Nov. 3, 1953 M. J. CERINO ET AL 2,657,460

RAZOR BLADE

Original Filed March 24, 1947

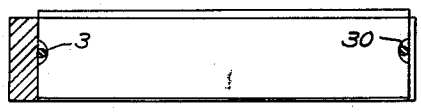


Fig. 4

Fig. 1

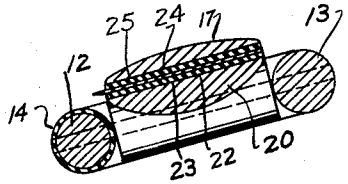


Fig. 2

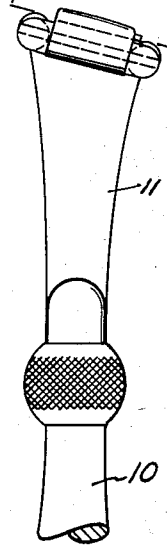


Fig. 3

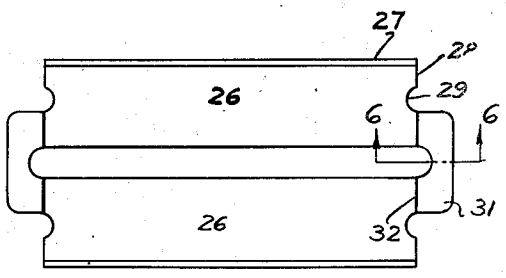


Fig. 5

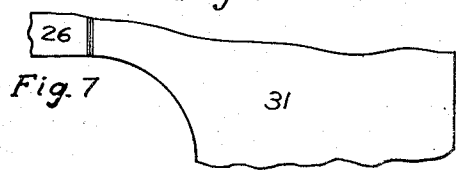


Fig. 7

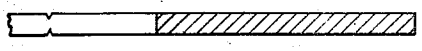


Fig. 6

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RAZOR BLADE

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Original application March 24, 1947, Serial No. 736,712. Divided and this application January 11, 1949, Serial No. 70,361

1 Claim. (Cl. 30—351)

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This is a divisional application of Serial No. 736,712, filed March 24, 1947, now abandoned.

This invention relates generally to razors and particularly to a razor blade.

The main object of this invention is to provide an improved form of razor blade which is of the single edge type but which utilizes existing equipment for producing the common form of double edge blades.

The second object is to construct a double edge blade which can be converted into a single edge blade without the use of tools of any kind.

The third object is to provide a razor blade which will be easier on the skin and which will provide a greatly improved shaving action.

A fourth object is to provide a novel method of forming a pair of single edge wafer blades from a double edge wafer blade of conventional construction.

We accomplish these and other objects in the manner set forth in the following specification as illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary side elevation of a razor in which our blade can be used.

Fig. 2 is a transverse section taken along the line 2—2 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an end elevation of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a section taken along the line 4—4 in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a plan of a two edge blade.

Fig. 6 is a section taken along the line 6—6 in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary plan of Fig. 6.

Like numbers of reference refer to the same or similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring in detail to the drawing, there is shown, by way of illustration, a razor handle 10 having a one-sided arm 11 from which extends the front guard 12 and rear guard 13, both of which are preferably round in cross section and one or both covered with a resilient covering 14 such as rubber or a substitute.

Between the free ends 15 of the guards 12 and 13 is a pin 16 on which is hinged a top plate 17, on one end of which is formed a latching clip 18 adapted to snap over the projection 19 on the arm 11. Between the guards 12 and 13 and supported by the arm 11 is the bottom plate 20 which is preferably of a stiff springing material unsupported at the end 21. The face 22 of the bottom plate 20 is covered with a resilient facing 23. The face 24 of the top plate 17 is covered with a resilient facing 25. In some cases, one or the other of the facings 23 or 25,

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may be omitted but the use of one is essential.

Referring to the blade 26 which is disposed between the facings 23 and 25, it can be seen that this is a narrow single edge blade having one cutting edge 27. Each end 28 of the blade is provided with a notch 29 which is proportioned to receive one of the indexing pins 30 provided at opposite ends of the top plate 17.

In Figs. 5, 6 and 7, it will be seen that the wafer blade is similar to those now in use except that the ends 28 are notched and that the projecting lugs 31 are provided with score marks 32 which are in alignment with the ends 28. The purpose of the marks 32 is to weaken the blade along these lines in order to insure the breaking at the proper places when converting the double edge blade shown in Fig. 5 into two single edge blades as shown in Fig. 4.

It is to be observed in Figure 5 that the central slot of the double edge blade extends parallel with the cutting edges 27 into the projecting lugs 31. Thus, when the lugs 31 are broken away, the two single edge blades are provided with squared corners and straight lateral edges. The rectangular single edge blade thus produced fits precisely between the ends of the top plate 17 to insure proper positioning of the cutting edge 27 with respect to the front guard 12. While this construction is preferred for use with the razor described hereinbefore, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that other types of razors may not require the formation of a true rectangular blade. In these instances it is necessary only that the score marks 32 intercept the central slot of the double edge blade, the points of interception not being critical.

Obviously, the resilient backing can be used on double edge razors as well as the single.

It can be seen from the foregoing that by the use of the rubber backing, the blade will be properly supported along its entire cutting edge thereby preventing chattering and giving a perceptibly improved cutting action.

We are aware that numerous forms of razor blades have been constructed in the past, we therefore do not intend to cover such devices broadly but do intend to cover such forms and modifications thereof as fall fairly within the following claim.

We claim:

A double edge blade comprising an intermediate section having opposed parallel cutting edges, longitudinal extensions of reduced width projecting centrally from the ends of the in-

termediate section, a central slot extending longitudinally of the intermediate section and forming edges which extend parallel to said cutting edges at least to the longitudinal extensions, and grooved score marks formed transversely of the blade and intercepting the parallel edges of the longitudinal slot in line with the ends of the intermediate section, the grooves functioning to facilitate breakage of the blade transversely between the longitudinal extensions and the intermediate section whereby to produce a pair of rectangular single edge blades having parallel sides and square corners.

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