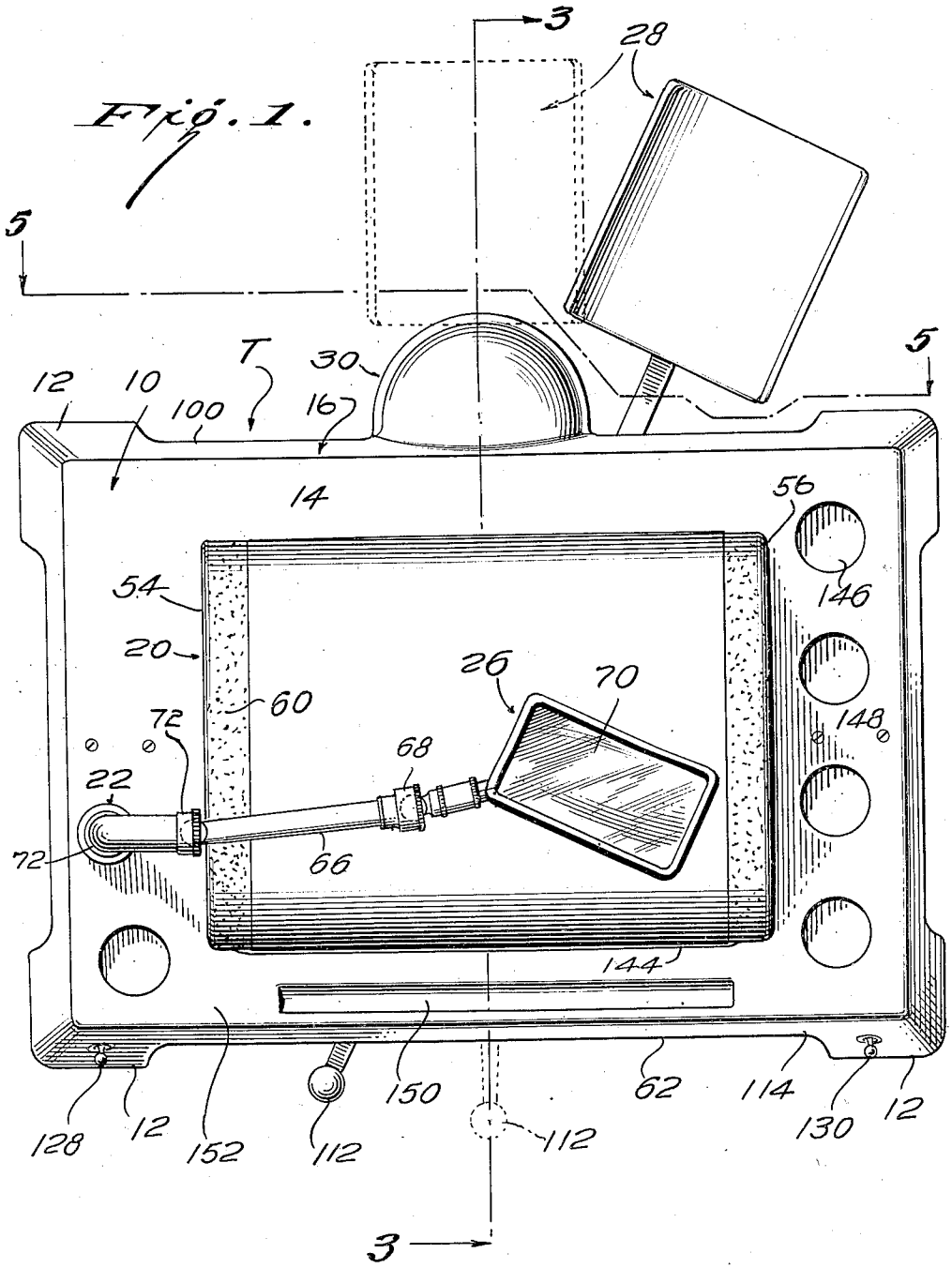
Feb. 14, 1939. P. PERCY 2,147,314

MANICURING TABLE

Filed Oct. 19, 1937 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



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Feb. 14, 1939. P. PERCY 2,147,314

