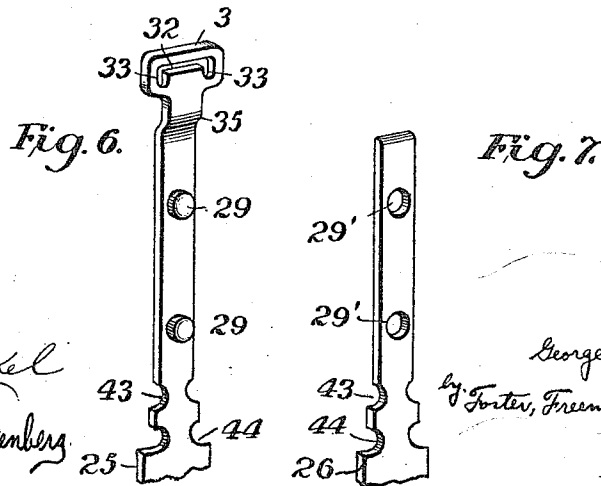
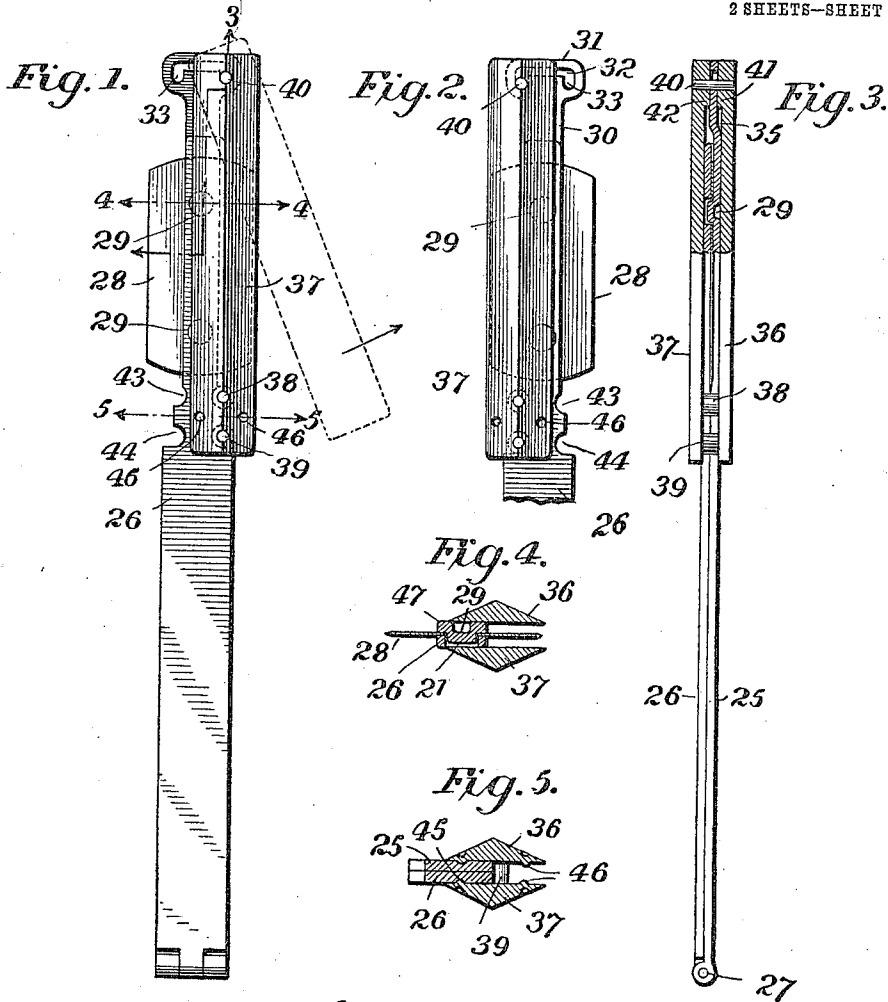


965,406.

