

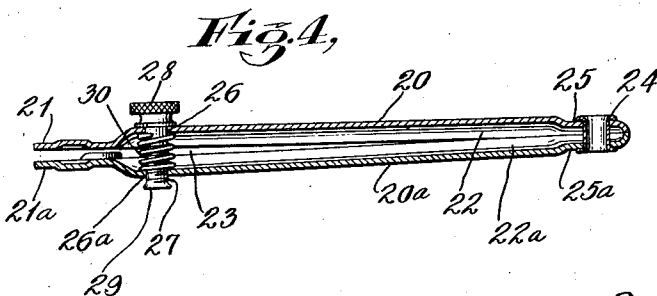
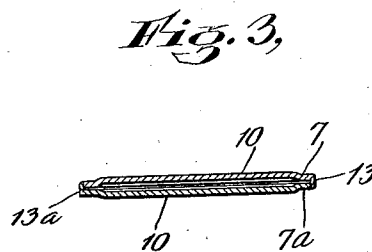
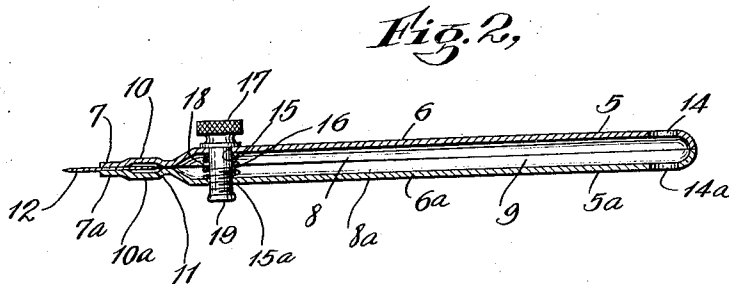
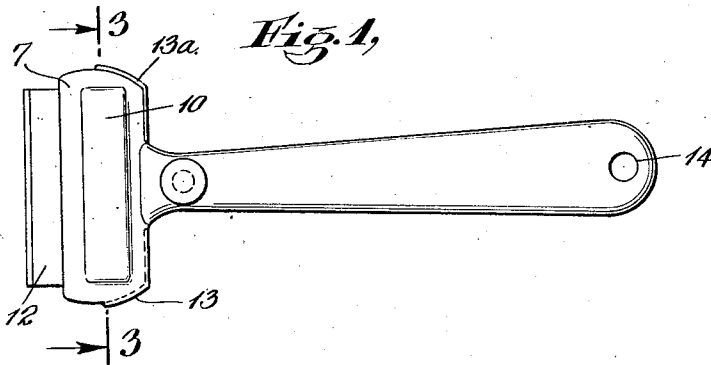
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1,827,509

HANDLE MEMBER FOR RAZOR BLADES

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INVENTOR.

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HANDLE MEMBER FOR RAZOR BLADES

Application filed January 21, 1930. Serial No. 422,253.

This invention relates to the provision of a handle member for supporting blades of various kinds and classes and particularly the different types of razor blades; and the object of the invention is to provide a handle member of the class described consisting of two similarly formed parts adapted to be arranged one upon the other and coupled together in such manner as to form a handle portion and a blade supporting jaw portion with means for moving the separate parts of the tool relatively to each other to facilitate the placement of a blade within and between the jaws of the tool; a further object being to provide a tool of the class specified with means involving a screw in threaded engagement with one of said tool parts but freely movable with respect to the other part for clamping the jaws together and facilitating the separation of said jaws; a further object being to provide tensional means for separating the jaws of the tool when said screw or clamping means is released; and with these and other objects in view, the invention consists in a tool of the class specified which is simple in construction, efficient in use and which is constructed as hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention is fully disclosed in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawings form a part, in which the separate parts of my improvement are designated by suitable reference characters in each of the views, and in which:—

Fig. 1 is a plan view of one form of tool which I employ, illustrating a blade mounted in connection therewith.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal, sectional view through the tool shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2 but showing a modification.

In Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive, I have shown one form of tool consisting of two similar parts 5—5a preferably stamped from sheet metal and fashioned to form handle members 6—6a, jaw members 7—7a, the peripheral edges of the handle members 6—6a having side walls 8—8a which abut when the separate

parts are coupled together to form a chamber 9 within the parts of the handle member. The jaw members are preferably pressed outwardly as seen at 10—10a to form a recess 11 on the adjacent faces of said jaw members to receive the large, back member of single edge razor blades. It will also be understood that double edge blades such as the blade 12 may be clamped between the jaw member 7—7a. One side wall of each jaw member 7—7a is provided with a substantially L-shaped flange 13—13a the flange of one jaw member cooperating with the corresponding edge of the other jaw member and the separate parts of the tool are placed one upon the other to retain the jaw members in proper alinement.

The outer end of each handle member 6—6a has an aperture 14—14a which facilitates the mounting of the tool in connection with a hook, nail or other support or a supporting ring or loop may be passed through said apertures as will be apparent.

