United States Patent

[11] **3,549,046**

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[54] **MOLDED PLASTIC RAZOR BLADE DISPENSER**
3 Claims, 11 Drawing Figs.

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **221/102,** 206/16, 221/232
[51] **Int. Cl.** **G07f 11/00**
[50] **Field of Search** 221/102, 232, 221; 30/40, 40.2; 206/16B, 16B1, 16C

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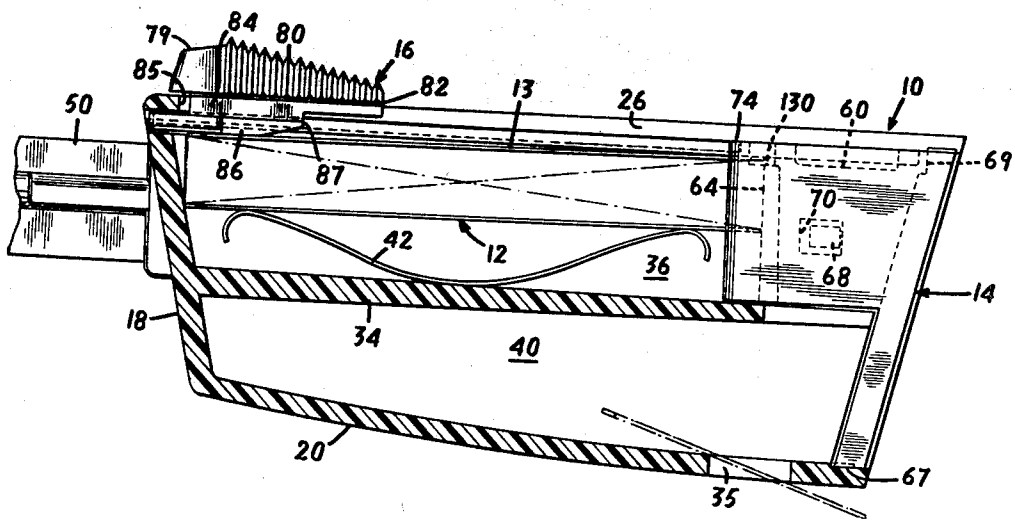
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Primary Examiner—Robert B. Reeves
Assistant Examiner—David A. Scherbel
Attorney—Watson, Leavenworth & Kelton

ABSTRACT: A molded plastic razor blade dispenser for use with injector-type razor blades in which a stack of blades is positioned in the dispenser body with the keen cutting edge maintained out of contact with any body surface by means of an angled lug formed on the end clip with which one end of the body is closed and a similar angled lug formed in the body adjacent the blade exit slot, the blade pusher being captively mounted in a slot formed in the top of the body and being supported on said top by relatively narrow lands so as to minimize the sliding contact the blade pusher has with the top of the body during dispensing of blades. The blade pusher also has lateral finlike projections extending below and in opposed surface contact with the top of the body, the finlike projections being of lesser thickness than the blades to be engaged therewith during dispensing. The finlike projections thus assure that only the uppermost blade in the stack is dispensed toward and thru the blade exit slot.



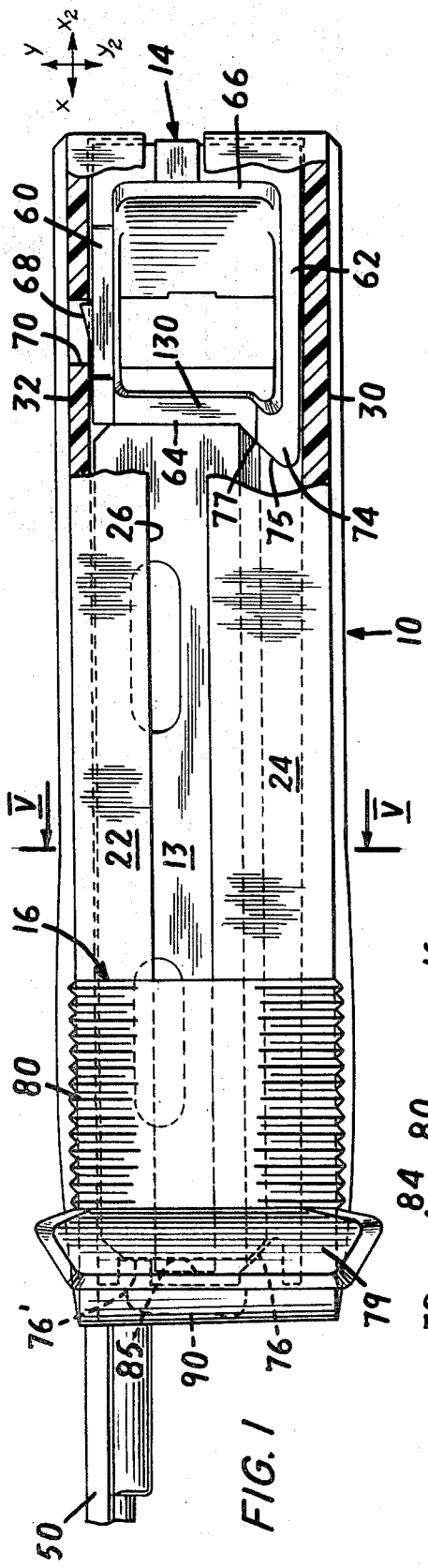

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x2
y2
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FIG. 1

