

(No Model.)

E. OSGOOD.  
Tooth Pick.

No. 234,422.

Patented Nov. 16, 1880.

*Fig: 1*



*Fig: 2*



Witnesses:  
*John C. Tunbridge,*  
*Wiley J. C. Schultz,*

Inventor:  
*Enoch Osgood*  
by his attorney  
*Av. Briesen*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ENOCK OSGOOD, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## TOOTHPICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 234,422, dated November 16, 1880.

Application filed July 23, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ENOCK OSGOOD, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful  
5 Improvement in Toothpicks, of which the following is a specification.

Heretofore toothpicks have been made with the picking-blade formed by smooth surface tapering gradually to a point.

10 My invention consists in a novel form of blade for toothpicks, which is much more efficient for its purpose than the old style.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a toothpick provided with my improved form  
15 of flexible blade, and Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same.

Fig. 1 shows the blade A formed of a thin flat piece of metal, preferably spring-steel, somewhat like a small knife-blade, and joined  
20 to a handle, B, by any suitable means, as at *a*. This blade A has one or more notches, *b*, cut into one of its edges, and instead of a single point has a forked projection or double point, *c*, at its end. The shape of the notches and  
25 point is shown clearly in Fig. 1. The notch extends downward to leave a projecting gripping end at the edge of the toothpick.

My improved toothpick-blade practically operates to pick from between the teeth the matter which collects there, and does this much  
30 more rapidly and effectually than do the present forms of toothpicks, which are not apt to

penetrate what is between the teeth, and also cleanses the teeth during this process by scraping away any impurities, such as tartar, that  
35 may have gathered. The double point is especially useful in catching and pushing inward small pieces which would avoid or slip from the old single point, and the notch or  
40 notches *b* on the edge aid in this, and also enable the user to crowd this edge of the blade up into the contracted spaces between the teeth and to pick out from between them matter which a simple point alone could not possibly reach.

I do not limit myself to the special form or location of the notch or notches *b* shown, as the notches may be of any desired size and number and on either side of the blade; nor  
45 do I limit myself to the peculiar form of point shown, except that the point should be fork-shaped; nor is it necessary that both the notch *b* and the forked point should be found on the same blade, though I consider it advantageous, yet they may be used separately.  
55

I claim—

A toothpick constructed with a forked end, *c*, and notched edge *b*, substantially as herein shown and described.

ENOCK OSGOOD.

Witnesses:

HARRY M. TURK,  
JAMES TURK.