A decorative nail, having a predefined cavity created between the underneath side of a nail, and a secondary sheet, where the sheet and nail are joined together with their peripheral edges attached to each other. The resulting cavity is accessible through a slit, comprising an unattached length of the sheet and nail. Desired contents are inserted into the nail, and the slit is sealed, creating a permanent cavity that is able to be viewed through the nail. The outer surface of the nail has the ordinary structure and appearance, with the contents of the cavity able to be viewed when worn.

A decorative nail may also define a cavity that is created through a manufacturing process, so that the decorative nail is a single piece unit, having an opening to the cavity contained within, and where the cavity is able to be filled with decorative items and/or substances, and the opening plugged to seal in the cavity contents.

Liquid substances and solid items such as glitter may be used in conjunction with or without gas bubbles, to form the equivalent of a snow-globe effect within the cavity. Other cavity contents can include sand or other decorative items.
DECORATIVE NAIL WITH SEALED CAVITY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] Decorative fingernails are highly sought-after accessories. There are numerous instances of prior art dedicated toward the creation of unique fingernail displays. Methods of applying coloration, designs and patterns are replete throughout the industry.

[0002] At least one invention has contemplated the idea of having three-dimensional features applied to fingernails. This is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,631,723 (Mullin), which allows three-dimensional objects can placed directly on the person’s fingernail. While three-dimensional objects may provide a unique visual experience, it is clear that problems exist with regard to the wear and tear that three-dimensional protrusions the subject to.

[0003] Visual displays that follow the shape of the outer side of a fingernail have been contemplated, in which a portion of the fingernail is removed and replaced with a separate insert or display. U.S. Pat. No. 303,161 (Thompkins) discloses a small clock/calendar display that is inserted into a cutout of a fingernail.

[0004] U.S. Pat. No. 6,328,039 (Chang) discloses a fingernail that defines a small reservoir or recessed area, into which loose objects can be placed. This invention contemplates a removable cover that fits over the recessed area to form an enclosed pocket.

[0005] Prior art does not suggest or teach the formation of a cavity that is capable of holding liquid and other ornamental items. A removable cap, as that contemplated in Chang is prone to leakage.

[0006] The present invention offers an alternative to prior fingernail art, in that a fingernail is provided with a secure and sealed cavity, which is capable of receiving and holding a liquid media, along with any other decorative items. The effect of the present invention is to provide a method of making and providing a snow-globe effect, in which a large cavity area is available to contain the suspension matrix and reflective items. The present invention is also able to utilize existing fingernails, with the addition of a secondary layer or sheet, to form one of the walls of the cavity. In addition, the present invention may comprise a single piece nail that is formed so as to define a sealable cavity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the attachment fingernail, indicating the outline of the cavity, as the attachment fingernail appears when placed on a person’s finger.

[0008] FIG. 2 is a perspective view showing the attachment fingernail placed underneath the secondary sheet.

[0009] FIG. 3 is a bottom view of the attachment fingernail as shown underneath the secondary sheet, with the intended cavity area defined.

[0010] FIG. 4 is a bottom view of the attachment fingernail, with the secondary sheet affixed thereto, showing the excess portions of the secondary sheet having been removed.

[0011] FIG. 5 is a view of the attachment fingernail, showing a needle that has been inserted through the slit opening, with the suspension matrix being injected through the needle into the cavity.

[0012] FIG. 6 depicts the attachment fingernail, showing the cavity nearly full with the suspension matrix and glitter.

[0013] FIG. 7 depicts the attachment fingernail, indicating that the cavity has been filled and the slit opening sealed to form a closure.

[0014] FIG. 8 is a top view of the attachment fingernail as shown it would appear when placed on a person’s finger.

[0015] FIG. 9 is a cross sectional view of how the attachment fingernail and secondary sheet are positioned adjacent to each other prior to contact between them.

[0016] FIG. 10 is a cross sectional view showing the attachment fingernail and secondary sheet, and indicating their contact points common between them.

[0017] FIG. 11 is a cross sectional view of the fingernail and secondary sheet, that have been joined, with the excess portion removed.

[0018] FIG. 12 depicts a replacement fingernail and oppositely curved secondary sheet, both shown adjacent to each other.

[0019] FIG. 13 depicts a cross-sectional view of the curved nail and secondary sheet of FIG. 12 joined together to form a cavity.