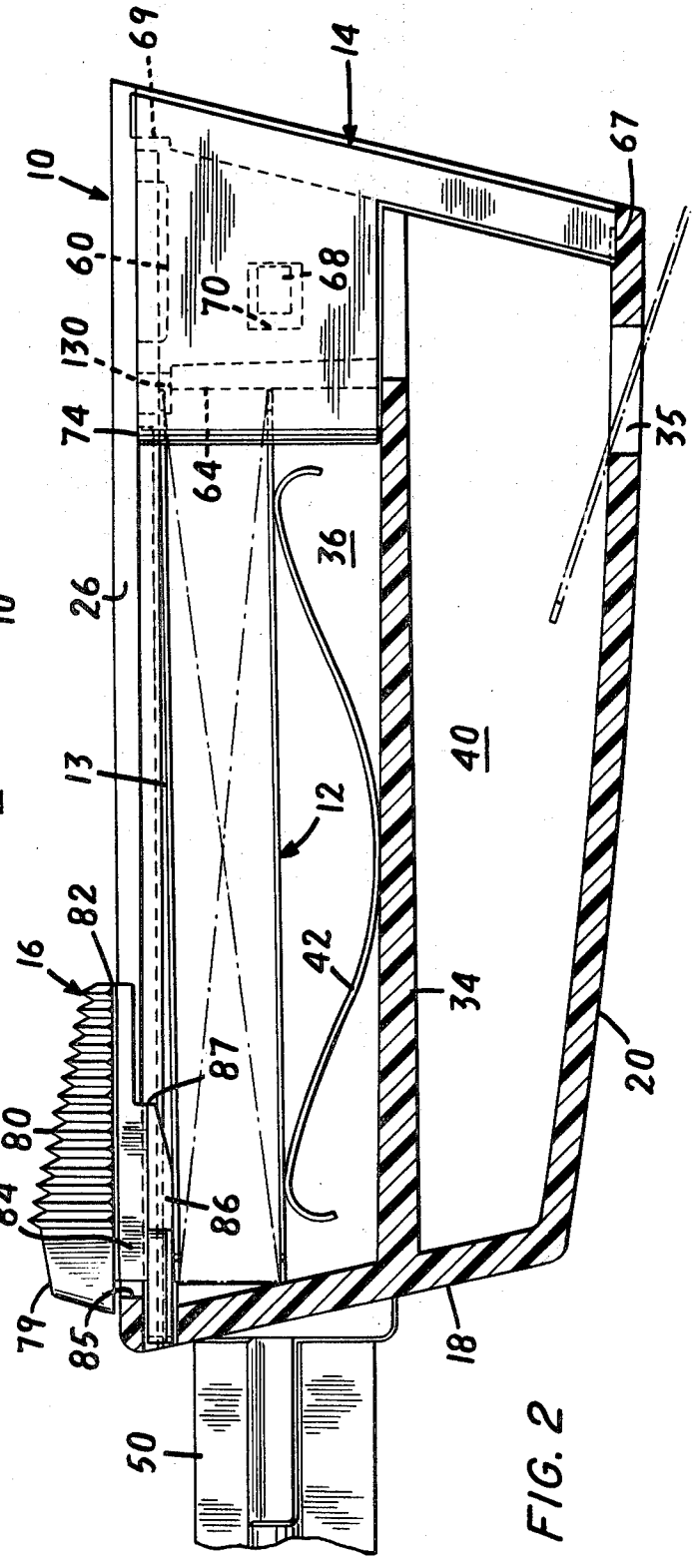

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FIG. 2

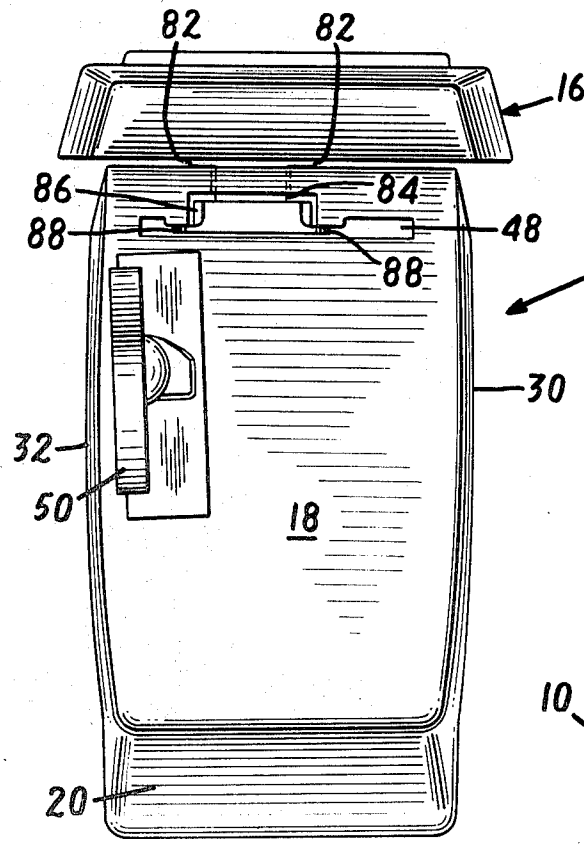


FIG. 3

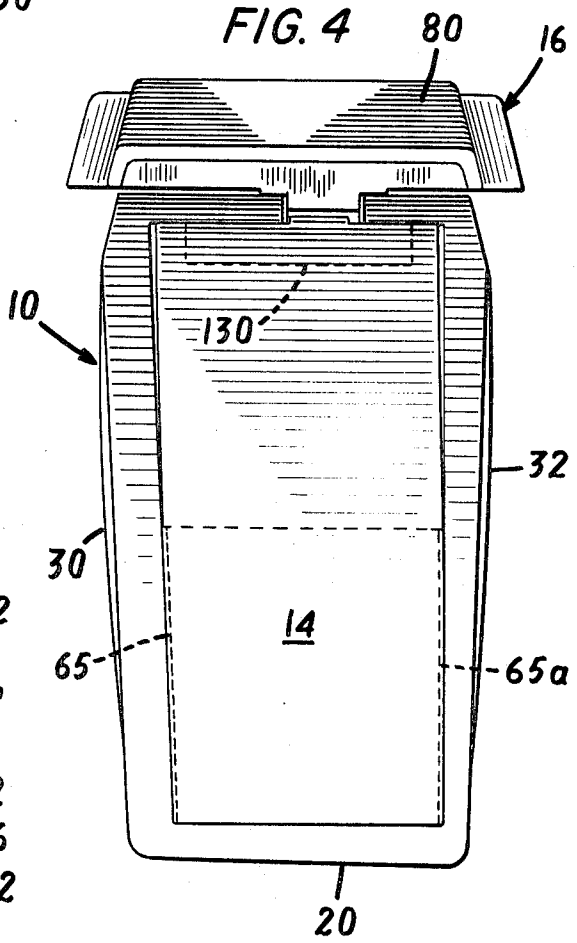


FIG. 4

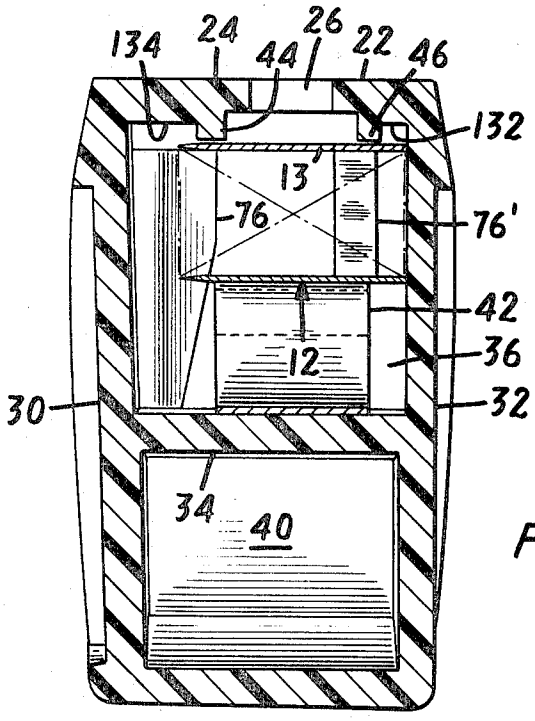


FIG. 5

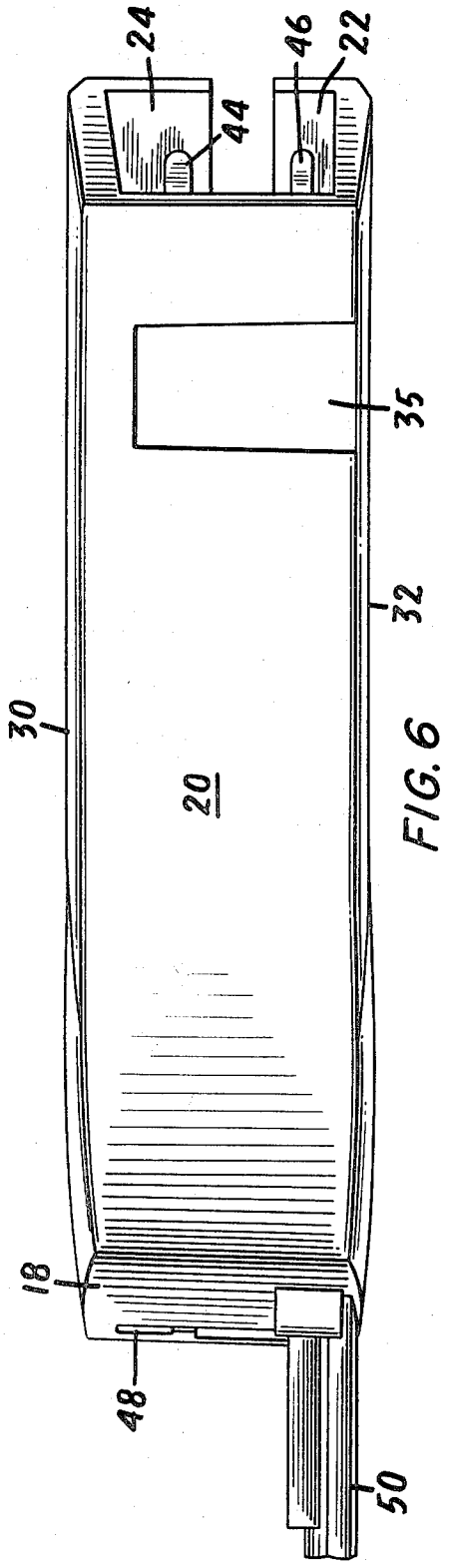

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FIG. 6

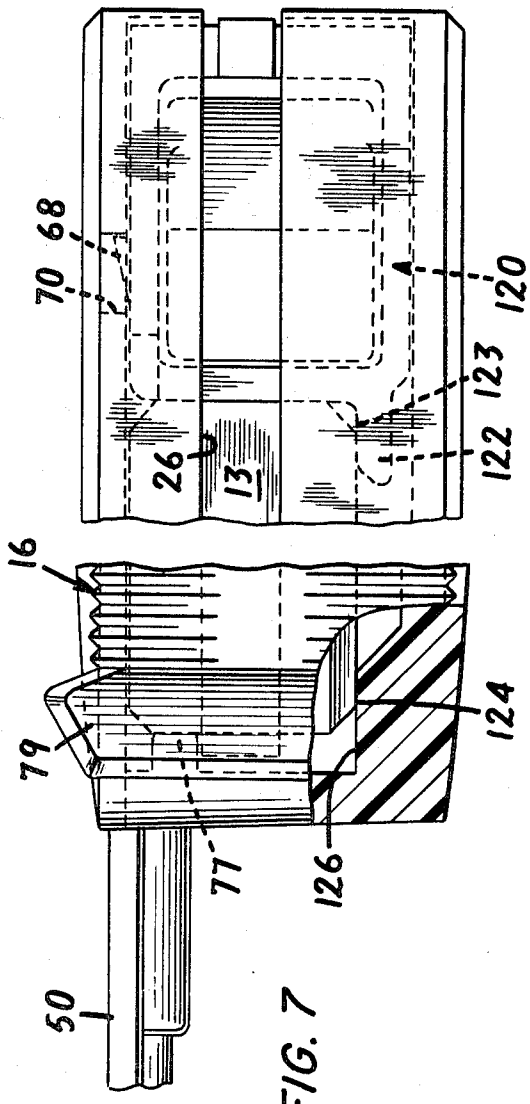

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FIG. 7

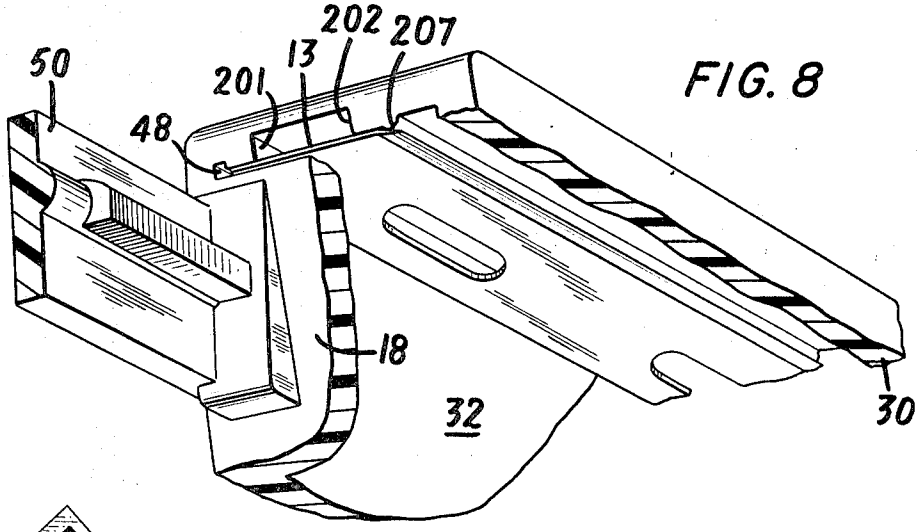


FIG. 8

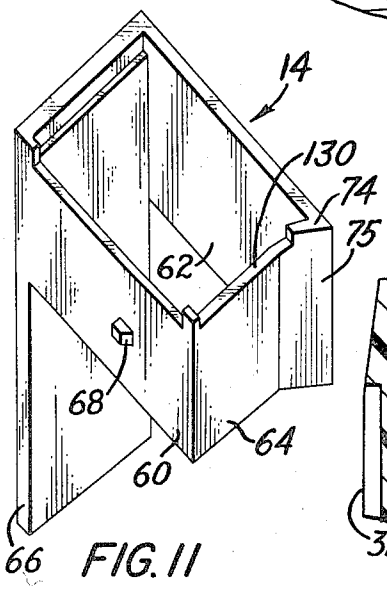


FIG. 11

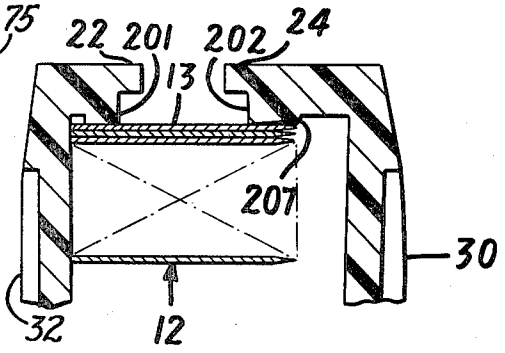
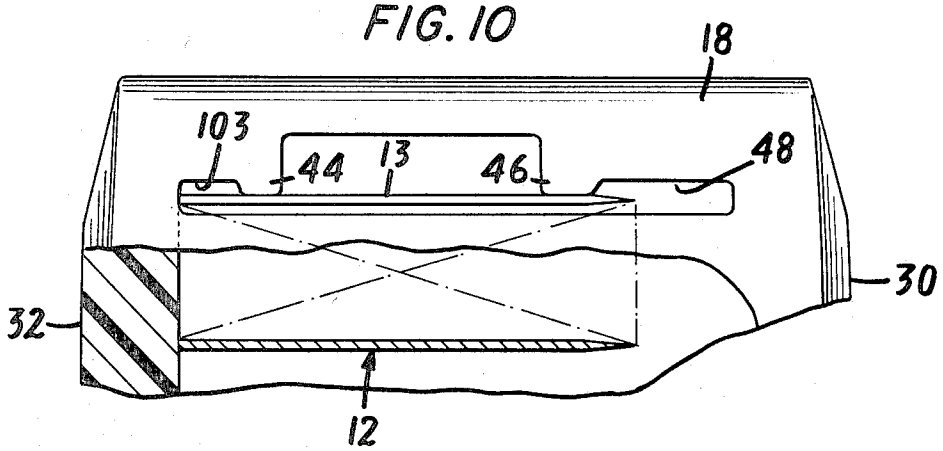


FIG. 9

FIG. 10



MOLDED PLASTIC RAZOR BLADE DISPENSER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Molded plastic injector-type razor blade dispensers are known in the art, being provided because of the advantages that plastic injection molding offers over the metal working techniques generally employed for making metal-bodied blade dispensers. Known types of plastic dispensers usually have a molded plastic body which is left open at the rear end to facilitate loading it with a stack of fresh blades, which opening is thereafter closed by inserting a suitable closure member in the dispenser body. The third essential element of the dispenser, the blade pusher with which blades are dispensed during the course of a blade change also is usually made of plastic and is retained in the dispenser body by interengaging shoulder means formed on both the pusher and the body. Dispensers of this type as known in the art, for example, the