E. A. COLE.

SAFETY RAZOR.

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1,051,389.

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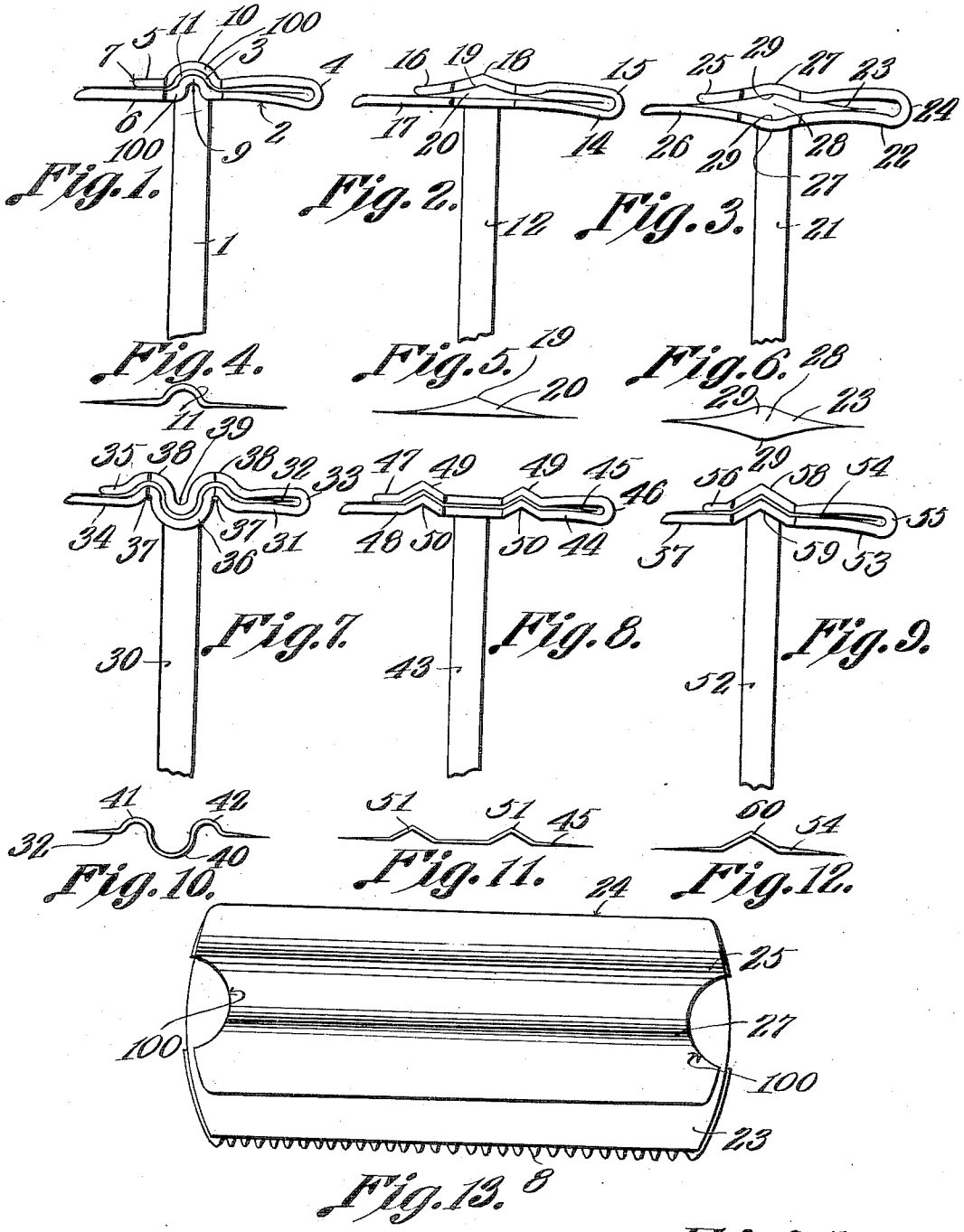

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EUSEBIUS A. COLE, OF CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

SAFETY-RAZOR.

1,051,389. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 28, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUSEBIUS A. COLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Safety-Razor, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the present invention is to provide a razor holder, for use in shaving, the said holder embodying a blade-receiver into which the blade may be inserted, the blade being held in the receiver by the pressure of the receiver, or by the friction of the receiver only, another object of the invention being to provide a novel form of blade, adapted for use in said receiver.

A further object of the invention is to provide a razor blade holder, for use in shaving, into either end of which, the blade may be slid, interengaging elements upon the blade and the receiver being provided, which said elements, although preventing relative movement between the blade and the receiver, at an angle to the cutting edge of the blade, will not interfere with relative movement between the blade and the receiver, in a direction parallel to the cutting edge of the blade.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a side elevation of a razor blade holder for use in shaving showing one form of blade mounted therein; Fig. 2 is a modified form of holder, engaging a modified form of blade; Fig. 3 illustrates in side elevation, a still further modification in the holder and in the blade; Fig. 4 is an edge elevation of the blade employed in connection with the holder shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 5 is an edge elevation of the blade employed in connection with the holder shown in Fig. 2; Fig. 6 is an edge elevation of the blade employed in connection with the holder shown in Fig. 3; Fig. 7 is a side elevation showing a modified form of holder, with a modified blade mounted therein; Fig. 8 is a side elevation, showing a still further modification of blade and holder; Fig. 9 is a side elevation showing a modified form of blade and holder, each of which differs in outline from the blades and holders hereinbefore referred to; Fig. 10 is an edge elevation of the blade employed in the holder shown in Fig. 7; Fig. 11 is an end elevation of the blade employed in connection with the holder shown in Fig. 8; Fig. 12 is an edge elevation of the blade employed in connection with the holder shown in Fig. 9; and Fig. 13 is a top plan of the form of invention shown in Fig. 3, the view being useful in determining the general outlines of the other forms of holders shown in Figs. 1, 2, 7, 8 and 9.

