

April 6, 1948.

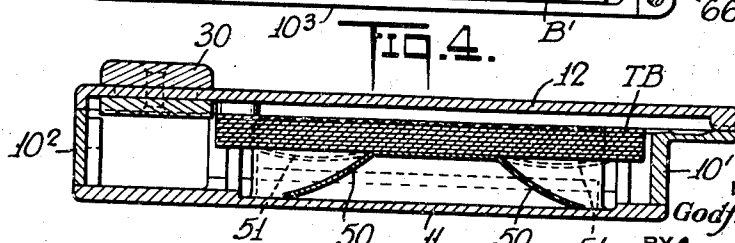
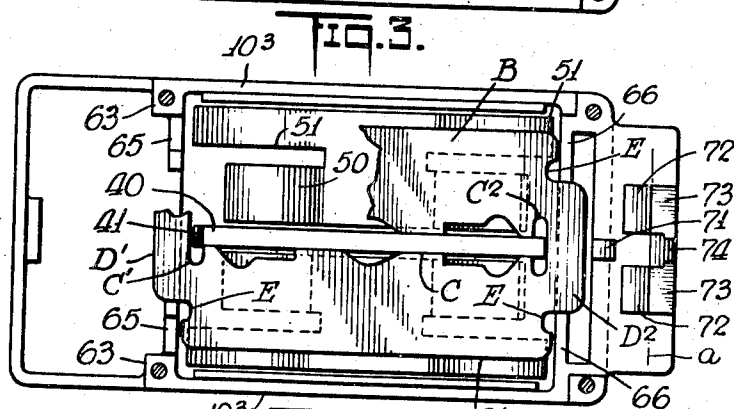
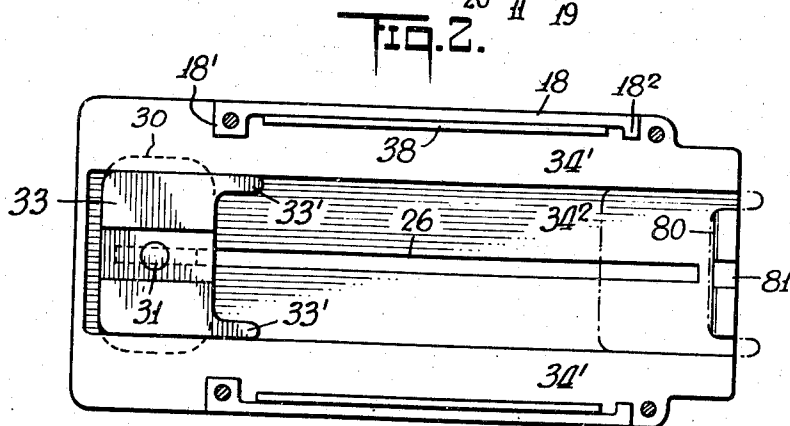
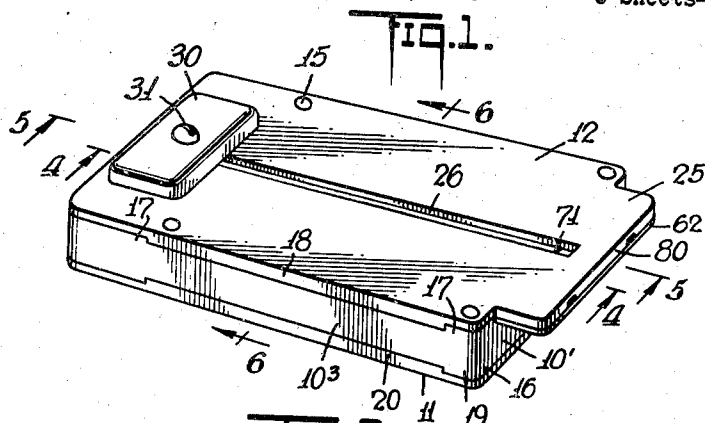
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2,439,243

BLADE CONTAINER

Filed March 4, 1943

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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FIG. 5.

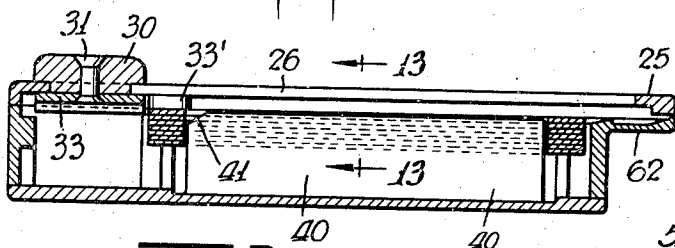


FIG. 6.