dispenser described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,288,328, have certain shortcomings. For example, criticality of dimensioning of the interengaging parts must be adhered to to ensure proper mating of the parts. Also these designs are usually such that they must be made by employing molding practices which inherently leave sinks and warping in the dispenser body surfaces oftentimes resulting in malfunction of the dispenser, for example, binding of the pusher with the top surface of the body.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is concerned with an improved injector-type blade dispenser having a streamlined contour which makes it amenable to manufacture with plastic molding, the particular contour configuration being otherwise unattainable with the metal working bending and shaping procedures used for making metal-bodied dispensers. The dispenser is characterized by its simplicity of construction, ease of manufacture and economy of cost rendering it useful for throwaway when empty of fresh blades although it could be reused if necessary. It embodies a minimum number of parts comprising a plastic molded one-piece body having a streamline contour in which the forward end wall tapers in the direction of the rear end of the body and the bottom wall slopes downwardly from the front end wall so as to give the body a greater depth at the rear end than at the front. The interior of the body is divided into two compartments by a partitioned wall with the first or upper compartment serving as a vault for receiving a stack of fresh blades, the blades being supported within the vault on a spring that biases the blade stack upwardly in conventional manner to bring the uppermost blade in the stack in alignment with the blade exit slot as a requisite for dispensing blades. The other compartment serves as a used blade vault in which the used blade removed from the razor during blade change can be inserted through a suitable opening in the bottom wall of the body. The open rear end of the body is closed with an end clip which is provided with an angled lug at one corner serving as a blade positioning means in conjunction with a like angled lug formed at the forward end of the body adjacent the blade exit slot. The body lug and clip lug function to prevent the keen cutting edge of the blades in the stack from contacting any internal surface in the dispenser body either before or during the course of dispensing blades. Dispensing of blades is effected by sliding the uppermost blade from the stack with a pusher in the usual manner, the pusher being captively retained in the body in a slot at the top thereof, the pusher having lateral fin-like projections the forward edge of which engages the rear edge of the uppermost blade. The pusher also is provided with a pair of relatively wide, relatively shallow lands which engage the upper surfaces of the dispenser body top to thereby minimize the contact surface of the pusher with the top so as to reduce the possibility of the pusher binding with the top because of irregularities in the surface of the top due to warping and other surface aberrations incident to molding operations.

