July 6, 1937. J. C. BROWN 2,086,210

BLADE HOLDER

Filed March 19, 1936

Fig. 1

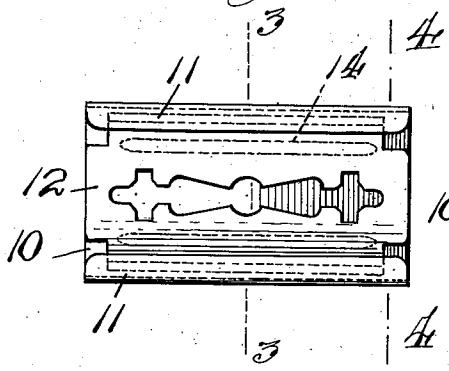


Fig. 2

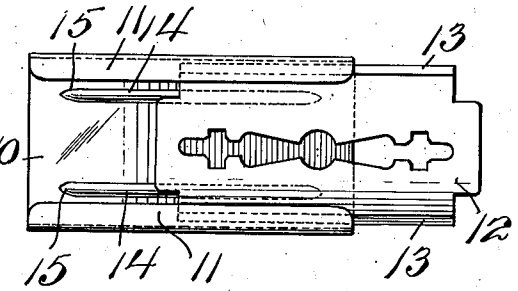


Fig. 3

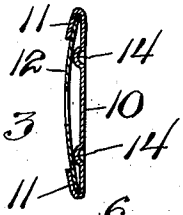


Fig. 4

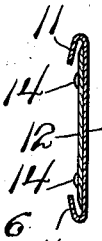


Fig. 5

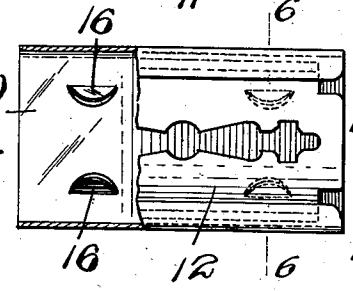


Fig. 6



Fig. 7

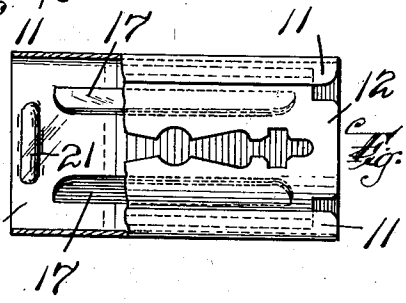


Fig. 8

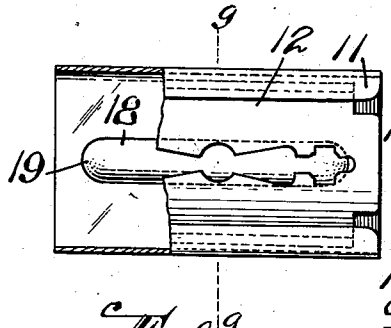
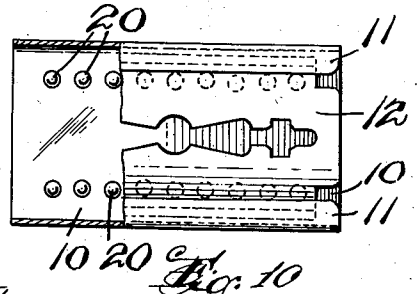


Fig. 9



Fig. 10



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BLADE HOLDER

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7 Claims. (Cl. 30—162)

This invention relates to a blade holder of the type that is adapted for use as a knife or as a seam ripper and can be carried in the pocket.

The holder is one that holds a razor blade of the double-edge type with its cutting edges protected when the blade is entirely within the holder and holds it by friction induced by the flexing of the blade. The holder is characterized by a construction that receives a blade without bending it on the entrance of the blade, thus making it easy to insert a blade but on the passage of the blade beyond the initial entrance the blade is flexed to cause a yielding frictional contact with the holder. The flexing part of the holder extends preferably to near the ends of the holder in order to allow a considerable length of blade to be exposed for cutting while the rest of the blade is held in place by the flexing pressure. When the blade is so exposed the holder serves as a handle.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing. Figure 1 is a face view of a blade holder of improved form with a blade entirely within the holder. Figure 2 is a similar view with the blade pushed out part way. Figure 3 is a section on line 3—3 in Figure 1. Figure 4 is a section of the holder taken on line 4—4 in Figure 1 but with the blade shown at its initial or entrance position. Figure 5 is a front view of a modified form of holder with the blade partly broken away. Figure 6 is a section on line 6—6 in Figure 5. Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 5 but showing a modified form of holder. Figure 8 is a face view showing a modified form of holder with the blade partly broken away. Figure 9 is a section on line 9—9 in Figure 8. Figure 10 is a face view of still another modification with the blade partly broken away.