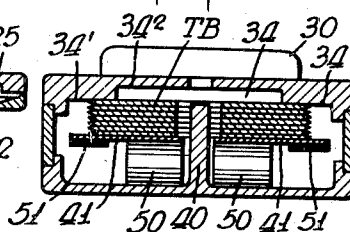


FIG. 7.

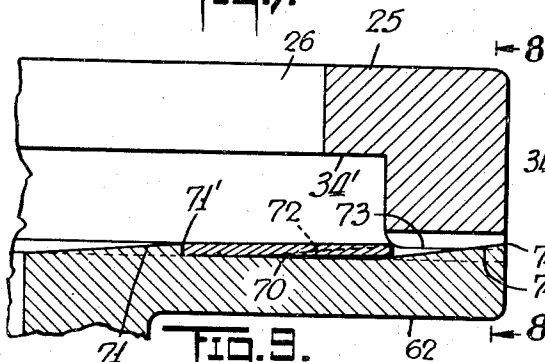


FIG. 8.

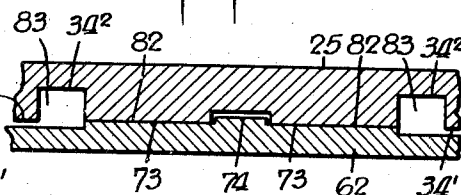


FIG. 10.

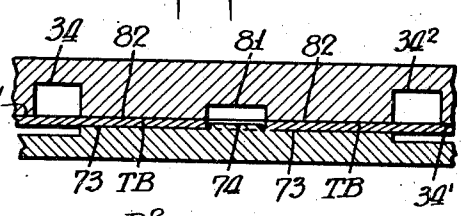


FIG. 9.

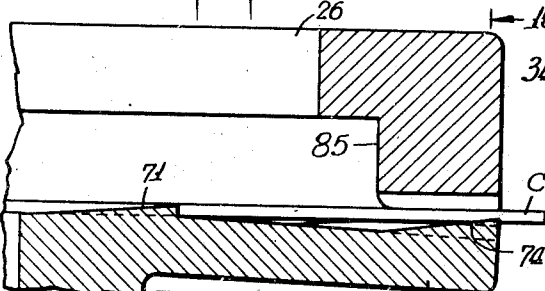


FIG. 11.

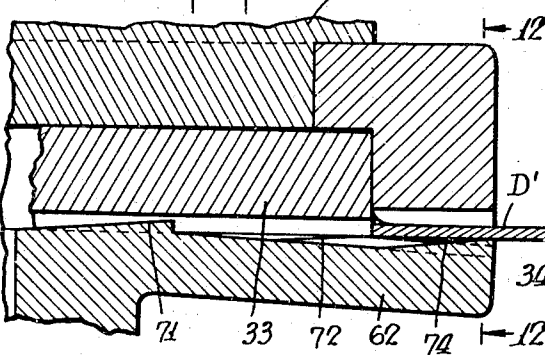


FIG. 12.

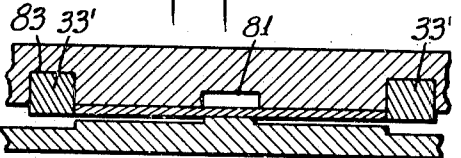
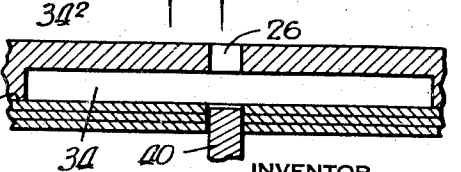


FIG. 13.



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FIG. 14.

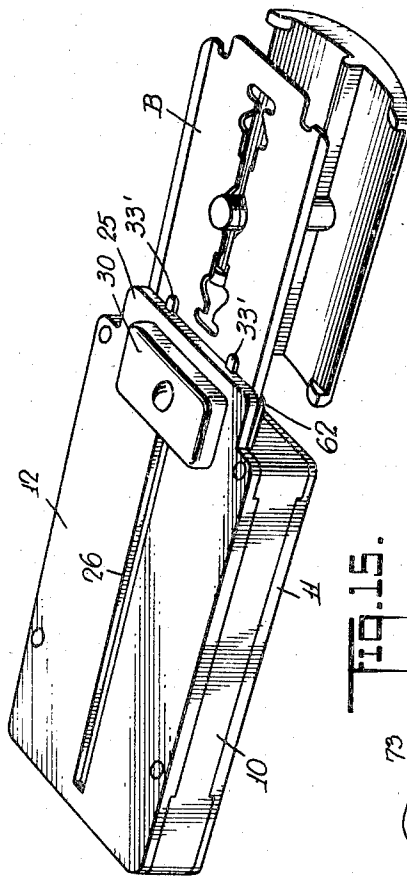
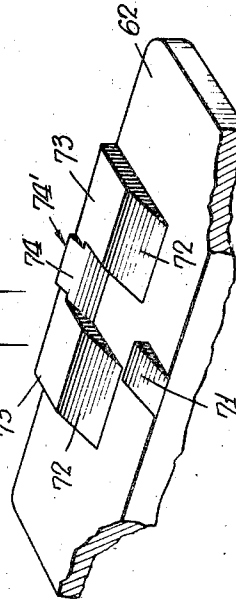


FIG. 15.



