(No Model.)

M. WILSON.

Corn File.

No. 243,671. **Patented June 28, 1881.**

Fig. 1.

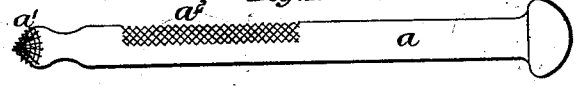


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

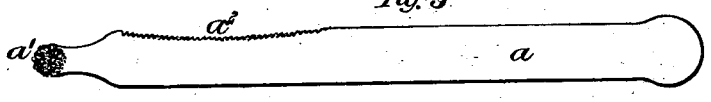


Fig. 4.

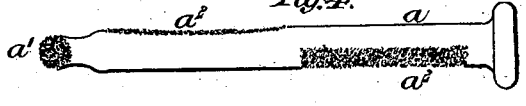
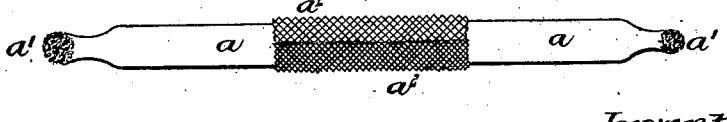


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATTHEW WILSON, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CORN-FILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 243,671, dated June 28, 1881.

Application filed December 1, 1880. (No model.) Patented in England July 6, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATTHEW WILSON, of London, England, merchant, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Instruments for Removing Corns or other Callosities of the Cuticle, (for which I have obtained a patent in Great Britain, No. 2,767, bearing date July 6, 1880,) of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My improvement consists of an instrument made of glass or other suitable material, having a conical or spherical end drill and side rasping-surfaces formed of emery or like substance incorporated in the material while soft, whereby it is adapted for a drilling action to remove the central portion or core of the hardened excrescence which forms the corn, and for reducing the surface of the corn, the drilling capacity of the instrument giving the important advantage of effecting the eradication of the corn, which a mere reducing-surface cannot effect.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows a cylindrical stem, *a*, having one end formed with a conical or spherical end drill, *a'*, adapted to operate with a perforating action to penetrate and remove the central portion or core of the hardened excrescence which forms the corn, and having a longitudinal serrated or roughened part, a^2, for rubbing down and reducing the surface of the corn, and for trimming nails of the feet or hands. Fig. 2 shows the instrument provided with side reducing-surfaces, a^2, one finer than the other. Fig. 3 shows the instrument provided with a flat, or nearly flat, reducing-surface. Fig. 4 shows the instrument provided with both flattened and cylindrical reducing-surfaces, while Fig. 5 shows a series of such flattened surfaces of different degrees of fineness, and a drill at each end of the body having different cutting capacities.

The instrument is preferably molded of glass, and the drilling and reducing surfaces formed in the operation of molding by combining with the glass, while in a hot or plastic condition, corundum, sand, or emery in such a manner that when the glass cools the reducing substance will form a homogeneous mass therewith and produce a good drilling and abrading surface, as shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5, the drilling ends in such figures being shown as so formed.

When made of glass the instrument may be hollow, and colored paper or other material may be inserted. It may, however, be made of vulcanized india-rubber, celluloid, porcelain, china, terra-cotta, and other material that will absorb, while in a plastic state, the abrading or rasping substance.

It is important for general use that the instrument be complete, and its function as a file and as a drill adapt it for eradicating corns by entering and cutting out the core by a rotary movement, and for reducing the hard surface of the excrescence by a rubbing action.

It is important that the reducing-surfaces have different degrees of roughness, and that the drill-forming ends be of different sizes in adapting the instrument for use under varying conditions of corns, and without pain or danger to the foot.

I claim—

A corn-file made of glass or similar substance, with abrading-surfaces at its rounded end or ends, and upon its sides formed of emery or like substance, incorporated in the glass while soft, substantially as described.

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