MANICURING TABLE

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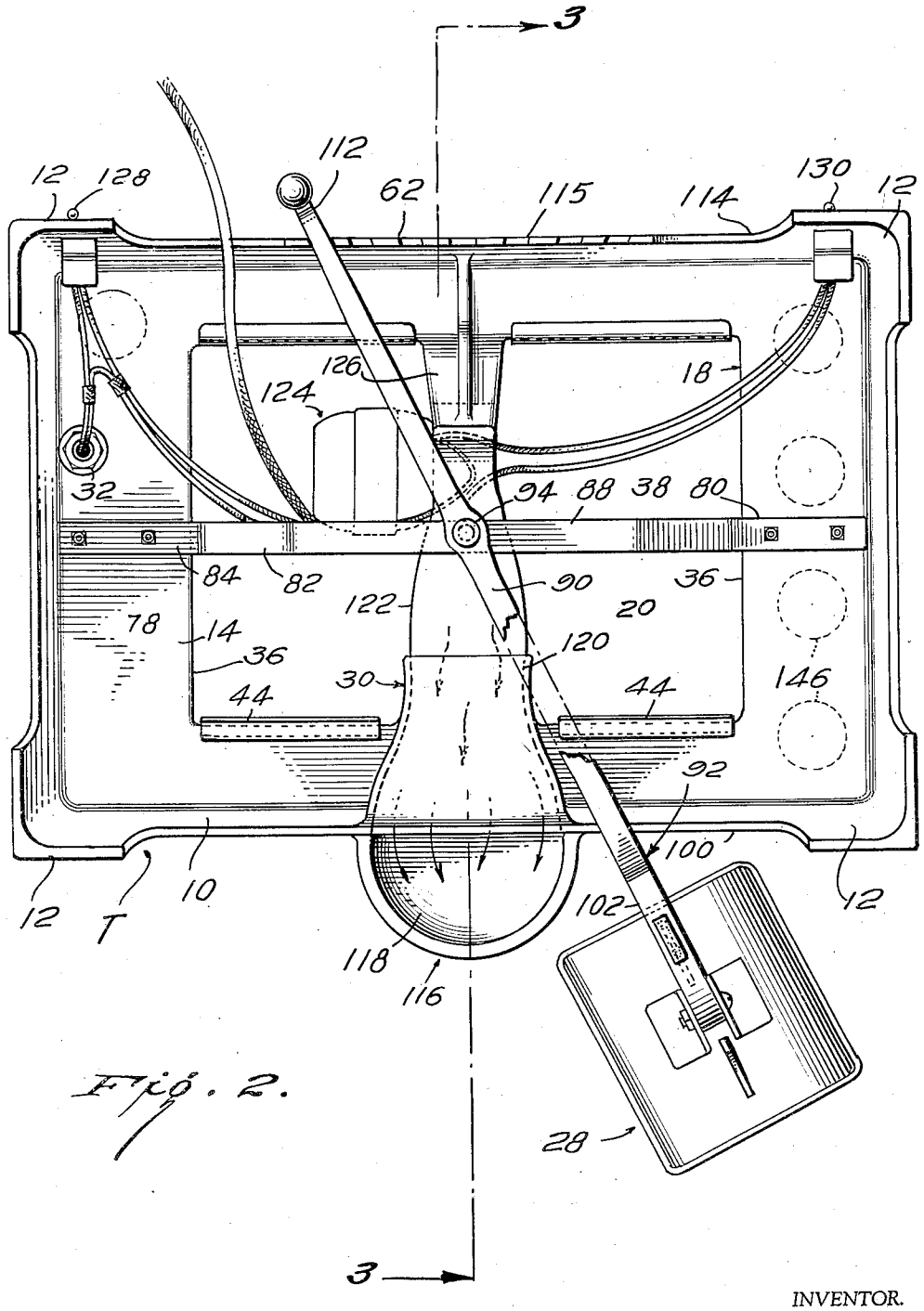


Fig. 2.