Patented July 26, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



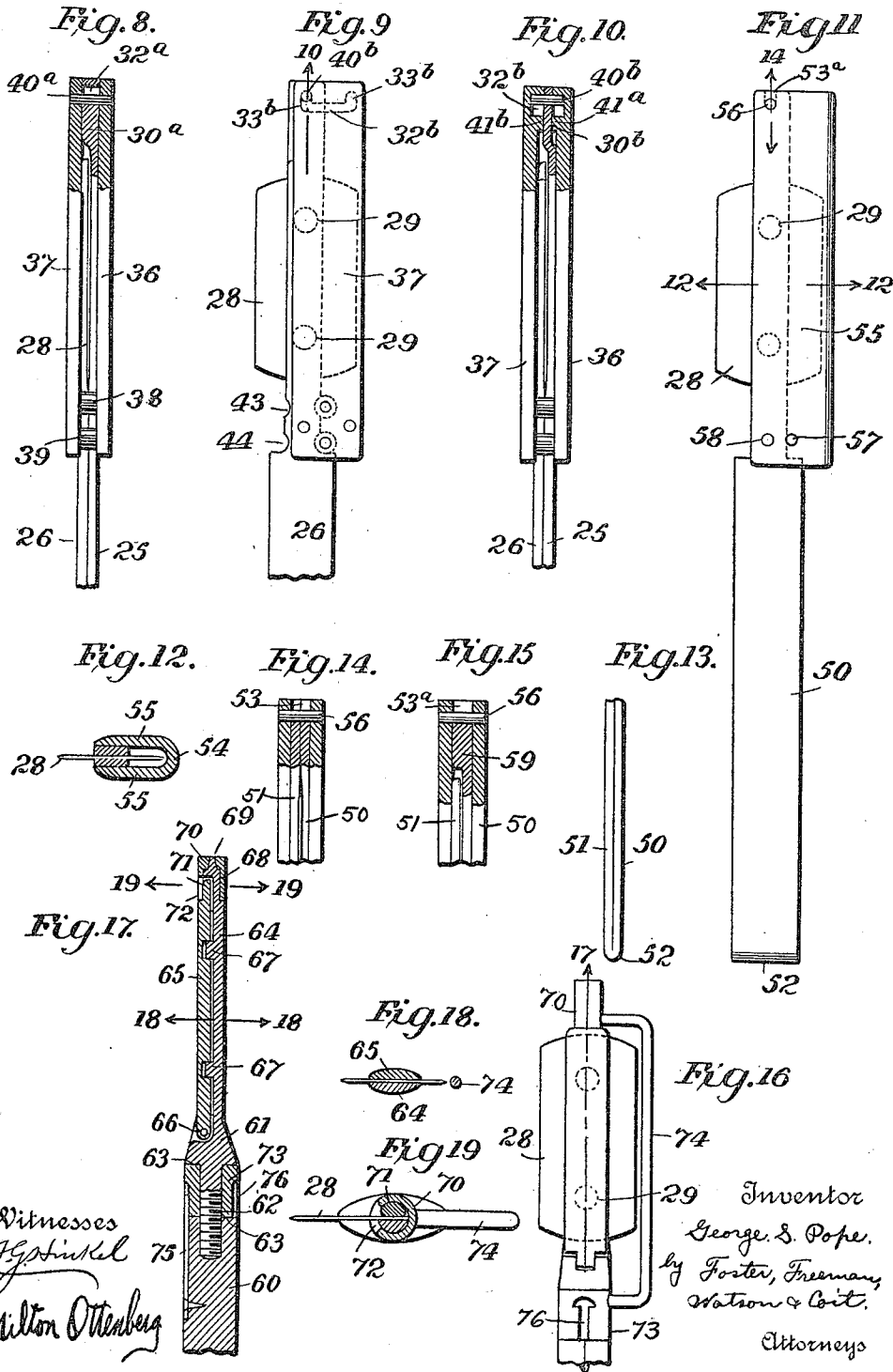
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HOLDER FOR SAFETY-RAZOR BLADES.

965,406.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 26, 1910.

Application filed January 10, 1910. Serial No. 537,362.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE S. POPE, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Washington, District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Holders for Safety-Razor Blades, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to safety razor holders, and more particularly to devices for holding safety razor blades while they are being stropped or honed.

One of the objects of this invention is to construct a holder which is adapted to firmly hold the blade in position and which is arranged so that the blade may be easily inserted or removed.

Another object is to construct a holder especially adapted to receive double edge razor blades which will expose only the sharpened edge, the other edge being covered by a guard.