An important feature of the invention in is the manner in which the body is designed to have sloping wall surfaces which facilitate molding of same and which contribute to enhancement of the appearance of the dispenser. The design of the end clip and pusher are in accordance with this thought and thus they are provided with corresponding configurations where they interengage with the body.

A modified form of end clip provides that the blade positioning lug instead of having an angled surface adapted to engage the angled corner of the respective blades is somewhat elongated in the direction of the dispensing end of the body and has a blade contacting face extending parallel with the cutting edge of the blade so that positioning of the blade stack can be controlled by abutment of the cutting edge of the blades against the lug, the extent of this engagement being however only along a length of blade cutting edge which when the razor blade is inserted in the injector razor is engaged by the razor head blade stops and hence is not used for shaving purposes. A similar shaped body lug is also provided at the dispensing end of the body and cooperates with the clip lug in positioning the blade stack. This arrangement thus provides positive blade positioning in the dispenser by allowing the cutting edge to make an acceptable contact against the end clip and body lugs.

The objects of the invention and its advantages will be made more fully apparent from a consideration of the preferred embodiments to be given hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A fuller understanding of the nature and objects of the invention will be had from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. I is a top plan view of an injector-type blade dispenser constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention, parts of the dispenser structure being broken away for purposes of clarity;

FIG. 2 is a side elevational view of the dispenser shown in FIG. 1, some parts being shown in section;

FIG. 3 is an end elevational view of the dispenser as viewed from the forward end showing the exit slot therein through which blades are dispensed;

FIG. 4 is an end elevational view of the dispenser as viewed from the rear end thereof;

FIG. 5 is a sectional view of the dispenser as taken along line V–V in FIG. 1, the blade pusher not being shown;

FIG. 6 is a bottom plan view of the dispenser body;

FIG. 7 is a fragmentary horizontal sectional view of the forward and rear part of a dispenser embodying a modified form of end clip and internal body lug with which the blade stack is positioned within the dispenser body;

FIG. 8 is a fragmentary perspective view of the forward end of a dispenser wherein the undersurface of the top wall is provided with a rounded rib against which the topmost blade in a blade stack engages just behind the sharpened blade cutting edge so as to prevent excessive lateral movement of that blade and possible damage to the keen cutting edge; FIG. 9 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view illustrating the rib arrangement shown in FIG. 8 and being of somewhat greater scale than FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is a fragmentary elevational view illustrating the manner in which the body top wall is undercut so as to facilitate full nesting of the blade stack against the back side wall of the dispenser body for maintaining proper positioning of the stack; and FIG. 11 is a perspective view of enlarged scale of the end clip with which the rear end of the dispenser body is closed.

Throughout the description like reference numerals are used to denote like parts in the drawings.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention is concerned with a plastic injector-type blade dispenser which is characterized by features of smooth contoured appearance embodied in a dispenser structure which is readily produced by uncomplicated plastic injection molding techniques. The dispenser is readily adapted to mass production manufacturing and is relatively inexpensive to make, thereby making it suited for throwaway once emptied of fresh blades. Moreover, the construction of the dispenser is such as to provide a high degree of reliability of operation with little likelihood of malfunction of the blade pusher, blade positioning means and like elements.

