

May 1, 1945.

A. BELZ

2,374,724

SHAVING MECHANISM

Filed April 1, 1944

Fig. 1.

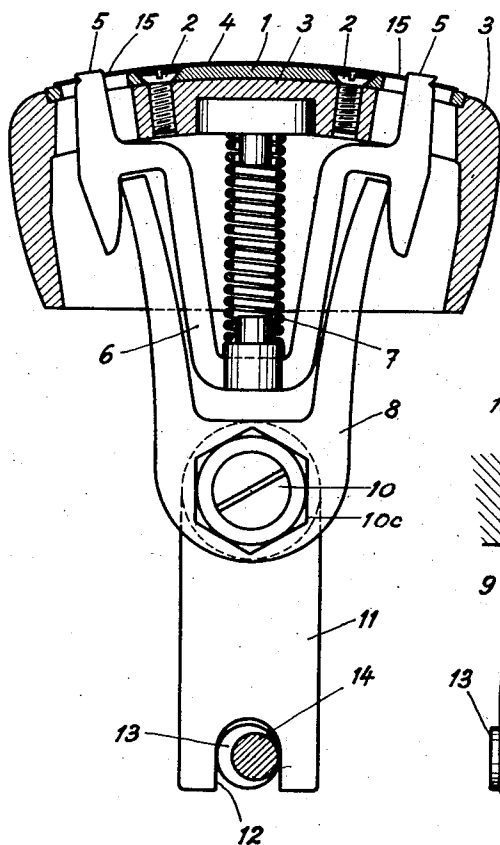


Fig. 2.

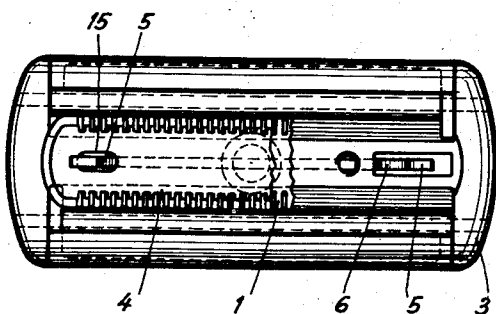
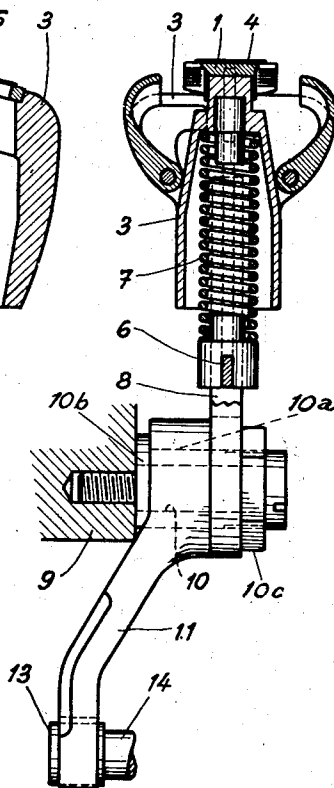


Fig. 3.

Inventor
A. Belz

By *Harold Downing*
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,374,724

SHAVING MECHANISM

August Belz, Goldach, Switzerland

Application April 1, 1944, Serial No. 529,126

In Switzerland April 6, 1943

6 Claims. (Cl. 30-43)

The object of the invention is a shaving mechanism with upper and lower cutter, in which the oscillating upper cutter, with open teeth, is curved in longitudinal direction and bears against the similarly curved stationary cutter.

This presents different advantages, viz: The cutters can be brought into uniform contact with the skin to be shaved. The hairs are well lifted up, thus allowing a quick shaving. Even sharply rounded and hollow parts of the skin can be thoroughly shaved. The upper cutter can be manufactured from an endless band.

The accompanying drawing illustrates, by way of example, one embodiment of the object of the invention.

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal section through the cutting head of the shaving mechanism;

Fig. 2 is a cross section through the cutting head, and

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the cutting head, with certain parts removed.

The lower cutter 1 with open teeth on its edges is curved in longitudinal direction and fixed to the cutting head 3 by means of the screws 2. Upon this lower cutter 1 lies a very thin upper cutter 4 likewise with open teeth on both edges. This upper cutter is also curved in longitudinal direction, but has a plane cross section. The ends 5 of the spring stirrup 6, serving as a driving means for the upper cutter 4, engage slots 15 of this latter cutter. Since the ends 5 have the tendency to go away from one another, the upper cutter 4 is constantly stretched by the stirrup 6. On compressing this stirrup, the upper cutter can be removed. A spring 7 bearing on the one end against the cutting head 3, and on the other end against the stirrup 6 provides for the upper cutter 4 being pressed against the lower cutter 1. A fork 8, receiving a sleeve 10a rotatably mounted on the pin 10 fixed to the casting of the shaving mechanism, engages the stirrup 6. The sleeve 10a also passes through one end of a lever 11, and the fork 8 and lever 11 are secured together on the sleeve between a flange 10b at one end thereof and a nut 10c threaded on the other end. An eccentric 13 on a driving shaft 14 engages in a slot 12 in the lever 11. Shaft 14 is driven by a non-illustrated motor. If the eccentric 13 rotates, lever 11 and fork 8 oscillate. This latter transmits the oscillating movement to the stirrup 6 and thus to the upper cutter 4. Since the slots 15 are long enough so that the ends 5 cannot at any moment bear but against the outer edge of these slots, the upper cutter is drawn, on a right-hand movement, by the right-hand end 5, on a

left-hand movement, however, by the left-hand end 5. It is thus never possible that, for instance, on a left-hand movement, the upper cutter is pushed by the right-hand end 5 or vice versa, which would result in an unstressing of the cutter 4.

What I claim is:

1. In a shaving mechanism, a lower stationary cutter with open teeth, curved in longitudinal direction, and an upper oscillating cutter with open teeth, bearing in a corresponding curve against said lower stationary cutter.

2. In a shaving mechanism according to claim 1, said upper cutter having a plane cross section.

3. In a shaving mechanism, a lower stationary cutter with open teeth, curved in longitudinal direction, but of plane cross section, an upper oscillating cutter with open teeth, bearing in a corresponding curve against said lower stationary cutter, and a spring member in engagement with said upper cutter for driving the latter, said spring member being shaped to stretch constantly said upper cutter.

4. In a shaving mechanism, a lower stationary cutter with open teeth, curved in longitudinal direction, but of plane cross section, an upper oscillating cutter with open teeth, a spring destined to press said upper cutter in a corresponding curve against said lower stationary cutter, and a spring member in engagement with said upper cutter for driving the latter, said spring member being shaped to stretch constantly said upper cutter.

5. In a shaving mechanism, a lower stationary cutter with open teeth, curved in longitudinal direction, but of plane cross section, an upper oscillating cutter with open teeth, bearing in a corresponding curve against said lower stationary cutter, and a spring member in engagement with said upper cutter for drawing the latter in both directions of movement, said spring member being shaped to stretch constantly said upper cutter.

6. In a shaving mechanism, a lower stationary cutter with open teeth, curved in longitudinal direction, but of plane cross section, an upper oscillating cutter with open teeth, bearing in a corresponding curve against said lower stationary cutter, and a spring member in engagement with said upper cutter for drawing the latter in both directions of movement, said spring member, shaped to stretch constantly said upper cutter, being detachable from said upper cutter on compression of said spring member.

AUGUST BELZ.