[0020] FIG. 14 depicts a variation of this invention, showing a curved nail and a curved secondary sheet, where both the sheet and nail exhibit similar curvature, where the nail has a greater degree of curvature than the sheet.

[0021] FIG. 15 depicts a cross-sectional view of the curved nail and curved secondary sheet, that have been joined together to form a cavity.

[0022] FIG. 16 is a top view of an attachment fingernail, in which the cavity extends the length of the fingernail.

[0023] FIG. 17 is a perspective view of the fingernail shown in FIG. 16, as it would appear when placed on a person’s fingernail.

[0024] FIG. 18 is a view of an attachment fingernail and secondary sheet from the underneath bottom side of the nail, in which the slit opening is adjacent to the peripheral edge.

[0025] FIG. 19 is a view of an attachment fingernail and secondary sheet from the underneath bottom side of the nail, as shown in FIG. 18, with the slit opening closed to form a closure.

[0026] FIG. 20 is a top view of the attachment fingernail, in which the cavity has been filled with various layers of granular matter to form bands of colored patterns.

[0027] FIG. 21 is a top view of the attachment fingernail showing the cavity and indicating ornamental objects contained within said cavity.

[0028] FIG. 22 is a side view of a finger and single piece nail, shown as it would appear when attached to a person’s finger.

[0029] FIG. 23 is a view of the single piece nail as it would appear from a top view, showing the opening to the cavity prior to any plug being placed within said cavity.
FIG. 24 is a perspective partial view of the single piece fingernail showing the cavity opening and sidewall of the single piece nail.

FIG. 25 is a perspective partial view of the single piece nail, showing a needle as it injects fluid into the cavity, as well as glitter being directed through the opening into the cavity.

FIG. 26 is a perspective partial view of the single piece nail, showing the plug after it has been placed into the opening, to seal the cavity.

FIG. 27 is a cross sectional view of the single piece nail.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This attachment fingernail is intended to provide a means whereby a cavity is made available into which ornamental objects and/or material can be inserted, with the cavity capable of being sealed so as to prevent the inserted matter from escaping. The cavity is capable of receiving liquids, which are also able to contain glitter or other floating objects, that when placed within the liquid, allow the nail to function effectively as a typical snow globe. Bubbles of gas may also remain within the cavity, but are not required.

The cavity is formed by the placement of a fingernail and secondary sheet, so that when these two objects are placed together, they contact each other at points where adhesive material has placed upon the nail. Typically, the adhesive product is placed around the periphery of the nail on its bottom or underneath flat side, with the secondary sheet adhering to such areas upon contact. The size and configuration of the cavity is determined by the area of adhesive on the nail.

The secondary sheet is typically larger in area than the nail, so that the secondary sheet extends outward beyond the sides of the nail. This requires excess portions of the secondary sheet to be removed. Once the excess portions are removed, a slit either remains or is created through the secondary sheet, allowing the injection of objects into the cavity that is formed by the space between the secondary sheet and attachment nail.

The materials able to be injected into the nail cavities include liquid suspensions, in which glitter and other floating objects may be mixed. Bubbles and various colored liquids may also be used. Ornamental objects such as small beads or other desirable shapes may also be placed within the fingernail cavity, with a supporting liquid present as desired.

Liquids of varied viscosities may be used, including water, but viscous substances such as gels may also be used. In addition to liquids, particulate matter such as fine-grained sand may also be placed into the cavity. This can create a desirable and unique pattern for each nail, where the sand comprises various colors and is added a single color at a time to form colored bands as they are deposited within the cavity. If the cavity is sealed suitably, with no appreciable airspace, the sand will generally maintain its position in relation to sand grains of other colors.

The slit opening into the cavity may be in the middle portion of the nail, or it may be at a peripheral end of the nail. Likewise, the cavity may comprise a portion of the total available area of the nail, leaving an unused area that allows it to be attached to the nail where there is no cavity between the actual fingernail and the attachment nail. In addition, the cavity may be defined as an area that extends across virtually the entire available surface of the attachment nail, with a cavity extending both above the natural fingernail, and also in the portion of the attachment nail extending outward beyond the person’s natural fingernail. The cavity may also comprise a portion of the nail extending the length of the nail bed, leaving no cavity between the actual nail tip and the attachment tip. This attachment nail is suitable on both fingers and toes, with the only difference generally comprising the size of the fingernails.

A novel method of creating the attachment nail with a cavity is also disclosed, in which the cavity is first formed, the material is added, and the opening through which it is added is sealed.

