Sept. 13, 1955

C. E. JONES

2,717,799

PLASTIC FINGER PAD OR COT

Filed Dec. 2, 1952

Fig. 1.

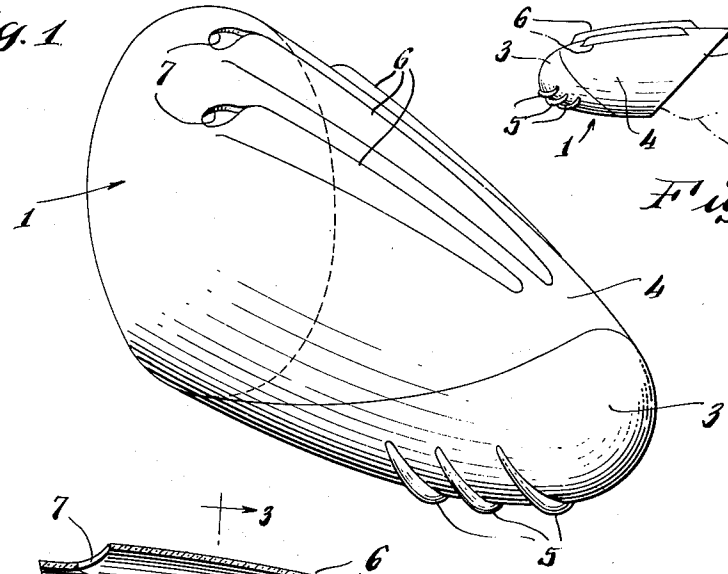


Fig. 5.

Fig. 2.

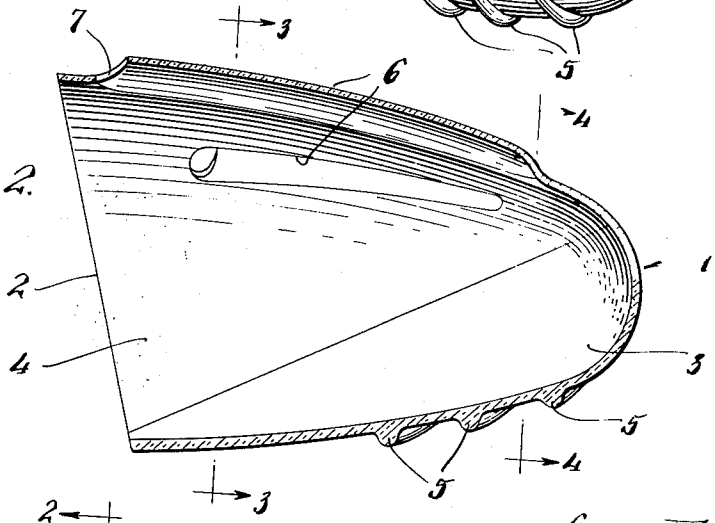


Fig. 3.

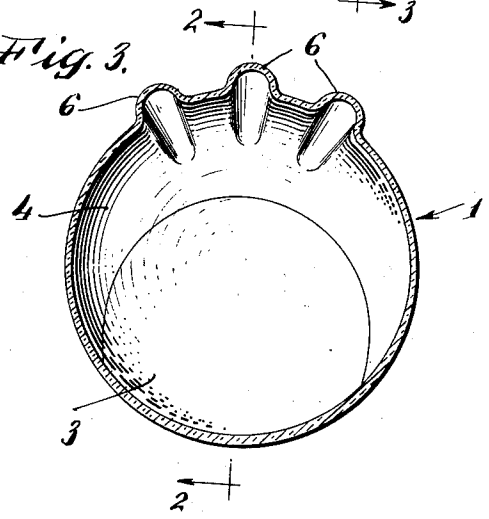
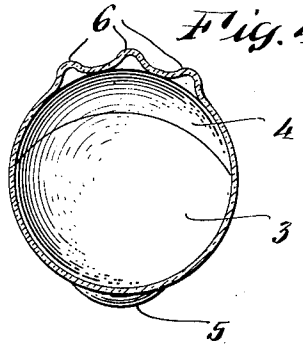


Fig. 4.



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PLASTIC FINGER PAD OR COT

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Application December 2, 1952, Serial No. 323,590

1 Claim. (Cl. 294—25)

This invention relates to a finger cot or pad and it is one object of the invention to provide a cot or stall which is especially designed for use by bank tellers and other persons who have to count paper money and other sheets of paper, the device being of such construction and dimensions that it may be worn upon a thumb or finger and not extend along a finger beyond the first joint. The cot is, therefore, of such size that while it will fully cover the end of a finger, it will not interfere with free manipulation of the finger while counting a stack of paper and in addition, the device will not be caused to move out of its proper position upon the finger while in use.

Another object of the invention is to provide a finger cot which is formed entirely of plastic and is of sufficient elasticity to fit snugly about a finger and will have a very good frictional grip upon paper against which it is applied while counting paper money or other sheets of paper.

