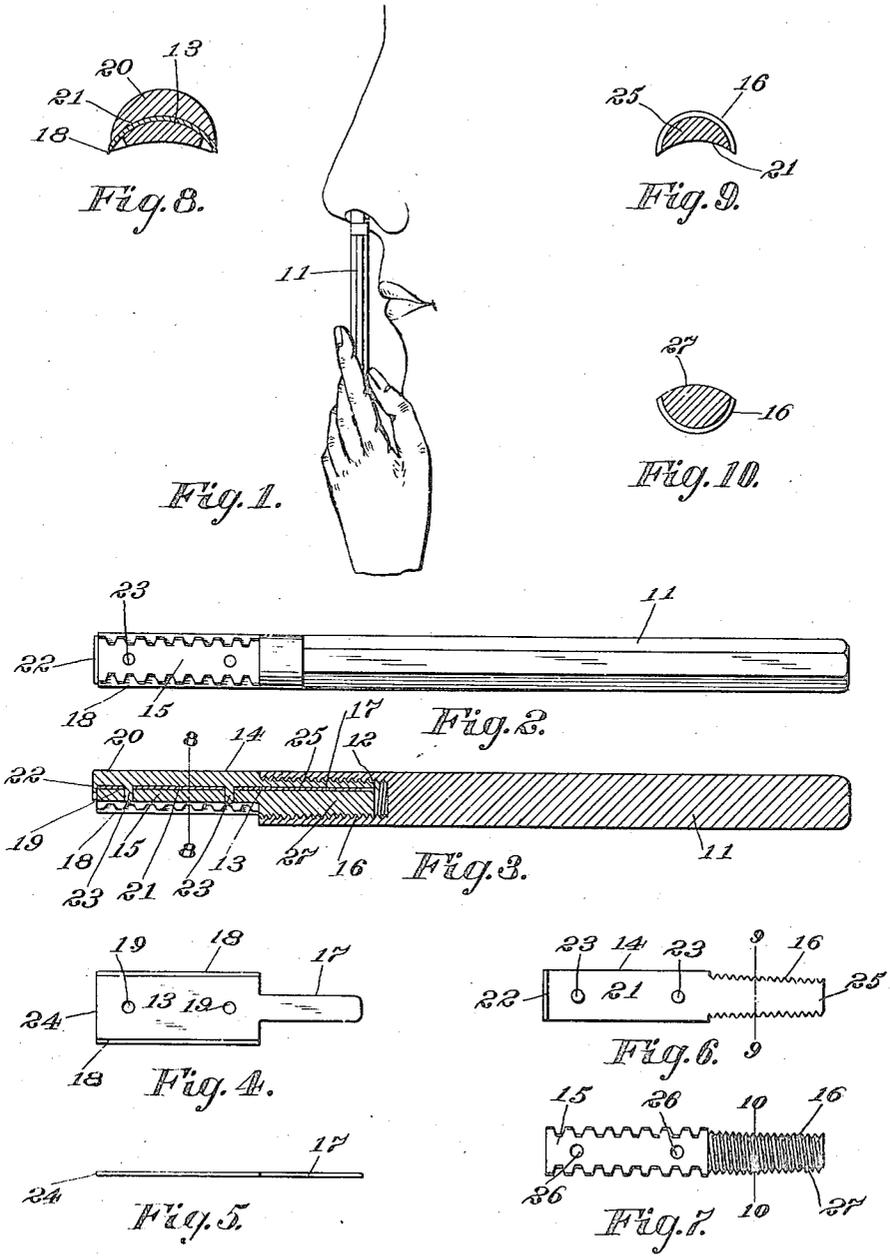


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 CUTTER FOR REMOVING HAIR FROM CAVITIES.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 11, 1915.

1,229,824.

Patented June 12, 1917.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE:

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CUTTER FOR REMOVING HAIR FROM CAVITIES.

1,229,824.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 12, 1917.

Application filed March 11, 1915. Serial No. 13,786.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, BERNARD TEWELOW and SOLOMON TEWELOW, citizens of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cutters for Removing Hair from Cavities, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a safety cutter for the removal of short hairs that grow in the human nostrils and ears.