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,439,243

## BLADE CONTAINER

Godfrey Dalkowitz, Washington, D. C., assignor  
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Application March 4, 1943, Serial No. 477,945

11 Claims. (Cl. 206—16)

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My present invention relates generally to a razor blade package and more particularly to one from which blades can be dispensed for placement in a holder.

It is a general object of my invention that the package or container be so contrived that blades can be dispensed therefrom for placement in the holder without fingering, and distinguishes from arrangement wherein the package and the shaver or holder are each specially and complementally designed for affixing to each other for placement purposes in that my device calls for no such affixing action and therefore does not require that the holder be specially devised for the package.

From the aspect of blade placement, my invention may be said to revolve about the presence of locating lugs on standard holders and of complemental slots or openings on standard blades supplied therefor in that it contemplates broadly that a blade be initially moved only partway out of the package to expose its slot or opening, that the package be then moved to engage the exposed blade opening over the cooperating lug on the holder and that with the blade so engaged the package be withdrawn from the holder to complete the blade extrusion and leave it deposited in shaving position on the holder. More specifically my invention contemplates that the initial movement of the blade be just sufficiently short of complete extrusion to leave that minimum length engaged with the magazine which is necessary to support the blade therefrom.

Among the more important provisions for the attainment of the objects of my invention are: means continuously operative to resist movement of the blade from the package; blade dispensing means which are effective to project a blade only partway out of the package and more particularly just short of complete projection for that minimum blade length required for retaining the blade engaged with the container; means for constraining the blade movement against deviation from a rectilinear path; and means for retaining a partially projected blade associated with its container so that location of the blade in the holder can be effected by manipulation of the container and more particularly retaining means which are fully effective where the blade is almost completely projected.

For the attainment of these objects and such other objects as may hereinafter appear or be pointed out I have illustrated an embodiment of my invention in the drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view;

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Figure 2 is a plan of the magazine cover as seen from below;

Figure 3 is a top plan of the container with the cover removed and a contained blade shown partly broken away;

Figures 4, 5 and 6 are vertical sections taken respectively on lines 4—4, 5—5 and 6—6 of Figure 1;

Figures 7, 9 and 11 are sections similar to Figure 5 however on an enlarged scale showing a blade in three successive positions during its movement from the container;

Figures 8, 10 and 12 are vertical sections taken respectively on 8—8 of Figure 7; 10—10 of Figure 9; and 12—12 of Figure 11;

Figure 13 is a section on an enlarged scale taken on 13—13 of Figure 5; and

Figure 14 is a perspective like Figure 1 showing a blade fully projected and engaged with the lug of a holder; and

Figure 15 is a perspective of the lower jaw.

Before describing the details of the disclosed embodiment, I will premise that: it constitutes a container case within which are provided means whereby razor blades may be stacked with their shaving edges free of contact with the container parts (see Figure 6); the container is provided with an outlet mouth through which a blade may be moved from the container (shown at the extreme right in Figure 5); means are provided for moving the blades one at a time into and through the outlet mouth; means are provided whereby the movement of the blade is controlled to prevent any undesired deviation thereof; the action of the blade moving means is so limited that at its completion, the rear end of the blade remains engaged by the container and the forward end projected therebeyond to expose a blade locating opening therein; the rear end of the blade is held engaged by means provided in the outlet mouth and blade placement is effected by interengaging the exposed locating opening which generally characterizes a standard blade with the complementary locating lug on the standard holder for that blade, so that withdrawal of the container will cause separation of the blade therefrom and its full engagement with and in shaving relation to the holder.

The details of the container case will be explained by reference to Figures 1, 5 and 6 which is there shown as comprised of the wall forming body member 10, the bottom closure 11 and the top closure 12 secured together as will shortly be explained to provide a chamber with-

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in which a stack of blades may be received and contained and that the wall forming body member 10 provides the front and rear walls 10<sup>1</sup> and 10<sup>2</sup> and the two side walls 10<sup>3</sup> of this chamber.