Another object is to provide a guard which can be easily reversed so as to guard first one edge and then the other edge of the blade.

Further objects will appear from the detailed description.

The invention will be described in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one form of this invention, the blade being shown in place; Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing the guard in reversed position from that shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 Fig. 1, parts being shown in elevation; Fig. 4 is an enlarged section on the line 4—4 Fig. 1; Fig. 5 is an enlarged section on the line 5—5 Fig. 1; Figs. 6 and 7 are perspective views of the clamping jaws; Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 3, but showing a modified construction; Fig. 9 is a side elevation showing another form of this invention; Fig. 10 is a section on the line 10—10 Fig. 9, parts being shown in section; Fig. 11 is a side elevation showing another form of this invention; Fig. 12 is a section on the line 12—12 Fig. 11; Fig. 13 is an edge view showing the construction of the lower part of the handle; Fig. 14 is a section on the line 14—14 Fig. 11, parts being shown in elevation; Fig. 15 is a view similar to Fig. 14, but showing a modified construction; Fig.

16 is an elevation of another form of this invention; Fig. 17 is a section on the line 17—17 Fig. 16; Fig. 18 is a section on the line 18—18 Fig. 17; Fig. 19 is an enlarged section on the line 19—19 Fig. 17.

Referring to the drawings, and more particularly to the form shown in Figs. 1 to 7 inclusive, 25 and 26 designate elongated shanks which are pivotally connected by means of a pintle 27. The shanks form clamping jaws which are arranged to embrace the razor blade 28. The jaw 25 has formed thereon projections or lugs 29, which are arranged to cooperate with the usual apertures in the blade and with apertures 29' in the jaw 26. The lugs 29 may be formed on the jaw in any suitable manner, preferably by punching the same from the sheet material which forms the jaw as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The jaw 25 has a part 30 which extends beyond the jaw 26, and this part terminates in a head 31 which has formed therein a transverse slot 32 having offset portions 33. The part 30 is offset as shown at 35 so that the center line of the part 30 will be substantially on the center line of the blade in the holder. The advantages of this construction will appear hereafter.

A clamping member comprises spaced side members 36 and 37 separated by suitable pins 38 and 39. This clamping member is provided with a cross-pin 40 which extends through and engages the slot 32. The spaced members 36 and 37 are provided with extensions 41 and 42 in order that the clamping member may have a close engagement with the head 31. In view of the fact that the part 30 is offset in the manner described, the depth of the extensions 41 and 42 may be the same so that the members 36 and 37 may be identical in construction, which is advantageous since they may be made by the same machine. The jaws are provided on opposite sides with recesses 43 and 44 which are arranged to engage with the pins 38 and 39 respectively. The pins 38, 39 and 40 are riveted over and the pins 38 and 39 are provided with shoulders so that the space members 36 and 37 are rigidly held a predetermined distance apart. It will be noted that the pins 38, 39 and 40 are located along the center line of the spaced members 36 and 37.

The jaws 25 and 26 have formed therein on opposite sides depressions 45 which are arranged to cooperate with lugs 46 formed on the engaging faces of the members 36 and 37. The depressions and lugs may be formed in any suitable manner, preferably by punching the same as shown in Fig. 5. It will be noted that the depressions 45 are located along the center line of the jaws 25 and 26. The jaws are preferably made of sheet metal so that they can be punched to the proper shape in a suitable machine. They are also preferably made of uniform thickness throughout. In the drawing the jaws are shown thinner at the upper part than at the lower part, but this is not necessary since the razor blade is ordinarily so thin that the distance between the outside edges of the jaws will be practically the same before and after the blade is in position. It may be desirable, however, in some cases to construct the jaws in the manner shown so as to allow for the thickness of the blade.

