

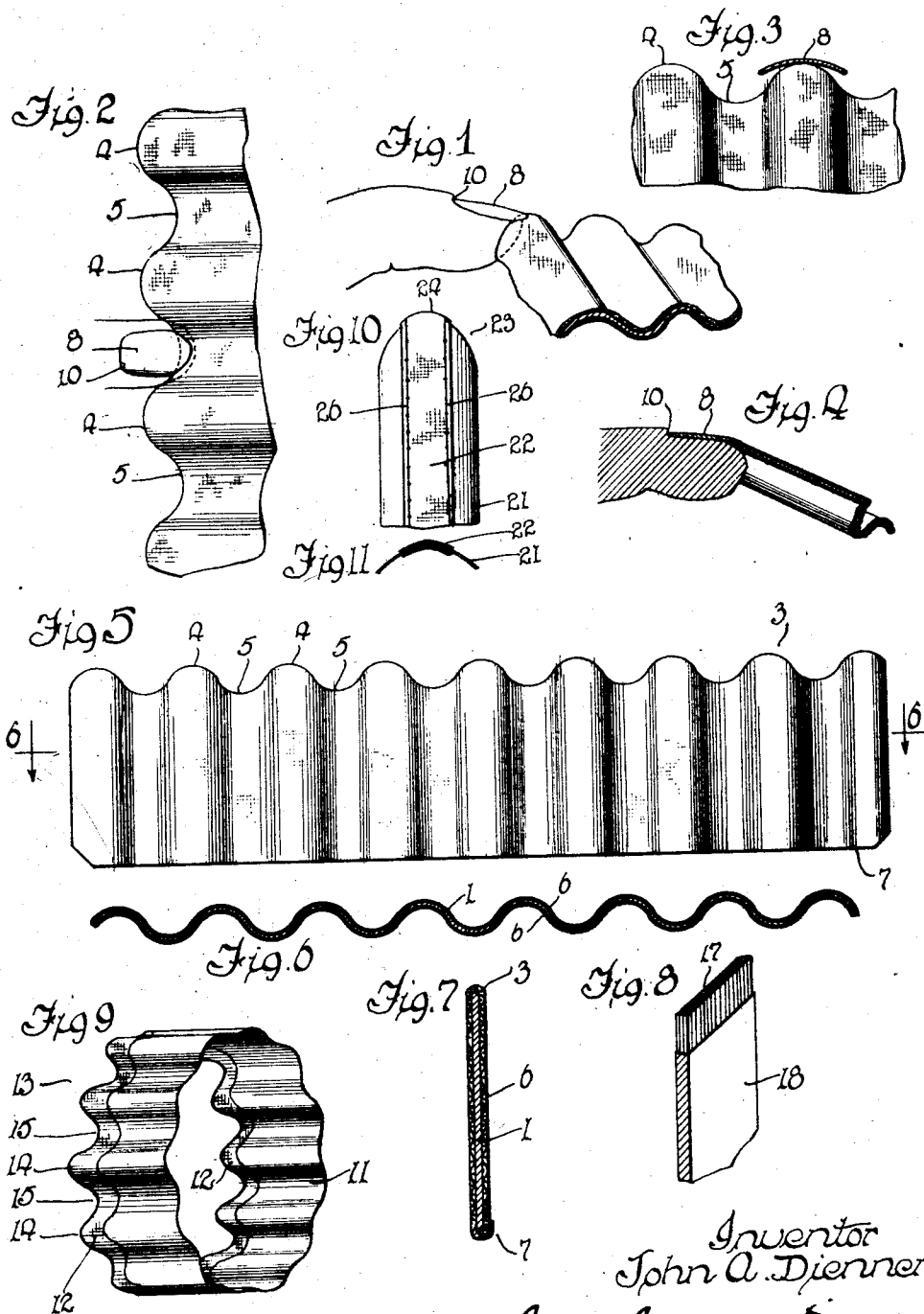
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MANICURE IMPLEMENT

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Att'ys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MANICURE IMPLEMENT.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. DIENNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Manicure Implements, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to manicure implements.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive implement for cleaning the finger nail and the skin that lies under it. The implement may be employed for cleaning or polishing other parts of the nail or, in fact, any other surfaces.

The crevice formed between the nail and the finger is peculiarly inaccessible for cleaning. The nail is more or less cylindrical and the joining edge of the skin under it is more or less arcuate. Furthermore the nail and the skin under it join at a very small angle making the rear part of the space peculiarly inaccessible. It is well known that when grease or the like gets under the nail it is extremely difficult to remove. According to my invention a thin fibrous cleansing strip or facing is held in the shape of an arc of about the same curvature as the curvature of the nail, preferably a slightly sharper curvature, and with the convex edge facing the convex edge of the nail. The convex edge and both margins of the fibrous cleansing strip are active in the scouring or cleaning operation. By this implement, any particular part of the space under the nail may be scrubbed, soap or any other cleansing compound or detergent being used as desired.

Preferably, but not necessarily, the edge or facing is scalloped to provide working edges of different degrees of curvature for different parts of the nail or for different nails. Also preferably, the sheet of which the working edge is a part is corrugated upon arcs conforming generally to the curve of the finger nail or nails to be operated upon.

