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R. Y. BOVEE

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POCKET TWEEZER ARTICLE

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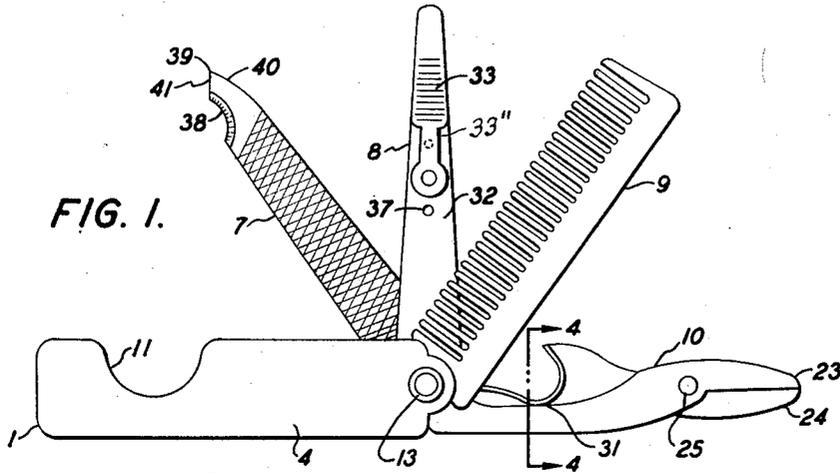


FIG. 2.

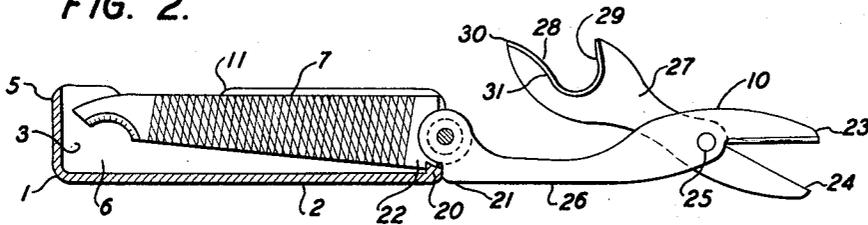


FIG. 3.

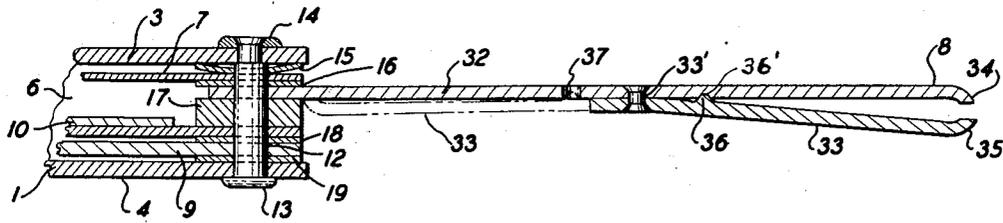
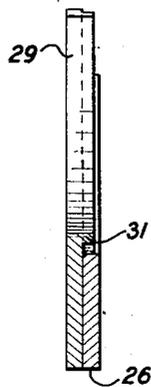


FIG. 4.



Inventor
RANSOM Y. BOVEE
Ransom Y. Bovee

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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POCKET TWEEZER ARTICLE

Ransom Y. Bovee, Van Nuys, Calif.

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2 Claims. (Cl. 81-43)

1

This invention relates to improvements in folding pocket manicure sets and/or vanity kits and the like, particularly of that type which employs the handle of the device as an inclosing case where all the various manicure implements or parts of a toilet set are kept in a folded state until needed. The implements are arranged with respect to the case or housing so that any one of the implements can be easily selected and brought into useful position just like the blades of a pocket pen-knife.

The implements are all mounted upon a single pivot pin and spaced apart with spacing washers of proper thickness to permit individual freedom of movement of each one without any interference whatever.

One of the principal objects of this invention is to present a light weight manicure set and the like which is made of suitable materials, that is, the case into which all implements are folded, is to be made of attractive and colored plastics and the implements made of the best metal for its purpose, the casing being free of all sharp edges and protrusions which might be injurious to the fabrics of pockets and purses; the case having an outside shoulder stop to properly hold the implements in an extended position when in use, and an inside shoulder stop to prevent the outer edges of the implements going beyond the flush finished edges of the case.

Another object is to provide a restraining brake tension upon the pivotal hub ends of the implements to prevent them from accidentally opening out from the case while being carried, and also to exert sufficient friction tension to maintain their extended position when in use.

Still another object is to provide a safety round-point pair of scissors with one stationary blade and a shorter movable blade pivoted thereon, the movable blade can be operated up and down by the thumb in a special thumb-notch provided in the leverage end thereof; and the cutting blades are underslung with respect to their working pivot to close them at a closely parallel shear angle enabling them to cut thick toe and finger nails with ease by a controlled short movement of the thumb and a reduced opening of the blades, thus it is also safe to clip nose and ear whiskers as well as remove corns or callouses with a slight controlled movement that removes all dangers which are apt to occur with ordinary scissors.

Still another object is to provide such a kit with a nail file having an in-curved safety cutting edge for paring nails, sharpening pencils, and

2

slitting open letters etc., in combination with a flat folding pair of hair and sliver tweezers, and a suitable comb.

And still another object is to provide a pocket type of manicure set which is sturdy in construction and economical to make and manufacture.

Other objects, features and advantages of my invention will appear from the accompanying drawings, the subjoined detailed description and the appended claims.