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MANICURING TABLE

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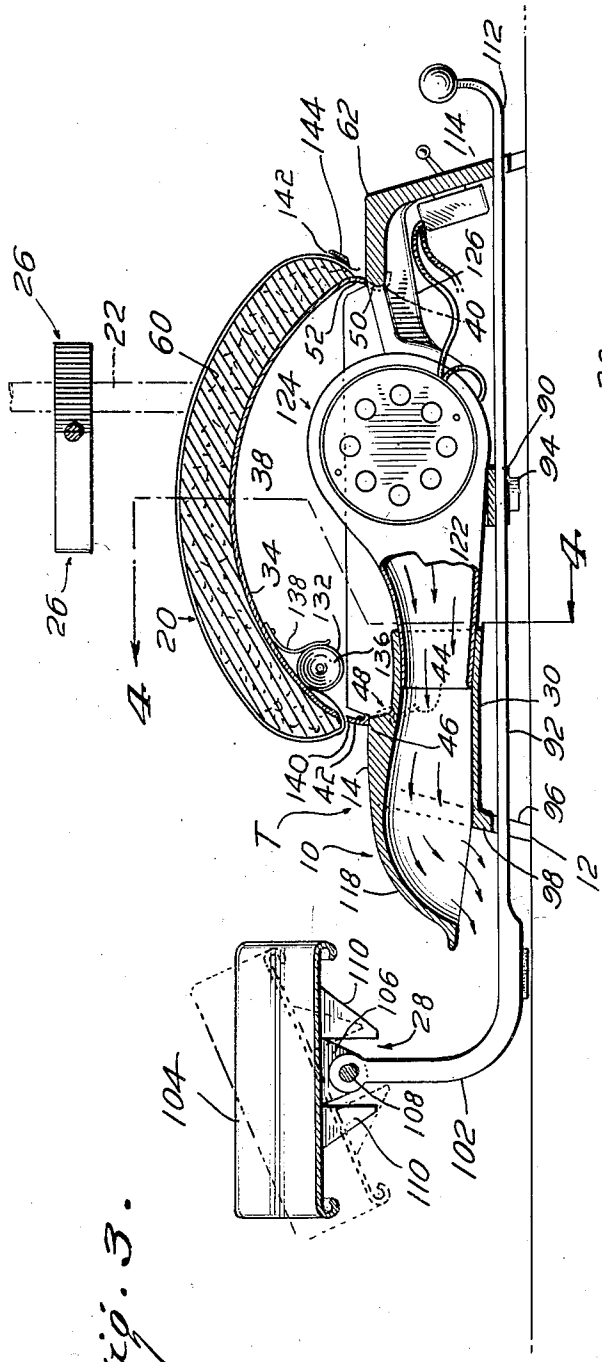


Fig. 3.

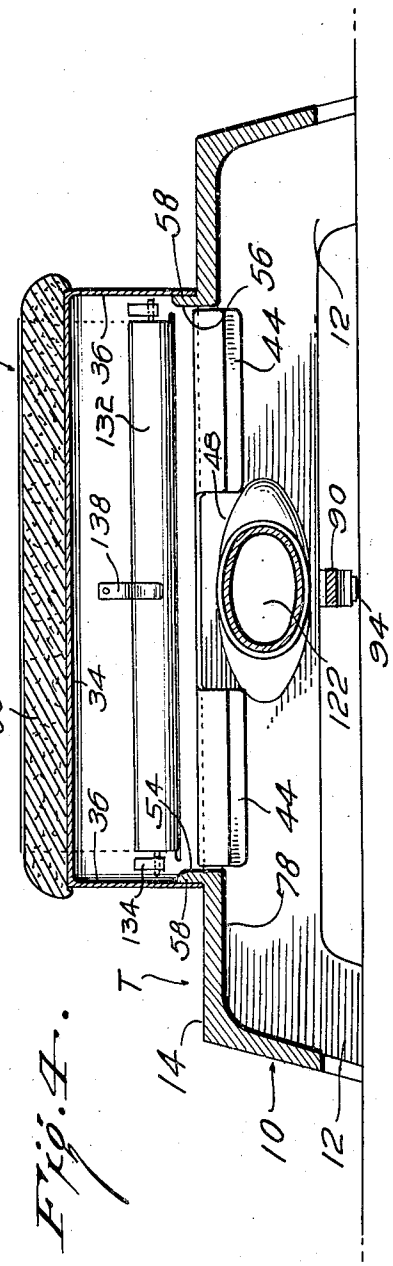


Fig. 4.

