

G. O. LITT.
RAZOR.

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1,044,671.

Patented Nov. 19, 1912.

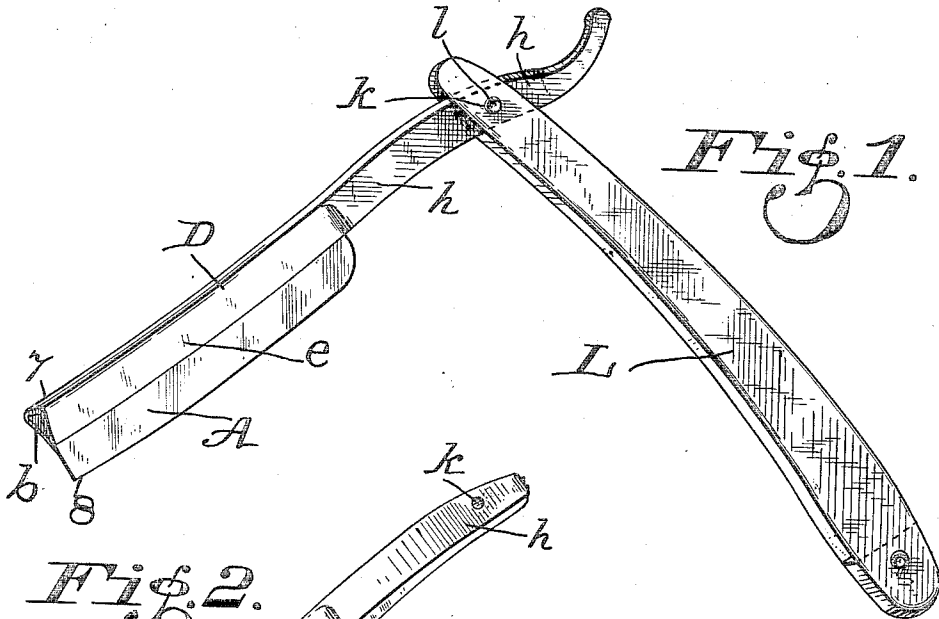


Fig. 2.

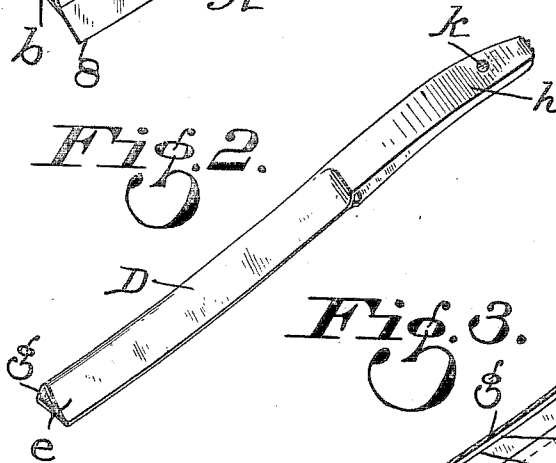


Fig. 3.

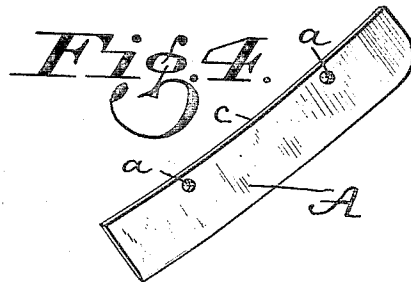
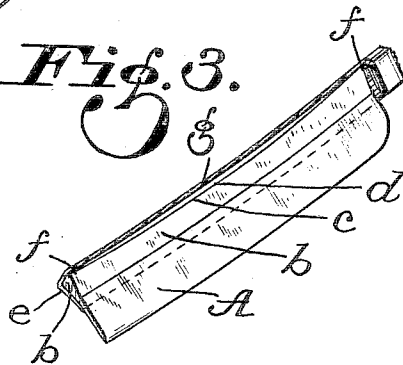
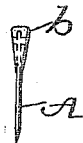


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE O. LITT, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

RAZOR.

1,044,671.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE O. LITT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Razors, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved razor, and appertains especially and directly to special improvements in the old style, or that type or class of razors universally employed by professional barbers, and in general use, the purpose of this invention briefly stated being, to so improve on the old style of razors above referred to, as to overcome the many defects and objectionable features in this class or kind, and yet at the same time to retain all the advantages of same.

Some of the principal objects and advantages of my invention specifically stated, consist in so shaping the blade of my razor that it will be in the form of the old hollow-ground blade, thus giving it the advantage of the concaved sides, and yet making the same out of very thin steel so as to need no grinding; thereby maintaining an accuracy and evenness of temper, and giving a keener edge, maintaining a higher degree of cutting quality, impossible to be obtained heretofore in the old style razors, when said blade is hollow-ground out of a thick block or small bar of steel so as to concave the sides sufficiently to give a thin blade and edge with a rigid solid back, thus injuring and often entirely destroying the temper and ruining the cutting properties. Also to provide a razor with a blade having the above advantages and yet one which is separable or removable so as to readily replace a worn or damaged blade, with a new one, further objects being, to so construct a razor—of the old and universal style,—that it will be more effective in the results; simple in construction, very durable; and one that can be manufactured at a minimum cost, and is therefore quite inexpensive.

