(No Model.)

P. J. CAESAR.

DEVICE FOR SHARPENING RAZORS.

No. 382,027. Patented May 1, 1888.

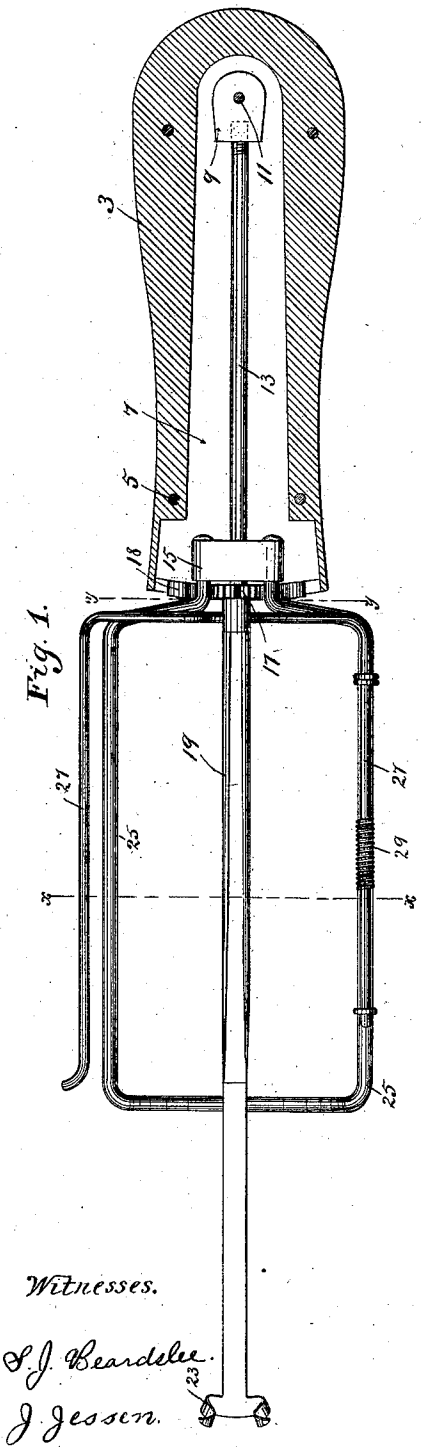


Fig. 1.

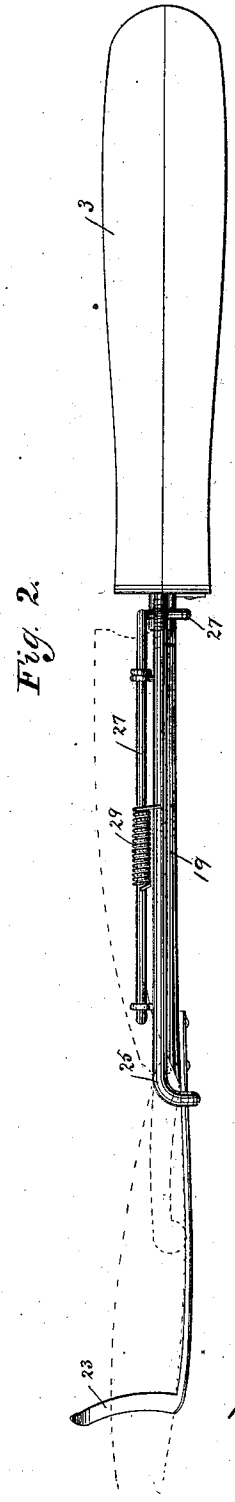


Fig. 2.

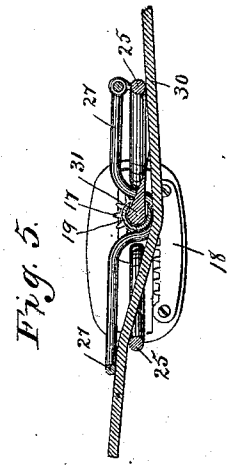


Fig. 5.

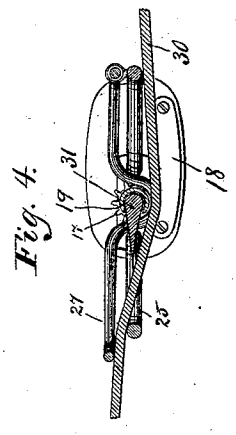


Fig. 4.

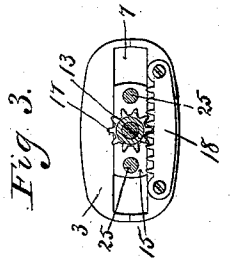


Fig. 3.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER JOHAN CAESAR, OF ROTHSAY, MINNESOTA.

DEVICE FOR SHARPENING RAZORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 382,027, dated May 1, 1888.

Application filed December 7, 1887. Serial No. 257,180. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER JOHAN CAESAR, of Rothsay, in the county of Wilkin, State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Sharpening Razors, of which the following is a specification.

As heretofore done, the operation of sharpening a razor is one which requires considerable skill for its successful accomplishment.