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MANICURING TABLE

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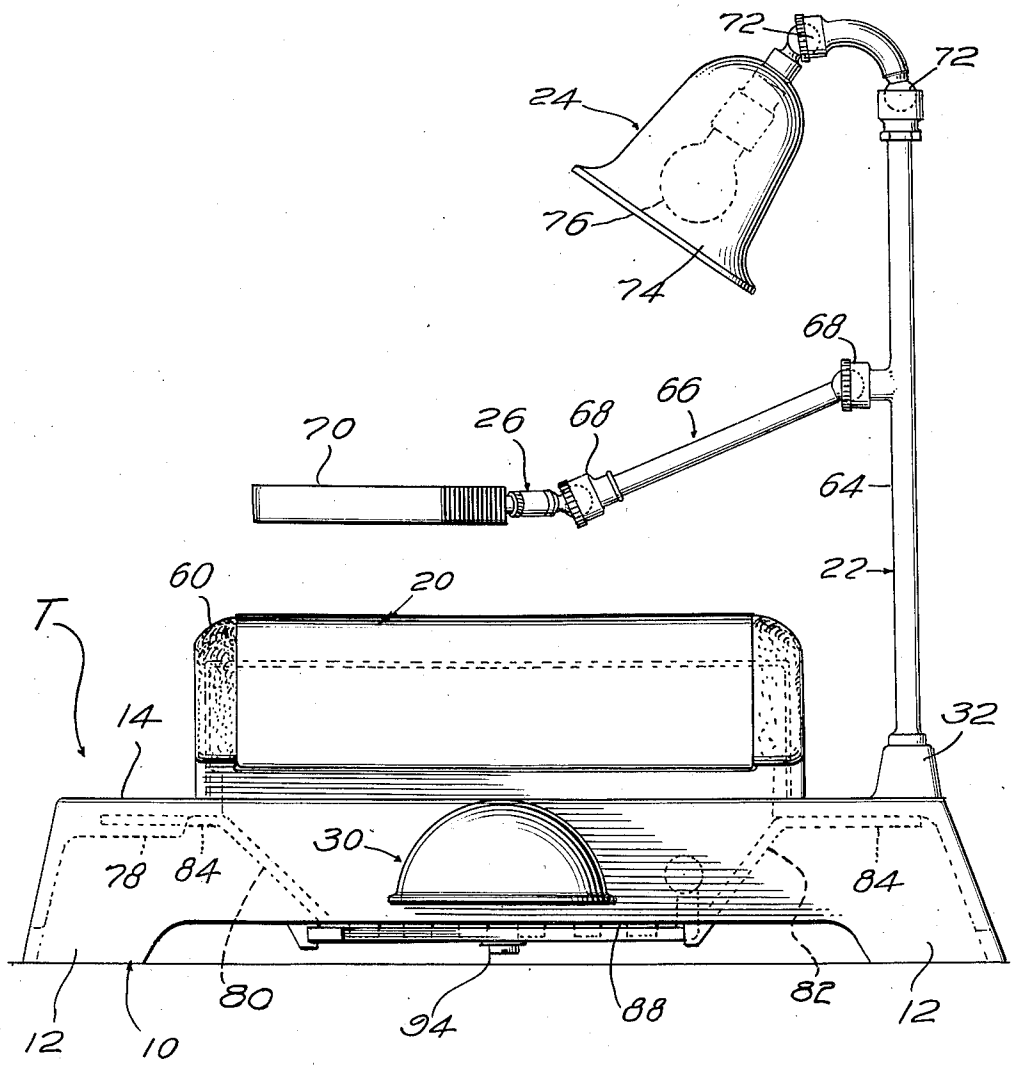


Fig. 5.

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Patented Feb. 14, 1939

2,147,314

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,147,314

MANICURING TABLE

Paul Percy, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Application October 19, 1937, Serial No. 169,913

20 Claims. (Cl. 132—73)

This invention relates to a manicuring table.

The invention, specifically entitled in connection with manicuring tables, is to be understood to have application in other connections where structures of the type to be described would function in substantially the same manner. A manicurist now generally works at a table having some kind of projection, which generally is covered by a towel or similar means, to provide a rest for the hand to be manicured, which thus is provided no other support than that of the table itself. The operator, during her work, may find it necessary to depend for illumination upon many different media, generally using only the general illumination of the room in which her work is being done.

It is an object of the invention to provide a single structure in which are associated means by which the hand being manicured is comfortably and more firmly supported throughout the time of the necessary manipulations, together with illuminating means provided for and adjustable by the operator to suit her needs, and means to magnify the hand and facilitate the work of the operator and the inspection of her work as it is being done, all being effected by this one unit and being made easily accessible to the operator at all times.

