Feb. 12, 1929. 1,702,137

M. SCHNEFEL

NAIL CLIPPER

Filed May 16, 1925

Fig. 1.

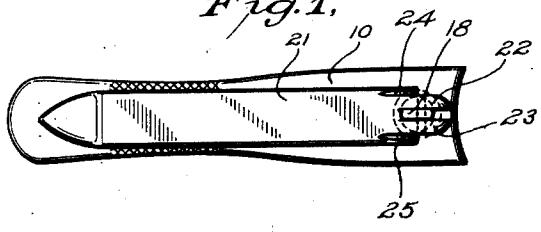


Fig. 2.

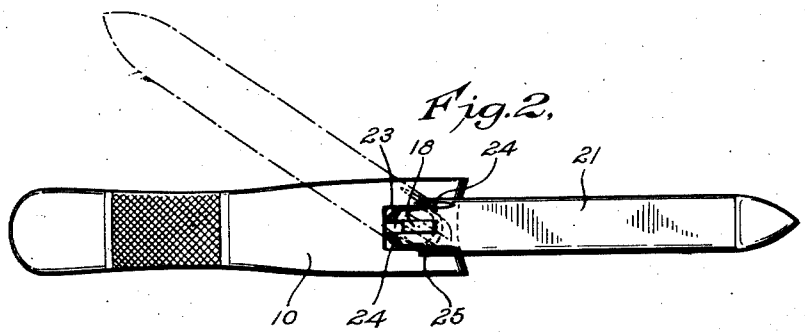


Fig. 3.

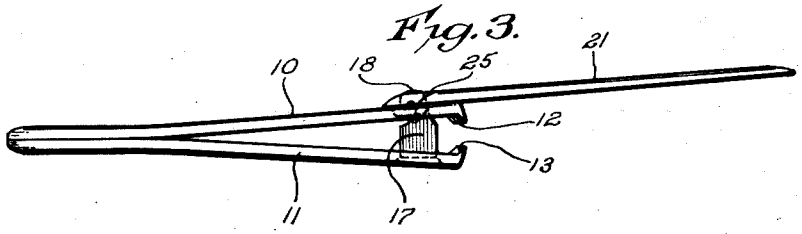


Fig. 4.

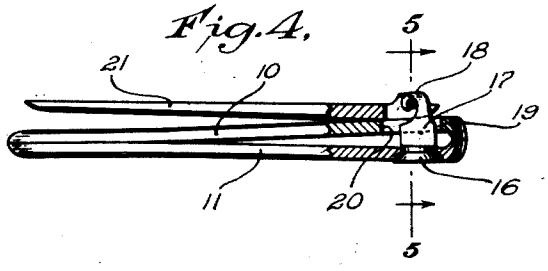
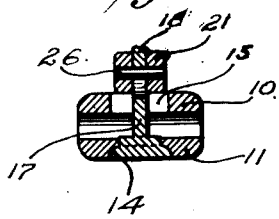


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX SCHNÉFEL, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

NAIL CLIPPER.

Application filed May 16, 1925. Serial No. 30,799.

This invention relates to a nail clipper. One of the main objects of the invention is to provide a nail clipper which, by reason of its construction is simple, compact, durable and formed of a minimum number of parts which can be readily assembled and disassembled, and when the parts are in closed position there are no protruding corners or sharp edges.

A further object concerns the provision of a simple and efficient clipper in which the operating lever is also adapted to act as a locking member when the parts are in their closed position.

A still further object concerns the provision of a simple and efficient construction wherein the various parts can be finished individually and then hooked together ready for use.

The invention is illustrated in the drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the parts closed;

Fig. 2 is a similar view of the parts in open position showing in dotted lines the operating lever moving to the position shown in full lines therein;

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the clipper with the parts in the position shown in Figure 2;

Fig. 4 is a side elevation, partly in section, showing the parts in the position with the operating lever fully depressed and the members together to produce a cutting action; and

Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

The form of the invention shown in the drawings is a preferred form, although it is understood that modifications in the construction and arrangement of the parts and in the character of the materials used may be adopted without departing from the spirit of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

In its general aspect, the invention comprises a pair of springlike flat strips connected together at one end and having cutting edges on the opposite ends. These cutting edges are adapted to be forced together to cut the nails. Normally the free ends of these strips or members are adapted to be spread apart by reason of the resiliency of the members or strips. These members at their outer ends are provided with alined apertures. A stud is adapted to lie in one of said apertures and is provided with a hook portion adapted to pass through the other. An operating lever, provided with a split end having a pin mounted therein is adapted to extend partly through the aperture in one of said members to engage the hook portion of the stud. This operating lever is provided with a cam surface so that when moved to a certain position and depressed it will force the two members together to produce a cutting action. When the operating lever is released it will immediately spring to an open position, due to the resiliency of the members. When turned to a predetermined position and then moved in a plane parallel to one of said members, either to the right or to the left, this operating lever will act to lock the strips or members together and to present an outer configuration substantially flat and entirely smooth so that there are no projecting parts to catch in the clothes or tear the garments.

