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M. F. JOHNSON

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HAIR CLIPPER

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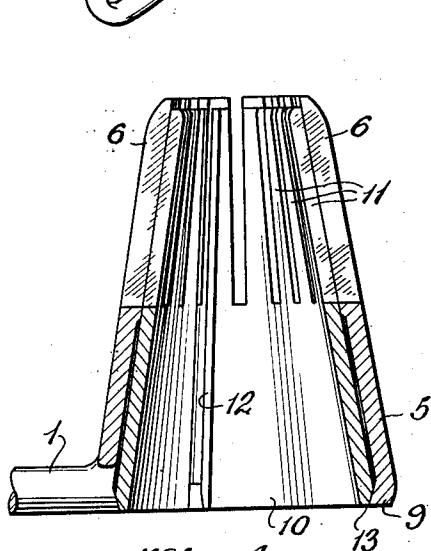
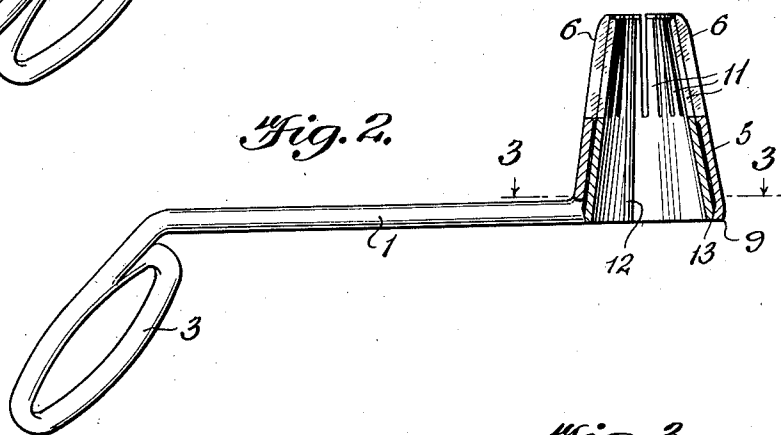
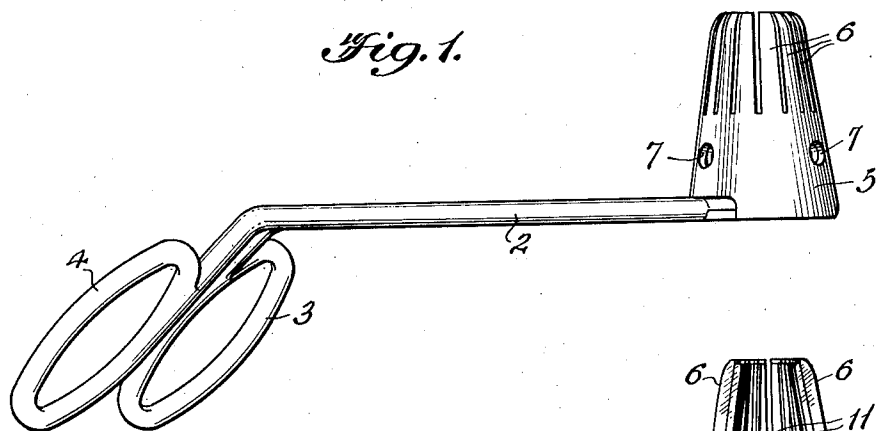
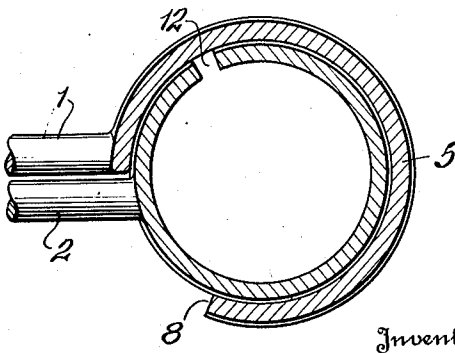


Fig. 4.



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HAIR CLIPPER

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10 Claims. (Cl. 30—1)

This invention relates to improvements in hair clippers and has special reference to hair clippers designed for removing hair growing in recesses and spaces not easy of access, such as nostrils and ears, and has for its primary object the provision of such a device which will be easy to operate, economical to manufacture, sanitary in use, and which will be of smooth construction.

