

No. 606,937.

Patented July 5, 1898.

R. M. PANCOAST.
INK ERASER AND MANICURE IMPLEMENT.

(Application filed Aug. 19, 1896.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

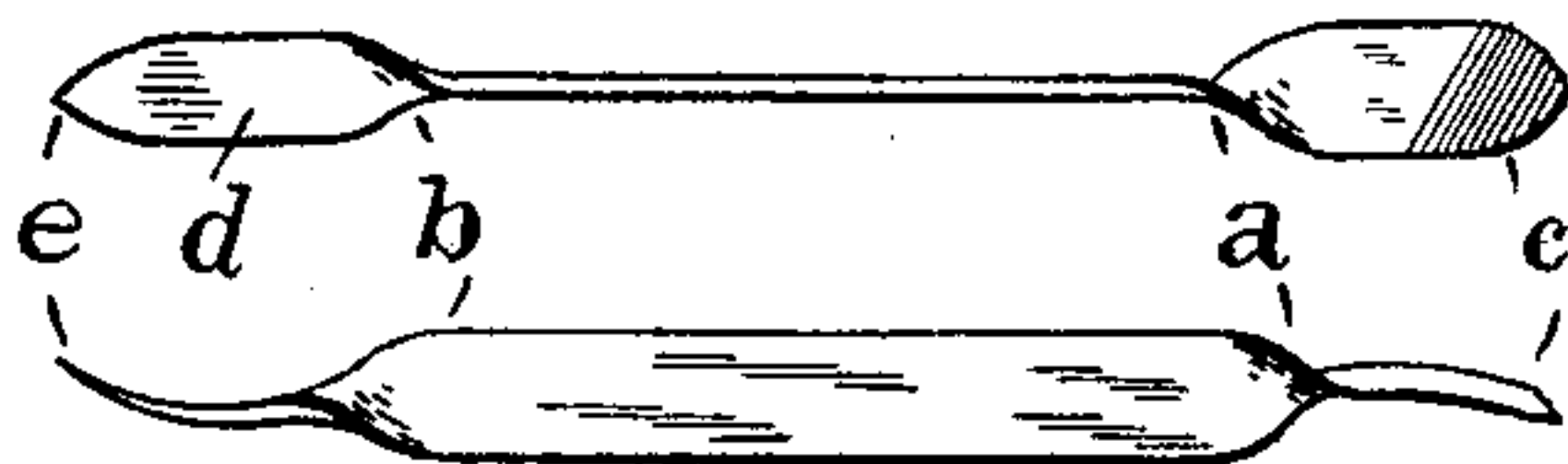


Fig. 4.