As the operator goes on with her work, she may find it necessary to adjust the position of the arm of the person whose hand is being manicured. It is an object of the invention to provide means, directly controlled by the operator, by which she is enabled, at her will, to change the position of the arm of the person whose hand is being manicured. Such adjustable means may also be constructed to provide a resilient support for the arm, yielding easily to the movements of that arm as it rests thereon.

For antiseptic purpose, it is, of course, desirable to clean up the table as customers change. It is an object of the invention to provide means cooperating with the table to maintain the table in clean condition throughout the work of the operator, and to provide means by which the operator may, after each customer's work has been done, easily clean the table, and do this by use of means which kept the table clean during the work. For this purpose, a portion of the table, which may be made removable, is constructed to receive means, such as tissue paper, which may be positioned across the top of the table, to protect the top of the table against soiling during work. The tissue paper may be in roll form, so that it may be fed across the top of the table in proper amount to cover the table, and that portion which has covered the table during one operation, may be torn off after that operation, and be used then to wipe the table. The top of the table, over which the paper is drawn, may be cushioned in any desired manner.

Customarily, after the manicure has been completed, and the polishing ingredient has been applied to the nails, the subject must uncomfortably dispose his hands in mid-air, and so retain them until drying is completed. It is an object of the invention to provide means in association with apparatus of the type described by which drying may be facilitated without damaging the polish to be effected.

It is an object of the invention to house the drying means in relation to the table so that it is readily and openly accessible at all times. For this purpose, that portion of the table in which the tissue-paper-feeding means is carried and which may be removable, as beforementioned, when removed, may disclose the drying means, which may thus be supported in the base of the table to extend towards the subject and yet be under the control of the operator.

Other objects of this invention will hereinafter be set forth, or will be apparent from the description and the drawings, in which is illustrated an embodiment of apparatus for carrying out the invention.

The invention, however, is not intended to be restricted to the particular constructions and arrangements of parts, nor to the particular applications of such constructions, nor to specific methods of operation, nor to various details thereof, herein shown and described, as the same may be modified in various particulars or be applied in many varied relations without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, a practical embodiment of which has been herein illustrated and described without attempting to show all the various forms and modifications in which the invention might be embodied.

On the drawings, in which the same reference characters refer to the same parts throughout, and in which is disclosed the preferred embodiment:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the apparatus in accordance with the invention, the illuminating means having been removed, and the arm rest being shown in dotted lines in an auxiliary position;

Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the apparatus, part of the handle for the arm rest being broken away;

Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse cross-sectional view, substantially on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, the arm rest being shown by dotted lines in tilted position, the upright support being shown by dot-and-dash lines, and a paper feeding apparatus being shown in position;

Fig. 4 is a view of the apparatus seen as if cut on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3; and

Fig. 5 is an elevational view of the apparatus as seen as if looking at the apparatus towards the edge at the top of Fig. 1, the arm rest being removed.

Shown on the drawings, the table T, intended to embody features of the invention, is seen to consist of a base 10, here shown as having feet 12 which may be suitably padded to provide a support, preferably anti-sliding, for the apparatus. Through top wall 14 of the base, an opening 18 may be formed, at which opening a support 20 is retained. An upright 22 may also be associated with wall 18 to carry illuminating means 24 and lens carrier 26. Associated with the base in a manner hereinafter to be described is arm rest 28 and drying means 30.

Base 10, if desired, may be made up in any suitable manner to obtain the weight requisite for stability, as, for instance, by casting. Thus, opening 18 and its associated elements, feet 12, as well as passage 32 at which upright 22 is assembled, may be formed simultaneously with the casting of the base. Support 20 may be made from material suitable for the purpose here to be described, and, preferably, material having appreciable elasticity. Support 20 is here shown in the form of a semi-cylindrical wall 34 which, with end walls 36, defines a hollow member having a chamber 38 within its confines, and, when the support is removed from the base and is inverted, has the effect of a round-bottom cup.

