Nov. 11, 1941. G. B. O'CONNOR 2,262,248

AUXILIARY GUARD FOR SAFETY RAZORS

Filed Nov. 25, 1938

Fig. 1.

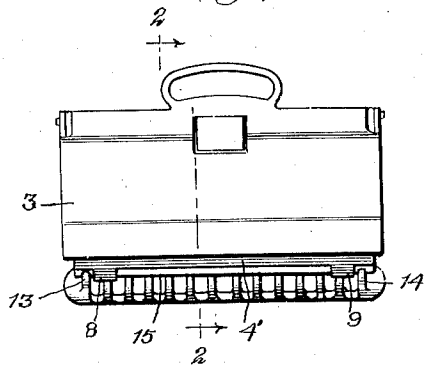


Fig. 2.

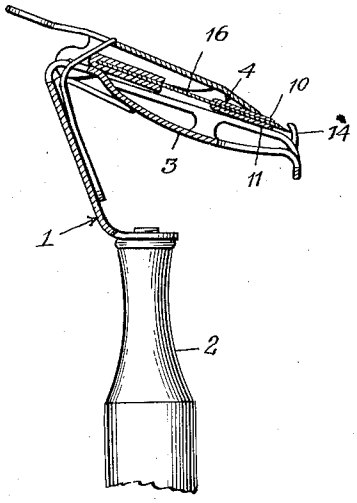


Fig. 3.

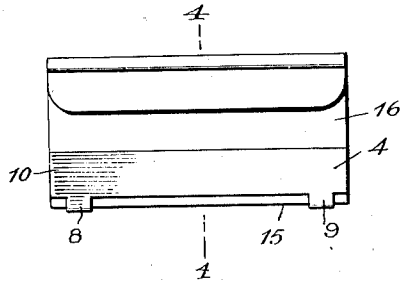


Fig. 4.

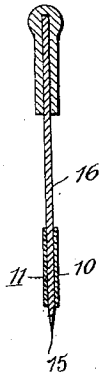


Fig. 5.

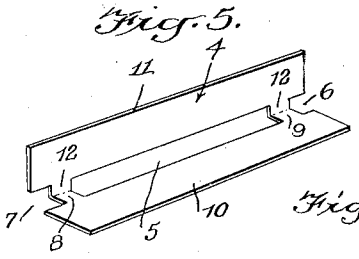


Fig. 7.

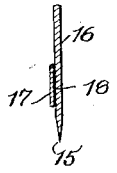
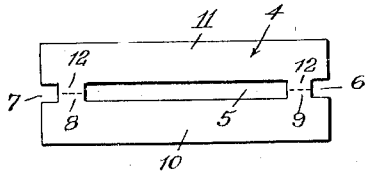


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

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AUXILIARY GUARD FOR SAFETY RAZORS

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Application November 25, 1938, Serial No. 242,376

1 Claim. (Cl. 30—78)

This invention relates to safety razors and particularly to an improved auxiliary safety razor guard, an object being to provide a construction which will function with the usual guard of the razor to reduce friction, cutting, and scraping of the skin during the use of the razor.

Another object of the invention is to provide a readily removable auxiliary guard which will function to produce a better cutting action and, at the same time, a less scraping action when the razor is in use.

An additional and more specific object of the invention is to provide an auxiliary guard which may be permanently or removably applied to the blade when it is positioned in the holder.

In the accompanying drawing—

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a complete razor including an auxiliary guard embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view through Fig. 1 approximately on the line 2—2;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blade shown in Fig. 1 with an auxiliary guard embodying the invention applied thereto;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view through Fig. 3 approximately on the line 4—4;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view partly folded showing the auxiliary guard illustrated in Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the guard shown in Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a sectional view similar to Fig. 4 but showing a slightly modified construction.

Referring to the accompanying drawing by numerals, 1 indicates the holder which is provided with any desired form of handle 2 and any desired form of head 3 for the usual guard.

When the usual safety razor is used quite often a large exposure of the edge of the blade produces a scraping action and in some instances cuts the face of the shaver. To reduce the friction, cutting, and scraping action to a minimum, an improved auxiliary guard 4 has been provided. This guard may be made from paper, Celluloid, Bakelite, a thin piece of metal of any desired kind, or any other suitable material without departing from the spirit of the invention. As shown particularly in Fig. 6, the auxiliary guard 4 is formed rectangular and provided with an elongated slot or opening 5 and a pair of short slots or notches 6 and 7. Necks or straps 8 and 9 connect the respective sides 10 and 11 so as to hold the guard together as a single item.

When the guard 4 is to be used it is bent along the dotted lines 12 and then applied to the blade, as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4. The notches 6 and 7 accommodate the usual shoulders 13 and 14 on the head 3, while the necks or straps 8 and 9 hold the auxiliary guard in position against moving away from the edge 15 of the blade 16. In this way only a very small amount of the blade is exposed as illustrated particularly in Figs. 1, 3 and 4. As the razor is pressed against the face during the shaving action, it will naturally sink into the face slightly for where the razor is used the flesh immediately in front of the razor will be slightly elevated. By using the auxiliary guard the cutting edge 15 will also be slightly raised so that the cutting action takes place at or near the top of the fold or raised part of the flesh immediately in front of the blade. This eliminates a scraping action and results in a clean cutting action for the blade.

The auxiliary guard may be merely mounted in place and held by friction of the various parts or it may be secured permanently in place by mucilage or other adhesive. Also, if desired, the guard could be arranged on only one surface of the blade 16, though ordinarily it is better to have it on both surfaces. When the auxiliary guard is arranged on one surface it is positioned next to the flesh when the razor is in use so as to lift slightly the edge 15 in order to produce a cutting action as above mentioned rather than a scraping action. It will be evident that when the guard is arranged on one surface it must be held in place by mucilage or other adhesive and will consist of only one of the sections 10 or 11. When constructed in this way, of course the straps 8 and 9 are eliminated.

The construction shown in Figs. 5 and 6, however, has proved to be very satisfactory and when this form of the invention is used it is usually applied to the blade immediately before the blade is inserted into the head 3. After the blade with the auxiliary guard thereon has been applied so that the parts will appear as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the razor is then used in the usual manner. After the shaving action has been completed the blade may be washed in the usual way and, if desired, the auxiliary guard thrown away, which would usually be the case when made of paper. When made of other material the auxiliary guard could be laid aside for future use.

As shown in Fig. 7, a single guard member 17 is provided. This guard member is rectangular similar to the members 10 and 11, and extend for the full length of the blade near the edge 15. A layer of adhesive 18 is provided to secure this guard member in place. When this form of the invention is used it is arranged on top of the blade, as shown in Fig. 2, so as to space the cut-

ting edge slightly from the part of the flesh which is being depressed by the razor head.

I claim:

In a safety razor, part of which has a blade clamping guard piece, an auxiliary guard for the blade of the safety razor comprising a pair of primary flat strips of material with means of applying the same to said blade longitudinally and flatwise on the body of the blade and substantially adjoining the beveled cutting edges of the blade on both sides of the blade and located in constant advanced position ahead of said clamping guard piece and in the direction of the blade edge when the blade is in functioning position ready for use, said primary flat strips having shorter auxiliary flat strips extending from one edge of each longitudinal flat strip at points on both sides of the blade substantially adjoining the beveled cutting edge, said auxiliary flat strips being positioned to straddle the cutting edge flatwise.

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