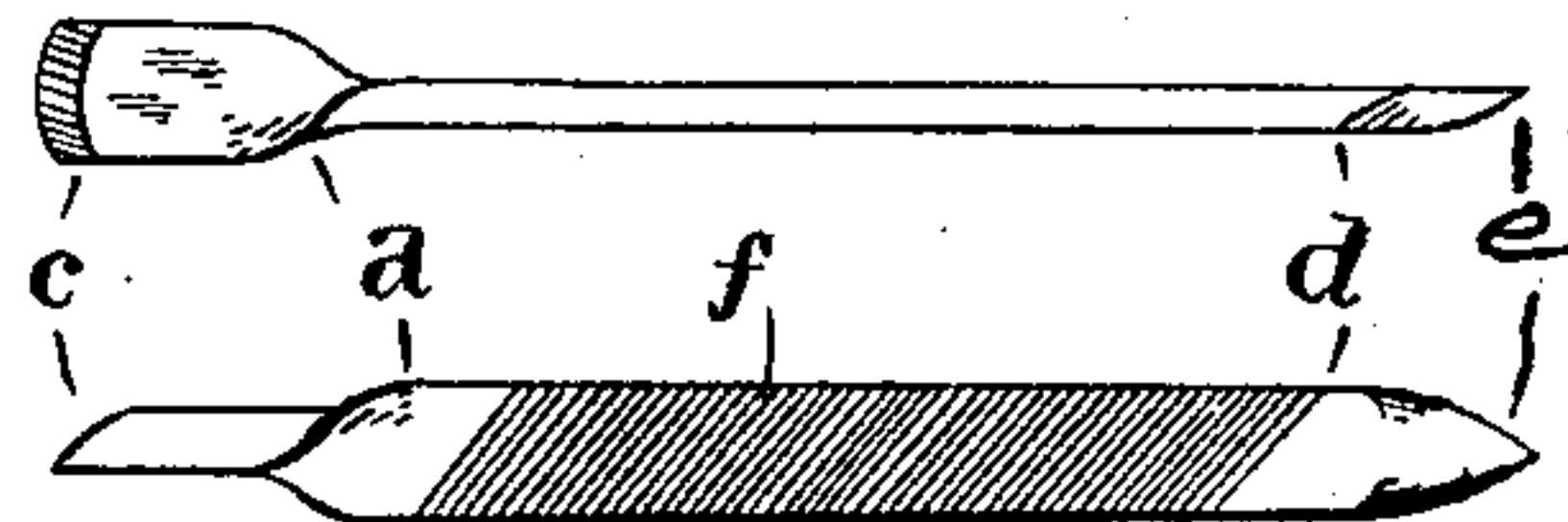


Fig. 2.

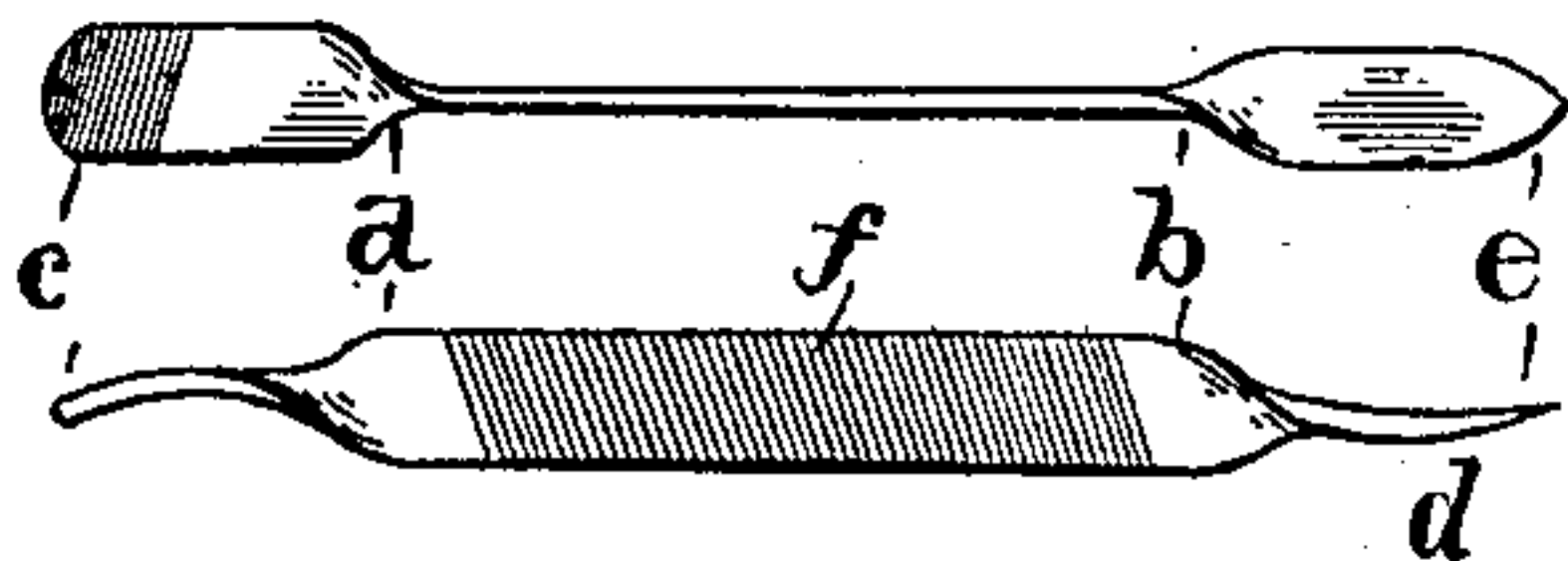


Fig. 5.

