Feb. 12, 1935. E. F. STELLA 1,991,034

RAZOR GUIDE FOR HONES

Filed April 3, 1933

FIG. 1.

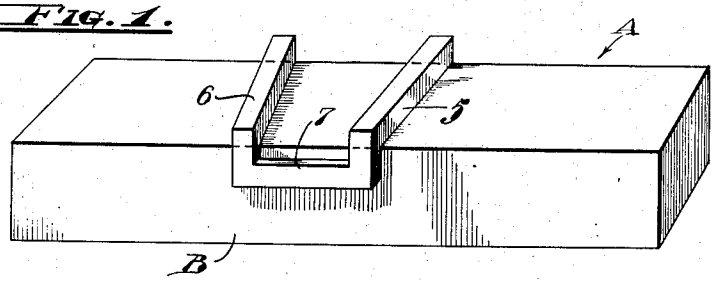


FIG. 2.

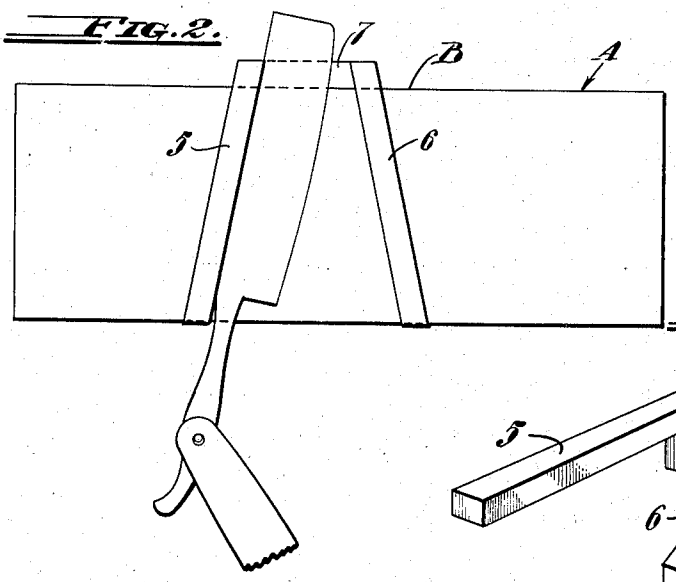
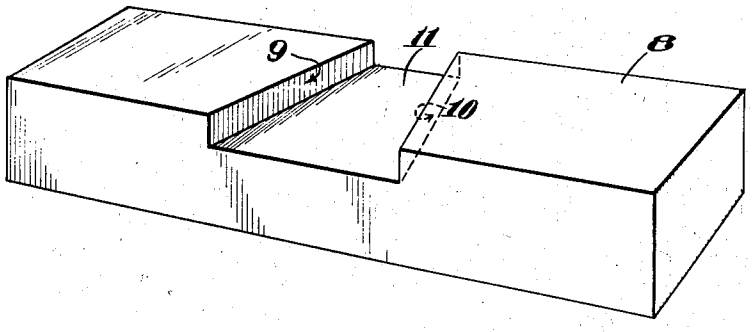


FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.



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Patented Feb. 12, 1935 1,991,034

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,991,034

RAZOR GUIDE FOR HONES

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Application April 3, 1933, Serial No. 664,070

6 Claims. (Cl. 51—214)

The present invention relates to improvements in razor hones and more particularly relates to a razor guide which will improve and facilitate the honing of razors.

An object of the invention is to provide a hone carried razor guide by means of which unskilled as well as skilled persons may effect uniform, even and predetermined honing strokes in such efficacious manner and of such nature as to quickly provide a keen and properly sharpened edge on a razor.

Another object is to provide a razor guide such as described which is of simple and inexpensive form and subject to provision as an attachment for a hone or as an integral part of the latter.

A further object is to provide a razor guide such as described which, when the back of the blade of the razor is held in engagement therewith while effecting the honing strokes, causes the edge of the blade to follow a predetermined path calculated to best sharpen said edge, and also causes the operator to effect a natural stroke without cramping or unnaturally twisting the hand or wrist, to the end that an even and uniform pressure on the blade is insured and a smoother and more uniformly keen edge is thereby provided.

Yet another object is to provide a device of the character described which includes a guide which may be used to facilitate and improve the sharpening operation of knives and other cutting implements as well as razors.

Another object is to provide a razor guide such as described which includes two upstanding angularly related guide portions in an opposed arrangement such that on reversing the blade during the honing operation, one of said portions is presented at the proper angle to permit of guiding the blade in a natural angular stroke thereof when the hand is held in one position and the other portion likewise properly guides the razor when the hand is turned, as when reversing the blade in the usual manner.

The invention possesses other objects and features of advantage, some of which, with the foregoing, will be set forth in the following description of the preferred form of the invention which is illustrated in the drawing accompanying and forming part of the specification. It is to be understood, however, that variations in the showing made by the said drawing and description may be adopted within the scope of the invention as set forth in the claims.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the guide of this invention as provided on a sharpening stone or hone;

Figure 2 is a plan view of the device shown in Figure 1, showing the razor in position to be guided in the honing operation;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the guide as when removed from the hone;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a variational form of the invention.

