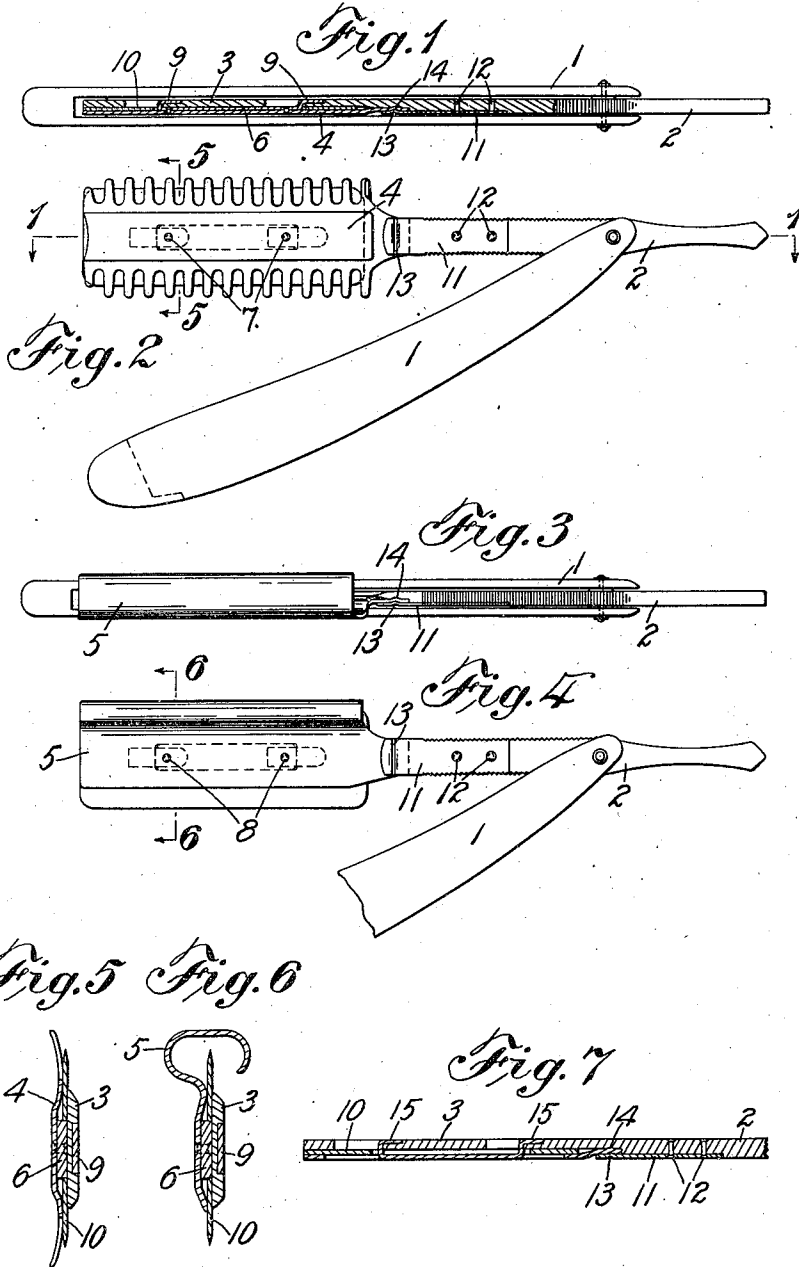


T. C. SHEEHAN.
 RAZOR.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 24, 1911.

1,012,728.

Patented Dec. 26, 1911.



Witnesses
 Frank H. Vick Jr.
 Albert Thompson

Inventor
 Thomas C. Sheehan
 by Sydney Sheehan & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS C. SHEEHAN, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

RAZOR.

1,012,728.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 26, 1911.

Application filed February 24, 1911. Serial No. 610,527.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS C. SHEEHAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jersey City, county of Hudson, and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Razors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in razors, particularly to the type known in trade as the Durham duplex.

In razors of the Durham type, a thin, replaceable blade is positioned between a supporting member and a clamping member, and held by means passing through a perforation in the blade and slidably engaging the members. Such razors are usually provided with a stropping attachment which takes the place of the safety guard ordinarily used when it is desired to strop the blade. During the stropping operation, a strain is set up which does not exist during the shaving operation. This strain is due to the drawing action of the blade on the strop, and when excessive pressure is exerted, there is a tendency of the supporting member and the clamping member to separate.

It is one of the objects of the present invention to produce a device having means for preventing accidental displacement of the supporting and clamping members.

Another object is the production of an improved device that is less expensive to manufacture and which can be sold at a lower price than equally efficient razors heretofore constructed.

With these and other objects not specifically mentioned in view, the invention consists in certain constructions and combinations which will be hereinafter fully described and then specifically pointed out in the claims hereunto appended.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification and in which like characters of reference indicate the same or like parts, Figure 1 is a plan view, partly in section, of a device constructed in accordance with the invention, Fig. 2 is a side view of the structure shown in Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same structure with the safety guard removed and the stropping attachment substituted, Fig. 4 is a side view of the structure shown in Fig. 3. Figs. 5 and 6 are enlarged de-

tail sectional views taken on the lines 5-5 and 6-6 respectively, and Fig. 7 is a detail sectional view of a modification of a portion of the structure shown in Fig. 1.

In carrying the invention into effect, there is provided a handle 1 to which is pivoted a shank 2 extending from what may be termed a blade supporting member 3. Cooperating with the blade supporting member is a blade clamping member. This blade clamping member may be in the form of a safety guard 4 or in the form of a stropping attachment 5. Usually, both a safety guard and a stropping attachment are sold with a single blade supporting member and operating handle.