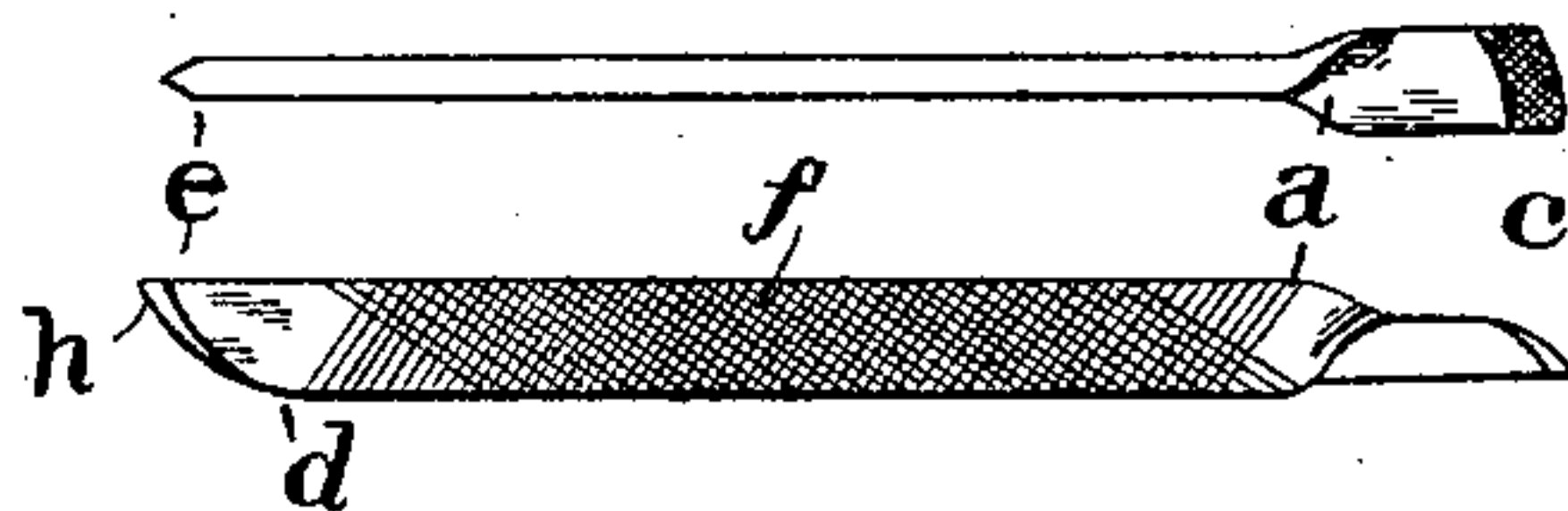


Fig. 3.

