May 18, 1943 D. C. WISELEY 2,319,361

SAFETY RAZOR

Filed March 7, 1941

Fig. 1.

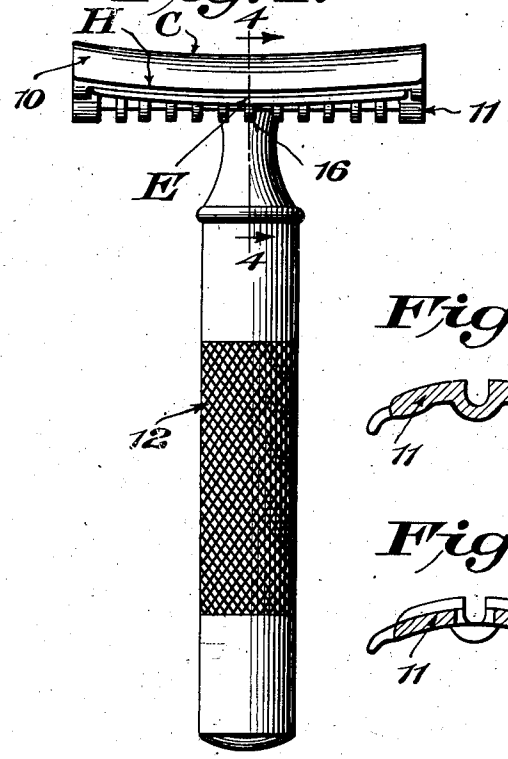


Fig. 2.

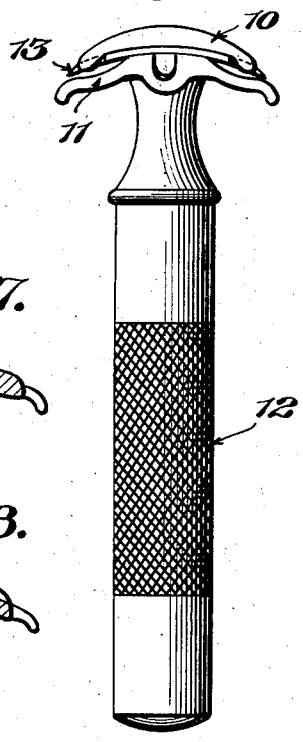


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 3.

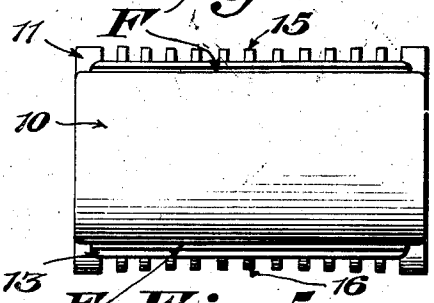


Fig. 4.

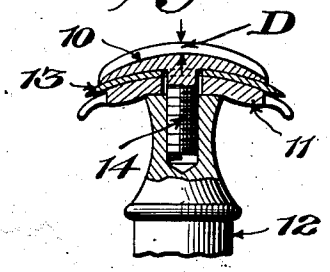


Fig. 5.

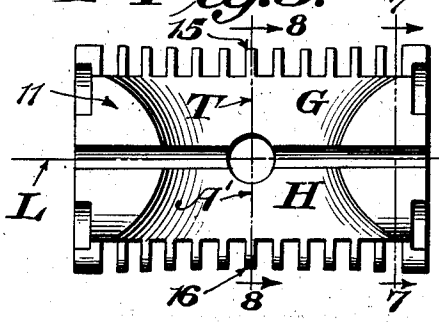


Fig. 6.



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SAFETY RAZOR

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Application March 7, 1941, Serial No. 382,232

3 Claims. (Cl. 30—49)

This invention relates to safety razors and has for its aim the provision of a head and a cooperating guard so formed as to cause the usual shaving blade held therebetween to assume a shape best calculated to afford a satisfactory and easier shave than possible in devices of the prior art.

One object of the invention consists in providing a safety razor having a cutting blade both of whose longitudinal and transverse surfaces are forcibly curved.

Another object of the invention is to provide a holder for the usual flexible flat surfaced razor blade which will, when its parts have been drawn together, press the blade out of the planes of its transverse and longitudinal axes and thereby curve the surfaces of the blade both laterally and longitudinally.

A further object of the invention is to provide a safety razor, the holder parts of which are easily and quickly assembled to form and shape the usual flat surfaced flexible safety razor blade into one having its surfaces curved throughout its length and breadth.

