(Model.)

W. R. BARTON.

Heel Shave.

No. 239,137. Patented March 22, 1881.

Fig. 1.

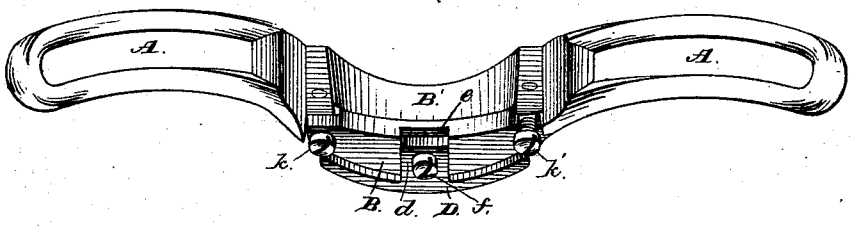


Fig. 2.

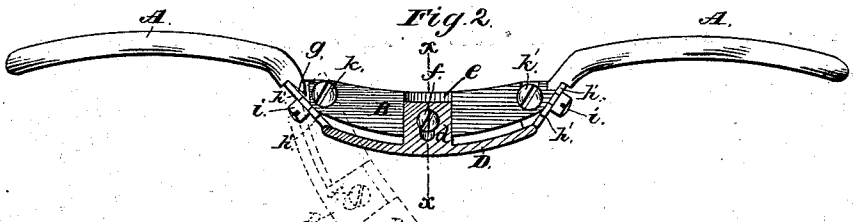


Fig. 3.

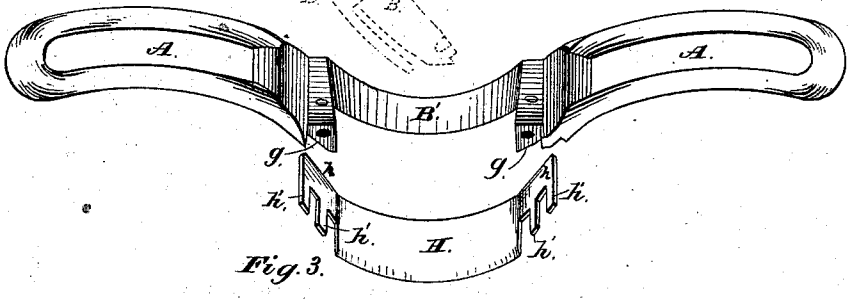


Fig. 5.

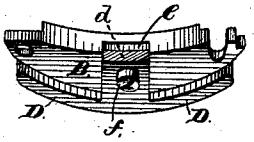
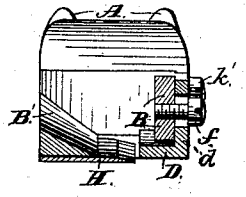


Fig. 4.



Attest.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM R. BARTON, OF BRIDGEWATER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO GEORGE C. HAMMOND, OF CENTRAL FALLS, NEW YORK.

HEEL-SHAVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 239,137, dated March 22, 1881.

Application filed February 4, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM R. BARTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgewater, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Heel-Shaves, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of this invention are to provide for the edgewise adjustment of the cutting-blade of a heel-shave in order to compensate for wear and to bring the edge to a proper position with respect to the guard, to facilitate the accurate adjustment of the guard and the escape of the shavings, to permit the sharpening of the blade without removing it from the handle or requiring readjustment of the guard, and to provide a strong and simple means of attaching the blade to its handles.

It consists in a novel construction and combination of devices for accomplishing these objects, which will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing the front and upper side of a heel-shave constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the tool. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the stock, cutting-blade, bridge, and guard separated. Fig. 4 is a section on line *x x*, Fig. 2; and Fig. 5 is a detached perspective view of the bridge and the guard.