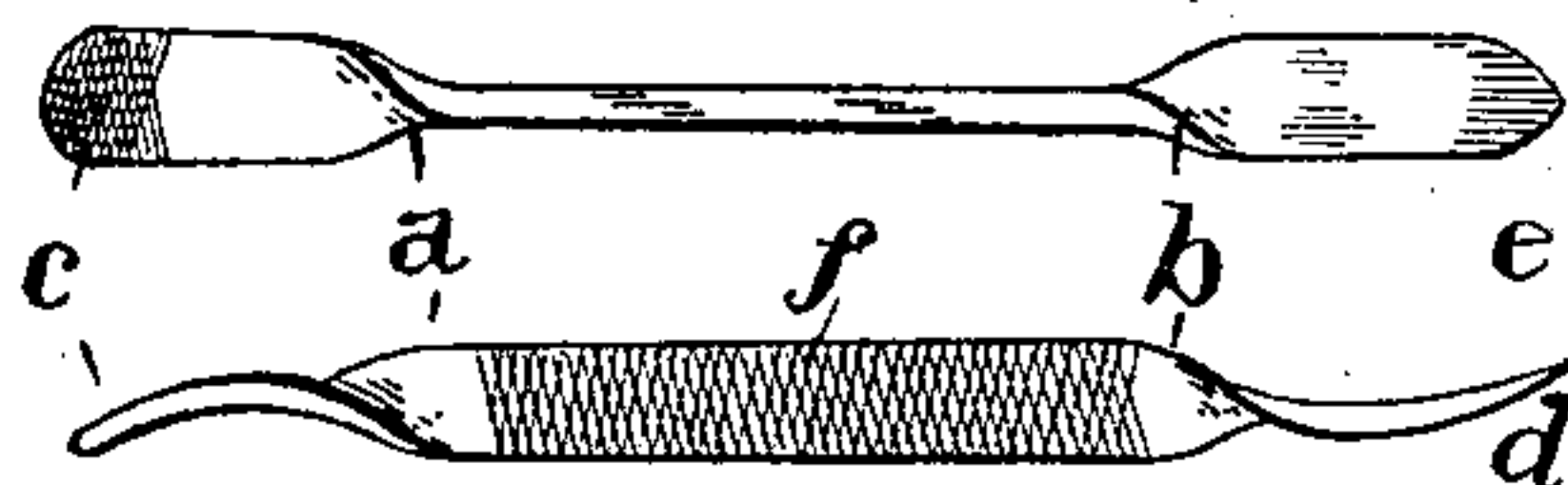
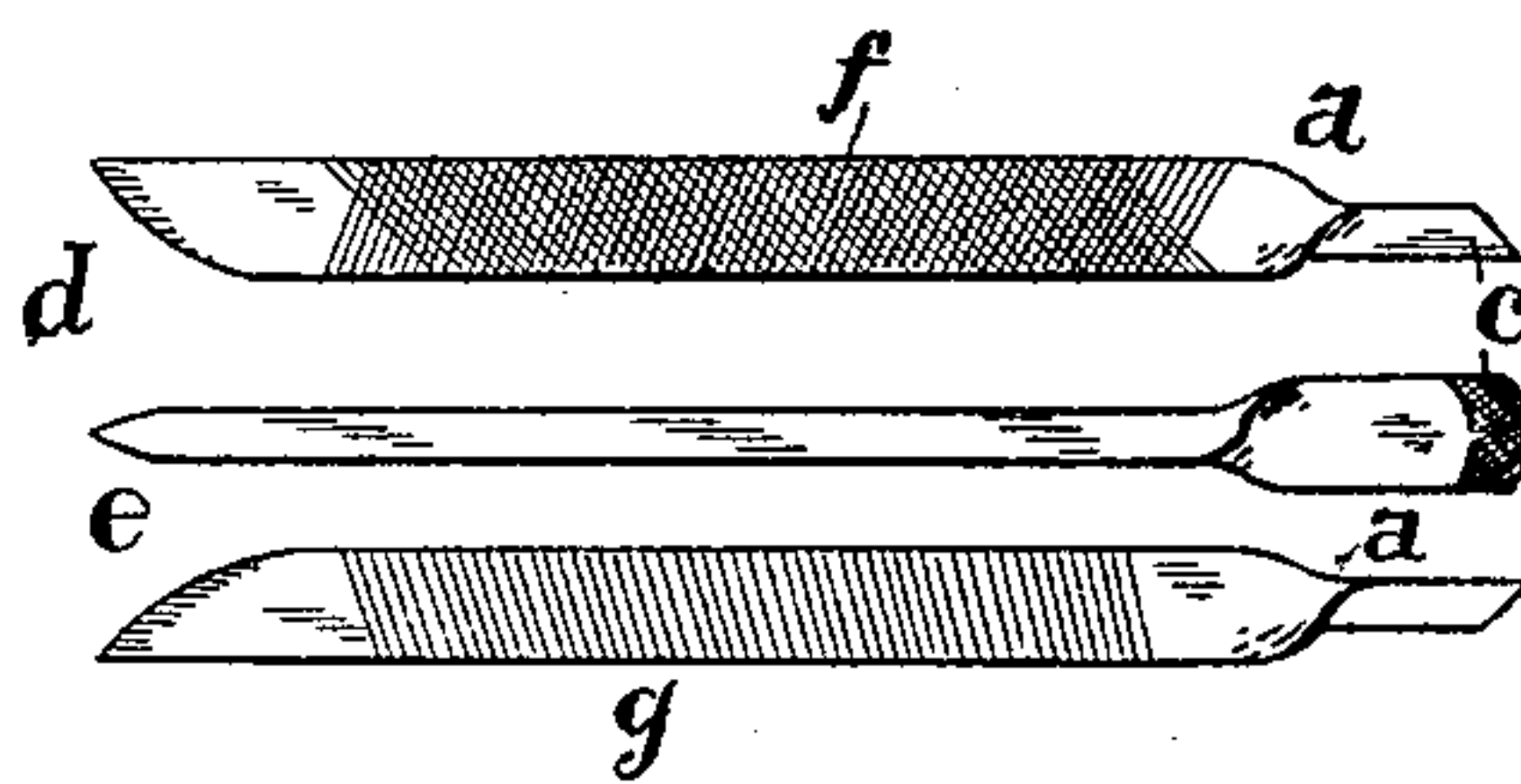