The purpose in providing a safety razor wherein the surface of the cutting element is curved out of the plane of its transverse axis lies in the fact that the blade will thereby be more easily held at the proper angle for the cutting operation.

The purpose in providing a safety razor wherein the surface of the cutting element is curved out of its longitudinal axis lies in the fact that the edge of the said member will thereby conform more nearly to the general contour of the face since the latter is more curved than flat.

Other objects of the invention, as well as the advantages thereof, will appear more fully in the following description of the invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of the safety razor constituting my invention.

Figure 2 is a side elevational view thereof.

Figure 3 is a plan view looking down from the top of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a partial, sectional elevation on line 4—4 of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a plan view of the guard.

Figure 6 is a longitudinal side elevation of the guard.

Figures 7 and 8 are sectional side elevations taken, respectively, on lines 7—7 and 8—8 of Figure 5.

The razor shown in the drawing consist of four parts, a head 10, a guard 11, a handle 12 and a blade 13 held securely between the head 10 and the guard 11. The head 10 is preferably provided with an integral threaded stud 14 passing through suitable apertures in the blade 13 and guard 11 and is received in a cooperating hollow threaded portion at the upper end of the handle, as shown in Figure 4, whereby tightening of the parts is made possible.

As shown in Figure 1, the outer surface of the head 10 is depressed or dished out at C along its longitudinal axis. The depth of the depression is greatest where the central longitudinal axis of the head 10 meets the vertical axis of the handle 12 and its extent is indicated at D in Figure 4.

Similarly, the marginal longitudinal edges E and F of the head 10 are curved downwardly, as at 4, along curves substantially parallel to curve C in such manner that the greatest depth of the curved portion of these marginal longitudinal edges is reached along the vertical axis of the handle 12.

As shown in Figures 5 and 6, the upper surface of the guard 11 is formed to cooperate with the head 10. For this purpose, the guard is hollowed out on opposite sides of its upper longitudinal axis as illustrated at G and H. In other words, the top surface of the guard 11 tapers from the upper longitudinal axis L—A downwardly towards the extremity of the guard teeth 15 and 16. The upper surface of the guard 11 is also dished out along the upper median transverse axis T—A^1 thereof. The extent to which the guard is dished out along its transverse axis is clearly indicated by Figures 7 and 8 which are sections taken, respectively, near the end of the guard and along the middle transverse axis thereof. The greatest depth of the depression is shown at K in Figure 6.

When the blade 13 is secured between the head 10 and guard 11 and is tightened by screwing the handle 12 on the stud 14, the blade is forced to assume a shape imparted thereto by the co-acting portions of the under face of the head 10 and the upper face of the guard 11.

The marginal longitudinal edges E and F of the head 10 force the blade 13 along the hollowed out portions G and H of the guard in such manner that the cutting edges of the blade are curved downwardly as best shown in Figure 1. In this manner the cutting edge of the blade will follow the general contour of the face which is not flat but curved.

Due to the depression K, Figure 6, at the upper surface of the guard 11, the blade 13 will be

squeezed between the head 10 and the guard in such manner that the blade is curved out of the plane of its transverse axis. Consequently, the blade will more easily be held at the proper angle for the cutting operation.

It has been found from repeated use of a razor designed as explained above, that curving the blade from side to side provides the proper angle for a better cutting edge and curving the blade from end to end provides a surface that conforms more nearly to the contour of the face.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. In a razor, a head, a guard, a blade between said head and guard, means for pressing the blade between the head and guard, said head and guard having cooperating surfaces whereby the blade is curved along its longitudinal and transverse axes in opposite directions, and the outer surface of the head being generally concave from end to end to accommodate the contour of the face of the user.

2. In a razor, a head, a guard, a blade between said head and guard, means for pressing the blade between the head and guard, said guard having a depressed portion along its longitudinal axis, said depressed portions being in contact with the blade, and said guard being correspondingly depressed out substantially along its longitudinal axis, whereby the blade is curved along its longitudinal and transverse axes when the head and guard are pressed together.

3. In a razor, a head, a guard, a blade between said head and guard, means for pressing the blade between the head and guard, said head being generally dished out along its longitudinal axis and having an arcuate cross-section along its transverse axis, and said guard having depressed portions along its longitudinal and transverse axes cooperating with the head whereby the cutting edges of said blade assume a dish shape from end to end and said blade assumes an arcuate shape from side to side.

DON C. WISELEY.