). Kroz dva otvora c<sub>1</sub> prolazi obična ukosnica b<sub>1</sub>, čiji se kraci odupiru na kanale d<sub>1</sub> površine talasa. Time je omogućeno učvršćivanje češlja u kosu, koja se drži izmedju oba talasasta zubača i ukosnice. Prolazno mesto ukosnice može se pojačati.

Vadjenje ukosnice ili češlja iz kose vrlo je prosto, vrši se samo izvlačenjem žičane ukosnice. Ova mora biti tako izvedena, da je na delu od koske, celuloida ili tome sl. elastična tako, da je isključeno ispadanje ili klizanje ukosnice. Krajevi žičane ukosnice mogu ući u krake ukosnica a ili a<sub>1</sub>.

Prema drugim sličnim ukosnicama, koje su naročito poznate u Nemačkoj, ove ukosnice odlikuju se obostranim hvatanjem kose, koja se drži trenjem izmedju talasastih krakova i pravih ukosnica. Metalna ukosnica vrši elastičnim kracima, udaljenim na krajevima, pritiskivanjem kose u prostore e i e<sub>1</sub>. Naprotiv nemačke ukosnice, na pr. po nemačkom patentnom spisu 82560, nemaju ovu osobinu i sasvim im je drugi cilj.

## Patentni zahtevi:

1. Naprava za utvrđivanje ukosnice, nazvana time, što se u otvore (c ili c<sub>1</sub>) jačih ukosnica uvlači žičana ukosnica, koja se odupire elastičnošću i ide u kanale (d) talasastih ili izdubljenih krakova tako, da prostori (e, e<sub>1</sub>), zatvoreni izmedju obeju ukosnica, služe za elastično pritiskivanje kose.

2. Naprava za utvrđivanje češljeva, nazvana time, što češalj ima dva talasasta ili izdubljena zubača i jednu žičanu ukosnicu, koja ide kroz ureze (d<sub>1</sub>) talasastih zubača tako, da se izmedju zubača i žičane ukosnice obrazuju prostori, u kojima se elastično hvata kosa.

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# SCHELSKELETONS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ANTHROPOLOGY  
OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF MUSEUMS, 1894.

BY WALTER R. COPE, PH.D., SECRETARY.

The Committee on Anthropology of the National Council of Museums, in accordance with its usual custom, has issued an annual report for the year 1894. This report is the result of the work done by the Committee during the past year, and is intended to give a general account of the progress of the study of anthropology in the United States. The report is divided into several sections, each dealing with a different aspect of the subject. The first section deals with the history of the study of anthropology in the United States, and the second section deals with the present state of the study of anthropology in the United States. The third section deals with the methods used in the study of anthropology, and the fourth section deals with the results obtained in the study of anthropology. The fifth section deals with the future prospects of the study of anthropology in the United States.

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Fig. 1

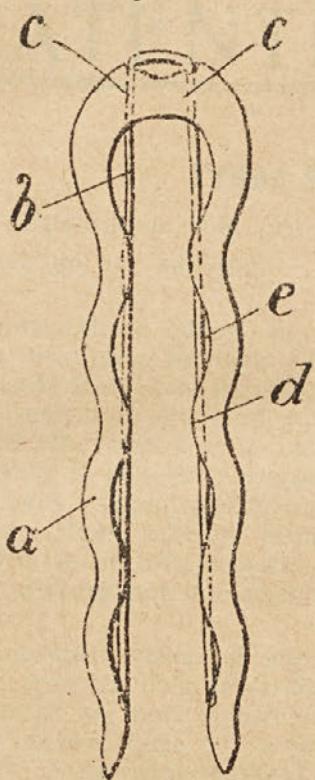


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

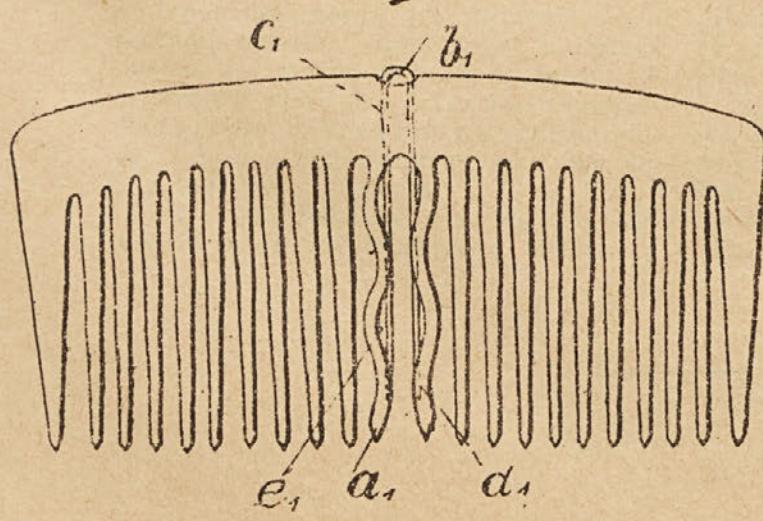


Fig. 4