A further object of the invention is to provide a clipper of the above character having operating handles formed at right angles to the shears to permit access to the nostrils and ears.

These and other objects of the invention will be better understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing.

Referring to the drawing:

Figure 1 is an outside elevation of a hair clipper constructed in accordance with my invention;

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the same partly in section;

Figure 3 is a top plan view partly in section taken on line 3—3 of Figure 2, and

Figure 4 is an enlarged sectional view of the cutting blades.

Referring to the accompanying drawing in detail, like numerals will be used to designate like parts throughout.

In order to remove the hair from cavities, such as the nostrils or ears, it is necessary to provide a tool which is conveniently shaped to correspond with such cavities. Neither scissors nor shears which are on the market at the present time have been constructed with this object in view. The sharp pointed scissors are dangerous, while the shears are of clumsy construction and not at all suitable for this class of work. The present invention provides a clipper having cutting members formed at right angles to the handles of same and having the cutting members specially shaped to fit within the nostrils.

In the accompanying drawing, the numerals 1 and 2 indicate a pair of operating handles for my invention. The free end of each of the handles is bent downwardly and has formed therein finger engaging loops 3 and 4 respectively. Formed integral with the handle 1 is the conical shaped cutting member or jaw 5 and provided at its upper or small end, cutting teeth 6. At spaced intervals the cutting member 5 is formed with openings 7, the purpose of which will be better understood from the following description.

The enlarged end of the cutting member 5 has a notch or recess 8 formed therein and the end of the cutting member is flared slightly inwardly as indicated by the numeral 9.

The handle 2 is also formed integral with a conical shaped resilient cutting member or jaw 10 and has its upper or small end provided with cutting teeth 11. A slot 12 is formed in the cutting member 10 and extends upwardly from the enlarged end of same to a point adjacent the cutting teeth 11. The purpose of this slot will also be better understood from the following description of my invention. By referring to Figures 2 and 4 it can readily be seen that the enlarged end of the cutting member 10 is beveled as indicated by the numeral 13.

In assembling my invention for use, the cutting member 10 is moved into engagement with the cutting member 5 by forcing the cutting member 10 upwardly within the conical shaped member 5 until the teeth 6 and 11 respectively are in engagement with each other. The extreme diameter of the conical shaped jaw or cutting member 10 when fully expanded is normally greater than the interior diameter of the cutting member or jaw 5, but since the slot 12 extends a substantial part of the length of the member 10, this latter may be compressed so as to permit of its insertion within the member 5 and after relieving the pressure upon the member 10 it will properly seat itself within the jaw 5. When the cutting members have been placed in position, the member 10 is retained in said position by the flange 9 of the member 5 engaging the beveled edge 13 of the cutting member 10.

In the operation of my invention, the conical shaped cutting members with their cutting teeth formed at right angles to the operating handles, are positioned within the nostrils and by movement of the hands or fingers in moving the handles 1 and 2 in opposite directions and together, the cutting member 10 carrying the cutting teeth 11 are caused to rotate within the conical shaped member 5. The recess or notch 8 limits the movement of the handle 2.

When it is desired to disassemble my improved clippers, pliers or some other sharp pointed member is inserted in the hole 7, thereby compressing the cutting member 10 until the beveled edge 13 of same is disengaged from the inwardly flanged end 9 of the cutting member 5.

While I have not shown or described the same, a spring of any construction, may be positioned between the operating handles 1 and 2 to hold same normally open if desired.

While I have shown and described the preferred form of my invention, various minor changes may be resorted to, without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed.