In order to place a blade in position between the jaws the clamping member is swung in the direction of the arrow Fig. 1 until it clears the upper end of the jaw 26. The jaws are then separated by swinging them around the pintle 27 and a blade is placed in position, with the apertures in the blade cooperating with the lugs 29. The jaws are then moved together and the clamping member is swung downwardly to the position shown in Fig. 1. In swinging to position the clamping member will move about the pin 40 as a pivot, and this pin will then be located in one of the offset portions 33. The recesses 43 and 44 which engage with the pins 38 and 39 will properly locate the clamping member in operative position, as shown in Fig. 1, and the projections 46 will snap into the recesses 45. In Fig. 5 the depth of the recesses and the length of the projections are exaggerated, but these are so constructed that the projections will move over the jaws and snap into position. The edges of the jaws are rounded as shown at 47, so that the clamping member will automatically move these jaws together as it moves to operative position. The side members 36 and 37 of the clamping member are spaced apart a sufficient distance, so that when the clamping member is moved to clamping position it will embrace the jaws tightly and cause them to firmly grip the blade. The offset portions 33 and the recesses 43 and 44 form stops and guides which will properly locate the clamping member. It is not necessary, however, that the recesses 43 and 44 be provided, since they may be dispensed with as the offset portion 33 will ordinarily locate the clamping member properly, especially when used in conjunction with the cooperating lugs and recesses 46 and 45. The frictional engagement between the

cooperating faces of the side members and the jaws will ordinarily be sufficient to hold the clamping member in position, and therefore the lugs 46 and depressions 45 may be dispensed with, but these lugs and depressions form a very convenient additional latching and locating means.

After the blade has been clamped in place as shown in Fig. 1, the left-hand edge of the blade may be stropped or honed the same as an ordinary razor. The edge which is not sharpened is protected by the clamping member, and this clamping member therefore forms a guard. After the left-hand edge has been sharpened, the clamping member and guard is moved around pin 40 from the position shown in Fig. 1 to the position shown in Fig. 2. To do this it is only necessary to take hold of the clamping member and move it in the direction of the arrow Fig. 1 through 360°. During this movement the pin 40 will automatically move transversely of the jaw members and into the left-hand offset portion. The guard can therefore be reversed by a simple swinging movement of the same about the pin 40.

In the construction shown in Fig. 8 the extensions 41 and 42 are dispensed with so that the spaced members 36 and 37 are of uniform section throughout. The end 30<sup>a</sup> is thickened so as to make up for the loss of material on the members 36 and 37. The device is otherwise of the same construction as that shown in Fig. 1. It will be seen that this construction differs from that shown in Fig. 1 only in that the material of the extensions 41 and 42 is placed on the end portion 30<sup>a</sup>.

In the construction shown in Figs. 9 and 10 the pin 40<sup>b</sup> is placed in and rigidly secured to the end 30<sup>b</sup> while the slot 32<sup>b</sup> with its offset portions 33<sup>b</sup> is formed in the spaced side members. The operation of this form of device is similar to that shown in Fig. 1, and therefore a detailed description will be unnecessary. This form possesses certain advantages over that shown in Fig. 1, since there are no projecting parts beyond the edge of the jaws which engage the blade. The end 30<sup>b</sup> is shown offset in the same manner as shown in Fig. 3. It is obvious, however, that this end and the spaced members 36 and 37 may be modified in the manner shown in Fig. 8. This will be obvious since it will require merely that the extensions 41<sup>a</sup> and 41<sup>b</sup> be placed on the part 30<sup>b</sup> in the manner shown in Fig. 8.

In the construction shown in Figs. 11 to 14 inclusive the jaws 50 and 51 are formed of a single piece of metal which is bent around at 52. The jaws are of the same length and have open slots 53 formed therein, the slots being placed along the center line of the jaws. The clamping member 54 is of channeled construction so

as to form spaced side members 55. One end of the clamping member is provided with a pin 56 which is adapted to engage the slots 53 in the jaws. A stop pin 57 passes through the clamping member and is arranged to engage the edges of the jaws. The cooperating faces of the jaws and spaced members 55 are provided with recesses and projections 58 of the same form as shown in Fig. 5.

In Figs. 11 and 12 the blade is shown in position and the clamping member in clamping engagement with the jaws. In this position the pin 56 will engage the slots 53, the pin 57 will limit the inward movement of the lower end of the clamping member and the latching lugs 58 will snap in place and securely latch the clamping member in position. In order to reverse this guard it is only necessary to bodily remove it from the clamping jaws and place it in a reversed position with the pin engaging the slots, and the stop pin 57 engaging the opposite edges of the jaws, the projections 58 snapping in place as before.