The secondary sheet may be a flexible material, that is either transparent or translucent, allowing the matter within it to be seen with ease. In addition, the underlying secondary sheet may have a preprinted pattern on it, that provides a background for the cavity defined immediately above it.

Various types of plastic and vinyl sheeting are available as secondary sheets, allowing use with existing types of attachment nails. In addition, more rigid secondary sheets may be provided, that are pre-formed as to their shape and configuration as compared to the actual attachment nail. These rigid secondary sheets may offer a concave curvature toward the concave curvature of the attachment nail. When these two items are placed together, an elongated bowl or convex cavity will be created as seen when viewing the attachment nail and secondary sheets in a cross-sectional manner. If the secondary sheet exhibits a similar curvature to the attachment nail, but where the attachment nail exhibits a greater degree of curvature, an arcural cavity is able to be formed between these two objects when they are placed together.

Lastly, the nail may be pre-formed as a single piece, with the cavity being created at the time the attachment nail is made, so that there is no secondary sheet, and the attachment nail is created with the cavity defined therein in accordance with its manufactured specifications. The single piece nail has a defined opening that allows contents to be placed within the cavity. The cavity is closed by placing a plug within the opening, to seal said opening, and maintain the contents of the cavity therein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now to FIG. 1, an attachment fingernail 5 is shown, and is defined by side edges 22, a peripheral edge 21, and an attachment edge 20. Also shown in FIG. 1 is a human finger 13, in which the natural fingernail 12 is shown, with the cuticle 14 indicated as well. The attachment fingernail 5 is secured to the natural fingernail 12, and serves as an extension of the natural fingernail 12. The attachment edge 20 comprises the terminating edge of the nail 18 that makes physical contact with the natural fingernail 12. The peripheral edge 21 comprises the limit of the extension of the nail 18 from the natural fingernail 12. The inner side, also referred to as the underneath side 16, is the portion of the
nail opposite of the outer side 11 typically viewed when worn. The inner or underneath side 16 is depicted in FIGS. 2-7 and 9-15.

[0045] Referring again to FIG. 1, a cavity 30 containing ornamental objects, such as glitter 32, is shown. This improved attachment nail 5 offers the person wearing it to display unique ornamental patterns and designs that are capable of modification as the fingernail 5 reorients to differing positions, causing the ornamental objects contained therein to move about the confines of the cavity 30.

[0046] This decorative attachment fingernail 5 comprises a nail 18 and a secondary sheet 40. The nail 18 is also known as a “fingernail extension”. Other terminology that applies to the nail 18 are called “tips” which cover a portion of the natural nail 12, as shown in FIG. 1, with the attachment edge 20 being filed so that it can blend in with the natural nail 12. Another common word used to define the nail 18 is a “full cover”, where the nail 18 covers the entire portion of the natural nail 12, as shown in FIG. 17. The nail 18 and secondary sheet 40 are layered together with a central portion on the surface area of the inner or underneath side 16, and a portion of the secondary sheet 40 defining a cavity 30.

[0047] Referring now also to FIGS. 2-4, the cavity 30 is formed by placing the fingernail 18 alongside a secondary sheet 40, so that the flat sides of both the nail 18 and the sheet 40 are parallel to each other and are in close proximity to each other. The inner or underneath side 16 should face the flattened side of the secondary sheet 40. Both the nail 18 and the sheet 40 are either transparent and/or translucent, allowing light waves to pass through them with little effect as to the color and/or intensity of said light. The secondary sheet 40 may have a preprinted pattern or design on it, which allows it to function as a background for the cavity 30. This is particularly attractive and desirable, when the cavity 30 functions as a snow-globe, so that the background can be a particular scene.

[0048] Referring now also specifically to FIG. 3. The attachement fingernail 5 in FIG. 3 has a desired cavity 30 that occupies approximately two thirds of the available surface area of one side of the fingernail 18. In this particular situation, an unused area 23 is provided on a portion of nail close to the attachment edge 20, with the unused area 23 able to be used to fix the attachment nail 5 to the natural nail 12. The wearer may desire the unused area 23 to function as the extension portion of the attachment nail 5, and have that portion of the attachment nail 5 be that portion which is fixed to the natural nail 12.