While the three parts 10, 11 and 12 may be secured together in their assembled relation of Figure 1 so as to permit of their disassembly for refilling purposes, I have illustrated this securing as effected by means such as rivets 15 which seal the container against opening because as will appear later on, the filling or refilling of the package with blades requires experience and skill if injury is to be avoided. It is furthermore an object of my invention that fingering of the blades by the user be prevented and therefore a calculated preference that the container be discarded when empty.

Rivets 15 are received through vertical openings which will be in registration for that purpose when the three members are properly assembled.

To facilitate the assembly operation, the part 10 is provided at its corners 16 with the upwardly directed flanges 17 which interlock with the flanges 18 of the top closure 12, and with the downwardly directed flanges or extensions 19 which interlock with the flanges 20 of the bottom closure 11.

Reference has been made to the flanges 18 which extend downwardly along the side edges of cover member 12. The flanges 18 are shown in Figures 2 and 6 as enlarged at their ends 18<sup>1</sup> and 18<sup>2</sup> to provide an enlarged surface of engagement with the flanges 17 of the body member 10 and also to provide a thickened area in which the vertical rivet receiving opening can be provided. As a further assurance of registration of the members 10 and 12, the flanges 18 are shaped as shown in Figures 2 and 6 to provide the skirts 38 which effect a lateral engagement with the inner surfaces of the side walls 10<sup>3</sup> of the member 10. As a result of this arrangement, the cover 12 is registered with the member 10, by nesting the flanges 17 and 18 in planes both transversely and longitudinally of the container.

The registration of the bottom 11 with body member 10 for assembly purposes is effected substantially in the same manner and by the same arrangements just described for the parts 12 and 10.

In the embodiment which has been illustrated in the drawings, the parts 10 and 11 are shown as made separate and assembled as set forth herein. These two parts can however be made in one without effecting the general objectives of my invention. This showing will therefore be understood as entirely exemplary of one manner of forming the body member of the container.

The construction whereby blades may be stacked within the container are dependent as to details upon the type blade to be stacked therein. For purposes of exemplification of the broader principles of my invention I have elected to disclose a construction devised specifically to contain and dispense a well known type of blade illustrated and described in U. S. Patent No. 2,239,536, and which is shown at B in Figure 3 of my drawings, wherein, for convenience of reference I have applied the following characters to identify parts thereof; B', B' the opposed shaving edges; C is central locating slot defined by the end walls C' and C<sup>2</sup> which in turn define end lobes D' and D<sup>2</sup> and to each side of which are indentations E. This blade as now marketed has a thickness of the order not in excess of .006" and its other dimensions are more or less corre-

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spondingly precise. For example, its slot C has a minimum width of somewhere between .082" and .084" for location and a length between its end walls C', C<sup>2</sup> of approximately 1.412".

I will now describe the arrangement whereby a group of such blades is held stacked within the container by reference to Figures 3 and 5 wherein a locating wall or bar 40 is shown as extending upwardly from the container bottom 11. This bar or wall has a length and width or thickness which corresponds dimensionally to the length and the minimum width of the slot C as above given so that the blades can be freely received thereover and yet located thereby as shown in these figures. This wall 40 is arranged centrally longitudinally of the container and therefore divides the blade containing space thereof into two longitudinally extending halves. Spring means of any preferred or desired type are received in the container for maintaining the stack elevated into contact with the under surface of the top 12 of the container as shown in Figure 6 regardless of how few or how many blades comprise the stack. One arrangement of such spring means is shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5.

Upon reference to Figure 3 it will be observed that the side walls 10<sup>3</sup> are provided with inwardly extending enlargements or flanges 63 in which are formed the openings in the member 10 to receive the rivets 15. Walls 65 extend inwardly toward each other from the flanges 63 and terminate a distance apart slightly greater than the width of the lobe D' of the blade. A second pair of walls 66 extend inwardly from the opposite side walls 10<sup>3</sup> and are spaced apart approximately the same distance as are the walls 65. The pair of walls 65 is spaced rearwardly of the pair of walls 66 for such distance that the blades received on partition wall 40 will have their lobes D' and D<sup>2</sup> received in the aforementioned spaces.

While the springs can be of varied characters I have found that the two flat springs shown in the drawings serve my purposes effectively. They are each slotted to provide two pairs of legs 50 and 51 the legs of each pair extending oppositely outwardly from the central portion. As will be seen from Figures 3, 4 and 6, the stack seats on the central portion of both springs. The pair of legs 50 are bent downwardly to an extent and are of a length and character so that they will normally elevate the blade receiving central parts 52 into such close adjacency to the under surface of the cover member 12, that a single blade seated thereon will normally be held under spring pressure against that surface which spring pressure will naturally be increased as the blades forming the stack, are increased in number. The other pair of legs 51 of each spring are bent slightly in the reverse direction, i. e., upwardly so that the tension of spring legs 50 will tend to place them under a tension also. This will explain why the spring legs 50 are wider and are bent at a greater angle. The spring legs 51 straighten out into the plane of the central portion 52 of the spring as shown in Figure 4.

