HERCULES Gagemann since 1856 Sagemann

The raw rubber is ob- the tropical regions of the tained by coagulation of earth's entire equatorial the milk (latex) of rubber belt. The main areas of trees, which thrives in cultivation are Malaysia.



In special moulds, the "plagues" are moulded to form combs

at high pressure with additional heat.



with the aid of rotat-The raw comb form is degated and cut ing grinding stones.



The spine, the outer tooth edge and the tip of each tine is smoothed and polished us-

ing pumice discs. Using cloth discs, the comb is buffed to produce a high gloss finish.



Once quality control, high-temperature embossing with the HERCULES Sägemann trademark and packaging have

been applied, the production process is complete.

The combs are then despatched all over the world.



Not all combs are the same!

Description of the production process of the sawn and smoothed hard rubber combs of the well-known brand HERCULES SÄGEMANN

The raw rubber is masticated with the aid of rollers to make it

smooth. Sulphur and linen oil are added to make the comb mixture.

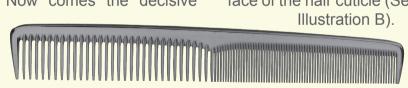


The setting process (vulcanization) of the still soft mixture is performed in vulcanizing boilers (autoclaves) with the aid of superheated stream. The effect of the heat and

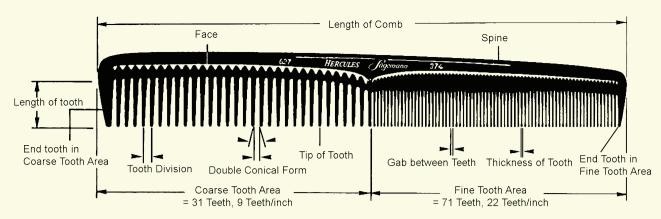
pressure causes the large molecules of the rubber to vulcanize with the sulphur to form elastic hard rubber. The metal foil is then removed from the now hard "plaques".



Now comes the decisive face of the hair cuticle (See Illustration B).



cutting or grinding process, which is all important in determining the quality of the HERCULES Sägemann hard rubber comb. The gaps between the teeth are now cut out using diamond profiling cutters. The inside surface of each comb tooth (tine) is ground in a double-conical form. (See Illustration A). Modern thermoplastic combs cannot be finished by grinding and polishing - that's why they very often show little ridges, which can damage the sur-

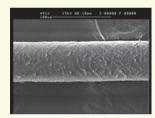


1 inch =25,4 mm; 25,4 mm: 22 teeth = 1,15 mm = Thickness of Tooth + Gab between Teeth = Tooth Devision; Thickness of Tooth = 0,58 mm

This mixture is rolled out into strips of various lengths and thicknesses depending on the type of comb. Strips are covered on both sides with

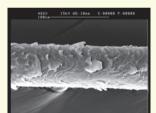
metal foil equal to the size of the comb mould. These metal foils with the rubber mixture between them are known as "plaques".





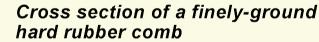
ILL. A:

Photograph of a hair after having been combed 10,000 times using a HERCULES Sägemann comb, magnified 750 times. The edges of the scales are not noticeably raised.

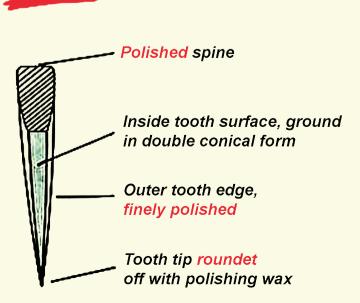


ILL. B: Photograph of a hair after having been combed 10,000 times

using a plastic comb, magnified 750 times. Considerable damage can be seen to have been done to the scale structure. The edges of the scales are greatly raised and some of them damaged or broken.



Cross section of an extruded termoplast comb, for example made of nylon



Spine not processed formation of sharp edge

Inside tooth surface neither cut nor finely ground

The edge causes damage to hair; Tooth tip not roundet off formation of sharp edge