[0049] The area on the bottom side of the nail 18, being the peripheral area around the edge of the nail 18, comprises an adhesive area 43. Adhesive material is placed on the nail 18 on the underside 16 in area 43, which comprises the area between the limitations of cavity 30 and the edges 22 of the nail 18. The adhesive area 43 comprises the thin strip of area between the cavity 30 and the side edges 22 and the cavity 30 and peripheral edge 21 of the nail 18. Adhesive material may also be placed on the unused area 23, as indicated in FIG. 3.

[0050] Once adhesive material has been placed within the adhesive area 43, the secondary sheet 40 is moved against the flat side of the nail 18, being the underneath side 16 allowing the secondary sheet to adhere to the nail 18, along the area defined as the adhesive area 43, and/or the unused area 23. The resulting cavity 30 is defined by the inner side 16 of the nail 18, and the secondary sheet 40 in the area where there is no adhesive material.

[0051] As is shown in FIG. 4, the secondary sheet 40 is typically larger than the fingernail 18, allowing for proper adhesion within the adhesive areas 43. Referring now also to FIG. 9, the fingernail 18 comprises an arcual shape when viewed in a cross-sectional manner, with adhesive areas 43 defined along this inner side 16 adjacent to the side edges 22. A secondary sheet 40 is shown in FIGS. 9, 10 and 11 and as a flat sheet having the ability to maintain its flat orientation during its interaction with the curved nail 18.

[0052] As the curved nail 18 and the secondary sheet 40 are brought together, they will make contact along the adhesive areas creating an adhered area 47, comprising a portion of the fingernail 18 and sheet 40 that physically make contact with each other. As is also shown in FIG. 10, an enclosed cavity 30 is defined by the inner side 16 of fingernail 18, and the secondary sheet 40.

[0053] The excess sheet material 42 is removed, by simply cutting it off, so that the resulting nail 18 and secondary sheet 40 combination has the same original shape from a top or bottom view as the nail 18 did by itself previously. As is also shown in FIG. 4, there may be a substantial amount of sheet excess 42, and in either case, the extra material, being the excess sheet portion 42 is removed. As is also shown in FIG. 4, a slit 44 is defined along one side edge of the defined cavity 30. Said slit 44 comprising the opening or mouth into the cavity 30.

[0054] The slit 44 allows the insertion of a liquid delivery means, which is indicated in FIG. 5 as a hollow needle 45. As FIG. 5 shows, the liquid delivery means 45 injects a suspension matrix 37 into the cavity 30. The suspension matrix 37 may be comprised of any liquid substance, such as water or other more viscous substances such as gels. Likewise, the suspension matrix 37 may be comprised of individual colors that are desirable for injection into the cavity 30, for purely ornamental means.

[0055] In situations where the cavity 30 is desirable to include virtually the entire available surface area of the nail 18, the adhesive area 43 comprises the flat area adjacent to edges 20, 21 and 22. Placement of the secondary sheet 40 against such a nail 18 causes the secondary sheet 42 to adhere along the areas around the peripheral sides of the nail 18, with a slit 44 defined along one of the edges. FIG. 6 shows the slit 44 adjacent to the peripheral edge 21. It should be understood that the slit 44 may be at any other point along the defined cavity wall 31, including the attachment edge 20 area. In situations where the nail 18 and secondary sheet 40 both comprise resilient materials, the nail 18 and secondary sheet 40 may exhibit the same characteristics, and be effectively mirror images of one another, such as that shown in FIGS. 12 and 13.

[0056] Likewise, the slit 44 may be on the peripheral edge 21, as shown in FIG. 18, as opposed to the attachment edge 20 indicated in FIGS. 4-6. The only appreciable difference in the attachment nail 5 shown in FIG. 18 from that shown in FIGS. 4-6 is the location of the slit 44. As is shown in FIG. 19, once the slit 44 is closed, a closure area 46 is
created, sealing in the contents of the cavity 30. Further, it should be understood that the unused area 23 may be used as that portion of the attachment nail 5 that is directly attached to the natural nail 12 as shown in FIG. 1, or where it effectively functions as the actual extension portion as shown in FIG. 17.

[0057] In addition to the suspension matrix 37, particulate matter 32 may also be introduced into the cavity 30 in conjunction with a suspension matrix 37. The particular matter in FIGS. 5, 6 and 7 comprises glitter 32 which is allowed to move freely within the cavity 30, throughout the suspension matrix 37 contained therein.

