J. E. COOK.

MANICURING IMPLEMENT.

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1,268,930.

Patented June 11, 1918.

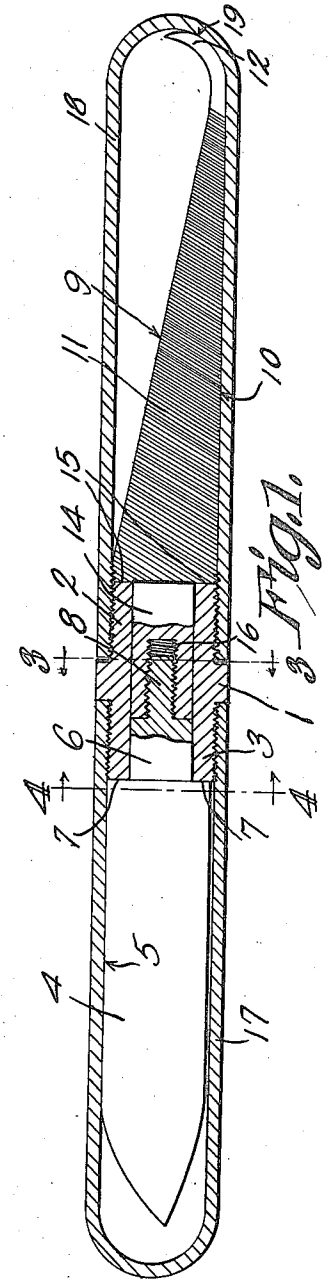


Fig. 1.

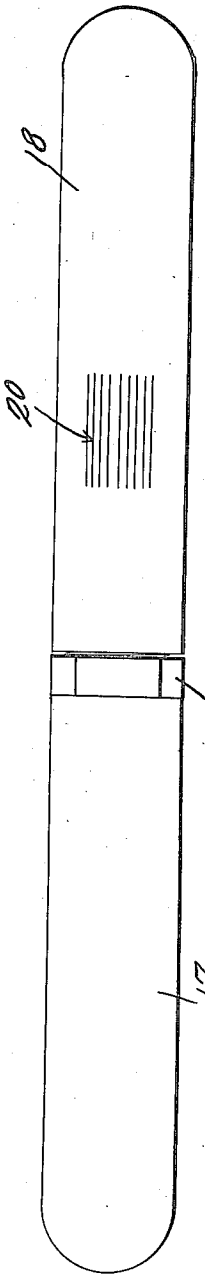


Fig. 2.

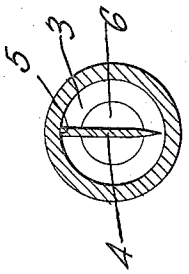


Fig. 4.

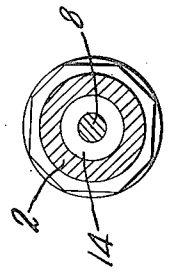


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN EDWARD COOK, OF LITTLE RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA.

MANICURING IMPLEMENT.

1,268,930. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 11, 1918.

Application filed December 9, 1916. Serial No. 136,038.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN EDWARD COOK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Little River, in the county of Horry and State of South Carolina, have invented a new and useful Manicuring Implement, of which the following is a specification.

The device forming the subject matter of this application is a manicuring implement, and the invention aims to provide novel means for connecting the constituent tools of the implement, and to provide novel means for housing the said tools, whereby one of them may be used at a time, at the will of an operator.

It is within the province of the disclosure to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that type to which the present invention appertains.

With the above and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed, can be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawing:—

Figure 1 shows in longitudinal section, a manicuring implement constructed in accordance with the present invention, parts appearing in elevation;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the manicuring implement;

Fig. 3 is a cross section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a cross section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

The invention comprises a connector in the form of a nut including a body 1 and oppositely projecting extensions 2 and 3, the extensions 2 and 3 being of a less diameter than the body 1. At 4 there appears a knife blade, the back edge of which is shown at 5. The knife blade 4 is provided with a circular shank 6 which is of less diameter than the width of the knife blade 4, so that the rear end edge of the knife blade 4 forms shoulders 7 on each side of the shank 6. The shank 6 is provided with a reduced stem 8, which is threaded.

