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HOLDER FOR DOUBLE EDGED WAFER TYPE BLADES

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FIG. 1

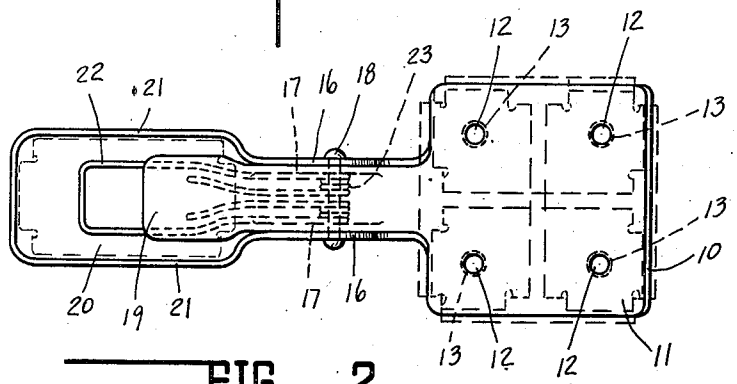
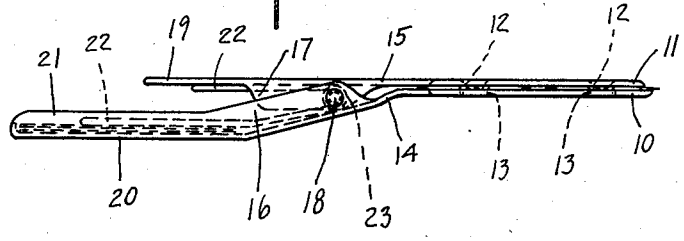


FIG. 2



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HOLDER FOR DOUBLE-EDGED WAFER TYPE BLADES

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4 Claims. (Cl. 30—338)

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This invention relates to a holder for safety razor blade for use as a scraper, slitter and the like.

Heretofore safety razor blades of the double edge type have been clamped between jaws and the exposed edge utilized for slitting or scraping purposes. In general such blade supports have included projecting nuts or bolts which interfere with certain types of work. In general such double edge blades are reversible.

The present invention is directed to a blade support whereby not only may the blade be reversed, but the same may be exposed in any one of three positions.

This invention also is directed to a simplified support that includes no projecting portions which might interfere with any desired type of use.

This invention is further directed to a razor blade support that requires pressure between relatively movable parts (jaws) for blade mounting, repositioning and demounting in other words there are no parts to become lost, etc.

Other objects and features of this invention will appear more fully hereinafter.

The full nature of the invention will be understood from the accompanying drawings and the following description and claims.

In the drawings

Fig. 1 is a bottom plan view of the razor blade holder and scraper embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof.

In the drawings there is illustrated a nearly square outlined blade clamping jaw 10 adjacent a similarly outlined jaw 11. Jaw 10 is slightly longer than jaw 11 or projects slightly beyond same for blade bearing immediately adjacent the blade edge. Herein one jaw (11) has four pins 12 and the other jaw (10) has four sockets 13. The sockets may be punched out holes and the pins may be metal struck up from the plate.

The sockets seat the pins. These sockets and pins are so positioned that a razor blade may project from either side of the jaws or the forward or rearward ends of the same. When side exposed, the tool may be used for scraping side surfaces or slitting purposes, that is, like a knife. When forwardly exposed, it may be used in the conventional manner. When rearwardly exposed, it may be used for scraping undercut or overhanging surfaces.

Extending centrally and rearwardly as well as longitudinally of jaw 10 is the neck portion 14, while from jaw 11 similarly extends neck portion 15. Extending toward neck 15 from neck 14 are

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the parallel flange portions 16 while from neck 15 parallel flange portions 17 extend toward neck 14. Flanges 17 lie immediately adjacent and within flanges 16.

The four flanges are suitably apertured and a pivot in the form of a headed rivet 18 extends through them and pivotally connects the jaws together. Portion 15 is extended rearwardly as at 19 and constitutes a thumb or finger depressible portion.

Portion 14 is extended rearwardly as at 20 and constitutes a handle portion. It is of sufficient length and width for this purpose. The side edges are defined by integral flanges 21 extending toward the depressible portion 19. The resulting structure is an open mouth, open face pocket for the reception and storage of surplus and spent blades.

Same are clampingly retained in the pocket by the spring means 22, same being of round wire to facilitate blade insertion. Spring means 23 is coiled about the pivot rivet 18 and normally constrains the jaws together in clamping relation.

