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RECEPTACLE FOR USE IN MANICURING

Filed May 22, 1929

Fig. 1.

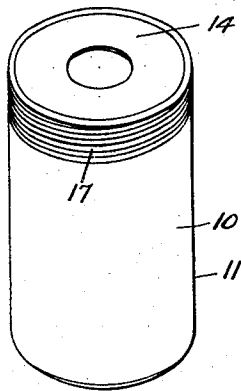


Fig. 2.

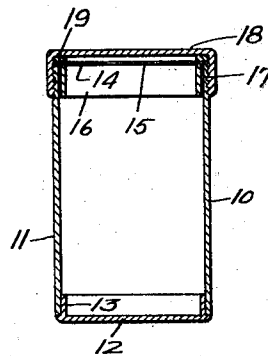


Fig. 3.

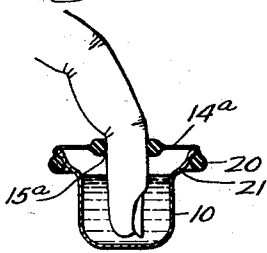
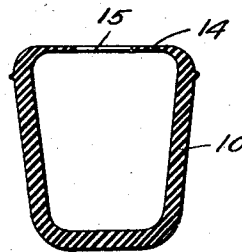


Fig. 4.



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This invention relates to a manicuring accessory and, more particularly, to an apparatus for applying softening lotions to the cuticle about the nails.

5 In manicuring, the usual practice is to soak the fingers to soften the cuticle, a chemical being usually employed in water or a special lotion employed instead of water. The fingers during the soaking process are disposed
10 in an open bowl and it either becomes impossible or extremely difficult to perform the soaking operation while working on the hands. There is constant danger of tipping of the vessel and, furthermore, the hand cannot be conveniently manipulated at this time. Accordingly, an important object of the present invention is the provision of a receptacle for the soaking liquid which may be entirely supported from the finger and will, accord-
20 ingly, permit manipulation of the hand and its positioning in the most convenient manner.

A further and more specific object of the invention is the provision of a receptacle in
25 which the finger tip may be inserted and of the character permitting the disposition therein of a cuticle-treating liquid which has means associated therewith for sealing the receptacle to a finger which is inserted therein
30 so that the finger may be placed in any desired position without the spilling of the contents.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a device of this character which
35 may be economically and practically manufactured and which is readily applied to and removed from the finger.

These and other objects, I attain by the construction shown in the accompanying
40 drawings wherein, for the purpose of illustration, I have shown a preferred embodiment of my invention and wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a nail-treating receptacle constructed in accordance with
45 my invention, with the cap removed;

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view there-
through;

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view through a
50 modified construction illustrating the manner of applying the same to the finger; and

Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view through a further modified structure.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, the numeral 10 generally designates a cap-shaped receptacle having rela- 55 tively stiff side and bottom walls and a depth such that it may receive the finger to a point well above the upper end of the nail. This receptacle may be conveniently produced in several different forms. In Figs. 1 and 2, 60 the receptacle proper has side walls in the form of a tube 11 of pyralin or some similar composition, the lower end of this tube being closed by a cap 12 preferably of similar material to the side walls and having a flange 13 65 interiorly fitting the side walls 11 and cemented or otherwise sealed thereto. In the forms shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the side and bottom walls are integral and of the same material.

The upper end of the receptacle 10 is closed 70 by a flexible, resilient diaphragm 14 having a central opening 15 through which the finger may be passed only by stretching of the walls thereof and, accordingly, enlarging the open- 75 ing, so that this diaphragm will seal against the finger and combine with the finger to effect a complete closure of the receptacle. In Fig. 2, this diaphragm is shown as having its edges stretched over a ring 16 to which the diaphragm is cemented. This structure in- 80 teriorly fits the side wall 11 and is cemented in position therein. In a structure of this character, the upper end of the side wall 11 is preferably exteriorly threaded, as indicated at 17, for the reception of a cap 18. 85 Arranged interiorly of this cap is a washer or gasket 19 which, as the cap is screwed into position, comes into sealing engagement with the diaphragm and the upper ends of the receptacle walls to prevent leakage of fluid con- 90 tained therein.

In Fig. 3, the diaphragm is shown so constructed that it seals to the upper ends of the receptacle walls through its own resiliency. In this figure, the diaphragm indicated at 14^a 95 has both a central opening 15^a and the outer marginal edge thereof defined by thickened portions 20, the marginal thickened portion being adapted for springing over the flared upper edges 21 of the side walls of the re- 100

ceptacle so that the diaphragm properly effects the seal therewith.

In Fig. 4, I have illustrated a modification wherein the receptacle proper and the diaphragm are integrally formed. In this form of invention, the side and bottom walls of the receptacle are molded from relatively heavy and, accordingly, stiff rubber and the upper wall forms a thin resilient extension of the side walls and is formed with the central opening 15 for the passage of the finger.

In use of the apparatus, the receptacle is substantially filled with the treating fluid and the finger inserted through the opening 15, so that it is immersed in this fluid, as shown in Fig 3. Since the marginal edges of the opening 15 have sealing engagement with the finger, it will be obvious that the hand or the finger being treated may be shifted to any desired position without spilling of the fluid and without interrupting the treating operation. Treatment of one finger may be carried on as the nail of the adjacent finger is being manipulated and, accordingly, a considerable saving of time effected.

Since the structure illustrated is obviously capable of a very considerable range of change and modification without in any manner departing from the spirit of my invention, I, accordingly, do not limit myself to such structure except as hereinafter claimed.

I claim:

1. In a manicuring implement of the character described, a receptacle for the tip of the finger adapted to receive a treating fluid and having in a wall thereof an opening defined by a flexible resilient margin having engagement with the inserted finger perfecting the seal of the receptacle.

2. In a manicuring implement of the character described, a receptacle adapted to receive a finger tip and contain a treating fluid for the nail thereof, and means for sealing the receptacle to the finger to prevent the escape of fluid therefrom.

3. In a manicuring implement of the character described, a receptacle for a treating fluid having relatively stiff side and bottom walls, and an upper wall having an opening through which a finger may be inserted into the receptacle formed therein and defined by a flexible resilient margin adapted to have sealing engagement with the finger.

4. In a manicuring implement of the character described, a receptacle having relatively stiff side and bottom walls, a resilient diaphragm closing the mouth of the receptacle and provided with an opening of less size than the finger, and a cap for the receptacle having means coming into sealing engagement with the walls of the receptacle and the diaphragm to prevent the escape of fluid from the receptacle.

5. In a manicuring implement of the character described, a receptacle adapted to receive a finger tip and contain a treating fluid for the nail thereof, means for sealing the receptacle to the finger to prevent the escape of fluid therefrom, and means for sealing the receptacle when the finger tip is removed therefrom.

6. In a manicuring implement of the character described, a receptacle for the tip of the finger adapted to receive a treating fluid and having in a wall thereof an opening defined by a flexible resilient margin having engagement with the inserted finger perfecting the seal of the receptacle, and a removable cap for the receptacle having means for sealing the receptacle to prevent the escape of fluid therefrom.

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