Attention is invited to the relative position of these sets of spring legs. The legs 50 apply their pressure along an area transversely centrally of the stack. The spring legs 51 apply their pressure along opposed longitudinally extending areas which encompass the opposed shaving edges B', B' of the stacked blades as is clearly shown in Figure 6.

It will be understood that the spring means just described is merely an exemplary disclosure

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of one of the many arrangements which may be employed for my purposes.

The cover member 12 is provided on its under surface with a depression 34 which extends centrally longitudinally thereof (see Figure 6). The width of this depression is such that the stacked blades engage with those portions 34' of the under surface of cover member 12 which are to the sides of this depression 34 and that such engagement is of narrow areas longitudinally of the stack which are parallel and immediately adjacent to the shaving edges B' B' and that the pressure of the pair of legs 51 of one spring is applied to the narrow area along one edge and that of the legs 51' of the other spring is applied along the other edge. The pressure of the spring legs 50 is applied to that central area of the stack which underlies the depression 34 in the cover. The significance of this will be made apparent as the functioning of my device is explained.

A blade dispensing member 33 is received within the depression 34 as clearly shown in Figure 2 and is held in predetermined relation to the bottom of the depression by means of the member 31 received through the longitudinal slot 26 in the cover member 12 and attached at its other end to the operating member 30, the arrangement being such that as the operating handle 30 is moved longitudinally forwardly from its position of Figure 1 along slot 26 the dispensing member 33 will be moved along in depression 34. This pusher member is provided with the projecting lugs 33' (see Figure 2) contoured and dimensioned so as to be received in the aforementioned indentations E in the blade (see Figure 3).

These observations will now be made of some of the conditions which are attendant upon the movement of blade B B' under the constraint of dispensing member 33: the dispenser member 33 engages the rear edge of top blade TB at points which underlie space 34 and are therefore free of contact with the under surface of the cover 12 (compare Figures 2 and 6); the blade areas along its shaving edges are held in frictional engagement with under surfaces 34' of cover 12 by springs 41 so that blade TB is held thereby in any position to which it may have been advanced and always in engagement with pusher 33 during such advance; the advancing lugs 33' engage the blade edge symmetrically to opposite sides of its direction of movement and the same is true of the frictional engagement of blade areas with under surfaces 34' of the cover member. This symmetrical distribution of the forces applied to the blade constrain it to a movement in a right line and against deviation therefrom.

I will now describe a further provision to constrain the blade to a right line movement. The partition 40 is shown in Figures 5 and 6 as of a height to bring its top partway through slot C in the uppermost blade TB and therefore within less than .006" below the under surface portions 34' of member 12. In the enlarged showing of Figure 13, partition 40 is shown as received through top blade TB for one-half its thickness, that is for about .003". The rear upper corner of partition 40 is cut away to form the bevel 41 of a length to overlap blade TB for its full thickness and as shown this overlap includes also an additional blade.

The pusher 33 extends below under surfaces 34' of the cover member, to present its lowermost portion in horizontal opposition to the top plate TB. The first increment of movement given blade TB by pusher 33 will cause the end wall C' of

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blade slot C to ride up and clear bevel 41 of partition 40. At this point the blade whose thickness is .006" will be engaged at its edges below surfaces 34' and at the center of its lobe D' over the top of partition 40 which is only .003" below surfaces 34'. These conditions will cause end lobe D' to buckle into space 34 for approximately .003" and the partition 40 to remain engaged in slot C of the blade to hold its movement to a right line.

Extending forwardly from the cover member 12 is a flange 25 which is arranged to register with a correspondingly contoured portion 62 which extends forwardly from the upper edge of the front wall 10' of body member 10. These flanges act as jaws whose adjacent inner surfaces define the outlet mouth through which blades are fed from the magazine.

The upper or inner surface of jaw 62 is shown at the extreme right in Figure 3. It is of one level 70 throughout except for the areas 71, 72, 73 and 74. The line a-a in Figure 3 demarks the two areas 73 from areas 72, and area 74 from level 70.

Figure 7 is an enlarged showing vertically centrally through lower jaw 62. It shows the areas 71 and 74 as bevels separated by the level area 70. It also shows that the apex 74' of bevel 74 is at a higher level than the apex 71' of bevel 71 and it will here be stated that in the specific embodiment herein illustrated, the apex 71' is about .006" above level 70 whereas apex 74' is .010" above that level. In Figure 3 those bevels 71 and 74 are shown of the same width as and in longitudinal registration with partition 40.