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD M. PANCOAST, OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

INK-ERASER AND MANICURE IMPLEMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 606,937, dated July 5, 1898.

Application filed August 19, 1896. Serial No. 603,244. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD M. PANCOAST, of Camden, county of Camden, and State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Ink-Eraser and Manicure Implement, of which the following, taken with the accompanying drawing, is a specification sufficiently full, clear, and accurate to enable those skilled in the art to manufacture and use the same.

The object or purpose of my invention is the production of a combination implement or tool especially adapted, first, for use in erasing letters or words in ink or other marks or stains of whatever nature from paper, also for restoring, when desired, the smooth surface abraded by the act of erasure, and, second, for service as a manicure implement in cleaning, filing, and dressing the nails, both at the edges and adjacent the roots thereof.

With this object in view the invention consists in fashioning a piece of metal to such a shape that it can be grasped and firmly held with the fingers or between the thumb and fingers, making one end thereof slightly convex, either longitudinally or crosswise, or both, and file-cut, and providing the other end with a smooth convex or curved surface.

It also consists in fashioning or twisting the metal so that parts of the body thereof will lie in different planes, one approximately perpendicular to the other.

The figures of the drawings, where similar parts are designated by similar reference characters, illustrate several examples of the embodiment of the invention.

Figure 1 shows an edge and a side view of the combination-tool. Fig. 2 is an example thereof with a file-cut side and one end pointed; Fig. 3, a view of the tool with curved ends of a slightly-different form, one of them being pointed. Fig. 4 is a view of a modification having one end straight and pointed; Fig. 5, an example in which the burnishing end is provided with two curved surfaces and an edge adjacent the point; Fig. 6, a modification of a form quite like that shown in Fig. 5, except that the surface adjacent to the point is convex or curved. Fig. 7 is a view of a tool like that illustrated in Fig. 5, but file-cut on two sides.