The preferred form of the invention is shown in the drawing and comprises a clipper formed of a pair of spring plates or members 10 and 11 connected together at adjacent ends and normally spaced apart at the other end. These free ends are provided with cutting edges 12 and 13. These free ends are also provided with apertures 14 and 15. The aperture 14 is preferably round and adapted to receive the head 16 of a stud 17. The upper end of this stud is provided with a hook 18. The stud itself is flat and is adapted to project up through the aperture 15. The aperture 15 is preferably elongated, one end 19 being curved and the other end 20 being straight edged. Preferably the stud 17 extends up through the aperture 15 near the curved end thereof which is located near the free end of the plate or strip 10.

An operating lever 21 is provided with one end split in the form of a fork having limbs 22 and 23 projecting from the end. This lever is also provided with curved cam shoulders 24 and 25 near the end of the main body portion of the lever 21. The limbs of the forked end of the operating lever are adapted to extend on opposite sides of the stud 17, and a pin 26 projects across between the limbs of the forked end to be engaged beneath the hook 18 on the upper end of the stud.

The stud 17 is rotatably mounted in the hole 14 in the bottom plate or member 11 so that the operating lever can be rotated. In the position shown in Fig. 1, the operating lever lies flat on top of the member 10 with the limbs of the forked end projecting beyond the curved edge of the aperture 15 by reason

of lying beyond the edge of the curved aperture on top of the member 10 to act as a lock. By turning the operating lever 21 from this position, either to the right or to the left, to the position shown by full lines in Fig. 2, it will be readily observable that the natural resiliency of the members 10 and 11 and their tendency to swing apart will tend to swing the operating lever on its pivot toward the member 10. The lever in moving to the position in Figures 2 and 3, the limbs of the forked end will pass down through the aperture 15 on either side of the stud 17. When the operating lever is moved toward the position shown in Fig. 4, which is its full operating position, the shoulders 24 and 25, being curved and acting somewhat as cam shoulders, will engage the upper surface of the member 10, and that the pin 26 as a fulcrum under the hook 18, will cause the depression of member 10 to bring the cutting edge 12 against the cutting edge 13.

It will also be observed from the construction of Fig. 4 that if the members 10 and 11 are held together while the operating lever 21 is moved to a vertical position, the pin 26 can be withdrawn from beneath the hook 18 and separated therefrom. The stud 17 will then drop out of the aperture 14 and this will permit the parts to be separately cleaned or repaired or otherwise attended to. By reason of this ready capacity to disassemble the parts, they may be finished or manufactured separately and then readily hooked together. As previously mentioned, the relation of the stud 17 to the aperture 15 is such that it is not exactly in the center of the aperture, so that the forked ends of the lever will in one position project beyond the end of the aperture as shown in Fig. 1, whereas in the other position the forked ends will lie within the aperture so as to be able to be moved thereinto through the movement of the operating lever. These forked ends moving and lying on opposite sides of the stud will also act as means for giving a certain rigidity to the movement of the operating lever, rendering the parts more rigid and certain in their action.

What I claim is:—

1. A nail clipper comprising a pair of resilient blades directly connected together at one end and resiliently spaced apart at the other end, said blades having aligned apertures adjacent the cutting edges thereof, a stud rotatably mounted in one of said apertures and having a hooked end extending through the other of said apertures, said last mentioned aperture being of elongated formation with a curved end and a straight edged end, a forked operating lever straddling the stud and having cam shoulders near its forked end, and a pin in the forked end adapted to engage beneath the hook, whereby said operating lever is pivotally movable in vertical and horizontal planes, to bring the lever into locking position or into position for moving the blades into cutting engagement.

2. A nail clipper comprising two connected resilient members one above the other, the lower member being provided with a round opening and the upper one with a slot, a flat stud having a head at one end and a hook at the other end, the stud being mounted to turn in the opening and projecting through the slot, and an operating lever having a forked end between the limbs of which the hooked end of the stud projects, said lever being provided between its limbs with a pin engaging the hook of the stud and adjacent said forked end with cam surfaces on its normally outer face.

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