In order to acquaint those skilled in the art with the manner of constructing and operating a form of my invention, I shall now describe an embodiment of the same which

I have illustrated in the accompanying drawings:—

In the drawings—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing an implement embodying my invention in use employing the convex edge for scouring the under surface of the finger nail and the skin lying under it;

Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the implement in use employing the concave edge;

Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic cross sectional view showing how the edge of the implement can be employed to make contact with any desired point of the nail surface.

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing how the device acts under the finger nail;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of an implement embodying my invention;

Fig. 6 is a cross section taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a transverse cross section on an enlarged scale showing the fabric or cloth covering or surface upon the exterior of the backing strip or sheet;

Fig. 8 shows a fragmentary section showing an implement made by binding together bristles, fibers or the like, by means of a cementitious material such as glue, rubber, bakelite, etc.;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a modified form of my invention;

Fig. 10 is a side elevational view of a modification; and

Fig. 11 is a rear end view of the same.

Referring first to Figs. 5, 6 and 7 wherein I have shown one form of the invention, a plate or strip 1 of more or less springy or resilient material is corrugated along its length and scalloped along its front edge, as indicated at 3, to provide the convex working edges 4 and the concave working edges 5.

In the form shown in Figs. 5, 6 and 7, the entire surface of the corrugated sheet is covered with a cloth, pad, or other fibrous sheet 6; this sheet should be of a loose coarse texture to furnish a good scouring or scrubbing material for the nail to be cleaned and the skin under the nail. I have employed a cotton fabric known as cheese cloth, with good effect. The cloth 6 is folded over the working edge 3 to fit as closely as possible the scalloped edge, then it is folded back

along the surface of the corrugated sheet or plate 1 and is sewed together along the rear edge 7. Several thicknesses of this cloth may be employed if desired. The cloth facing may be attached at other points of the sheet 1 by additional stitches, if desired, where the sheet 1 is of a character to permit of sewing therethrough.

For the sheet 1 I have tried a great variety of materials beginning with sheet metal, then successively spring steel, spring brass, stiff paraffined paper board, cardboard, and other substances, all of which materials have some advantage, but I have at present adopted thin flexible celluloid as the preferred material. The reasons that I employ the same are primarily because of its clean attractive appearance, its nonhygroscopic character, and the fact that it is easily workable. The celluloid is not affected by moisture and it is easily formed and it is quite resilient. It may easily be pierced by the needle for stitching, and the scouring pad or cloth may be attached to it by a suitable cement if desired.

The article illustrated in Figs. 5, 6 and 7 is used as indicated in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4. For cleaning the finger nail and the skin under the nail, the device is grasped between the thumb and the first two fingers of the hand with the thumb lying on the under side of the sheet 1 in a depression back of a convex working edge 4, and the two first fingers of the hand lie on the opposite side of the sheet, also on opposite sides of the ridge or groove in which the thumb lies.

It is now possible to get under the nail 8, as is clearly indicated in Figs. 1, 3 and 4, and to scour first the bottom side of the nail by the top marginal surface of the scouring cloth or pad 6; second, the top surface of the finger, i. e., the skin lying directly under the nail, may now be cleaned by means of the lower marginal portion of the cloth or pad 6; and third, the forward meeting edge of both said surfaces may now be cleaned by means of the forward folded bight of the cloth 6. Thus the finger and nail may be completely cleaned. The forward concave working edges 4 are curved preferably to a radius substantially that of the nail to be cleaned.

If the curvature of the working edge does not conform to the desired curvature or to the curvature of the surface to be cleaned, the sheet may be readily flexed by pressure of the thumb and fingers holding the strip, to bring it to the desired curvature.

For the purpose of accommodating itself to various sizes of finger nails, the corrugations of the sheet 1 may be made on varying radii.

The concave working edge 4 may be used with good advantage, as indicated in Fig. 2,

particularly for scouring the edges of the nail, as is apparent from the drawing.

Fig. 3 indicates how the convex working edge 5 particularly if it is of a radius less than that of the nail 8, may be applied directly to any spot on the nail for scouring the same.

The implement is useful also in dressing or scouring the exterior surfaces of the nail, and particularly the rear edge of the nail at the cuticle 10 and for softening and pushing back the cuticle 10 from the nail 8.

In Fig. 9 I have shown an embodiment in which the backing sheet or plate 11, which corresponds to the sheet or plate 1 of Figs. 1 to 7, inclusive, is formed into a closed cylinder with corrugations in its sides and a scalloped front edge 13 having convex working edges 14 and concave working edges 15. In this case the cloth or pad 12 comprises merely a binding strip like a braid binding extending over the edge and along the adjacent margins. The manner of use is the same as described in connection with Figs. 1 to 7, inclusive. This binding strip 12 which forms the scouring edge and opposite sides is attached by stitching, running preferably, but not necessarily, lengthwise of the edge. This pad or cloth 12 may also be attached to the body of the sheet 1 by cementing the edges of such binding strip 12 to the opposite sides or surfaces of the body or sheet 11.