In making the several examples of the tool I take a thin flat piece or bar of metal of suit-

able dimensions and fashion or twist it in any well-known way adjacent to one or both of its ends, so that different parts of the body of the metal will lie in different planes. The middle part of the bar should have its edges in a perpendicular plane relative to the position the tool is to occupy when in use, thus adapting it to be firmly grasped by the fingers, or between the thumb and fingers, without danger of turning or wobbling while being used. Each of the forms is provided at one of its ends with a convex or curved file-cut surface, which may extend longitudinally or crosswise of the end, or both longitudinally and crosswise, and at the other end with a smooth surface, preferably curved or convex, for polishing or burnishing. A point should be added to the polishing end when the tool is to be adapted for use as a manicure implement. To still further increase the efficiency of the tool, I file-cut one or more of the longitudinal sides. When two sides are so cut, one of them may be relatively quite fine for nail use and the other coarser for other purposes.

The different general parts, hereinbefore mentioned, of each of the several forms are particularly designated as follows:

In all the figures *a* and *b* are the "twists" in the body of the metal; *c*, the file-cut ends; *d*, the burnishing or polishing ends; *e*, points at the polishing ends; *f*, file-cut sides, and *g* a file-cut side somewhat coarser than the other forms illustrated. In Figs. 1, 2, and 3 the file-cut ends *c* and polishing ends *d* are reversely curved and the latter also pointed. In Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 they lie in planes perpendicular each to the other.

Some of the special characteristics pertaining to each form are thus enumerated.

In Fig. 1 the lines of the convex file-cut surface are diagonally arranged across the end and the longitudinal sides are plain and smooth. In Fig. 2 the lines of the convex file-cut surface are approximately perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the tool and one side only is file-cut. In Figs. 3 and 4 the lines of the file-cut ends are oblique to the longitudinal axis and the polishing ends brought to a point, as shown. In Fig. 5 the polishing end is fashioned to form a sharp edge *h* adjacent to the point *e*. In Fig. 6 the sides are plain. In Fig. 7 the file-cut end is "cross-

cut" and one of the sides provided with a fine file-cut surface and another with a coarser file-cut surface *g*.

While it is possible to produce an excellent tool by making the file-cut end convex or curved either longitudinally or crosswise or obliquely, I prefer to make it convex or curved in two directions, as shown in several examples. The double convexity of surface, in a slight degree, at least, is desirable to prevent the corners of the face catching into the paper during the reciprocating movement. If perfectly flat, the corners would tend more or less to cut into the body thereof, and if decidedly convex only one or two of the edges would engage; but if only slightly convex most all of the edges take hold, the catching of the sides in the paper is avoided, and thin places in the surface not cut through, inasmuch as the numerous edges bridge over the intervals.

As thus generally and specifically described, it will be seen that I have produced a tool adapted for use as a manicure implement and as an ink-eraser. The pointed end can be employed as a finger-nail cleaner and the file-cut end as a nail cleaner and dresser. The file-cut side is likewise adapted for reducing the length of the nails and removing therefrom sharp points and edges.

As an ink-eraser the convex or curved file-cut end is especially adapted for erasing a single letter of a type-written or other word without smudging over the adjacent letter or writing, and the smooth surface of the origi-

nally-calendered finish may be quickly restored by the application of the polishing end of the tool.

While I have shown several pictured examples of the embodiment of my invention, I do not consider such examples exhaustive of it, for many changes in form and proportions, &c., may be introduced and additions made and equivalents substituted without passing outside the limits thereof, and all such formal and colorable changes I intend to embrace within the scope of my claims.

What I claim is—

1. The herein-described implement consisting of a bar of metal provided with a "twist" in the body thereof for the purpose of disposing different parts of the bar in different planes; one end of the said bar being fashioned to form an abrading-surface, and the other end fashioned to form a burnishing-surface; substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The herein-described implement consisting of a bar of metal provided with a "twist" in the body thereof for the purpose of disposing different parts of the bar in different planes; one end of the said bar being fashioned to form an abrading-surface, and the other end pointed and fashioned to form a burnishing-surface; substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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Witnesses:

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