My invention consists essentially, referring briefly and in general terms to the construction of my improved razor, of the blade; the holder and sleeve; the handle; and the minor details of these parts; and the very peculiar and novel arrangement, construction and combination of same, as will be hereinafter more fully described in detail, and set forth in the subjoined claims

in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided therefor.

Referring to the accompanying drawings illustrating my invention and constituting a formal part of this specification, and wherein the same letters and numerals of reference are employed to indicate or point out the same parts wherever occurring throughout the several views:—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of my razor opened and in operative position. Fig. 2, is a perspective view of the holder and sleeve. Fig. 3, is a perspective view partially broken away and in section of the holder and sleeve showing the finished blade in the position it assumes when locked in said sleeve. Fig. 4, is the unfinished blade when first stamped from the blank of thin steel; and Fig. 5, is an end view of the finished or completed blade.

In describing my said invention specifically, and referring in detail to the various mechanical parts or elements of construction of my improved razor,—as shown throughout the several views of the drawing and indicated by means of the characters of reference as aforesaid;—A refers to the blade—which as shown in its unfinished condition in Fig. 4—is first stamped or struck out of a blank of very thin steel of first class quality;—preferably ribbon steel; by means of a die provided with punches which form perforations or eyes *a* therein;—and in this instance I have shown two perforations, as I have found this number to be sufficient, although it is of course obvious that more punches forming more perforations may be employed if so desired, and through which the metal will pass from one of the sides of back *b* and the blade, to the other; as said back is cast along and on the top of said blade in any suitable manner when in a liquid form or a condition sufficiently soft, and of a metal fusing at a very low heat, yet when it sets having the solidity and strength of steel so that when it becomes cold and hardens, said back and blade will be anchored and brought rigidly together; said back forming a longitudinal rib along the top edge on each side of said blade, thus rendering them practically to all intents and purposes as though integral and originally formed in one piece;—see dotted lines Fig. 5,—and giving this blade when finished the rigidity and solidity of one piece of steel. Said blade as first formed and shown in

Fig. 4, is curved or concaved along its top edge at *c*, therefore back *b* will also follow this outline or contour, thus giving the finished blade as shown in Fig. 3, a longitudinal curve or concavity of a degree sufficiently deep at its lowest and central point at *d*, leaving a space between it and the sleeve *e* of holder D,—when said blade is slipped in said holder and these parts are assembled in operative position, and as each end of said back of the blade being the highest point of said curve, will now impinge sufficiently snug and tight to form a locking-point at *f*, between the blade and sleeve:—see Fig. 3,—thus connecting said blade and holder and retaining the blade firmly in said sleeve, and yet not binding, thereby allowing the blade to be readily removed to replace a worn with a new one, or whenever so desired. To accomplish this result, holder D is provided with jaws forming the sleeve *e*, which is open at one end and closed at the other, thus adapting it to receive the finished blade when slipped therein; these jaws being sufficiently resilient to grip the sides of said blade just below the back; said sleeve being formed or shaped over a mandrel with great accuracy, thereby giving the proper dimensions and curve at *g*; said curve being much slighter than the curve of back *b*.

Holder D, terminates in a tang *h* formed with an eye or opening *k* receiving the rivet *l* which passes through the end of handle L, thus said handle receiving said blade when not in use, and acting as a case or cover for same in the usual manner.

It will here be observed that by my improved method of first constructing blade A, out of very thin steel and then anchoring the back—as heretofore described;—I have entirely eliminated all grinding in concaving; thereby producing an improved razor blade in which an evenness and high de-

gree of temper, an accuracy and a superiority of cutting quality have been obtained not found in the old style of razor blades; and yet I have produced a blade that in outline and contour is the same as the old hollow ground thus providing a back that has the same rigidity and solidity, and is practically one piece of metal, without injuring the cutting qualities by grinding; and at the same time so shaping and forming said blade as shown in Fig. 1, at 7 that the back will still be the true guide for resting the edge of the blade at 8, on the stone or strop when honing or stropping; there being no interference between these points owing to the concaving of the sides.

I am well aware that patents have heretofore issued on razors having separable blades, and that this idea is not broadly new, but so far as I can ascertain I believe myself to be first in the mechanical construction; also in the process or method of producing same; also in the advantages obtained—in my razor as herein illustrated and described,—therefore;

I claim as my invention:—

In a razor, a handle, a blade holder pivoted thereto, said blade holder having a rigid portion and a resilient portion, the resilient portion comprising three walls, which are brought together to form a triangle and a blade having a substantially straight cutting edge and a curved back edge, said curved back edge of the blade adapted to form in combination with the walls of the blade holder, means for wedging the blade in the holder.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE O. LITT.

Witnesses:

MARY C. LITT,

W. S. RHOTEHAMEL.