The letter A designates the handles, which are connected in front by a removable or swinging bridge, B, having a curved lower edge, under which is arranged the curved guard D, provided with a slotted lug, *d*, projecting at a right angle from the center of its outer edge, and fitting into a guide-groove formed in the front side of the bridge. When the lug *d* is placed in its guide, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, a screw, *f*, is passed through the slot in said lug and driven into a hole made for it through the bridge. When the screw is loosened the guard can be adjusted as desired, and will be held firmly in place when the screw is properly tightened. The advantage of the lug being located at the center of the edge of the guard and working in the guide at the middle of the bridge is that but a single adjustment brings the entire lower surface of the guard accurately to the desired position with respect to the cutting-edge of the blade, thus avoiding the difficulty and loss of time experienced heretofore in adjusting guards secured at their ends and requiring two adjustments, one for each end, said adjustments necessitating great care and trials of the implement in order to make them alike. The inner ends of the handles are bent downwardly to and behind the ends of the bridge B to form seats *g* for the attaching-lugs *h* of the blade H, and these seats are provided with clamp-screws *i*, which pass through slots in said lugs when the blade is in place. The downwardly-bent ends of the handles to the rear of bridge B are connected by a curved bar, B′, which is beveled downwardly and inwardly on top to permit the shavings to pass off readily over it.

The blade H (shown detached in Fig. 3) is formed of plate-steel and curved to correspond to the curved lower edge of the bridge B. The ends of the plate of which the blade is formed are bent to form the attaching-lugs *h*, which are even with the back of the blade, but cut away or recessed from its cutting-edge in order to form arms or forward extensions *h′*, which may project forward across the end edges of the guard as the knife-edge is worn away, and are provided with the slots for the clamp-screws. The arrangement of the blade is clearly shown in Fig. 2. As the cutting-edge is worn away by sharpening, the slotted arms or forward extensions of the attaching-lugs permit the blade to be moved forward, and as these slotted arms pass the guard and the lower portions of the lugs are set back from the edge, the knife may be sharpened and worn away very nearly to its back edge before a new one is necessary.

By means of the seats *g* formed on the handles and the lugs on the blade I secure a very firm attachment of the blade.

The bridge B, which connects the handles of my shave, is at the front instead of the rear, is out of the way of the shavings, and can therefore be given a proper width to secure strength for the stock. It also performs an entirely new function in supporting the guard and rendering it capable of accurate adjustment from a single point. This bridge has its ends secured to the inner ends of the handles by means of screws

k k', one end of said bridge being preferably provided with an open slot for the passage of screw *k'*, in order that the screw need not be removed, but simply loosened to permit the bridge to swing outward or downward upon the other screw as a pivot, this swinging of the bridge being to permit access to the blade for the purpose of sharpening without removing said blade from the handles. The bridge always occupies the same position when in place, and the guard, being adjustable upon the bridge, requires no readjustment when removed to permit access to the knife.

I do not claim, broadly, a heel-shave having seats for the opposite ends of an adjustable knife; and neither do I claim, broadly, a heel-shave having a bridge arranged to be swung around on a pivot at one end, because such features of themselves are not new.

What I claim is—

1. In a heel-shave, the handles connected by a bridge carrying an adjustable guard, the inner ends of the handles being bent downward to form seats in rear of the bridge, in combination with the knife, having its ends bent to form lugs which are adapted to the said seats and provided with recesses to form forward extensions, between which pass the set-screws for adjusting the knife, substantially as described.

2. In a heel-shave, the combination, with the handles connected by a curved bar, of the bridge-piece provided with the central guide-groove, and the guard provided with a projecting lug adjustably secured in the guide-groove of the bridge, substantially as described.

3. In a heel-shave having the handles connected by a curved bar, B', the bridge B, constructed with a central vertical guide-groove, *e*, the guard D, having the central projecting lug fitted in the guide, and having a slot, and the set-screw *f*, passing through the slot in the lug into the bridge, substantially as described.

4. In a heel-shave, the handles connected by a curved bar, B', and bent downward at their inner ends to form seats *g*, a swinging bridge, B, arranged in front of said seats and having a central guide-groove, *e*, the knife H, having its ends bent to form lugs *h*, which are adjustably secured to the seats in rear of the bridge, and the guard D, provided with the central lug, *d*, adjustably secured in the guide-groove of the bridge by a set-screw, substantially as described.

5. In a heel-shave having its handles connected by a curved bar, B', the bridge B, arranged to swing around on a pivot at one end, and a guard having a projecting lug adjustably secured to the bridge and swinging around with the same, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM RANDAL BARTON.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM E. BARTON,
RICHMOND A. BARTON.