I claim:

1. In a hair clipper of the character described, a conical shaped member having cutting teeth formed on the small end of same and provided with an inwardly turned flange on the opposite end, a second conical shaped cutting member insertable within said first-mentioned conical shaped member, said second conical shaped cutting member having teeth formed on the small end thereof which cooperate with the teeth of the first mentioned cutting member, a shoulder formed on the enlarged end of the second cutting member for engagement with the inwardly turned flange of the first mentioned cutting member said second cutting member being resiliently disengageable from said first-mentioned cutting member by disengaging of said shoulder from said flange, and an operating handle carried by each cutting member for operation of same.
2. A hair clipper comprising a conical-shaped jaw, an expandible jaw insertable within said conical-shaped jaw, cutting blades formed with each jaw, said jaws being provided with cooperating engageable flange portions retaining said expandible jaw resiliently compressed within said conical-shaped jaw with the cutting blades in mutual shearing contact, said expandible jaw being adapted to be ejected when further resiliently compressed with a tool.
3. A hair clipper comprising a hollow jaw, a split jaw insertable within said hollow jaw, a terminal flange formed with said hollow jaw for retaining said split jaw therein, co-acting cutting blades formed with said jaws and said hollow jaw having openings therein whereby contact may be had with said split jaw for resiliently disengaging the same.
4. A hair clipper comprising a conical-shaped jaw having its opposite ends opened, a split jaw insertable within said conical-shaped jaw, coacting cutting blades formed with said jaws, a flange formed with the lower end of said conical-shaped jaw for retaining said split jaw therein, an operating handle formed with and extending at right angles from each jaw, and said operating handle carried by said split jaw being arranged within a recess formed within said conical jaw whereby the reciprocatory movement of said flexible jaw may be controlled.
5. In a rotary clipper for orifices, a pair of hollow and coaxial nested cutting members consisting of substantially similar solids of revolution on a common axis about which they are relatively rotatable, said cutting members being provided at one end with cutting teeth in mutual register, the inner surface of the outer of said members being provided with an inward flare at the end thereof opposite said teeth, the inner of said members being beveled engageably with the said flare, and the inner of said members being provided with a longitudinal slot extending from the edge thereof opposite said teeth.
6. In a rotary clipper for orifices, a pair of hollow and coaxial nested cutting members consisting of substantially similar solids of revolu-

tion on a common axis about which they are relatively rotatable, said cutting members being provided at one end with cutting teeth in mutual register, the inner surface of the outer of said members being provided with an inward flare at the end thereof opposite said teeth, the inner of said members being beveled engageably with said flare, the inner of said members being provided with a longitudinal slot extending from the edge thereof opposite said teeth, and the outer of said members being provided with a small radial aperture near the end thereof opposite said teeth adapted to receive a tool engageable with the inner of said members.

7. In a rotary clipper for orifices, a pair of frusto-conical cutters one fitting inside the other, said cutters being provided on their smaller ends with teeth which mutually register shearingly, the outer of said cutters being provided with a terminal inward flare on its larger end, and the inner of said cutters being provided on its larger end with a complementary surface adapted to engage said flare, the inner of said cutters being provided with a longitudinal slot extending from the edge of the larger end thereof.

8. In a rotary clipper for orifices, a pair of frusto-conical cutters one fitting inside the other, said cutters being provided on their smaller ends with teeth which mutually register shearingly, the outer of said cutters being provided with a terminal inward flare on its larger end, and the inner of said cutters being provided on its larger end with a complementary surface adapted to engage said flare, the inner of said cutters being provided with a longitudinal slot extending from the edge of the larger end thereof, the outer of said cutters being provided near its larger end with a radial aperture adapted to receive a tool for compressing the inner of said cutters.

9. In a rotary clipper for orifices, a pair of frusto-conical cutters one fitting inside the other, said cutters being provided on their smaller ends with teeth which mutually register shearingly, the outer of said cutters being provided with a terminal inward flare on its larger end, and the inner of said cutters being provided on its larger end with a complementary surface adapted to engage said flare, and a handle for each of said cutters, said handles extending from said cutters substantially at right angles thereto.

10. In a rotary clipper for orifices, a pair of frusto-conical cutters one fitting inside the other, said cutters being provided on their smaller ends with teeth which mutually register shearingly, the outer of said cutters being provided with a terminal inward flare on its larger end, and the inner of said cutters being provided on its larger end with a complementary surface adapted to engage said flare, and a handle for each of said cutters, said handles extending from said cutters substantially at right angles thereto, and the outer of said cutters being provided with a recess on a part of its larger end for movably receiving the handle of the inner of said cutters.

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