[0058] Once the desirable amount of suspension matrix 37 and any desired particulate matter 32 has been added to the cavity 30, the injector means, as is exemplified by the hollow-point needle 45 is withdrawn. An air pocket 38 may be defined above the suspension matrix 37, as shown in FIG. 6. The open slit 44 is closed and sealed, with the mouth edges of the slit 44 joining together and either adhesively closed or affected in some manner so that the mouth of the slitted 44 closes to prevent any of the contents within the cavity 30 from escaping. Air pockets 38 may be desirable, or may be excluded, through the action in involved in the closure, in which the volume of the cavity 30 is limited into the volume of the matrix 37 it contains.

[0059] As FIGS. 7 and 10 show, a completed attachment fingernail 5 is shown, in which the unused area 23 may provide a suitable area in which the attachment nail 5 can be fixed securely to a natural fingernail 12 as shown in FIG. 1, or where the unused area 23 may provide the actual extension portion as shown in FIG. 17. Referring also to FIGS. 7 and 17, the cavity 30 in FIG. 7 may be situated so that it is above the natural nail 12, with the unused area 23 being that portion that extends out from the natural nail 12. FIG. 17 indicates two possible cavity sizes, one with a full cavity wall 31, where the cavity 30 is both above the natural nail 12, and extends outward beyond the natural nail 12, and also a smaller cavity 30 where the partial cavity wall 27 limits the expanses of the cavity 30 to that portion of the attachment nail 5 that is above the natural fingernail 12. The fingernail shown in FIG. 7 could have the intended cavity 30 for either the orientation as shown in FIG. 1, or as the partial cavity 30 as shown in FIG. 17, where the cavity 30 defined by the partial cavity wall 27.

[0060] Referring now also to FIGS. 12 and 13, these two Figures contrast the difference between a curved nail 18, and a similarly curved secondary sheet 40, where the curvature of the nail 18 and sheet 40 are opposite to each other, creating a convex shaped cavity 30 between them when they are urged together. As FIG. 12 indicates, an adhesive area 43 may be on the nail inner surface 16, on the secondary sheet 40, or on both the nail 18 and secondary sheet 40.

[0061] Another variation is shown in FIGS. 14 and 15, in which the nail 18 is shown having a defined degree of curvature at its inner side 16, so that said degree of curvature exceeds the degree of curvature of the secondary sheet 40. When the nail 18 and sheet 40, as shown in FIG. 14, are brought together, they create an adhered portion 47, with the inner surface 16 of nail 18 and a secondary sheet 40 creating an arcual cavity 30.

[0062] The first variation shown in FIGS. 9, 10 and 11, may comprise a rigid nail 18 and a flexible or rigid secondary sheet 40. Likewise, the nail 18 and secondary sheet 40 as shown in FIGS. 12 and 13, and FIGS. 14 and 15 may comprise a rigid or flexible material. In all three variations, a single cavity 30 is formed, allowing introduction of other objects into said cavity 30.

[0063] The size of the cavity 30 may vary as to width, such as the wider cavity 30 shown in FIG. 15, as compared with FIG. 13. Also, the length of the cavity 30 may cover a portion of the total area of the nail 18, as shown in FIGS. 1-8, or may include virtually the entire nail 5, as shown in FIGS. 16, and 17.

[0064] Referring now also to FIG. 20, particulate matter may be introduced into the cavity 30, where fine particulate matter such as sand may be added. With this type of material use, there is generally no suspension matrix 37, since the sand is added with different colors being added at different times to form desirable patterns and/or stripes. As is indicated in FIG. 20, assuming that slit 44 was defined along the peripheral edge 21, different layers of sand could be added, each layer being subsequently added on the other, so that the observable color of a particular layer of sand 35 would be different than the subsequent layer of sand added 36, with other multiple layers possible. This creates the ability to utilize the cavity 30 to create unique fingernails 5 that are virtually incapable of being reproduced in an identical decorative manner.

[0065] Also referring to FIG. 21, a suspension matrix 37 may be placed in the cavity 30, with various ornamental objects 34 of non uniform shapes and sizes. Such objects 34 may comprise such items as beads, small cylindrical pieces, or even desirable small ornamental shapes. The suspension matrix 37 allows these objects to perform similarly as the glitter 32 does in the cavities 30 previously discussed above. It is also possible, that no suspension matrix 47 be added, so that the ornamental objects 34 are able to move freely within the cavity 30.

[0066] Referring now also to FIG. 22, a single piece nail 50 is shown, as it appears when mounted on a person's finger 13. The single piece nail 50 has a cutaneous side 56, which is intended for attachment to the nail natural 12 of a person's finger 13, with the external side 55 available for viewing, or the application of glazes, or other items and substances as desired.