As shown in the accompanying drawing, the invention contemplates the provision of opposed spaced guide walls on a sharpening stone or hone whereby a razor or other cutting implement blade, when drawn across the stone as in honing the blade, may be properly guided to insure a most effective honing stroke, by maintaining engagement of the rear or back edge of the blade with said guide walls.

One way of providing the guide walls is particularly shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3 and consists in providing bars 5 and 6 of substantially rectilinear cross section which are fixed in opposed relation upon one of the flat sharpening surfaces of a hone A; the opposed sides of the bars being straight throughout their lengths and projecting at right angles to the flat sharpening surface extending between the bars whereby the opposed sides of said bars comprise the guide walls against which the back of a razor blade is engaged to guide the latter as aforesaid. These bars may be made of any suitable material and may be fastened or secured on the hone in various ways. As here shown, the bars are cemented on the hone and are joined at certain ends by an offset bight portion 7 which is adapted to lie against a vertical side B of the hone below the plane of the sharpening surface of the latter. The portion 7 assists in holding the bars 5 and 6 in place and is also cemented or otherwise affixed to the hone.

In order to guide the razor blade in angular paths which prove natural in effecting the honing strokes, the bars 5 and 6 are angularly related and converge towards the ends thereof which are joined by the portion 7. Inasmuch as the hand is reversed with the blade in alternately stropping both sides of the blade or in reversing the blade, the natural movement of the hand and wrist in drawing the blade across the hone is in a direction which is, generally speaking, towards the operator. It follows that the angles of the bars 5 and 6 should be such that the hand will be guided in natural paths whereby cramping or unnatural twisting of the

hand or wrist in effecting the strokes will be prevented. The bars 5 and 6 are so placed as to provide for the aforesaid natural strokes. When holding the hand in one position, say with the thumb uppermost, as would be the position when stroking the razor, as shown in Figure 2, the back of the blade is on the left and engaged with the guide bar 5 whereupon in drawing the blade across the hone the hand will be guided by said bar to follow a natural movement inward towards the body and slightly to the left. On turning the hand to stroke the other side of the blade the back of the latter is brought against the bar 6 which then guides the hand in the direction of the extent of said bar and which is towards the body and angularly to the right in a natural path of movement.

The natural predetermined strokes thus provided for in doing away with possibility of cramping or causing unnatural movements of the hand and wrist insure a smooth stroke of the blade under a more or less uniform pressure and thereby provide for a smoother and more uniformly sharpened edge.

Another way of providing the guide walls is shown in Figure 4, wherein the walls are integral with the stone or hone 8. In this form of the invention, the stone or hone is grooved or recessed transversely to define opposed straight guide walls 9 and 10 and a countersunk flat sharpening surface 11 between said walls with the latter spaced apart at their ends. These walls extend at right angles to the sharpening surface and converge from one edge of the hone to the other whereby to guide the blade and hand of the operator in natural paths, as aforesaid. This form is operated in the same manner as the device shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3, the blade being drawn across the hone with its back edge engaged against the guide walls 9 and 10.

It will now be seen that the device herewith shown and described provides for the objects and advantages of the invention in a particularly efficacious manner.

I claim:

1. In a razor guide for hones, opposed spaced bars adapted to be affixed to a hone whereby the opposed sides of said bars will constitute guide walls for the back of blade drawn across said hone as in sharpening the blade, and a cross bar joining the certain end of said bars.

2. In a razor guide for hones, opposed spaced bars adapted to be affixed to a hone whereby the opposed sides of said bars will constitute guide walls for the back of blade drawn across said hone as in sharpening the blade, and a cross bar joining the certain end of said bars, said cross bar being offset below the plane of the other bars.

3. In a razor guide for hones having a flat sharpening surface, a pair of spaced bars extending across and seating on said surface, said bars having their opposed sides flat and straight throughout their lengths and extending in longitudinal angular relation to each other and at right angles to said sharpening surface.

4. In a razor guide for hones having a flat sharpening surface, a pair of spaced bars extending across and seating on said surface, said bars having their opposed sides flat and straight throughout their lengths and extending in longitudinal angular relation to each other and at right angles to said sharpening surface, and a connection between said bars disposed to one side of the plane of said sharpening surface.

5. A hone having a flat sharpening surface, and a pair of spaced straight flat guide-walls projecting at right angles from said sharpening surface; said walls extending in longitudinal angular relation to each other and spaced apart throughout their lengths.

6. A hone having a flat sharpening portion, a pair of spaced walls projecting from said flat portion at right angles thereto, said walls being straight throughout their lengths and disposed in longitudinal angular relation to each other transversely of said flat portion, with their end portions spaced apart to permit positioning of a blade flatwise on said sharpening portion with the back edge thereof abutting against either of said walls.

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