The dispenser illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2 is characterized by its relatively simple yet effective construction and ease with which it is assembled. It is comprised of three major component parts made of molded plastic, a dispenser body **10** providing a storage enclosure for a stack **12** of fresh blades, an end clip **14** for closing off the rear end of the body **10** after the fresh blade stack is loaded therein, and a blade pusher or slider **16** which is manipulated by the user to eject the topmost blade from the stack into the head of an injector-type razor when making a blade change. Turning now to a description of the specific constructional details of the several components and with continuing reference to FIGS. 1—7, the dispenser body **10** is an elongated molded plastic structure having a forward end wall **18** which inclines rearwardly as shown being integrally joined at its lower part with bottom wall **20**, the latter sloping downwardly from front to rear since, as will appear, the body is considerably deeper at the rear than at the front. The latter not only contributes to the overall contoured appearance of the dispenser but also to a simplification of molding proceedures particularly with respect to facilitating withdrawal of core parts from the mold with which the body is formed. The top wall of the body **10** is formed by a pair of generally horizontal disposed panels **22, 24** which are spaced apart so that the inner edges of the respective panels define a slot **26** extending almost the full length of the body rearwardly from forward end wall **18**, there being no communication of the slot through forward end wall **18**. Thus, that part of the inner transverse edge of the forward end wall which bridges the slot **26** and which is slightly thicker than the main part of wall **18** serves as a stop abutment to limit dispensing travel of blade pusher **16** in the direction of the dispensing end. In a preferred form of the dispenser one panel **22** is slightly smaller in width than the other panel **24** providing that slot **26** is offset to one side of the longitudinal axis of the body. The body **10** also has a relatively broad front sidewall **30**, a correspondingly coextensive back sidewall **32**, both sidewalls being formed integral with the respective panels **22, 24**, and the body also has a bottom wall **20** with all the respective walls terminating at the rear of the body at a generally common location so as to define an open rear end therefor. As can be best noted from FIGS. **4** and **5**, sidewalls **30** and **32** slope inwardly slightly from top to bottom for purposes of enhancing the appearance of the body, the inward slope of front sidewall **30** being somewhat greater than that of back sidewall **32**. The interior of body **10** is also provided with a horizontal partition wall **34** formed integral with forward end wall **18** and sidewalls **30, 32**, and being of diminishing tapered width as shown, the partition wall **34** terminating a short distance from the rear end of the body in the manner best seen in FIG. **2**, thereby allowing for recessed reception of end clip **14** within the rear end of the body. The partition wall **34** divides the interior of body **10** into an upper compartment **36** which supportingly receives a stack of fresh injector-type razor blades **12**, and a lower compartment **40** serving as a used blade chamber for receiving used blades removed from the razor when making a blade change, the bottom wall being provided with a slot **35** providing access to the lower compartment **40** for inserting a used blade **15** therein (FIG. **2**), the slot **35** extending through the thickness of back sidewall **32** as shown in FIG. **6**. The stack of blades **12** is supported in upper compartment **36** on a bowed spring member **42** which when the pusher **16** is in its rearmost position biases the stack upwardly (as can be best seen in FIG. **5**) urging the uppermost blade **13** against longitudinal ribs **44, 46** formed on the undersurface of panels **22, 24** respectively, in which position the uppermost blade registers with the blade exit slot **48** formed in forward end wall **18** (FIG. **3**), the ribs **44, 46** terminating at the outer surface of front end wall **18**. The dispenser body **10** also is provided with an integrally formed key **50** which in conventional manner is inserted in the razor head during the course of a blade change to open same and free the used blade for removal and also to properly align the dispenser blade exit slot **48** with the razor head to facilitate smooth entry of the fresh blade onto the blade seat of the razor.

As previously mentioned, the open rear end of body **10** receives and is closed off by end clip **14**, the constructional details of which now will be given. As seen best in FIGS. **1, 2** and **4**, end clip **14** is formed as an essentially hollow structure and has an upper part comprised of sidewalls **60, 62**, front wall **64** and the top part of a straight, inclined rear wall **66**, the rear wall extending the full depth of the dispenser into a horizontal step **67** formed at the rear terminus of body bottom wall **20** and into vertical steps **65,65*a*** formed at the front sidewall **30** and back sidewall **32**, respectively, as shown in FIG. **4** thereby to complete the end closure as shown with the upper part extending forwardly a distance surmounting partition wall **34**. The end clip **14** is closely received within the dispenser body and is provided with a wedgelike projection **68** which extends outwardly from sidewall **60** and engages in a slot **70** formed in the body back sidewall **32** so as to act as a locking means for retaining the end clip **14** securely in the body, the body back sidewall being amenable to sufficient outward flexure to accommodate passage of the projection **68** preliminary to its engagement in slot **70** when inserting the end clip **14** in body **10**. As can be best discerned from FIG. **4**, the end clip sidewalls **60, 62** are closely conformed to the body walls **32, 30** respectively, and are dimensioned to tightly engage these surfaces to ensure closure of the rear end of the body. Furthermore, the steps **67, 65** and **65*a*** which receive the rear wall of the end clip serve to prevent used blades present in compartment **40** from lining up with the seam formed by the end clip rear wall and dispenser body walls and thus preclude accidental removal of same from the compartment. The end clip **14** in addition to closing off the rear end of body **10** provides means with which the stack **12** of fresh blades is positioned within the dispenser body in such manner as to maintain the keen cutting edges thereof out of contact with surfaces of the body that could cause damage to the blade cutting edge. Positioning of the stack of blades, as best seen in FIG. **1**, is provided by an angled lug **74** formed at the corner of the end clip defined by the juncture of clip front wall **64** and sidewall **62**, the lug **74** having a vertical edge surface **75** disposed at an angle of substantially 45° with the longitudinal axis of the dispenser body, the lug surface **75** being adapted to engage with the similarly angled corners **77** of the razor blades in the stack **12**. In positioning the stack of blades, the lug **74** functions in conjunction with a like-shaped but oppositely facing lug **76** formed integral with the forward end wall **18** and spaced a distance from the corner formed by the forward end wall and the front sidewall **30**. As can be best noted in FIG. **1**, the blade stack is maintained within the dispenser body in a position in which the transverse edges thereof are held a parallel with the plane of the front wall **64** of end clip **14** and uniformly spaced from the forward end wall **18** with the stack however being capable of limited planar movement in the directions X-X_2 and Y-Y_2 as shown in FIG. **1**. Thus movement in the lateral direction Y is limited by the inner surface of back sidewall **32** and lateral movement in direction Y_2 and longitudinal directions X, and X_2 is limited by the clip lug **74**, body lug **76** and body stop **76'** the latter being formed on the forward end wall **18** spaced inwardly a distance from back sidewall **32** and having an abutment face surface extending perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the dispenser body. Under normal conditions, the blade

stack does not make contact with all of the just described surfaces simultaneously inasmuch as the blades must be free to move upwardly to position the uppermost blade 13 in register with the blade exit slot 48.

End clip 14 also serves to strengthen the overall rigidity of the dispenser body 10 and particularly the prevention of any outwardly directed movements of the front and back sidewalls 30, 32 which otherwise would be possible by reason of the presence of slot 26 in the top of the body. For that purpose, the front wall 64 of end clip 14 is stepped down at its center part as at 130 leaving the upper part of the front wall 64 at the ends in snug fit with the underside of the dispenser body top and more particularly nested in the undercut slots 132, 134 of top panels 22, 24 respectively (FIG. 5). Thus, the ends of the upper part of the front wall 64 closely fit behind longitudinal ribs 44, 46 so that outwardly movement of the top panels and hence the front and back sidewalls is not possible. Additionally, the ends of the upper part of the front wall serve to prevent the topmost blade in the blade stack from sliding toward the rear end of the dispenser body to the extent that the forward edge of the finlike projections on the blade pusher 16 could not engage the rear end of the topmost blade as a preliminary to dispensing same from the body.

