March 29, 1960 F. SHEROSKY 2,930,120

SINGLE GUARD RAZOR WITH BLADE-ADJUSTING MEANS

Filed Jan. 24, 1958

Fig. 1

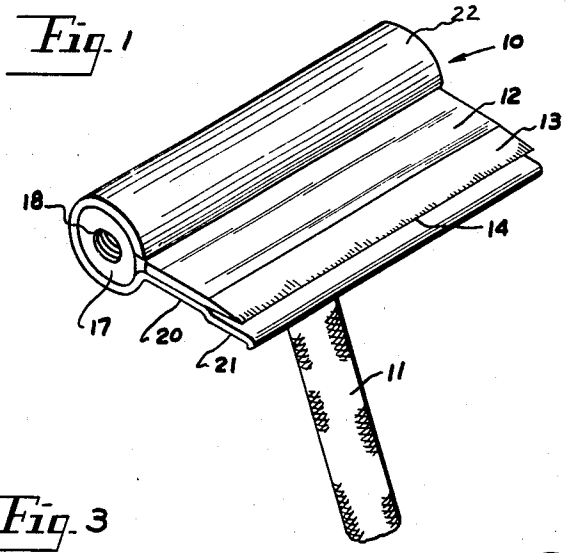


Fig. 2

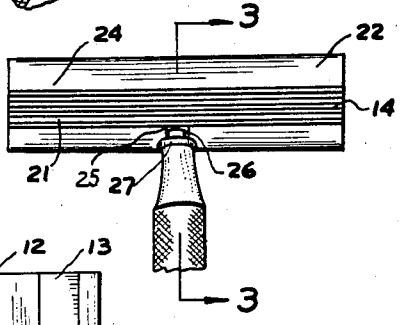
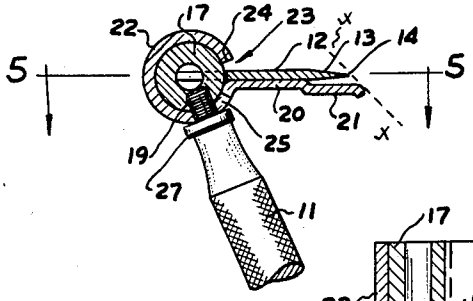


Fig. 3



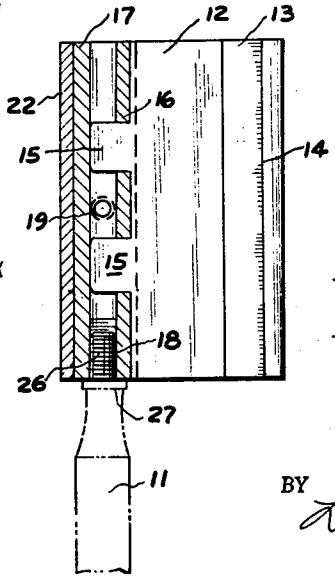


Fig. 5

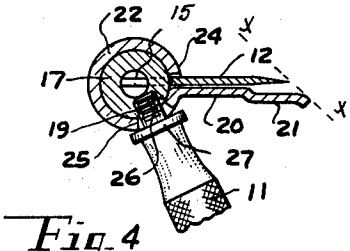


Fig. 4

INVENTOR.
FRANK SHEROSKY
BY Louis Chayka
ATTORNEY

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SINGLE GUARD RAZOR WITH BLADE-ADJUSTING MEANS

Frank Sherosky, Detroit, Mich.

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2 Claims. (Cl. 30—47)

The improvement pertains to a safety razor which comprises a flat, substantially rectangular blade which along one side is mounted in a tubular member, said blade being in a radial relation thereto, a combined guard and holder for reception of the blade with its tubular member, and a handle upon which the holder may be mounted for operative use of the blade.

The blade with the holder are of such construction that they may be used selectively in one of two positions. In one of them the holder, with the blade carried therein, is disposed at right angle to the handle. In the other position the handle fits into one end of the tubular member carrying the blade so that the blade may be used in the manner of straight razor, either for shaving or for the purpose of having the blade honed.

My improvement includes novel means whereby the position of the blade, or, more specifically, the position of the cutting edge of the blade with respect to the guard of the holder, may be adjusted to the best shaving angle.

I shall now describe my improvement with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of my improved razor;

Fig. 2 is a front elevational view thereof;

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view on line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a similar sectional view disclosing component elements of the razor in different operative positions than shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view on line 5—5 of Fig. 3 of the head structure of the razor, the view including a handle in a position different from that shown in Fig. 3.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The blade which is to be used in the razor is marked **12**. It is preferably thin, being of uniform thickness all along its body, with the exception of the marginal operative portion **13** which tapers to a cutting edge **14**. At the side opposite to that provided with the cutting edge, the blade includes two tongues **15** extending from the body portion of the blade but disposed in the same plane. The blade is joined to a tubular member **17** which is of the same length as the blade and which is provided with a pair of radial slots **16** for reception of said tongues. These may be held frictionally by the opposed walls of the respective slots, or may be soldered in place so that the blade and the tubular member **17** will form a unit.