The two areas 72 are each bevelled as shown by dotted line marked 72 in Figure 7 to the line a-a which begins the plateau 73 in Figures 3 and 7. It will be observed that the plateaus 73 are at an elevation below that of apex 74' and for purposes of this disclosure the plateau 73 can be assumed as being .006" above level 70. Figure 8 shows these three levels 70, 73 and 74 as they appear in transverse section across the front end of jaw 62.

The aforementioned first increment of movement of blade TB which flexes the rear lobe D' thereof onto the top of partition 40, also causes the front lobe D<sup>2</sup> to ride up bevel 71 of lower jaw 62 until its inner edge C<sup>2</sup> passes shoulder 71' and positions itself in back thereof with the bevelled ledge 71 received in blade slot C and with lobe D<sup>2</sup> seated on level 70 and bevel 72. Figure 7 shows this position of these parts after this first increment of movement.

The next increment of movement advances the front end of the blade to its position of Figure 9. This increment is effected with the blade slot C engaged by ledge 71, as shown in that figure and also engaged by partition 40 as already explained. In this second increment of movement, the central part of the front lobe D<sup>2</sup> rides up the central bevel 74 whereas the blade areas to the side thereof ride up the bevels 72 and onto plateaus 73 until the front wall C<sup>2</sup> of slot C cleared jaw 62 when apex 74' enters blade slot C for a distance of approximately .004 which represents the difference in height between apex 74' and plateaus 73. In this position of the parts, the lobe D<sup>2</sup> will be flexed slightly at its center about apex 74' as it exits from between the jaws.

In this second increment of movement, the front lobe D<sup>2</sup> of the blade is engaged between the upper surface of lower jaw 62 set forth and the lower surface of upper jaw 25, the detailed char-

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acter of which surface I will now explain by reference to Figures 2 and 8 wherein this surface is shown as comprised at its sides of continuations of the surfaces 34' and between its sides of a continuation of depression 34, and at its forward end by the raised end face 82 of transverse ridge 80, the end face 82 being longitudinally depressed or grooved as shown at 81. These observations will be made of details of the construction just described. The ridge 80 terminates short of the sides of depression 34 to leave a depressed passageway 83; it is of an elevation to bring its end face 82 to the level of the sides 34; its width measured longitudinally of the package is approximately that of the elevated plateaus 73 of the lower jaw; its depression 81 is dimensioned to receive the projection 74 of the lower jaw about as shown in Figure 8 when the upper and lower jaws assume their normal position which is shown in this figure.

The jaws 25 and 62 are normally closed as shown in Figures 7 and 8 the two plateaus 73 of the lower jaw 62 engaging the outer faces 82 of the ridge 80 of the upper jaw and the central ridge 74 at the front of the jaw 62 being reduced in the central groove 81 of ridge 80 of the upper jaw.

The aforementioned second increment of movement forces the lobe D<sup>2</sup> between the jaws to force them apart for a distance which gradually increases as D<sup>2</sup> rides up incline 74 until lobe D<sup>2</sup> engages with apex 74' as it exists from the container and has cleared apex 74' when apex 74' enters slot C of the blade to guide its further movement. This last mentioned position is shown in Figure 9 at which time the jaws will be held apart for a distance equal to the blade thickness as shown in Figure 10.

It will be understood that during this second increment of movement the rear lobe D' of the blade is engaged over the partition 40 and that the blade areas adjacent the shaving edges are engaged with the surfaces 34' of the cover and that as the blade moves for this second increment the aforementioned parts remain so engaged.

Figure 11 shows the position of the parts when the pusher 33 has completed its third and final increment of movement and has engaged end wall 85 of jaw 25. In this final position the rear lobe D' of the blade is engaged between the adjacent faces of the two jaws 25 and 62 substantially as already described of the front lobe D<sup>2</sup> as that lobe was moved during the second increment of movement from its position of Figure 7 to its position of Figure 9, except that because of the limit placed upon the movement of pusher 33 the rear lobe D<sup>2</sup> will remain engaged between the jaws as shown in Figures 11 and 12 wherein the two jaws are shown as held separated by as much as .010". This figure can therefore be construed to represent also that stage in the movement of the blade wherein the front lobe D<sup>2</sup> is fully engaged between the jaws 25 and 62.