A modified form of end clip 120 is shown in FIG. 7 which differs from that just described with respect to the construction of the clip lug 122 which is used to position the blade stack within the dispenser body in conjunction with the body lug 124. Instead of having a blade positioning surface aligned at an angle with the longitudinal axis of the dispenser body and corresponding with the corner angle of the blades, the lug 122 has a blade positioning surface 123 which extends parallel with said axis. Similarly, the body lug 124 has its blade engaging surface 126 extending parallel with the body axis. The squareness of the blade stack with respect to the body exit slot and superposition of the respective blades is maintained by means of a body stop 77 formed integral with the forward end wall of the dispenser and having a blade abutment face extending perpendicular to the dispenser body longitudinal axis. The length of keen cutting edge of the blades that can engage with the end clip lug 122 and the body lug 124 corresponds generally to the part of the cutting edge which makes engagement with the blade stops in the razor head so that although engagement of the keen cutting edge with the lugs in the dispenser may damage same, it is an acceptable condition because the damage occurs along nonshaving lengths of the cutting edge. Furthermore damage to the cutting edge is minimized by the use of plastic for the dispenser body and end clip. Obviously, the uppermost blade in the stack when raised up to dispensing alignment with blade exit slot 48 clears with lug 122 and 124, since the latter extend only to a height level with the secondmost blade in the stack.

Dispensing of blades is effected by using blade pusher 16 to slide the uppermost blade 13 from the stack 12 and through the blade exit slot 48 into the razor head, the procedure attending a blade change in an injector-type razor being well understood by those skilled in the art. The blade pusher 16 is a molded one-piece plastic element having a relatively wide upper or top part 79 which merges with a rearwardly inclined serrated surface 80. An important feature of providing the blade pusher with an inclined or downwardly sloping surface is that the latter provides an inclined plane facilitating the ease with which the pusher may be digitally manipulated, i.e., it enables the user to manipulate the blade pusher with the thumb alone, the inclined surface thus is adapted to receive a finger or thumb in such manner that simple articulation of the finger or thumb is sufficient to slidably displace the pusher.

The undersurface of the serrated upper part of the blade pusher is formed, as best seen in FIGS. 2 and 3, with relatively narrow, laterally extending shallow lands 82 which engage and ride on the upper surface of the panels 22, 24 thus maintaining the major widened undersurface of the blade pusher upper part out of contact with the top of the dispenser and minimizing the prospect of binding of the pusher on the dispenser body in the course of the sliding travel of the former. The blade pusher also has a vertical lower part which is narrowed as at 84 to extend through body slot 26, the lower part widening as at 86 and extending forwardly a distance of the front edge of the upper part. The widened lower part 86 is provided with a set of flexible lateral finlike projections 88 which closely engage the undersurface of ribs 44, 46 and which present a front edge part on the blade pusher which engages with the rear edge of the topmost blade 13 in the stack in the course of dispensing. The finlike projections 88 are preferably about .066 inch thick and being in close contact with the ribs 44, 46, it is possible then for them to engage only the topmost blade in the blade stack since the latter also is engaged with the ribs 44, 46 but as common with most single-edge-type blades is .010 inch thick. As seen in dashed lines in FIG. 1, the leading edge 90 of the pusher is, in the manner used in this type of dispenser, angled rearwardly from the front side to the back side of the dispenser body.

Dispensing of the uppermost blade 13 from the blade stack preferably involves applying a sliding force to the blade pusher 16 with the thumb held against the upper part of the pusher while grasping the razor body with the index and middle fingers and applying the sliding force with the thumb. In FIG. 2 the blade pusher 16 is shown at a location just prior to the point of maximum left-hand travel. The left-hand travel of the pusher is limited by engagement of the transverse surface of lower part 84 of the blade pusher 16 with the inner transverse edge of the forward end wall 18 bridging slot 26, the abutment surface of the latter being depicted at 85 in FIG. 2. Maximum travel of the pusher to the right occurs when the rear transverse edge 87 of blade pusher lower part 84 engages against the stepped upper part 69 of end clip back wall 66. When the blade pusher 16 is retracted to the full right-hand position, the under surface of the laterally directed pusher fins 88 pass clear of the blade stack permitting the spring 42 to raise to the topmost blade into register with the blade exit slot 48. The pusher is then slid from right to left with the leading edge 90 thereof engaging the rear end edge of the topmost blade 13 to apply sliding movement to said blade initiating the dispensing thereof.

An important feature of the present invention is the fact that blade stack 12 is positioned within the dispenser body 10 with a view to minimizing engagement of the keen cutting edges (with the exception of that associated with the construction shown in FIG. 7) of the blades against any internal surface of the dispenser body and also to orient the blade stack properly in the dispenser body to ensure proper registration with the razor head when making a blade change. This involves, as previously mentioned, employing means to keep the blade stack close against the back sidewall of the dispenser body. Concurrently, it is desirable that the blades when properly positioned, be dispensed in a plane parallel with the blade exit slot 48 and that the uppermost blade 13 when moved into register with said slot being so held that it moves parallel to the blade exit slot when being dispensed. In prior art dispensers, the under surface of the top wall of the dispenser generally merges with the back sidewall at a rounded corner, primarily a consequence of molding procedure limitations, so that at least as to the topmost blade in the stack, it is not possible to bring the back edge thereof into firm contact with the dispenser body back sidewall generally resulting in a cocking of the blade in which condition the blade cutting edge and back edge do not lie in the same horizontal plane. This problem is eliminated in the dispenser of the present invention in the manner shown in FIG. 10 by employment of the pair of ribs 44 and 46 against which the uppermost blade 13 engages when the latter is in dispensing position. The presence of the ribs 44, 46 and especially rib 44 produces an undercut 103 in the bottom surface of the dispenser top panel 22 allowing the back edge of the blade 13 to engage the back sidewall 32 along a surface portion thereof which extends perpendicular with the plane of the blade exit slot 48. In addition to the foregoing the ribs 44 and

46 provide a level surface for the topmost blade in the stack to ride against, assuring that any irregularities or warpage in surfaces 132, 134 (FIG. 5) will not cause the topmost blade to misalign with blade exit slot 48. The fact that the pusher fin-like projections 88 also ride against ribs 44 and 46 assures a common locating surface for the blade and projections.