Wall 34 may have a lip 40 at one of its end edges, and, at the other end edge, a ledge 42, the ledge cooperating with a pair of tongues 44 for a purpose hereinafter appearing. Within and immediately below an edge 46 of opening 18, a shoulder 48 may be provided, the shoulder not extending the entire length of edge 46. In order to assemble support 20 with the base, tongues 44 are inserted at the edges of shoulder 48 until ledge 42 is in abutment with edge 46. Now the material of support 20 may be subjected to a slight bending action transversely of its length so that lip 40 may pass edge 50 of opening 18, whereupon it may be released to spring into place and be retained owing to the elasticity of the material forming the support. A rib 52 on wall 34 may form a suitable stop to limit insertion of lip 40, and thus give a definite formation and elevation to support 20.

At other edges 54 and 56 of opening 18, ribs 58 may be formed to extend upwardly from the top surface of the base. These ribs, cooperating with end walls 36, serve to lock the support against lateral play. If desired, the top of support 20, that is, the outside face of wall 34, may have applied or secured thereto in any desired manner a facing 60 of cushioning material, as, for instance, sponge rubber.

Edge 50 is shown in this case adjacent edge 62 of the table which, in turn, is adjacent the operator when she is seated for her work. Extending upwardly from base 10, immediately adjacent the operator, and, therefore, edges 62 and 54, is upright 22. This upright may be retained in position in any suitable manner. In the case shown, the upright is made up as a pipe-section 64, extended through passage 32, and locked in position by suitable lock-nuts. The upright, at its intermediate portion, may have an extending arm 66, at the end of which may be supported a lens carrier 26. Arm 66 may include universal joints 68 of such character that the operator may easily and quickly move carrier 26, and with it, the lens 70 fitted in the carrier, into any position between her eyes and support 20 she may desire, so as to relieve strain on her eyes as her fingers, with the small instruments necessarily used, carry on their delicate operation. The character of lens 70 will be determined in accordance with this purpose. Once she has fixed the position of the lens with relation to support 20, it will no longer be necessary for her to vary this relationship throughout her work, especially where lens 70 is a fixed focus lens. If, accidentally, the relative position of the parts be broken or changed, the resetting of the carrier is a simply and easily facilitated matter.

At the top of upright 22 may be mounted illuminating means 24. Suitable connections, as, for instance, a universal joint 72, may function to permit adjustment of the illuminating means into a desired relationship to the support, wherein the illuminating means will maintain a certain relationship to carrier 26 and its lens. Illuminating means 24, in one of its forms, is seen to consist of a concentrating reflector 74 having a suitable electric lighting means 76 associated therewith.

Beneath base 10, at the underface 78 of wall 14, a support may be provided for rest 28. In the instance disclosed, the support takes the form of a pair of arms 80 and 82, secured to the underface of wall 14 by any desired means. For illustrative purposes, the arms are shown as made from strap-iron, and formed to have flat sections 84, in abutment with underface 78 and extending substantially to opening 18. Then the arms turn angularly downwardly, and, finally, again extend substantially parallel to each other as a pivot support 88. Here the pivot section 90 of an arm 92 is positioned and is held on support 88 by any suitable means, such as bolt-and-nut 94, by means of which arm 92 may be moved pivotally in a plane substantially parallel to the base. Section 90 may be flattened from the body of a piece of strap-iron which forms the body of arm 92 in order to facilitate the formation of the pivot. Arm 92 extends outwardly from beneath the base through an opening 96 formed in wall 98 of base 10 between feet 12 at edge 100, which is the edge adjacent the customer when the table is in use, so that, as arm 92 is now turned upwardly to provide a bracket 102 for carrying rest 28, the rest is adjacent the person whose hand is to be manicured.

The rest may be made in any suitable manner to provide a concavity 104, in which the customer's arm may lie. The rest may take the form of a hemi-cylinder, and have a pair of fins 106 extending downwardly to engage over the end of bracket 102. A suitable pivot post 108 may extend through bracket 102 and the fins so that the rest may be rocked in a plane transversely of support 20. Other fins 110 may extend downwardly from the rest for use in limiting rocking movement of the rest, these fins engaging against arm 92 and acting as stops when so engaged.

When the arm is supported on the rest, bracket 102 will tend to move downwardly, and, owing to the resiliency of the strap-iron in the associated parts, arm 92 will move downwardly also, coming into contact with the support upon

which the table may, at the time, be deposited. This engagement will serve as a brake against lateral shifting of the rest during the operator's work. Arm 92 may extend beyond pivot section 90 to define a handle 112 which extends beyond the base through an opening in wall 114 formed in cooperation with feet 12. Notches 115 may be formed in the wall to restrain the arm against undesired lateral movement. By this means, the operator, whenever she desires, may shift the rest to determine the relationship of the arm, and, therefore, of the hand to be manicured, to the support and herself.