I have shown in dotted lines at the right in Figure 2 the position of the fingers 33' when pusher 33 is in its position of Figure 11. It will be observed that these fingers are received through channels 83 with their extreme outer ends projecting beyond jaws 25 and 62 (see Figure 1). It therefore follows that in its position of Figure 11 only that part of lobe D' remains engaged between jaws 25 and 62 which is to the rear of the recesses E to each side of this lobe and firmly held thereby in the manner set forth above.

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Figure 14 is a perspective similar to Figure 1 and shows the blade B in its position of Figure 11 with its locating slot C fully exposed, and the magazine moved or manipulated to engage into such relation that the locating slot C is engaged with the locating lug on the standard holder for that blade so that upon the withdrawal of the holder or the container, the blade B will be entirely disengaged from the container or magazine and then will drop automatically to its proper shaving position on the seat or saddle of the holder, as shown in that figure.

The division of the blade movement by the pusher into three increments has been merely for purposes of convenience of description. This movement of the pusher will likely be a continuous one in general practice so controlled throughout that the blade will always be properly held regardless of whether it is one or the other. This control is effected briefly as follows: the engagement of the rear lobe of the blade to impose a retarding strain upon the movement of the blade and a symmetrical distribution of the forces incident to this engagement to constrain the blade to move in a straight line; a similar engagement of the front lobe of the blade with the front jaws; and thereafter of the rear lobe of the blade with the front jaws all coupled with the engagement in blade slot C of partition 40, ridge 71 and ridge 74 to hold the blade against deviation from a straight line movement and with its edges always held out of contact with any casing part; and that the engagement of the rear lobe of the blade after the blade has reached its limit of movement out of the casing, to firmly hold that end until an engagement is effected with a lug on the holder to apply the relatively large forces when the magazine is withdrawn to effect the complete release of the blade from this engagement.

It is for these reasons that the parts have been disclosed as precisely dimensioned and contoured to effect close engagements at critical points during all positions of the blade and that the engagement be continued even after the pusher has reached the limit of its movement and the blade is in the position of Figure 11. To allow of manufacturing tolerance necessary for mass production, I have chosen a material for the casing parts so that there will be a sufficient yield therebetween as the blade is moved so that a tight fit will always be present notwithstanding dimensional variations incident to manufacturing processes without impairing the character of the grip upon the blade TB which has herein been disclosed.

One of the features referred to is the arrangement whereby the jaws 25 and 62 are normally closed but are forced apart to varying extents as the blade is propelled therebetween and the selection of an appropriate material to permit this action also is a feature of my invention.

I have found that a plastic composition serves all of my purposes ideally because it can be designed to have a natural elasticity without taking a permanent set or deformation.

Having thus described my invention and illustrated its use, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A dispensing razor blade magazine comprising a container for a stack of razor blades and cooperating jaw portions which extend forwardly from the container in parallel and close adjacency and define a passageway therebetween for the blade as it is moved out of the container, said jaw portions being provided with means which are normally operative to restrict the passageway to

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less than the thickness of a blade, said jaw portions being of a character so that they can be forced apart by the pressure applied by a blade which is being moved from the magazine and as it advances between the jaw portions whereby, as the blade in its advancement through the passageway engages with and forces the jaws apart, the normally operative restricting means will engage said blade with a yieldable pressure and retain it against an undesired movement.

2. A dispensing razor blade magazine comprising a container for a stack of slotted razor blades and cooperating jaw portions which extend forwardly from and beyond the container in parallel and close adjacency and define a passageway therebetween for the blade as it is moved out of the container, said jaw portions being provided with means which are normally operative to restrict the passageway to less than the thickness of a blade, said jaw portions being of a character so that they can be forced apart by the pressure applied by a blade which is being moved from the magazine and as it advances between the jaw portions whereby, as the blade in its advancement through the passageway engages with and forces the jaws apart, the normally operative restricting means will engage said blade with a yieldable pressure and retain it against an undesired movement, and means in said passageway for engaging in said slot and holding said blade against shifting.

3. A dispensing razor blade magazine comprising a container for a stack of razor blades and cooperating jaw portions which extend forwardly from the container in parallel and close adjacency and define a passageway therebetween for the blade as it is moved out of the container, said jaw portions being provided with means which are normally operative to restrict the passageway to less than the thickness of a blade, said jaw portions being of a character so that they can be forced apart by the pressure applied by a blade which is being moved from the package and as it advances between the jaw portions whereby, as the blade in its advancement through the passageway engages with and forces the jaws apart, the normally operative restricting means will engage said blade with a yieldable pressure and retain it against an undesired movement, and means in said passageway for flexing the blade.

