

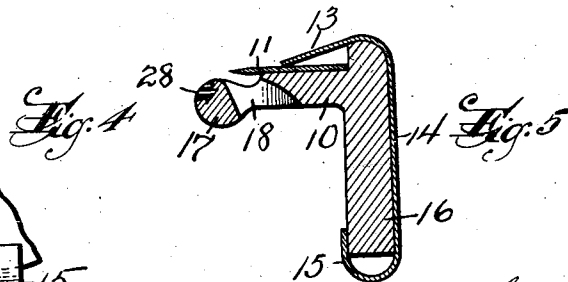
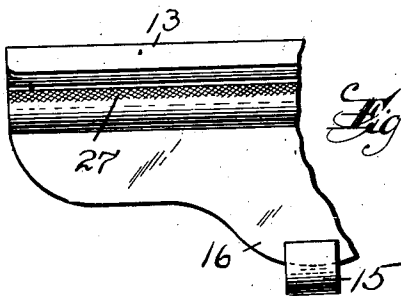
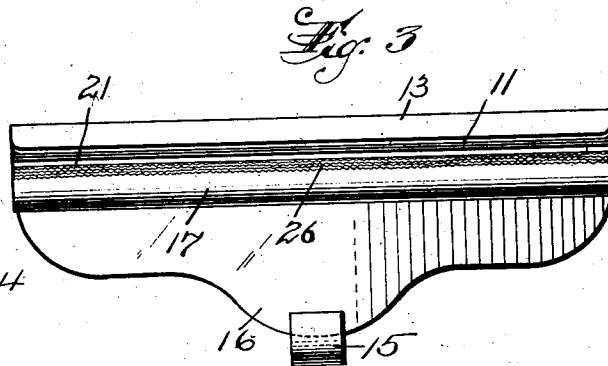
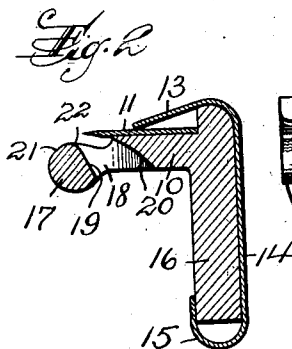
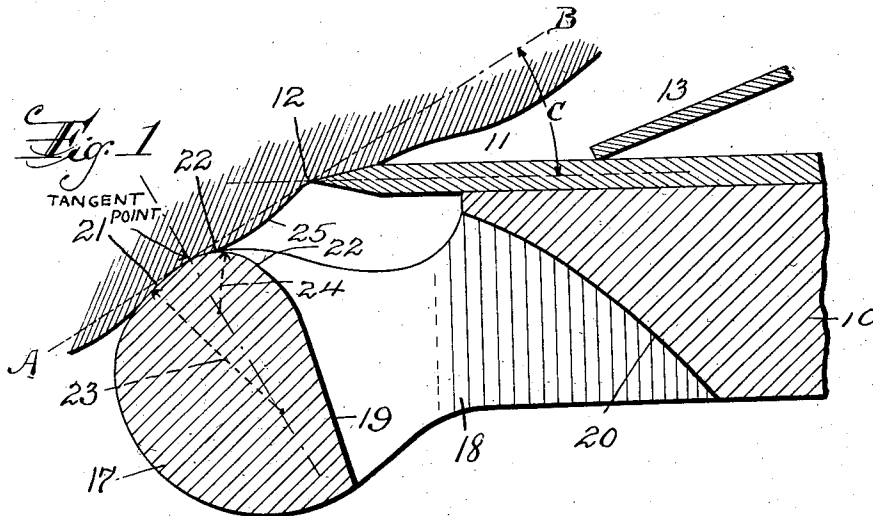
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RAZOR

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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RAZOR

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2 Claims. (Cl. 30-83)

This invention relates to an improved safety razor and is directed to an improved form of guard and its relation to the shaving head of the blade.

5 The object of the invention is to construct a guard that causes a formation of the skin surface which presents the hair squarely to the cutting edge of the blade. The skin is deformed by the pressure plus the movement of the guard across the skin to an extent that causes a re-  
10 formation of the skin at the point where the blade contacts with the skin.

Another feature of the invention is the provision of a guard with a certain degree of drag or friction which causes the proper passage or what might be termed "flow" of skin from the guard to the cutting edge of the blade.

A razor made according to my invention has been used and a comfortable and close shave  
20 has been secured without stretching the skin by any means in advance or in rear of the razor itself.

Safety razors as heretofore made have provided a guard for the sole purpose of preventing cutting of the skin if the razor is used with care. The surface of the guard in the former razors, where it engages the skin, has been a smooth circular bar or set of curved teeth with which a close shave could only be secured by stretching the skin so as to bring the shafts of hair out of the skin. The stretching of the skin was accomplished by either using the hand not engaged in holding the razor or by facial contortions. This general stretching of the skin leaves little or no resiliency in the portion of the skin as it approaches the blade so that the taut skin is easily abraded and the hair cut through jaggedly.

The present invention is a new departure from the old form of safety razor in that the razor guard itself presents the section of the skin being shaved to the blade edge with the shaft of the hair extending out of the skin as far as it will go when the edge of the blade sliding over the lather lubricated skin comes in contact with the hair. In other words the action of the bar may be likened to taking the portion of the skin immediately ahead of the blade edge between the fingers and gently but firmly pressing it into a slightly convex form naturally projecting the shaft of the hair out of the cuticle as far as its roots will permit.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which Figure 1 is an enlarged section showing the part of the razor which com-

prises the guard and the blade and also indicating the normal flow of the skin surface across the guard and the edge of the blade. Figure 2 is a cross-section, on a reduced scale, of the whole shaving head. Figure 3 is a front view of shaving head illustrated in Figure 2. Figure 4 is a fragmentary front view showing a modified form of surface roughening on the guard. Figure 5 is a cross-section showing a guard equipped with an inserted strip which provides the skin engaging part of the guard.

The razor selected for illustrating my invention is of the type that supports a blade flat on a blade platform 10. The blade is shown at 11 and it projects beyond the blade platform 15 and is provided with a cutting edge 12.

The blade may be secured on the blade platform 10 by any suitable form of face plate but I show a face plate 13 formed of metal with a slight resiliency and including a rear plate 14 and a return bend 15. The blade platform is mounted on a supporting plate 16. The face plate member can be installed by sliding it longitudinally on the shaving head which comprises the blade platform 10 and the supporting plate 16. This makes it possible to use face plates of various lengths and angles. The face plate acts to limit the tilting the razor on the skin to prevent the scraping incidental to the use of the blade at an obtuse angle to the skin.

The improved guard is shown at 17 and it is in the form of a bar supported by the bars 18, preferably at the ends of the bar. The guard has a rear face 19 which is nearly perpendicular to the plane of the blade. This is in conjunction with a cut-away portion 20 at the bottom of the blade platform 10 and at the front, all this allowing plenty of space for lather and hair to clear the under side of the blade. The undercut portion 20 is preferably concave and is also of advantage in cleaning when the shaving head is reversed and placed under a tap. Water then passes into the space between the guard and blade platform and cleans the shaving head and also the under side of that part of the blade 11 that projects beyond the blade platform 10. The guard bar is placed slightly below and slightly in advance of the edge 12 of the razor. It is placed in such position that a line A-B which is tangent to the effective part of the guard and bisects the cutting edge of the blade is at an approximate angle of 30° to 32° in its relation to the plane of the blade at its cutting edge. The angle is shown at C in Figure 1.

The guard bar has a leading surface 21 and a