An alternate manner of providing dispensing of the topmost blade 13 in a plane parallel with that of exit slot 48 and also restricting lateral movement of the blade 13 in the direction of the front sidewall 30 without hazarding damage to the keen edge thereof is shown in FIGS. 8 and 9 wherein in addition to providing the underside of the top panels 22, 24 with ribs 201, 202 which normally engage the flat side of the uppermost blade, the rib 202 nearest the front sidewall in corporates at one edge thereof an auxiliary rib 207 of rounded surface and provided at a location in which it engages the cutting edge part of the blade. The arrangement provides that this engagement occurs on the blade facet and at a location somewhat removed from the tip end of the cutting edge. The biasing effect of the stack spring maintains the cutting edge engagement with the rounded rib surface preventing lateral sideways movement and at no time in dispensing does the uppermost blade 13 move any closer to the front inner surface of the front sidewall 30 than the position shown in FIG. 9.

From the foregoing description it is believed apparent that the blade dispenser of the present invention offers a number of important advantages over prior art constructions particularly from the standpoint of accurately controlling the positioning and dispensing of blades therefrom as well as simplifying the manufacturing and assembling procedures involved with consequent cost savings in the manufacture of the dispenser.

While there is disclosed but several embodiments of improvements of the blade dispenser of the present invention, it is possible to produce still a other embodiments without departing from the scope of the inventive concept herein disclosed, and accordingly it should be understood that all matter contained in the above description and in the accompanying drawing should be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

I claim:

1. In an injector-type razor blade magazine which includes:

an elongated body of molded plastic having top and bottom walls, a pair of sidewalls extending between said top and bottom walls, and a front end wall extending between said sidewalls at one end of the body, the other end of said body having a transverse opening, said body further having an inner longitudinal partition therein dividing said body into upper and lower compartments;

a stack of new blades located within and extending longitudinally of said upper compartment, said new blades each having a faceted cutting edge located in juxtaposition with the inner surface of one of said sidewalls;

an end clip of plastic received in said body at said other end thereof and covering said transverse opening, said end clip having a hollow upper part extending longitudinally inwardly in said upper compartment, said upper part having blade positioning lug means engageable with said new blades and cooperating with blade positioning lug means formed in said body for maintaining the cutting edges of said new blades uniformly spaced a distance from said one side wall of said body;

said front end wall having a dispensing aperture therein through which new blades exit said magazine, the undersurface of said top wall having a pair of downwardly depending ribs extending longitudinally therealong and spaced inwardly from said sidewalls;

resilient means engaging said stack of new blades for biasing said stack upwardly within said upper compartment and urging the uppermost blade in the stack into engagement with said longitudinal ribs, said uppermost blade when engaging said longitudinal ribs being in register with said aperture, the top wall of said body having a longitudinal slot formed therein intermediate said longitudinal ribs, said end clip having projecting means at the upper part thereof extending between said longitudinal ribs and said sidewalls; and

a blade pusher slideable in the slot in said top wall and having a blade pushing part located below said top wall for engaging said uppermost blade and sliding it from said stack through said aperture when said pusher member is slid in the direction of said aperture, said blade pusher having a relatively wide upper part extending above said top wall, the undersurface of said upper part being provided with relatively narrow, laterally extending shallow lands supporting said upper part on said top wall.

2. The blade magazine of claim 1 wherein one longitudinal rib at the undersurface of said top wall nearest the body front wall has a rounded auxiliary rib extending along an edge thereof and adapted to engage the uppermost blade in the blade stack along a facet thereof thereby preventing lateral movement of said uppermost blade in the course of dispensing same.

3. In an injector type razor blade magazine which includes:

an elongated body of molded plastic having top and bottom walls, a pair of sidewalls extending between said top and bottom walls, and a front end wall extending between said sidewalls at one end of the body, the other end of said body having a transverse opening, said body further having an inner longitudinal partition therein dividing said body into upper and lower compartments;

a stack of new blades located within and extending longitudinally of said upper compartment, said new blades each having a faceted cutting edge located in juxtaposition with the inner surface of one of said sidewalls;

an end clip of plastic received in said body at said other end thereof and covering said transverse opening, said end clip having a hollow upper part comprising a front wall and a pair of sidewalls extending longitudinally inwardly in said upper compartment and a rear wall extending below said partition, said rear wall being received in steps formed in said body bottom and sidewalls, said upper part having blade positioning lug means engageable with said new blades and cooperating with blade positioning lug means formed in said body for maintaining the cutting edges of said new blades uniformly spaced a distance from said one sidewall of said body;

said front end wall having a dispensing aperture therein through which new blades exit said magazine, the undersurface of said top wall having a pair of downwardly depending ribs extending longitudinally therealong and spaced inwardly from said sidewalls;

resilient means engaging said stack of new blades for biasing said stack upwardly within said upper compartment and urging the uppermost blade in the stack into engagement with said longitudinal ribs, said uppermost blade when engaging said longitudinal ribs being in register with said aperture, the top wall of said body having a longitudinal slot formed therein intermediate said longitudinal ribs, the front wall of said end clip being stepped down at the center part thereof, the ends of said top extending between said longitudinal ribs and said sidewalls to prevent lateral movement of said body sidewalls; and

a blade pusher slideable in the slot in said top wall and having a blade pushing part located below said top wall for engaging said uppermost blade and sliding it from said stack through said aperture when said pusher member is slid in the direction of said aperture, said blade pusher having a relatively wide upper part extending above said top wall, the undersurface of said upper part being provided with relatively narrow, laterally extending shallow lands supporting said upper part on said top wall.