The holder is of flat thin form for carrying in the pocket and is preferably made of sheet material usually sheet metal.

The sheet of material 10 is provided with flanges 11 on its opposite edges, the flanges being bent over to form guard edges for the cutting edges of a blade. The blade 12 is of the conventional double-edge type with the cutting edges 13. The blade is slightly narrower than the space between the bent parts of the flanges to prevent dulling of the cutting edges of the blade.

The back of the holder is formed to cause a flexing of a blade in the flanges inside the opposite ends. The form shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3, comprises projections in the form of parallel ribs 14 that terminate short of the ends of the holder and are inside the opposite edges of the flanges 11. The ends 15 of the ribs are preferably inclined. It will be evident that when a blade enters the end of holder it is flat, as shown in Figure 4 and needs no flexing or manipulation but is simply pushed in flat. As the blade is pushed further into the holder it engages the ribs 14 and as it rides up on the ribs 14 the center of the blade is raised while the edges of the blade are held down by the flanges 11 and the blade has enough friction to hold it yieldingly in place. This flexure is clearly shown in Figures 1 and 3. The ribs 14 are extended nearly to the ends of the holder to hold the blade except when it is almost entirely out of the holder.

In Figures 5 and 6 I show a modified form of holder in which the projections to flex the blade are in the form of rounded ears 16 struck up from the back of the holder and between the opposed flanges 11.

Figure 7 shows another modification with parallel lips 17 struck up from the back of the holder.

Figures 8 and 9 illustrate a modification in which the flexing part is in the form of a central rib 18 with rounded ends 19 to provide a bending of the blade at its centre and an easier entrance especially in the case of a thick blade.

Figure 10 is a view of another modification in which two rows of rounded bumps 20 are shown as struck from the back of the holder as equivalents of the ribs 14.

It will be evident that I have devised a holder in which the blade can be freely inserted flatwise in the end of the holder and my invention is directed to any form of holder in which the blade, after it passes the initial entrance point is then grasped to provide a frictional engagement between the blade, the flanges and the back of the holder in order to yieldingly hold the blade in place by friction.

If desired the projection can be placed as shown at 21 in Figure 7, that is, transversely on the back plate and slightly short at the edge in order to protect the end of the blade from catching in the pocket or on the fingers in case the flexing of the blade is excessive as in the case of a very thin blade.

It will be evident that the ends of the longitudinal projections of any of the types can practically be extended to the end of the holder, for instance, the ribs 14 can be extended to a point where the tapered part terminates at the end of the holder which would also act to flex the blade only after it was inserted.

I claim:

1. A blade holder comprising a substantially

flat member with its longitudinal edges bent over to form guards, said member having a raised part intermediate the guards and intermediate the ends whereby a blade can be inserted flat but is flexed when resting on the raised part.

2. A blade holder comprising a flat sheet of material with its edges bent over to form guards under which the edges of a razor blade can be housed, and a raised part on the face of the sheet and terminating short of one end of the sheet whereby a blade can be inserted flatwise into said end of the holder but is flexed between the flanges and raised part when passed over the raised part.

3. A blade holder comprising a flat sheet with edge flanges and having a projection on the same face as the flanges and between the flanges and terminating short of the ends of the sheet, the ends of the projection being inclined.

4. A blade holder comprising a sheet flat at its ends and with edge flanges, and a projection between the flanges and on the same face of the sheet as the flanges, said projection terminating short of the flat end of the sheet whereby a razor blade can be inserted flat in said end and then flexed when resting on the projection.

5. A blade holder comprising a substantially flat sheet of material with bent-over flanges at the side edges to house the edges of a razor blade, and a pair of parallel ridges with inclined ends, said ridges extending longitudinally between the flanges and terminating short of the ends of the sheet.

6. A blade holder comprising a substantially flat sheet of material with bent-over flanges on side edges to house the edges of a razor blade, and a row of small projections on the sheet between the flanges, said row terminating short of the ends of the sheet.

7. A blade holder consisting of a sheet of material having flanges at its opposite side edges for receiving the cutting edges of a double-edge flexible razor blade, the holder being shaped at the ends to receive a blade when flat and being provided with a projecting portion to flex a blade in the flanges when the blade is pushed beyond the initial entrance point.

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