My invention consists, generally, in a device the use of which enables any person unskilled in the art to quickly and successfully sharpen a razor; and the invention consists, further, in the construction and combination hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of my device having the upper part of the handle removed. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, indicating by dotted lines the position of the razor. Fig. 3 is a section on line *y y* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line *x x* of Fig. 1, showing my device applied to the razor-strop and the relative position of the parts when it is drawn toward the operator. Fig. 5 is a similar view showing the parts when moved in the opposite direction.

In the drawings, 3 represents a handle, which may be made of any suitable material and in any suitable form. It is preferably made of two parts secured together by screws or rivets 5 and having on their inner sides recesses 7, thus leaving a space or opening in the interior of the handle. In this opening and near its inner end is located a block, 9, which is connected with the sides of the handle by a pivot, 11. A shaft, 13, is, preferably by means of screw-threads, held by its rear end in the block 9 and is adapted to turn slightly therein. It extends forward, passes through, and is journaled in another block, 15, beyond which it carries a small cog-wheel, 17. The wheel 17 engages a rack-bar, 18, which is secured to the forward end of the handle, as shown in Fig. 3. A tube, 19, having a portion of its surface removed to adapt it to receive and hold the razor-blade, is fastend to the shaft 13. It is provided at its forward end with the projections 23, which form a support for the handle of the razor. A frame, 25, formed, preferably, of wire and of substantially rectangular form, has its inner end connected to the block 15 and its outer end extends under the outer end of the razor-support, forming a bearing therefor. A wire, 27, is secured to one side of this frame, extends at right angles across the frame near the rear end thereof, passing under the outer end of the shaft 13 near the point where the razor-holder 19 is joined to it, and then extends lengthwise of the frame 25, near the other side thereof, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5. A spiral spring, 29, is preferably arranged upon the wire 27, having one end secured thereto and its other end bearing against the frame 25. This spring tends to throw the other end of the wire up, thereby bringing that portion of the wire which passes under the shaft 13 against the under side of that shaft.

In Figs. 4 and 5 I have shown a portion of a strop, 30, such as is ordinarily used by barbers for sharpening razors. This strop, when the tool is in use, passes under the razor-holder and between one side of the frame 25 and the free end of the wire 27. The razor 31 is placed in position, preferably, by having the back of the blade inserted into the tube 19, with the edge of the blade projecting therefrom, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The handle end of the razor is held between the projections 23, as shown in Fig. 2. The parts being in this position, the handle of the tool 3 is grasped by the hand of the operator, and the other hand will usually be employed to grasp one end of the strop 30, the other end of which is generally fastened to a nail or other device. The tool being then drawn toward the operator, the block 9 will turn upon its pivot, the shaft 13 will be thrown as far as possible to one side of the slot 7, and as it is moved in this direction the engagement of the pinion 17 with the rack-bar 18 causes the shaft 13 and the tube or razor-holder 19 to be turned upon their axes, thereby bringing one side of the edge of the razor upon the strop, as shown in Fig. 4, where it is held as long as the tool is moved in this direction. When the tool has been drawn as far as desirable in this direction, its motion is reversed and it is moved in the opposite direction. The first part of the movement in the opposite di-

rection causes the shaft 13 to swing to the opposite side of the recess in the handle, and as it moves, the pinion or cog-wheel 17, moving over the rack-bar 18, causes the razor-holder 19 and razor carried by it to be turned about a half-revolution, thereby bringing the other side of the edge of the razor upon the strop 30, as shown in Fig. 5, in which position it remains until the movement of the tool is again reversed.

Sufficient friction is created between the strop, the wire 27, and the frame 25 to cause the frame to remain stationary when the movement of the tool is reversed until the position of the razor-holder has been reversed. The wire 27, acting in conjunction with the frame 25, forms a frictional clamp, which holds the tool with sufficient friction upon the strop. I do not confine myself, however, to the details of construction of the frame and the friction-clamp, as the construction of these parts may be varied without changing the operation of the tool. By using this tool any person can sharpen a razor. No special skill is required for the operation, as the razor is brought in proper position upon the strop to accurately sharpen it.

The tool may be used with any other kind of strop or hone in substantially the same way, in which case there will be sufficient friction between the frame 25 and the surface of the hone to cause the razor-holder to be reversed in the same manner herein described.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, in a razor sharpener, with the handle 3, provided with the recess 7, of the shaft 13, pivotally secured at its inner end to the handle within said recess and adapted to be turned on its axis as it is swung upon its pivot, and the razor-holder secured to said shaft, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the recessed handle 3, provided with the rack-bar 18, of the shaft 13, pivotally secured within the recess of said handle and provided with the pinion 17, engaging said rack-bar, and the razor-holder 19, secured to said shaft, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the recessed handle 3, provided with the rack-bar 18, of the shaft 13, pivotally secured within said recessed handle and provided with the pinion 17, engaging said rack-bar, the razor-holder 19, secured upon said shaft, and the frame 25, secured upon said shaft and extending upon opposite sides of said razor-holder.

4. The combination, with the recessed handle 3, provided with the rack-bar 18, of the shaft 13, pivotally secured within said handle and provided with the pinion 17, engaging said rack-bar, the razor-holder secured to said shaft, the frame 25, and the spring friction-clamp 27, all substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 30th day of November, 1887.

PETER JOHAN CAESAR.

In presence of—

RICHARD L. FALBY,

G. M. COWIE.