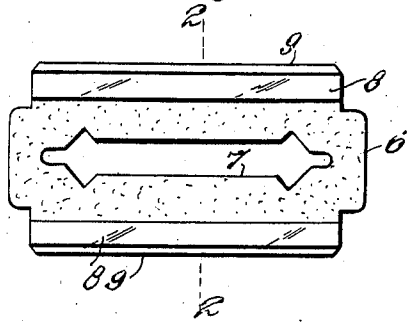
Jan. 15, 1935. J. H. L. DE BATS 1,988,167

SAFETY RAZOR BLADE

Filed June 29, 1933

Fig. 1



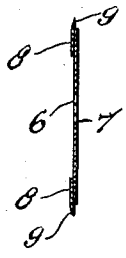


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

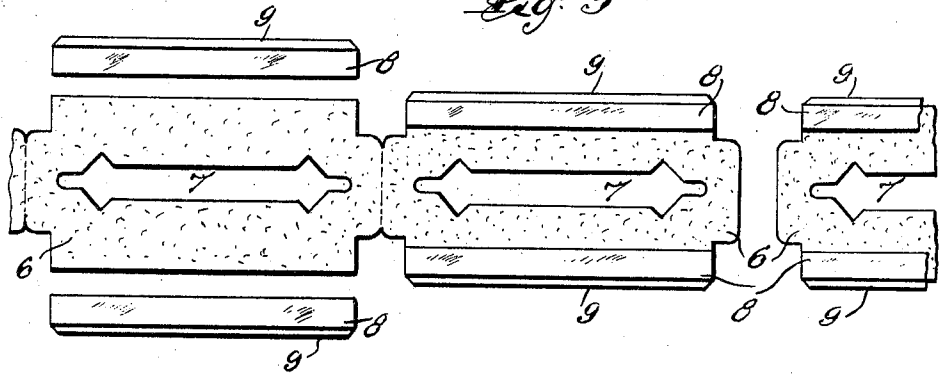
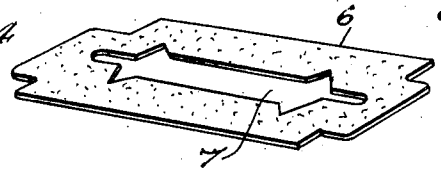


Fig. 4



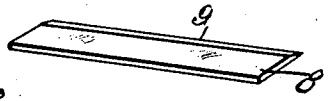


Fig. 5

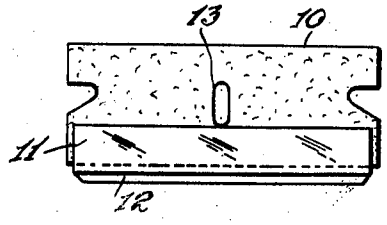


Fig. 6

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SAFETY RAZOR BLADE

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Application June 29, 1933, Serial No. 678,205

2 Claims. (Cl. 30—12)

This invention relates to safety razors and more particularly to blades for use in such razors.

Heretofore, it has been the custom generally to make blades for safety razors from thin ribbon steel, each blade having punched therein holes of various shapes to accommodate studs on the razor for the purpose of holding the blade properly in place. Also a cutting edge has been provided on one or two sides of the blade by grinding. These razor blades are made of carbon steel of a very high quality and tempered to a desired degree. However, during the process of grinding the edges on to the blade and punching the stud holes therein, considerable heat and friction result, which draws the temper out of the metal and greatly decreases the quality thereof. Also, there is considerable wear upon the punching machine; and inasmuch as the holes must be punched in the blade with considerable accuracy, it is necessary from time to time to renew the punches, which represents a considerable expense.

Inasmuch as all that is needed on a razor blade is a sharp edge, it is an object of this invention to provide a razor blade for use in safety razors, which blade requires no holes in the metal thereof to receive supporting studs, and consequently eliminates the necessity for punching machines; and eliminates also, the possibility of the temper being drawn out of the blade by the punching of holes therein.

A further object is the provision of a razor blade comprising a narrow strip of metal having one edge thereof sharpened, the strip of metal being secured to a strip of non-metallic material which has holes punched therein to receive studs on a safety razor. The non-metallic material can be paper, cellophane or the like.

A further object is the provision of a safety razor blade which can be manufactured at a very low cost with no waste in metal due to holes being punched in the metal.

These and other advantageous objects which will later appear, are accomplished by the simple and practical construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and exhibited in the accompanying drawing, forming part hereof, and in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a safety razor blade embodying my invention,

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on lines 2—2 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a plan view showing strips of non-metallic material and illustrating the process of attaching the metal cutting edges thereto,

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a strip of non-metallic material,

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a metal strip which is adapted to be attached to the strip of non-metallic material by means of a suitable adhesive substance, and

Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing the application of my invention to a razor blade of the single-edge type.

Referring to the drawing, in Fig. 1 is shown a razor blade of a double edge type, such as is adapted for use in razors of the well known Gillette type. The razor blade is shown to comprise a central body strip 6 of any suitable flexible but non-metallic material having therein an aperture 7 adapted to cooperate with studs on a safety razor to properly hold the blade in position in a well known manner. Attached to the edges of the strip 6 by means of an adhesive substance are metallic strips 8 having sharpened cutting edges 9. The strips 8 are preferably formed from carbon steel of a very high quality and have the thickness of the usual safety razor blade. It will be seen that the strips 8 are narrow and have no stud holes punched therein. The strip 6 can be made of flexible paper, cellophane, or similar non-metallic substances.

It will be seen that the blade as shown in Fig. 1 has two cutting edges and may be used in the Gillette type of razor in the same manner as blades for that type of razor have heretofore been used. Obviously the amount of metal employed in the blade has been considerably reduced, and there is no drawing out of the temper of the metal due to the punching of holes.

In Fig. 3 is diagrammatically illustrated the manner in which the blades can be conveniently produced in large quantities. According to this method, the strips 6 are provided in a ribbon form and the metal cutting strips 8 are attached to each strip 6 as the ribbon continuously moves, and, at certain intervals, a plurality of the strips are severed to provide a number of razor blades which are joined together.

For example, the blades may be sold in ribbons of ten and when it is desired, a single blade can be readily torn from the ribbon.

In Fig. 6 is shown the application of my invention to a single-edge blade, which has a strip of nonmetallic material 10 to which is attached metallic strip 11 with a cutting edge 12, the non-metallic strip 10 having an aperture 13 therein to accommodate a holding stud on a razor.

From the above description it will be seen that I have provided a razor blade of simple structure

which has metal only for the cutting edges, the main body of the blade being formed of paper, fabric or similar nonmetallic substances. It is obvious that a blade of this structure can be manufactured at a very low cost and no expensive machines for punching metal are required, nor is there any tendency during the manufacture of the blade, to draw the temper out of the metal.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A strip of razor blades comprising a plurality of connected main body portions of non-metallic material, means for facilitating the severing of adjacent body portions, each of said main body portions having metallic strips attached to the side edges thereof, said metallic strips having cutting edges extending beyond the edges of the main body portion.

2. A strip of razor blades comprising a plurality of connnected main body portions of non-metallic material, means for facilitating the severing of adjacent body portions, each of said main body portions having a metallic strip attached to the side edge thereof, said metallic strip having a cutting edge extending beyond the edge of the main body portion.

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