Referring to Fig. 1, the razor is shown as comprising a handle 1 and a blade-receiver 2, in which the blade 3 is mounted. The receiver 2 is preferably a one-piece structure, bent upon itself at 4, to form an upper member 5, and a lower member 6, the members 5 and 6 being resilient. As denoted by the numeral 7, the edge of the member 5 is set back from the outer edge of the member 6, the member 6, at its outer edge being pectinated, as shown at 8, in connection with that form of the invention appearing in Fig. 13. The edge 8 of the member 6 constitutes the guard portion of the razor, as will be readily understood. The member 6 is longitudinally corrugated, as shown at 9, the member 5 being correspondingly corrugated, as shown at 10, the blade 3 being corrugated, in its turn, as shown at 11. The construction, therefore, is such that the blade 3 may be slipped into place between the members 5 and 6 of the blade-receiver, from either end of the blade-receiver, the corrugation 11 of the blade 3 registering between the corrugations 9 and 10 of the parts 6 and 5, respectively, of the blade-receiver. The blade 3 is therefore free to move in the receiver, parallel to the cutting edge of the blade, but is held within the receiver, against movement at an angle to the cutting edge of the blade. The blade 3 and the receiver 2 present continuous surfaces, so that the blade 3 is held in place between the members 5 and 6 of the blade-receiver 2, by pressure only, exerted by the members 5 and 6. There are, it is to be understood, therefore, no studs, openings to receive the studs, or the like, for holding the blade 3 engaged between the members 5 and 6 of the blade-receiver 2.

In that form of the invention which ap-

pears in Fig. 2, the handle is shown at 12, the same being disposed at right angles to the receiver 14, as before. The receiver 14 is bent upon itself at 15, to form the upper member 16, and the lower member 17. The lower member 17 is preferably flat, while the upper member 16 is supplied with a single groove or corrugation 18, adapted to receive a rib 19, extended longitudinally of, and upstanding from the blade 20.

In that form of the invention appearing in Fig. 3, the handle is denoted by the numeral 21, the blade-receiver by the numeral 22, and the blade by the numeral 23. The receiver 22 is bent upon itself as at 24, to form the upper member 25, and the lower member 26. The members 25 and 26 are bulged in opposite directions, as shown at 27, and the blade 23 is thickened in its intermediate portion, as denoted by the numeral 28, to form oppositely outstanding ribs 29, adapted to register in the portions 27 of the members 25 and 26.

Referring to Fig. 7, the handle is denoted by the numeral 30, the blade-receiver by the numeral 31, and the blade by the numeral 32, the receiver 31 being bent upon itself as at 33, to form the lower member 34, and the upper member 35. The lower member 34 is provided with a longitudinally extended corrugation 36, extended toward the handle 30, while upon both sides of the corrugation 36, there are other corrugations 37, extended away from the handle 30. The upper member 35 is supplied with spaced corrugations 38, alined with the corrugations 37, while, between the corrugations 38, there is a corrugation 39, extended toward the blade 30 and alined with the corrugation 36. The blade 32 is provided with a corrugation 40, and with other corrugations 41 and 42, upon both sides of the corrugations 40. The corrugation 40 of the blade 32 is adapted to fit in the corrugation 36 of the lower member 34 of the blade-receiver, the corrugation 39 of the upper member 35 of the receiver being adapted to fit down into the corrugation 40 of the blade. The corrugations 37 of the lower member 34 of the blade-receiver fit into the corrugations 41 and 42 of the blade 42, the corrugations 41 and 42, in their turn, fitting into corrugations 38 of the upper member 35 of the blade-receiver, as will be readily understood.

In that form of the invention which is shown in Fig. 8, the handle is denoted by the numeral 43, the blade-receiver by the numeral 44, and the blade by the numeral 45. The blade-receiver 44 is bent upon itself as at 46, to form the upper member 47, and the lower 48. In the upper member 47 of the blade-receiver there are spaced, angular corrugations 49, alined with the angular corrugations 50 in the lower member 48 in the blade-receiver, the blade 45 being provided, in its turn with angular corrugations 51, adapted to be engaged between the corrugations 49 and 50.

In that form of the invention which is shown in Fig. 9, the handle is denoted by the numeral 52, the blade-receiver by the numeral 53, and the blade by the numeral 54. The blade-receiver 53 is bent upon itself as at 55, to form the upper member 56, and the lower member 57. Whereas, in the form shown in Fig. 8, there are a pair of angular corrugations in each of the members of the blade-receiver, there is, in the form of the invention shown in Fig. 9, but one angular corrugation 58 in the member 56, and a similar angular corrugation 59 in the member 57, the blade 54 having a single angular corrugation 60, adapted to be engaged between the corrugations 58 and 59 of the blade-receiver.

In all forms of the invention, the blade may be slid longitudinally into its receiver or guard, the blade being held in place by pressure only, there being no interengaging studs and openings, or other devices, breaking the continuity of the blade or of the receiver.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

A razor including a holder fashioned from a strip of metal bent upon itself to form opposed parts, one of which is resilient, and both of which are provided with parallel, interfitting corrugations; and a blade held between said parts and corrugated to interfit with said parts; the parallel corrugations of said parts pressing directly against opposite faces of the blade, transversely of the corrugation of the blade.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EUSEBIUS A. COLE.

Witnesses:
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