[0067] The single piece nail 50 may be formed as a single unit during the manufacturing stage, or it may be the combination of two or more separate pieces, that are formed or joined together to form a completed rigid nail structure, as is shown in FIGS. 12-15. The single piece nail 50, unlike the attachment nail 10 presents a rigid contiguous side wall 52, as shown in FIG. 27. The cavity 53 is therefore consistent in shape and size, during the usable life of the single piece nail 50.

[0068] Referring also to FIGS. 23 and 27, the single piece nail 50 has a defined tip 57, which is intended to supplant the normal nail edge of a natural nail 12, however, the single piece nail 50 provides an extended tip 57 so as to give the appearance of a longer fingernail 12.

[0069] The single piece nail 50 also has a lip 58, that defines the outer peripheral edge of said nail 50, with the end opposite of the tip 57 defining an opening 53, where the opening 53 allows access to the cavity 51. The cavity 51 is
generally the entire width and height of the nail 50, less the appreciable dimensions of the side wall 52. The cavity 51 may also comprise a smaller size, where the side wall 52 has a greater thickness, or where the defined size and shape of the cavity 51 varies according to the manner in which it is manufactured. Said cavity 51 could therefore comprise the entire available area across the width of the nail 50, or a portion of the nail 50, so that the cavity 51 may comprise a partial cavity, or a cavity with a particular and desirable shape. Access to the cavity 51 is through the opening 53.

4. A decorative nail, as recited in claim 1, in which the visually decorative items in the cavity have a visually reflective color.

5. A decorative nail, as recited in claim 1, in which the visually decorative items in the cavity comprise a mixture of liquids and glitter.

6. A decorative nail, as recited in claim 1, in which the cavity defines a volume greater than the volume of liquid it contains, so that gas bubbles are defined within said cavity.

A decorative nail, as recited in claim 1, comprised of a base nail and a secondary sheet, where said nail comprises a curved underneath surface, and where the secondary sheet comprises a flat sheet of material.

A decorative nail, as recited in claim 1, comprised of a base nail and a secondary sheet, where said nail comprises a curved underneath surface, and where the secondary sheet comprises an opposably curved surface, so that when the nail and sheet are joined together, they form a convex shaped cavity.

A decorative nail, as recited in claim 1, comprised of a base nail and a secondary sheet, where said nail comprises a curved underneath surface, and where the secondary sheet comprises a curved sheet having a lesser degree of curvature, so that when said nail and said sheet are oriented to each other with complimentary curved sides opposing each other, and allowed to be joined together, the resulting cavity will be arcural.

A decorative nail, as recited in claim 1, comprised of a base nail and a secondary sheet, where said nail and secondary sheet are transparent.

A decorative nail, as recited in claim 1, comprised of a base nail and a secondary sheet, where said nail and secondary sheet are attached together to form a cavity between them, and where a slit is defined between said nail and sheet, to allow access into the cavity.

A decorative nail, as recited in claim 1, comprised of a base nail and a secondary sheet, where said nail and secondary sheet are attached together to form a cavity between them, and where said cavity is permanently sealed.

A decorative nail, having a side wall that defines a cavity therein, where said sidewall defines a cutaneous surface for attachment to a natural fingernail, and an external surface for viewing, and where said cavity is able to receive and display objects within said cavity.

A decorative nail, as recited in claim 13, in which the visually decorative items in the cavity comprise liquids.

A decorative nail, as recited in claim 13, in which the visually decorative items in the cavity comprise gels.

A decorative nail, as recited in claim 13, in which the visually decorative items in the cavity have a visually reflective color.

A decorative nail, as recited in claim 13, in which the cavity defines a volume greater than the volume of liquid it contains, so that gas bubbles are defined within said cavity.

A method for making an ornamental nail, comprising the following steps:

a. Forming a decorative nail, comprising a contiguous side wall, that defines an inner cavity, with a mouth defined on one end of the nail to form an opening that allows access into the cavity;
b. inserting a desired substance or objects into the cavity; and

c. sealing the opening to retain the contents of the cavity inside.

20. A method of making an ornamental nail, as recited in claim 19, comprising the additional steps to form the decorative nail by:

a. placing a nail so that the underneath side is able to contact the side of a secondary sheet; and

b. attaching the edges of the nail to the secondary sheet, to form a cavity between said nail and sheet, with one of the sides left open to form a slit opening.

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