Another object of the invention is to provide a plastic finger cot having an upper portion which is thin and transparent so that the finger and a manicured nail will show through this portion of the cot and the device thus not detract from the appearance of a person's hand during use of the device.

Another object of the invention is to provide a cot having its upper portion formed with improved ventilating openings or passages consisting of channels having open under portions and open at their rear ends so that air may freely pass through the channels and perspiration thus prevented from accumulating in the cot.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of a special construction and arrangement of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawing therein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved finger cot;

Figure 2 is a sectional view, taken longitudinally through the finger cot upon the line 2—2 of Figure 3;

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view, taken along the line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a sectional view, taken along the line 4—4 of Figure 2; and

Figure 5 is a view showing the improved cot applied to a person's finger.

This improved finger pad or cot is formed entirely of an elastic plastic material and has a body 1 which is closed at its front end and has its rear end open and formed with a diagonal edge portion 2 extending downwardly at a forward incline, as shown in Figures 2 and 5. Referring particularly to Figure 5, it will be seen that the cot fits snugly about the finger and is of such length that when it is placed upon a finger it covers the front end portion or tip of the finger, but does not extend rearwardly beyond the first finger joint. Therefore, while the portion of the finger, which is applied to paper money or other paper sheets being counted or turned from one position to another, will be entirely covered, the finger may be freely manipulated during a counting operation and the cot will not be moved out of its proper position about the finger and also the plastic material from which the cot is made will not be creased and eventually caused to crack or become torn.

The lower portion 3 and the upper portion 4 are both formed entirely of plastic, but the upper portion 4 is thin and transparent while the lower portion is thick and of a solid color. The increase in thickness and the solid color may be imparted to the lower portion 3 by repeatedly dipping the initially formed transparent body in colored plastic or any other suitable method may be employed for providing a colored lower portion which is of greater thickness than the transparent upper portion 4. The double thick coating at the finger tip, which in addition to offering greater wearing qualities, is dipped in a softer more pliable material providing a coating having greater gripping or frictional characteristics. Since the upper portion is formed of transparent plastic, a person's fingernail will be exposed through the cot and the cot will not detract from the appearance of a person's hand who is using the cot. Attention is also called to the fact that the thick lower portion extends entirely about the closed front end portion of the body and a finger nail will not be liable to cut through the front end portion of the body and render the cot of no further use. Crescent shaped ribs 5 are formed upon the forward portion of the lower portion 3. These ribs are solid, as shown in Figure 2, and spaced from each other longitudinally of the cot and have very good frictional gripping engagement with paper which is being counted and paper money or other sheets of paper may be quickly and accurately counted.

Ventilators 6 are provided to prevent perspiration from gathering in the cot. These ventilators are formed integral with the upper portion 4 and consist of elongated channels which extend longitudinally of the cot and are open along their under portions for their full length, as shown in Figures 2 and 3, and have open rear ends 7 spaced from the rear edge of the cot. As the ventilators extend the major portion of the length of the transparent upper portion 3 and are spaced from each other transversely thereof, ventilation will take place throughout practically the entire extent of the upper portion of the front joint portion of a person's finger. It should also be noted that the ventilating channels 6 gradually decrease in depth towards their front ends and at their front ends merge into the outer surface of the cot and thus prevent front ends of the channels from catching against edges of sheets of paper or other obstructions and the channels will not be torn loose during use of the cot. The channels not only serve as ventilators but in addition impart increased expansion and contraction to the elastic body and thus allow the device to be expanded as it is applied to a person's finger and then contract and fit snugly about the finger. The fact that the open rear ends 7 of the ventilating channels 6 are spaced forwardly from the rear edge of the cot restricts spreading of the channels and thus prevents the channels from being entirely spread and flattened close against a person's finger when the cot is applied to the finger. This also provides the cot with an uninterrupted rear edge portion which extends entirely about the finger for frictionally gripping the finger and also allows the cot to be grasped by this rear marginal edge portion and very easily stripped from the finger when it is no longer needed.

From the foregoing description of the construction of my improved plastic finger pad or cot, the method of applying same to use will be readily understood, and it will be seen that I have provided a comparatively simple, inexpensive and efficient means for carrying out the various objects of the invention.

While I have described the elements best adopted to perform the functions set forth, it is apparent that various changes in form, proportion and in the minor details of

construction may be resorted to, without departing from the spirit thereof or sacrificing any of the principles of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

A finger cot comprising a hollow body having a closed and blunt front end and an open rear end, said body having a thin upper section and a thick lower section, both sections being formed of plastic and merging into each other along a line extending diagonally between the upper portion of the front end of said body and the lower portion of the open rear end of said body, said upper section of said body having a plurality of elongated ventilators protruding outwardly from said body, said ventilators being hollow and communicating with the interior of said body for the full length of each ventilator, the rear end of each ventilator having an opening spaced forwardly from the rear end of said body.

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