Each handle member of the tool is provided adjacent the jaw member with an aperture 15—15a, the aperture 15 being plain whereas the aperture 15a is threaded to receive a clamping screw or member 16 whereby the jaws 7—7a may be moved toward and from each other in clamping and releasing the blade 12. The screw 16 has a milled head 17 at one end and after coupling the separate tool parts together with the screw and placing a coil spring 18 on the screw and within the chamber 9, the free end of the screw is spun as seen at 19 to prevent displacement of the screw with respect to the tool.

With the construction shown in Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive, it will be understood that by rotating the screw 16 to loosen or separate the jaws 7—7a, the spring 18 will aid in this operation and permit the removal of the blade 12 and the insertion of a new blade or the reversal of said blade to expose the other edge thereof. With this construction, it is not absolutely necessary that the spring 18 be employed as said jaws may be separated by hand, and furthermore, upon releasing the screw 16, the handle members 6—6a may be moved relatively to each other on the screw 16, which acts as a pivot in order to separate

the jaws 7—7a laterally, thus permitting the insertion and removal of a razor blade or other tool, and either method of procedure may be followed.

5 The construction shown in Fig. 4 differs from that shown in Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive primarily in that the free end of the handle members of the tool are riveted or otherwise secured together. In this construction, the tool consists of handle members 20—20a, jaw members 21—21a similar in all respects to the jaw members 7—7a, and the side walls 22—22a of the handle members are normally separated at the jaw end thereof as seen at 10 23 by virtue of the attachment of the handle members at the free end thereof by a rivet or eyelet 24 which passes through opposite end portions 25—25a on said handle member. By using an eyelet, the aperture formed will facilitate the mounting of the tool in connection with a hook, nail or other support. In this construction, the handle members have apertures 26—26a adjacent the jaw members 21—21a, the aperture 26a being threaded to receive the screw 27 having the head 28 at one end and the other end being spun over or headed as seen at 29.

If desired, a coil spring 30 may be arranged on the screw between the handle members 20—20a. The use of this spring is not essential however, in that the manner of coupling the handle members 20—20a together is such as to normally spring the jaw ends thereof apart as clearly seen in Fig. 2 of the drawing. The jaws 20—21 are moved together to clamp the blade within and between the same by the action of the screw 27.

It will be understood that while I have shown a tool which is adapted primarily for supporting razor blades of various kinds and classes within and between the jaw members thereof to form of the tool a scraper or the like, it will be understood that the jaw members of the tools may be fashioned to receive and support tools of any kind or class, and various other changes in and modifications of the construction herein shown and described may be made within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit of my invention or sacrificing its advantages.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

55 1. A tool of the class described comprising two substantially similar tool parts, each part comprising an elongated handle member and a crosshead at one end thereof forming a jaw member, said jaw member having an elongated recess on the inner face and terminating short of the side walls thereof, means cooperating with the handle member of each part adjacent the jaw members for coupling said tool parts together and for clamping a tool within and between said jaw members, said

means comprising a screw in threaded engagement with one of said tool parts and a head on said screw cooperating with the other tool part, means for tensionally separating the jaw members when said screw is operated to release said parts, and means for retaining said screw against displacement from the first named part. 70

2. A tool of the class described comprising two substantially similar tool parts, each part comprising an elongated handle member and a crosshead at one end thereof forming a jaw member, said jaw member having an elongated recess on the inner face and terminating short of the side walls thereof, means cooperating with the handle member of each part adjacent the jaw members for coupling said tool parts together and for clamping a tool within and between said jaw members, said means comprising a screw in threaded engagement with one of said tool parts and a head on said screw cooperating with the other tool part, means for tensionally separating the jaw members when said screw is operated to release said parts, means for retaining said screw against displacement from the first named part, and means at the free end of said handle members for coupling the same together. 80 85 90

3. A tool of the class described comprising two substantially similar tool parts, each part comprising an elongated handle member and a crosshead at one end thereof forming a jaw member, said jaw member having an elongated recess on the inner face and terminating short of the side walls thereof, means cooperating with the handle member of each part adjacent the jaw members for coupling said tool parts together and for clamping a tool within and between said jaw members, said means comprising a screw in threaded engagement with one of said tool parts, a head on said screw cooperating with the other tool part, and each of said jaw members having angularly disposed walls at one end portion thereof cooperating with the companion jaw member for alining the same one with the other. 95 100 105 110

4. A tool of the class described comprising two substantially similar tool parts, each part comprising an elongated handle member and a crosshead at one end thereof forming a jaw member, said jaw member having an elongated recess on the inner face and terminating short of the side walls thereof, means cooperating with the handle member of each part adjacent the jaw members for coupling said tool parts together and for clamping a tool within and between said jaw members, said means comprising a screw in threaded engagement with one of said tool parts, a head on said screw cooperating with the other tool part, each of said jaw members having angularly disposed walls at one end portion thereof cooperating with the companion jaw 115 120 125 130

member for alining the same one with the other, the handle members having camming adjacent surfaces, means for securing the handle members together at the free ends thereof to normally separate the adjacent surfaces of the handle members at the jaw ends thereof, and said screw moving the jaw members together being adapted to place the handle members under tension.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name this 18th day of December, 1929.

ARTHUR W. ERICSSON.

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