In Fig. 15 the jaws 50 and 51 are shown as of different length, with the jaw 50 thickened as shown at 59, the clamping member being of the same construction as before.

In the constructions heretofore described, the clamping jaws form a handle by means of which the device may be manipulated.

Referring to the construction shown in Figs. 16 to 19 inclusive, 60 designates a handle and 61 a part connected thereto by means of a screw threaded lug 62, the construction when assembled forming spaced shoulders 63. The part 61 has formed thereon a jaw 64, and has hinged thereto a cooperating jaw 65 by means of a pintle 66. The jaw 64 is provided with lugs 67 which cooperate with corresponding recesses in the jaw 65. The lugs 67 are adapted to cooperate with the holes in the blade 28 which is clamped between the jaws. The jaw 64 is provided with a reduced cylindrical extension 68 and with a conical part 69, which parts receive a sleeve 70. The jaw 65 is provided with a reduced extension 71 of the form shown in Figs. 17 and 19. A portion of the sleeve 70 is cut away at 72, the width of this cut away portion being equal to the width of the extension 71. A sleeve 73 is journaled on the threaded lug 62 between the shoulders 63. The sleeves 70 and 73 are rigidly connected by means of a cross bar 74. The sleeve 73 has formed therein recesses 76, which are adapted to engage with a latching member 75 mounted on a handle 60.

In order to place a blade in position, the latch 75 is released from its cooperating recess and the bar 74 moved through 90° in a clockwise direction from the position

shown in Fig. 19. This will place the recess or cut away portion 72 in alinement with the extension 71, so that the jaw 65 may be opened or separated from the jaw 64. The pintle 66 may be provided with a spring which will automatically throw the jaw to open position when the recess 72 is moved into alinement with the extension 71. After the blade has been placed in position the jaw is closed and the bar is moved to position opposite either edge of the blade, as shown in Fig. 19, the latch 75 snapping into place into one of the recesses 76, so as to firmly hold the bar in position. The solid portion of the sleeve 70 will thus cover the extension 71 and will firmly clamp the jaws together. The bar 74 forms a guard for the edge of the blade, the other edge being left free so that it may be sharpened. After the edge has been sharpened the guard may be moved to position opposite the other edge of the blade, so that it will form a guard for the edge which has been sharpened while the other edge is being sharpened. By moving the guard and attached sleeve 70 through 180° in a counter-clockwise direction from position shown in Fig. 19, the blade will not be released while the guard is reversed. It is only when the guard is dropped down that the jaw 65 and the blade are released. It will thus be seen that this invention provides a very convenient arrangement by means of which the razor blades may be sharpened. The guard when moved to inoperative position simultaneously releases the blade so that it may be removed, and when moved to operative position it simultaneously clamps the blade in position so that it may be sharpened. The guard may be quickly reversed so as to protect either edge, the blade remaining in the handle while the guard is being reversed.

It is obvious that certain features of this invention can be used independently of other features. It is further obvious that various changes may be made in the details of construction without departing from this invention, and it is, therefore, to be understood that this invention is not to be limited to the specific construction shown and described.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. A holder for double edged safety razor blades comprising a handle, a pair of clamping jaws formed thereon constructed to embrace such a blade between its edges, a reversible guard for the edges of the blade, and means associated with said guard for clamping said jaws together.

2. A holder for safety razor blades comprising a handle, a pair of clamping jaws formed thereon constructed to embrace a razor blade, a reversible guard for the edges of the blade, said guard comprising a clamping member constructed to embrace

said jaws, the free end of one of said jaws being provided with a slot, and a pin on said clamping member constructed to engage said slot.

5 3. A holder for safety razor blades, comprising a pair of clamping jaws constructed to embrace a razor blade, each of the jaws terminating in an elongated shank, the shanks constituting a handle for the manipulation of the device, and a reversible guard for the edges of the blade, said guard comprising a clamping member pivoted to said handle and constructed to embrace said shanks.

15 4. A holder for safety razor blades, comprising a pair of clamping jaws constructed to embrace a razor blade between its edges, and a reversible guard pivoted near the free ends of said jaws so as to swing in the plane of the blade to protect either edge of the blade.

5 5. A holder for safety razor blades, comprising a pair of clamping jaws constructed to embrace a razor blade between its edges, 25 a reversible guard constructed to embrace and protect either edge of the blade, and latching means to hold said guard in position.