Fig. 8 shows a form of material which I have employed for making up another form of my invention. In this case, I have taken a thin layer of fibers, such as bristles and embedded all but the ends in a backing 18 of a cementitious material, leaving only an exposed working margin of the bristles 17. The sheet thus formed is corrugated and scalloped as shown in connection with Figs. 1 to 7 and 9. This form is not as advantageous as the others, because of the inferior scouring ability of the bristles or fibers 17 along their sides. The forward edge is excellent for scouring, but the marginal sides are not so effective.

In Figs. 10 and 11, I have shown a further modified form of my invention. Herein I employ what may be termed a single element of the multiple forms heretofore shown. That is to say, I employ a channel shaped plate 21 of transparent celluloid which strip or plate is in the shape of a segment of a cylinder. One end, i. e., the forward end 23, is trimmed to a convex working edge. A suitable strip of cloth 22 is folded over the front convex working edge 23, preferably centrally, and carried back on both sides and secured to the body of the sheet 21 by two rows of stitches 26 along the two edges. This extension of the cloth strip makes a suitable grip to prevent slip-

ping of the device in the hand when it is wet and soapy. For the cloth strip 22 I have successfully used a variety of fabrics, such as a multiple thickness of cheese cloth or a single thickness of half inch commercial braid, such as is now well known in the market.

I have found that in making up implements such as described above, particularly where celluloid is employed as the backing strip or plate, it is preferable to cut the celluloid plate to the desired form in the flat, then secure the scouring cloth or pad upon the celluloid by stitching or cementing, then forming the celluloid by heating, to secure the forward double convex edge 23, 13 or 3, as above described and illustrated.

Obviously, the backing or strip may first be formed and then the cloth or other scouring pad or fabric may be attached thereafter.

I do not intend to be limited to the details shown or described.

I claim:—

1. A manicure implement comprising a thin strip of relatively resilient material having a scalloped edge, said edge being fibrous.

2. A manicure implement comprising a thin strip of relatively resilient material, said strip being corrugated and having a fibrous working edge, said working edge being convex.

3. A manicure implement comprising a thin fibrous working edge adapted to scrub the skin under the finger nail and having a relatively resilient backing, said backing and working edge being corrugated.

4. A manicure implement comprising a thin fibrous working edge adapted to scrub the skin under the finger nail and a relatively resilient backing, said working edge being scalloped in curves of a radius larger than the radius of curvature of the finger nail to be cleaned.

5. A manicure implement comprising a corrugated strip of relatively resilient backing material and a fibrous working facing for the front edge of the strip, and the adjacent margins on both sides of the strip.

6. A manicure implement comprising a corrugated strip of a relatively resilient material having a scalloped front edge and a facing of fibrous scrubbing material for said front edge.

7. A manicure implement comprising a relatively resilient backing strip of non-absorbent material and a fibrous absorbent face formed of textile material fixedly secured about one edge of the same, said face being adapted to absorb and hold a cleaning compound for scrubbing the free margin of the finger nail and the skin lying under the same.

8. A manicure implement comprising a thin plate or strip of relatively resilient material, said strip being channel-shaped along its fore and aft axis, the front edge being convex, and a strip of fibrous material lying partially on each side of the plate or strip and folded over the front edge and secured upon said plate or strip.

9. A manicure implement comprising a gutter shaped piece of celluloid having a convex front edge and a piece of cloth bound upon said convex edge and extending over the edge and the margins of adjacent sides.

10. A manicure implement having a flexible fibrous scouring edge convex in two dimensions and having adjacent scouring margins on opposite sides.

11. The method of making an implement of the class described which comprises, cutting the backing plate on a curve to form an edge convex in one plane, folding over said edge and securing to the adjacent margins a scouring cloth or pad and then forming the plate to a cylindrical shape to give the edge a convexity in two planes.

12. A manicure implement comprising a plate of thin spring material having a strip of textile fabric folded over the edge to provide a scouring edge and secured upon opposite sides of the plate to provide a suitable grip for the fingers, the body of the plate providing suitable means for holding the entire implement and for bending the edge of it to the desired curvature.

13. A manicure implement comprising a plate of thin spring stock readily bent by the fingers to the desired curvature, said plate having a convex working edge, fibrous means permanently secured to said plate, said means comprising a strip of textile fabric folded over the convex edge and providing a scouring edge and oppositely disposed scouring margins.

14. A manicure implement comprising a thin flexible sheet of celluloid having a convex edge, and a strip of loosely woven cotton cloth folded over said edge and secured to said sheet adjacent the edge upon both sides.

15. A manicure implement comprising a piece of thin sheet celluloid having a convex working edge and a piece of loosely woven cloth folded over the working edge and engaging opposite sides of the sheet of celluloid, said cloth being secured to the sheet of celluloid adjacent the working edge to form an edge and margins suitable for scouring the surfaces to be cleaned, the body of the sheet forming a suitable means for holding the implement and the cloth on said sheet forming suitable gripping means to prevent slipping.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name this 20th day of February, 1923.

JOHN A. DIENNER.