At one end the tubular member is threaded axially, as best shown at **18** in Fig. 5. In addition thereto, said tubular member contains a threaded radial bore **19**, this being located intermediate the ends of said member **17**.

The holder, generally identified by numeral **10**, may be made of sheet metal stock. It consists of a rectangular base **20** which along one side includes a downwardly-depressed lip **21**, while at the opposite side of said base the holder is formed into a loop **22**. The loop is circular in cross-section, but short of completing a full circle, so that a gap **23** is left between the upper surface of the base and the free end **24** of the said loop.

Normally, the blade rests on the base, its cutting edge

being spaced from the outer end of the lip **21**, the position of the blade being such that it is disposed in a plane passing through the axis of the loop. This is best shown in Fig. 3.

The portion of the loop below the level of said base **20** is provided with a slot **25**, the slot extending transversely to the length of the loop and being in register with the radial bore **19** in the tubular member **17**.

If the holder **10** with the blade carried therein is to be used at a right angle position with respect to the handle **11**, the threaded end **26** of the handle is screwed through the slot **25** in the looped portion **22** of the holder **10** into the radial bore **19** in the tubular member **17**. It will be noted that the handle includes an annular flange **27** which bears against the outer surface of the loop **22**. As the end **26** of the handle is screwed into the bore **19**, the flange **27** tightens the contact between the inner surface of the loop and the tubular member **17** so that the blade, which projects from said tubular member, will be held firmly in its position with relation to the base **20**. The normal position of the blade with respect to the base is shown in Fig. 3. In this connection, attention is invited to the spacing between the blade **12** and the free end **24** of the loop **22** above said blade.

As the blade, designed for long continuous use, is adapted to be honed repeatedly, the distance of the cutting edge **14** from the outer end of lip **21** may increase, this being due to abrasion resulting from said honing. In such a case it may be necessary to adjust the position of the lip **21** of the holder to the cutting edge of the blade so as to retain the best operative angle of the blade for shaving purposes. The operative angle is indicated in Figs. 3 and 4 by a line "*x*—*x*" contacting the outer end of the lip **21** and the outer end of the blade.

The adjustment is effected by a limited turn of the holder **10** about the tubular member **17** so as to lower the base **20** from contact with the blade, as shown in Fig. 4. As a result, the outer end of the lip would describe an arc downwardly and towards the handle **11**, so that the operative angle of the blade would be the same as shown in Fig. 3.

It will be understood that in order to effect such an adjustment it would be first necessary to loosen the frictional contact between the loop and the tubular member **17**. This may be done by slightly unscrewing the end **26** of the handle **11** from the threaded bore **19** in said tubular member **17**. On completion of the adjustment a turn of the handle about its axis would serve, by means of the flange **27**, to bring the loop **22** back into a tight frictional contact with the member **17** so that the blade would be held firmly in its relative position to the base **20**.

It will be understood that some changes may be made in the structure of the razor and the component parts thereof without departing from the inventive concept disclosed herein.

What I, therefore, wish to claim is as follows:

1. A razor comprising a holder consisting of a flat, substantially rectangular base having at one side a downwardly-depressed lip and being at the other side formed into a cylindrical loop, the wall of the loop being provided, intermediate its ends and below the level of the base, with a slot extending transversely to the axis of the loop, a tubular member axially fitting into the loop, a blade radially extending from the tubular member over the base and extending to a line spaced from the lip, said tubular member being provided with a threaded radial bore in register with the slot in the cylindrical loop, a handle having a threaded end portion adapted to be threaded into the bore through the slot in the loop, an annular flange on the handle, the flange bearing from outside against the outer surface of the loop and serving

to secure the tubular member and the base of the loop in a locked position.

2. A razor comprising a holder consisting of a flat, substantially rectangular base having at one side a downwardly-depressed lip and being at the other side formed into a cylindrical loop having a free end spaced from the upper surface of the base, the wall of the loop being provided, intermediate its ends and below the level of the base, with a slot extending transversely to the axis of the loop, a tubular member axially fitting into the loop but being capable of a limited rotary movement about its axis, a blade radially extending from the tubular member over the base and extending to a line spaced from the lip, said tubular member being provided with a threaded radial bore in register with the slot in the cylindrical loop, a handle having a threaded end portion

adapted to be threaded into the socket through the slot in the loop, an annular flange on said handle, said flange bearing from outside against the outer surface of the loop and serving to secure the tubular member and the base of the loop in a locked position.

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