The structure so far described is old and well known in the art, and a more detailed description thereof is deemed unnecessary to a full understanding of the present invention and is therefore omitted in the interest of brevity and clearness.

Means are provided for holding the supporting member and the clamping member together with a blade lying between them, and this means may vary within wide limits. As shown, there is provided a strip of sheet metal 6 which is secured to each of the clamping members 4 and 5 by means of a pair of rivets 7 and 8. Each of these strips of metal is provided with a pair of resilient offset lugs 9, which lugs are provided with free ends the operating faces of which lie in a plane substantially parallel with the main body of the clamping member, and are adapted to pass through a perforation in a blade and to engage the supporting member by a limited sliding action. The operating faces of the lugs overlie the supporting member a considerable distance whereby the frictional contact of the lugs and faces normally retain the supporting and clamping members in position. For the purpose of preventing displacement of the members during a stropping operation, or by accident at any other time, an automatic locking device is provided; that is to say, a locking device which will hold the members in their cooperative relation during a stropping operation, and yet will readily release the members when such action is desired. In the device selected to illustrate the invention, this locking device includes a spring latch which auto-

atically locks the members together when a blade is placed in position, but yields and unlocks the members when separation of the members is intended. This spring latch is carried by the supporting member and includes a spring 11 secured to the shank of the supporting member beyond the blade position by means of rivets 12. The spring is provided with a transverse rib formed by a return bend 13 of the spring itself. This return bend engages a transverse groove formed by a similar return bend of the clamping member. This cooperating groove is marked 14. By an inspection of Figs 1 to 4 inclusive, it will be readily understood that when a blade is placed in position and the lugs 9 are brought into engagement with the blade supporting member 3, one end of the clamping member will enter the space between the spring 11 and the shank of the supporting member, and the bend of the clamping member will be engaged by the bend of the spring, thereby locking the members. It is obvious that when a blade is released in the usual way, by a reverse movement of the lugs on the supporting member, the end of the clamping member will be withdrawn from its locking position between the spring 11 and the shank of the supporting member, without any independent manipulation. It will be noted that both locking members lie between planes which include the outer faces of the supporting and clamping members, so that there are no projections to interfere with the stropping operation.

In the modification illustrated in Fig. 7, the clamping member is formed of sheet metal and is provided with a pair of lugs 15 punched from the blank from which the clamping member itself is made.

Changes and variations may be made in the structure by means of which the invention is carried into effect. The invention, therefore, is not to be restricted to the precise details of the structure shown and described.

What is claimed is:

1. In a razor, the combination with a blade supporting member, of a blade clamping member, a strip of sheet metal riveted to the clamping member and provided with a pair of lugs adapted to pass through a perforation in a blade and engage the supporting member to clamp the blade between the members, and means for preventing displacement of the members including a spring carried by the supporting member beyond the blade position and provided with a return bend engaging a cooperating return bend in the clamping member.

2. In a razor, the combination with a blade supporting member, of a blade clamping member, and a strip of sheet metal riveted to the clamping member and pro-

vided with a pair of lugs adapted to pass through a perforation in a blade and engage the other member to clamp the blade between the members.

3. In a razor, the combination with a blade supporting member, of a blade clamping member, one of the members being provided with a slot intermediate its ends, and a resilient lug carried by and offset from the other member and having a free end the operating face of which lies in a plane substantially parallel with the main body of the member, said lug being adapted to pass through the slot and overlie the face of the slotted member a considerable distance whereby the frictional contact of the lug and face retains the members in position.

4. In a razor, the combination with a blade supporting member provided with a slot intermediate its ends and having a countersunk face adjacent the slot, of a blade clamping member provided with a resilient lug offset from said member and having a free end the operating face of which lies in a plane substantially parallel with the main body of the member, said lug being adapted to pass through the slot and overlie the countersunk face of the supporting member a considerable distance whereby the frictional contact of the lug and face retains the members in position.

5. In a razor, the combination with a blade supporting member, of a blade clamping member, and a strip of sheet metal riveted to the clamping member and provided with a pair of lugs offset from the member and having free ends pointing in the same direction, said lugs being adapted to pass through a perforation in a blade and engage the supporting member.

6. In a razor, the combination with a blade supporting member having a shank extending from one of its ends, of a blade clamping member, means for holding said members together with a blade positioned between them, a locking member projecting from one end of the clamping member alongside the shank and having a transverse groove formed by a return bend of the locking member, and a cooperating locking member consisting of a spring riveted to the shank of the supporting member and having a return bend adapted to engage the groove of the other locking member, both of said locking members lying between planes which include the outer faces of the supporting and clamping members.

7. In a razor, the combination with a blade supporting member provided with a shank extending from one of its ends and with a pair of slots intermediate its ends and having countersunk faces adjacent the slots, of a blade clamping member provided with a pair of resilient lugs offset from said member and having free ends the operating

faces of which lie in a plane substantially parallel with the main body of the member and which point in the same direction, said lugs being adapted to pass through the slots
5 and overlie the countersunk faces a considerable distance whereby the frictional contact of the lugs and faces normally retains the members in position, a locking member projecting from one end of the clamping
10 member alongside the shank and having a groove formed by a return bend of the locking member, and a cooperating locking member consisting of a spring riveted to

the shank of the supporting member and having a return bend adapted to engage the groove of the other locking member, both of said locking members lying between planes which include the outer faces of the supporting and clamping members.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS C. SHEEHAN.

Witnesses:

SYDNEY I. PRESCOTT,
FRANK H. VICK, Jr.