Depression of portion 19 toward pocket and handle portion 20 separates the jaws 10 and 11 for insertion of a blade, changing the position of same in the jaws or removal of the blade from between the jaws. This action is obtained by manipulating the device as described and by one hand, while the other holds the blade.

Herein, as illustrated, spring means 22 and 23 are integral, one being an extension of the other, and the ends thereof are turned back to engage the respective portions 14 and 15 or 20 and 19. As illustrated herein, all parts are permanently associated together so that no screw or nut can get lost.

Also as illustrated herein, the device is free of all obstructions or projections such as clamping bands, projecting studs, nuts, or bolts, so that marring of the working surface by same is completely eliminated. This device furthermore permits the operator (housewife) to easily and expeditiously remove the blade from the jaws and return same to the pocket and vice versa, so there should be no occasion for accidental cutting of the hands when the tool is not in use, as when it is in a kitchen drawer, and is used as a pan scraper, etc.

Heretofore blade removal and insertion involved so much additional effort and care that such practice usually was only practiced when blade replacement was required. It will, of course, be obvious that like other scrapers, the blade, when of double edge type, can be reversed

for second edge usage. Furthermore, each blade, due to simplicity of blade removal and replacement, may be turned end for end, or side for side, as distinguished from edge to edge reversal. Hence, operative condition of the blade edge can be better controlled for fine work purposes.

Since the holder in general may be said to be symmetrical it can be turned upon its longitudinal axis for all occasions where blade turning would be required, provided two blades be simultaneously mounted. The sole exception is where the work has an overhanging portion and the reentrant portion of the work requires predetermined handle positioning for clearance relative to the overhanging portion. Then the blade must be reversed.

The single spring illustrated has the function of two springs. The jaw controlling spring portion is coiled about the pivot solely for convenience and placement purposes.

While the invention has been illustrated and described in great detail in the drawings and foregoing description, the same is to be considered as illustrative and not restrictive in character.

The several modifications described herein as well as others which will readily suggest themselves to persons skilled in this art, all are considered to be within the broad scope of the invention, reference being had to the appended claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A razor blade mount for scraping and cutting purposes including a pair of substantially square outlined jaws having sides slightly less in length than the blade length, four pins carried by one jaw, the other having corresponding pin seating sockets, the pins being positioned relative to each other and the jaw edges so that any two adjacent pins are adapted to retain a blade between the jaws and expose a projecting blade edge therefrom as determined by said pins, handle means for said jaws and of a width appreciably less than that of the jaws and centrally thereof for blade edge simultaneous exposure at opposite sides of the handle means and immediately adjacent same, and means constraining the jaws into blade clamping position, the blade edge being selectively exposable at any one of the four sides of the jaws.

2. A razor blade mount for scraping and cutting purposes including a pair of blade clamping jaws having blade locating pin and socket connections therebetween, a handle member rigid with one jaw, a member rigid with the other jaw and adapted for finger operation, means pivotally connecting said members together, and means constraining said jaws into blade clamping position, said jaws being separable in opposition to said constraining means and by second mentioned member forcible movement toward the handle member when the second mentioned member is finger operated, one jaw at its forward edge projecting slightly beyond the adjacent forward edge of the other jaw.

3. A razor blade mount for scraping and cutting purposes including a pair of blade clamping jaws having blade locating pin and socket connections therebetween, a handle member rigid with one jaw, a member rigid with the other jaw and adapted for finger operation, means pivotally connecting said members together, and means constraining said jaws into blade clamping position, said jaws being separable in opposition to said constraining means and by second mentioned member forcible movement toward the handle member when the second mentioned member is finger operated, each member being integral with a neck portion in turn intergral with a jaw, and parallel flange means is provided on each neck portion and apertured, one pair of flange means straddling the other, the pivotal connecting means being seated in the flange means aperturing, the handle member flange means straddling the other flange member, the handle member projecting rearwardly beyond the finger operable member, and flange means at the sides of the free end of the handle member, and means yieldingly bearing on that free end within the flange means thereof and comprising an extension of the said constraining means.

4. A razor blade mount for scraping and cutting purposes including a pair of blade clamping jaws having blade locating pin and socket connections therebetween, a handle member rigid with one jaw, a member rigid with the other jaw and adapted for finger operation, means pivotally connecting said members together, and means constraining said jaws into blade clamping position, said jaws being separable in opposition to said constraining means and by second mentioned member forcible movement toward the handle member when the second mentioned member is finger operated, one member being substantially coplanar with its associated jaw and the other member is offset relative to the plane of its associated jaw.

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