Opening through wall 98 is the mouthpiece 116 of drying means 30. This mouthpiece may have a deflector 118, turned so that air moving out of the mouthpiece will be directed downwardly away from the face of the person. Beyond the mouthpiece and beneath the base is a duct 120, into which empties the nozzle 122 of a blower-heater 124. This blower-heater may be supported only on the cross-frame produced by arms 80 and 82, or additional support may be obtained from a bracket 126, secured to and extending from underface 78. As support 20 is removable, the blower-heater and its associated parts are easily accessible for inspection or repair. The heater, forming a part of the blower-heater, is of such capacity that the air driven out by the blower will not rise in temperature beyond a safe limit, to prevent damage to the coating materials used to polish nails after manicuring. A pair of switches 128 and 130 may be disposed in wall 114. Switch 128 may be used to control illuminating means 24, and switch 130 may be used to control blower-heater 124.

Within support 20 a roll 132 of tissue paper may be housed. A pair of roller brackets 134 may be provided for roller 136 upon which roll 132 may be wound, the brackets being affixed, if desired, to end walls 36. Since support 20 is removable, the roll and its supports are accessible for the purpose of changing, or for any other purpose. A flat spring 138 may bear against the roll to prevent undesired unrolling of the paper. The paper is fed from the roll through a slot 140 in wall 34, and then is caried over facing 60, to be threaded through a slot 142 formed between wall 34 and a knife edge 144 fixed at its ends to wall 34. Thus, as the operator desires it, the paper is fed past edge 144 to cover the facing so that undesired contamination of the facing, during work, may be prevented. After the work is completed, the portion thus used may be drawn past knife edge 144 and be cut off. The piece, so severed, may then be used for wiping up the table to clean it for the next customer.

If desired, a plurality of recesses 146 may be defined in section 148 of top wall 14. In these recesses, bottles containing different lotions, and so forth, used by the operator, may be kept in position. A depression 150 in section 152 of the top wall may provide for the deposit of certain implements used by the operator, such as orange sticks, and so forth.

The operation of the apparatus is simple and easily understood, and, it is believed, will be understood clearly from the preceding description. After placing roll 132 in position, feeding the paper over the facing is effected without any degree of skill necessary. The manipulation of rest 28 by means of handle 112 is clear from the description and the drawings. By these means, the operator may swing the rest to bring the arm of the person into any desired angular relationship to herself at any time during her work. After manicuring and polishing has been completed, the operator may place the blower-heater in operation for as long as she deems its necessary.

Many other changes could be effected in the particular apparatus designed, and in the methods of operation set forth, and in specific details thereof, without substantially departing from the invention hereof which is intended to be defined in the accompanying claims, the specific description hereinabove being set forth merely to illustrate an operative embodiment for carrying out the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed as new and useful is:—

1. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base having rests thereon for portions of the arm and the hand of a person, an upright extending from the base and above the rests, means carried by the upright for illuminating the arm and the hand when positioned upon the rests but without affecting the vision of the operator, the illuminating means being adjustable to vary its effective relationship to the rests, and means carried by the upright and adjustable between the operator and the rests and relatively to the positioned hand for facilitating ocular inspection by the operator of said hand.

2. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a support for the wrist of the person, and a rest for the arm of the person, the rest being movable between the person and the support and being adjustable to vary the angular position of the arm and hand relative to the support.

3. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a support for the wrist of the person, and a rest for the arm of the person, the rest being movable in a plane transversely of both rest and support to adjust the angular position of the arm and hand relative to the support.

4. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a support for the wrist of the person, and a rest for the arm of the person, the rest being movable in a plane transversely of both rest and support and also in a plane substantially parallel to the support to adjust the angular position of the arm and hand relative to the support.

5. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a support for the wrist of the person, and a rest for the arm of the person, the rest being movable in a plane substantially parallel to the support to adjust the angular position of the arm and hand relative to the support.

6. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a support for the wrist of the person, and a rest for the arm of the person, the rest being movable by

the operator to adjust the angular position of the arm and hand relative to the support.

7. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a support for the wrist of the person, and a rest for the arm of the person, the rest being movable by the operator in a plane substantially parallel to the support to adjust the angular position of the arm and hand relative to the support.

8. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a support for the wrist of the person, and a rest for the arm of the person; and a carrier supported by the base and having an extension positioned between the support and the person, the extension carrying the rest, the carrier being movable to adjust the angular position of the rest relative to the support.

9. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a support for the wrist of the person, and a rest for the arm of the person; and a carrier pivotally supported by the base and having an extension positioned between the support and the person, the extension carrying the rest, the carrier being movable to adjust the angular position of the rest relative to the support.

10. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a support for the wrist of the person, and a rest for the arm of the person; and a carrier pivotally mounted beneath the base and having a bracket end extending towards the person and a handle end projecting towards the operator, the rest being carried by the bracket end, the handle end being movable to adjust the angular position of the rest relative to the support.

11. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a support for the wrist of the person, and a rest for the arm of the person; and a bar positioned beneath the base and having its ends extending beyond opposed edges of the base towards the person and the operator, one of the ends having a bracket support for the rest, and the other end providing handle means for the adjustment of the rest relative to the support.

12. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a support for the wrist of the person, a bar positioned beneath the base and having its ends extending beyond opposed edges of the base towards the person and the operator, one of the ends having a bracket support, and a rest pivotally mounted on the bracket support, the other end providing handle means for the adjustment of the rest relative to the support.

13. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a support for the wrist of the person, a bar positioned beneath the base and having its ends extending beyond opposed edges of the base towards the person and the operator, one of the ends having a bracket support, and a rest pivotally mounted on the bracket support for movement in a plane transversely of the plane of movement of the bar, the other end providing handle means for the adjustment of the rest relative to the support.

14. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a support for the wrist of the person, and a rest for the arm of the person; means for directing a stream of drying air towards the persons, the drying-air means being housed in the base and beneath the support; an upright extending from the base and above the support; means carried by the upright for illuminating the hand when positioned upon the support, the illuminating means being adjustable to vary its effect upon the positioned hand; and means carried by the upright and adjustable relatively to the illuminating means for facilitating ocular inspection by the operator of said hand.

15. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a platform, a humped support for the wrist of the person, the support extending upwardly from the platform and defining a chamber therebeneath and in the base, and means for directing a stream of drying air towards the person, the drying-air means being housed in the chamber.

16. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a platform having an opening therein, a trough-shaped member disposed in inverted position over and closing the opening, the member extending upwardly from the platform and defining a chamber therebeneath and in the base, and means for directing a stream of warm air towards the person, the means including a blower and a heater for the air driven by the blower, the blower and the heater being housed in the chamber.

17. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a platform, a humped support for the wrist of the person, the support extending upwardly from the platform and defining a chamber therebeneath and in the base, and means for directing a stream of drying air towards the person, the drying-air means being housed in the chamber, the humped support being removable to provide means of access to the chamber.

18. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a platform, a humped support for the wrist of the person, the support extending upwardly from the platform and defining a chamber therebeneath and in the base, a rest for the arm of the person, a bar positioned beneath the base and having its ends extending beyond opposed edges of the base towards the person and the operator, one of the ends having a bracket support for the rest, and the other end providing handle means for the adjustment of the rest relative to the table support, and means extending beyond

the platform and towards the person for directing a stream of drying air towards the person, the drying-air means being housed in the chamber.

19. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a platform, a humped support for the wrist of the person, the support extending upwardly from the platform and defining a chamber therebeneath and in the base, a strip of table-covering means housed in the humped support, means for guiding the strip from within the support to extend over the top surface of the support, and means for retaining the strip in its extended form over the support, the retaining means providing means for severing a section of the strip.

20. A table for use in the treatment by an operator of the hands of another person, comprising a base adapted to be disposed between the operator and the person, the base including a platform having an opening therein, a trough-shaped member removably disposed in inverted position over and closing the opening to form a humped support for the wrist of the person, the member extending upwardy from the platform and defining a chamber therebeneath and in the base, a strip of table-covering means housed in the chamber, and means for guiding the strip from the chamber to extend therefrom and over the top surface of the support, the table-covering means being capable of being fed over the support.

PAUL PERCY.