One object of the invention is to provide a safety cutter that is mounted on a shank or handle to be revolved and which cutter will remove hairs in the nostril or in an ear by inserting the cutter in position close to the hair and then revolving the shank and cutter.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which,—

Figure 1, shows the manner of using the cutter in removing a hair from the nostril.

Fig. 2, is a side view of the cutter.

Fig. 3, is a longitudinal section of the cutter.

Figs. 4 and 5, are views of the cutter-blade.

Fig. 6, is a face view of the back plate of the holder for the cutter-blade.

Fig. 7, is the safety guard for the cutter-blade.

Fig. 8, is a cross-section on the line 8—8 of Fig. 2, showing the position of the back plate, cutter-blade and guard.

Fig. 9, is a cross-section on the line 9—9, of the back-plate.

Fig. 10, is a cross-section on the line 10—10 of Fig. 7, showing the screw shank of the guard.

Referring to the drawing the cutter device as a whole comprises a shank or handle 11, which preferably has polygonal sides and at one end has a socket 12, that opens axially and which is internally screw-threaded. The three parts of the cutter proper consist of a cutter blade 13, a back plate holder 14, and a safety guard 15,—the said cutter-blade being between the back plate and guard,—and each of said three parts having a shank and all the shanks in alignment, a screw thread 16, around the exterior of the two outer shanks enters the screw-threaded socket 12, in the end of the handle, and thereby said socket binds together the three parts of the cutter proper.

The cutter-blade 13, shown separately in

Figs. 4 and 5, is a thin flexible plate of steel having at one end a shank 17, and the two parallel edges 18, of its broader part being beveled to serve as cutters; it also has two pin-holes 19.

A back plate holder 14, shown separately in Figs. 6 and 9, is partly round or cylindrical on its exterior surface 20, and concave on its front surface 21, said surface being provided with two pins 23. Its outer extremity has a slight flange 22, that projects at a right angle on its concave face and covers the end 24, of the cutter-blade when the parts are assembled. This back plate 14, has a reduced end or shank 25, that is concave on its front and rounded on its exterior, and the exterior has the screw-thread 16, already mentioned.

The guard plate 15, shown separately in Figs. 7 and 10, has a partly rounded surface that takes against the thin cutter-blade 13, and is provided with two pin-holes 26, with which the pins 23, of the back plate 14, engage; this guard plate has a shank-end 27, shown in Fig. 7, and in cross-section in Fig. 10; the exterior rounded part of this shank is screw-threaded as at 16.

When the three parts of the cutter proper are assembled the cutter end in cross-section is more than half cylindrical, and the thin cutter-blade 13, is between the back plate 14, and the guard plate 15, as seen in Fig. 8, and the pins 23, that are fixed on the back plate extend through the holes 19, in the blade, and engage with the holes 26, in the guard as seen in Fig. 2. All three of the shanks, 17, 25 and 27, are in alignment together and these three enter the socket 12, in the handle and the screw-thread 16, on the two outer shanks engage the screw-thread of the socket and thereby the several parts are kept in their proper relative position.

The manner of using this hair-cutting tool to remove a hair from the nostril is shown in Fig. 1. By placing the end of the cutter into the nostril and by the action of the human thumb and fingers revolving the handle 11 back and forward, a hair may be readily cut instead of being extracted root and all, as the latter is often productive of sores. In like manner hairs may be removed from the ear.

Having thus described our invention what we claim is,—

In a safety cutter for removing hair from

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the cavity of the human nostrils and ears
the combination with a handle having a
threaded socket in one end, of a back plate
holder having a concave inner side and a
5 convex outer side and provided at one end
with a shank which latter has a concave
inner side and a threaded convex outer side;
a guard also having a concave inner side
and a convex outer side and provided with
10 a shank which projects from one end thereof
which latter shank has a convex inner side
and a threaded convex outer side and a
normally flat spring blade between the back
plate holder and the guard, and said blade
15 also having a flexible shank at one end

which projects between the inner concave
side of the plate holder and the inner convex
side of the guard and said three shanks
projecting into the socket of the handle
and the threads on the plate holder shank 20
and the guard shank engaging the threads
in the handle-socket and clamping the shank
of the blade between them.

In testimony whereof we affix our signa-
tures in presence of two witnesses.

BERNARD TEWELOW.
SOL. TEWELOW.

Witnesses:

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PORTER H. FLAUTT.