Applicant is now about to illustrate and describe one form of his invention in order to teach one how to make and use the same, but it is to be understood that the drawings and description thereof are not to limit the invention in any sense whatsoever except as specifically limited by the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of the invention showing all the blades thereof in an open position which normally are kept within the case and only one of them extended at a time when ready for use,

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view showing just one of the implements extended and ready for use,

Figure 3 is a horizontal sectional view showing just the tweezer extended and ready for use.

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken substantially along the line 4-4 of Fig. 1.

The handle-like case for the implements is shown and indicated by the reference numeral 1 and this case has the bottom wall 2, the two upright side walls 3 and 4, and end wall 5 which form an open ended and open topped chamber 6. This chamber is of sufficient size to accommodate all the implements, that is, the file and cutter element 7, the tweezer element 8, the comb element 9, and the scissors or shear element 10.

Each side wall of the case has a finger recessed portion 11 so that all elements can be gripped and the desired implement selected and extended ready for use. Each of the implements has a hole at its pivot end through which passes the pivot pin 12, one end of this pin having the integral head 13 and the other end the pressed head 14 which snugly holds all the implements and the spacer rings or washers 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 together between the side walls 3 and 4 of the case, as shown. The spacer 15 is preferably a lock washer which functions to give sufficient constant pressure between the implements so that they will remain as placed whether within the case or outside of the case.

3

Note, the turned edge or stop element 20 which is provided to contact the heel portion 21 with which all the implements are provided and the stop shoulder 22 with which all the implements but the scissors are provided, an end of the scissors being used as a substitute.

Both blades 23 and 24 of the scissors are made of tempered spring steel to permit them to be made thin and strong so that they will not break, lose their shape, or wear out. The rivet or pivot means 25 has both heads flush with their respective surfaces of the blades so that they will not interfere with encasement of the blades.

The scissors have snip-jaws or blades which are short and require but little handle movement to open them, the handle portions of the blades being indicated by the numerals 26 and 27. The cutting blades are designed to close at a very acute almost parallel chop-off angle with but slight shear-angle. This configuration of the blades prevents them from springing apart and prevents the material that is being cut from sliding between the jaws uncut as often occurs in regular scissors. In cutting heavy nose and ear whiskers and the like, the short snip-jaw action cuts them clean without them springing away from the blades. The blades have rounded points which make them safe to use up in the nostrils and in the ears without danger of stabbing the skin so as to cut it.

The moveable blade 24 has its handle 27 cut as shown so as to provide a pressure edge 28 and a lift edge 29, and a pointed edge or end 30 which engages the inner surface of the stop 20. Note, that the edges 28 and 29 give sufficient operational control of their respective blades for reciprocation thereof. The edges 28 and 29 are turned over so as to provide the perimetrical flange 31 which gives a flat surface for the bottom and top of the operator's thumb, thus avoiding thumb soreness, and acts as a stop in the closing movement of the blade 27.

The tweezers, due to their flat folding requirements to minimize space, have a stationary single folding blade 32 which is made of a heavier material than the free pivoted spring closing blade 33, the pivot being indicated at 33'. The blade 33 can be turned outward to form a gripping jaw with the end of the other blade and these two blades have their ends turned to form pinchers 34 and 35. A suitable integral ball or short projection 36 and socket hole 37 are provided. When the blade 33 is extended and ready for use, this ball 36 acts as a fulcrum in the dent 36' so that the blade 33 is springy and sprung from the supporting blade when in working position. The real spring portion of blade 33 is the narrow portion at 33'. When the blade 33 is rotated to a rearward position, the ball 36 falls into the hole 37 which allows the blade 33 to fold flatly and snugly against its supporting blade 32 as shown in dash and dot lines of Fig. 3.

The file blade 7 has a safety incurved cutting edge 38 near its pointed end 39 which is very useful for paring nails, sharpening pencils, opening letters and other possible uses to which it

4

may be put. The top surface 40 is neatly square edged so that this portion of the blade can be used for scraping beneath finger nails; the edge 41 can also be so employed.

The comb 9 is blanked out of sheet metal, then the edge from which the teeth are to be formed is swaged to a pointed running edge, the teeth are then shear-punched out and to a point, thus providing fine pointed teeth that will go through any head of hair. This construction makes strong non-bendable teeth without taper except at the pointed ends which are swaged sharp one way and shear pointed the other way to provide an unbreakable metal comb.

It is, of course, understood that various changes and modifications may be made in the details of form, style, design, and construction of the whole or any part of the specifically described embodiment of this invention without departing from the spirit thereof; such changes and modifications being within the scope of the following claims.

I claim:

1. In a pocket kit device, a casing having hinge means at one end for supporting a long tweezer blade, a long tweezer blade hinged to the casing by said means and having at its distal end a turned portion adapted to act as a jaw element; a short length spring blade having one end pivotally mounted at a central portion of the long blade and its other end turned toward and in alignment with the turned portion of the long blade so as to form another jaw element, means between the blades, when both blades are in extended position, to springingly hold the jaw ends thereof apart, and recessed means on a shank portion of the long blade to receive the said means between the blades when the short blade is rotated to a position toward the casing.

2. In a tweezer blade device for pocket kits and the like, the device comprising an elongated blade having means at one end for pivoting it to a casing and a turned portion at the other end to act as one jaw of a pair of jaws, a short springy blade having one end pivoted to a central portion of the elongated blade and its other end turned toward the elongated blade to form the other jaw of said mentioned pair of jaws, and protruding means on the short blade near the pivot thereof for spreading the ends of the jaws apart.

RANSOM Y. BOVEE.

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