At 9 there is shown a nail cleaner, the back edge of which appears at 10. The nail cleaner 9 is provided on one or both sides with a file surface 11, and terminates in a hook 12. The nail cleaner 9 has a shank 14 defining shoulders 15 at the inner end edge of the nail cleaner. The shank 14 which is circular, is provided with a terminal recess 16 into which the stem 8 of the knife blade 4 is threaded. The shoulders 7 of the knife blade 4 are bound against the end of the extension 3 of the nut, and the shoulders 15 are bound against the end of the extension 2 of the nut, when the end 8 is threaded into the recess 16 of the shank 14. In this manner, the knife blade 4 and the nail cleaner 9 are rigidly assembled with the nut.

The knife blade 4 is housed by a tubular casing 17, closed at its outer end, the casing 17 being threaded onto the extension 3 of the nut. The nail cleaner 9 is housed within a tubular casing 18, closed at its outer end, the casing 18 being threaded onto the extension 2 of the nut. When the parts are arranged as above described, the body portion 1 of the nut lies between the inner ends of the casings 17 and 18, as clearly shown in the drawings.

It is possible to remove the casing 18, under which circumstances, the nail cleaner 9 may be used, and then the tubular casing 17, housing the knife blade 4, serves as a handle. In a similar manner, the casing 17 may be removed when the knife blade 4 is to be used, and then the casing 18 constitutes a handle. In order that the operator may know which of the tools 9 or 11 is being uncovered, when the casing 18 or the casing 17 is removed, a suitable designating mark, shown at 20, is placed on one of the casings, preferably on the casing 18.

When the nail cleaner 9 is in use, no great amount of strain is put on the casing 17, but when the knife blade 4 is in use, a greater strain, obviously, is put on the casing 18. In this connection it is to be observed that when the casing 18 is threaded onto the extension 2 of the nut, the hook 12 of the nail cleaner 9 abuts as shown at 19 against the end face of the casing 18. An unusually strong structure thus is afforded, and the strain on the threaded connection between the casing 18 and the extension 2 of the nut is reduced to a minimum. It is to be observed that the back edge 10 of the nail cleaner 9, and the back edge 5 of the knife blade 4, are oppositely disposed, and

that these edges bear, respectively, against the inner surface of the casing 18 and against the inner surface of the casing 17. Owing to this construction, the strength of the structure is promoted, and the strain upon the threaded connection between the casing 18 and the extension 2, and between the threaded extension between the casing 17 and the extension 3, is reduced, when one of the casings is removed and when one of the tools 4—9 is in use.

The nail cleaner 9 may be described as a tang for the plate 4, the end 12 of the tang being bound as shown at 19 against the end of the casing 18 when the latter is threaded onto the extension 2, the casing 18 under such circumstances being a handle forming casing for the blade 4.

Owing to the fact that the nail cleaner and the blade 4 are detachably interengaged at 8—16, it is possible to remove one tool, and to replace the same by another tool of a different sort. Further, the construction described permits either tool to be removed readily for sharpening or repair. Further, the tools 9 and 4 must have the proper temper, or each tool may have a temper different from that of the other tool, and, in any event, it is undesirable or at least unnecessary, that the nut should have the same temper as the tools, or be made of the same material as the tools. The utility of the interlocking engagement at 8—16, therefore, is made more obviously manifest.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

In a manicuring implement, a nut including a body having a polygonal periphery and oppositely projecting tubular extensions of less diameter than the body and externally threaded, the nut having an axial bore of common diameter from end to end, the walls of the extensions being imperforate; tools having reduced integral shanks defining shoulders at the inner ends of the tools, the shoulders abutting against the ends of the extensions, the shanks being received in the bore and completely filling the same, one shank having a terminal recess, and the other shank having a reduced stem threaded into the recess and forming a shoulder which engages the end of the recessed shank; and caps housing the tools and threaded upon the extensions, the polygonal periphery of the body lying within a space defined by extending the outer surface of either cap.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN EDWARD COOK.

Witnesses:
LUTHER WILSON,
MOORE THOMPSON.