4. A container for holding a stack of razor blades, an exit slot in one of the container walls through which a blade may be discharged therefrom and means for holding a partly discharged blade associated with the container, said means comprising cooperating jaw members extending forwardly from and beyond said wall and defining a passageway between their adjacent surfaces which is in registration with and therefore a continuation of said exit slot, said jaws being yieldably biased toward each other to bring their aforementioned adjacent surfaces normally in such close adjacency as to narrow the passageway therebetween to less than the thickness of the blade being discharged, whereby a partly discharged blade will be held associated with the container by the yieldable gripping action of said jaws so that the partly discharged blade can be moved by the container into engagement with the blade locating means of a razor and complete discharge of the blade effected upon and by withdrawal of the container away from the razor.

5. A container for holding a stack of razor blades, an exit slot in one of the container walls through which a blade may be discharged there-

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from and means for holding a partly discharged blade associated with the container, said means comprising cooperating jaw members extending forwardly from and beyond said wall and defining a passageway between their adjacent surfaces which is in registration with and therefore a continuation of said exit slot, said jaws being yieldably biased toward each other to bring their aforementioned adjacent surfaces normally in such close adjacency as to narrow the passageway therebetween to less than the thickness of the blade being discharged, whereby a partly discharged blade will be held associated with the container by the yieldable gripping action of said jaws so that the partly discharged blade can be moved by the container into engagement with the blade locating means of a razor and complete discharge of the blade effected upon and by withdrawal of the container away from the razor and blade flexing means extending into said passageway adapted to engage and flex a portion of the blade which remains positioned in said passageway.

6. A container for holding a stack of razor blades, an exit slot in one of the container walls through which a blade may be discharged therefrom and means for holding a blade in partly discharged relation said means comprising cooperating jaw members extending forwardly from and beyond said wall and defining a passageway between their adjacent surfaces which is in registration with and therefore a continuation of said exit slot, said jaws being yieldably biased toward each other to bring their aforementioned adjacent surfaces in such close adjacency as to narrow the passageway therebetween to less than the thickness of the blade being discharged and a reciprocating blade expelling member and means for so limiting its expelling movement that the rearmost end of the blade will be positioned in said passageway whereby the partly discharged blade will be held in association with the container by the yieldable gripping action of said jaws upon said rearmost end of the blade so that the blade can be manipulated by the container into engagement with a razor part and complete separation and discharge of the blade from the container effected by a withdrawal movement of the container.

7. A dispensing magazine for longitudinally slotted blades whose slots terminate short of at least one end of the blade to leave that end unslotted, said magazine comprising a blade containing compartment and a passageway opening laterally into said compartment through the front wall thereof to the exterior and through which a blade may be discharged from the compartment with said unslotted end in advance, and means extending into said passageway to engage the unslotted end of the blade when it is moved into the passageway to flex that end until it has passed beyond said means, said means being so dimensioned and located as to engage in the slot of the blade on continued movement thereof and thus guide the blade in its continued movement out of the magazine.

8. A dispensing magazine for longitudinally slotted blades whose slots terminate short of one end of the blade to leave that end of the blade unslotted said magazine comprising a blade containing compartment and a passageway through the front wall thereof and opening therinto and through which a blade may be discharged from the magazine with said unslotted end to the rear, and means extending into said exit to engage in

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the slot in a blade as it moves through the exit to guide the blade in its movement out of the compartment, said means being adapted to engage the rear unslotted end of the blade to hold the blade associated with the magazine with the blade projected for a major part of its length, whereby the blade can be manipulated by the magazine to bring its slot into engagement with the blade locating elements of a razor.

9. A dispensing razor blade magazine comprising walls which define a space within which slotted razor blades may be stacked, said magazine having jaw portions in close adjacency associated with the front wall of the magazine and which define a passageway therebetween to one side of and open to the space in the magazine and through which the blades can be moved from out of the magazine singly and in succession, and a plurality of aligned and spaced apart means to engage in the blade slot in succession during its advancement to hold the plate to a right line movement, one of said means being located in said space and the other in said passageway.

10. A dispensing razor blade magazine comprising walls which define a space within which slotted razor blades may be stacked, said magazine having jaw portions in close adjacency and which define a passageway therebetween and through which the blades can be moved from the magazine singly and in succession, and a plurality of aligned and spaced apart means to engage in the blade slot in succession during its advancement to hold the blade to a right line movement, one

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of said means being located in said space and the other being yieldably supported in said passageway.

11. A dispensing razor blade magazine comprising walls which define a space within which slotted razor blades may be stacked, said magazine having an exit slot opening into said space, and portions in close adjacency in registration with and extending beyond said exit slot and defining a passageway therebetween and through which the blades can be moved from the magazine singly and in succession, and means in said passageway to engage and flex a blade being discharged and thus hold it against undesired accidental movement.

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