6. A holder for safety razor blades, comprising a pair of clamping jaws constructed to embrace a razor blade between its edges, and a reversible guard constructed to embrace and clamp said jaws and protect either edge of said blade, the engaging faces of one of said jaws and guard being provided with a cooperating lug and depression to latch said guard in position.

7. A holder for safety razor blades, comprising a pair of clamping jaws constructed to embrace a razor blade between its edges, a reversible guard constructed to embrace said jaws and protect either edge of said blade, the free end of one of said jaws being provided with a slot, and a pin on said guard constructed to engage said slot.

8. A holder for safety razor blades, comprising a pair of clamping jaws constructed to embrace a razor blade between its edges, a reversible guard constructed to embrace said jaws and protect either edge of said blade, the free end of one of said jaws being provided with a slot, and a pin on said guard constructed to engage said slot, the engaging faces of one of said jaws and guard being provided with cooperating lugs and depressions to latch said guard in position.

9. A holder for safety razor blades, comprising a pair of clamping jaws constructed to embrace a razor blade between its edges, and a reversible guard pivoted near the free ends of said jaws so as to swing in the plane of the blade and constructed to embrace said jaws and protect either edge of said blade.

65 10. A holder for safety razor blades, com-

prising a pair of clamping jaw members constructed to embrace a razor blade between its edges, a reversible guard member, one of said members being provided with a transverse slot closed at the ends, and the other member being provided with a cooperating pin, said guard being constructed to protect either edge of said blade.

11. A holder for safety razor blades, comprising a pair of clamping jaw members constructed to embrace a razor blade between its edges, a reversible guard member, one of said members being provided with a transverse slot having offset portions, and the other member being provided with a pin cooperating with one of said offset portions when said guard is in position to protect either edge of said blade.

12. A holder for safety razor blades, comprising a pair of clamping jaws constructed to embrace a razor blade between its edges, a reversible guard pivoted near the free ends of said jaws so as to swing in the plane of the blade to protect either edge of the blade, and a cross pin forming a stop to locate said guard in operative position.

13. A holder for safety razor blades, comprising a pair of clamping jaw members constructed to embrace a razor blade between its edges, a reversible guard member constructed to embrace said jaws, one of said members being provided with a transverse slot having offset portions and the other member being provided with a pin cooperating with one of said offset portions when said guard is in position to protect either edge of said blade.

14. A holder for safety razor blades, comprising a pair of clamping jaws constructed to embrace a razor blade between its edges, and a reversible guard pivoted so as to swing in the plane of the blade to positions to protect either edge of the blade.

15. A holder for safety razor blades, comprising a pair of clamping jaws constructed to embrace a razor blade between its edges, and a reversible guard comprising spaced members constructed to embrace and clamp said jaws, said guard being pivoted so as to swing in the plane of the blade to positions to protect either edge of the blade.

16. A holder for safety razor blades, comprising a pair of clamping jaws constructed to embrace a razor blade between its edges, and a guard constructed to embrace said jaws and protect one of the edges of said blade, the engaging faces of one of said jaws and guard being provided with a cooperating lug and depression to latch said guard in position.

17. A holder for safety razor blades, comprising a pair of clamping jaws constructed to embrace a razor blade between its edges, and a guard pivoted near the free ends of said jaws so as to swing in the plane of the

blade, said guard being constructed to embrace and clamp said jaws and protect one of the edges of the blade.

18. A holder for safety razor blades, comprising a pair of clamping jaw members constructed to embrace a razor blade between its edges, and a reversible guard member, one of said members being provided with a slot, and the other member being provided with a cooperating pin, said guard being constructed to protect either edge of said blade.

19. A holder for safety razor blades, comprising a handle, means for clamping a blade in position on said handle, and a reversible guard for the edges of the blade movably connected with said handle, said guard when

in guarding position locking said clamping means and when out of guarding position unlocking said clamping means.

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20. A holder for safety razor blades comprising a handle, means connected therewith for holding such blade between its edges, and a guard for the edge of the blade pivoted to said handle so as to move transversely of said handle at its pivot in its movement to operative position.

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

GEORGE S. POPE.

Witnesses:

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