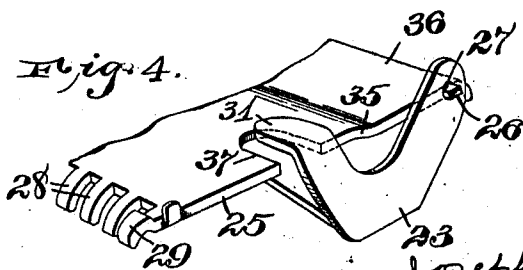
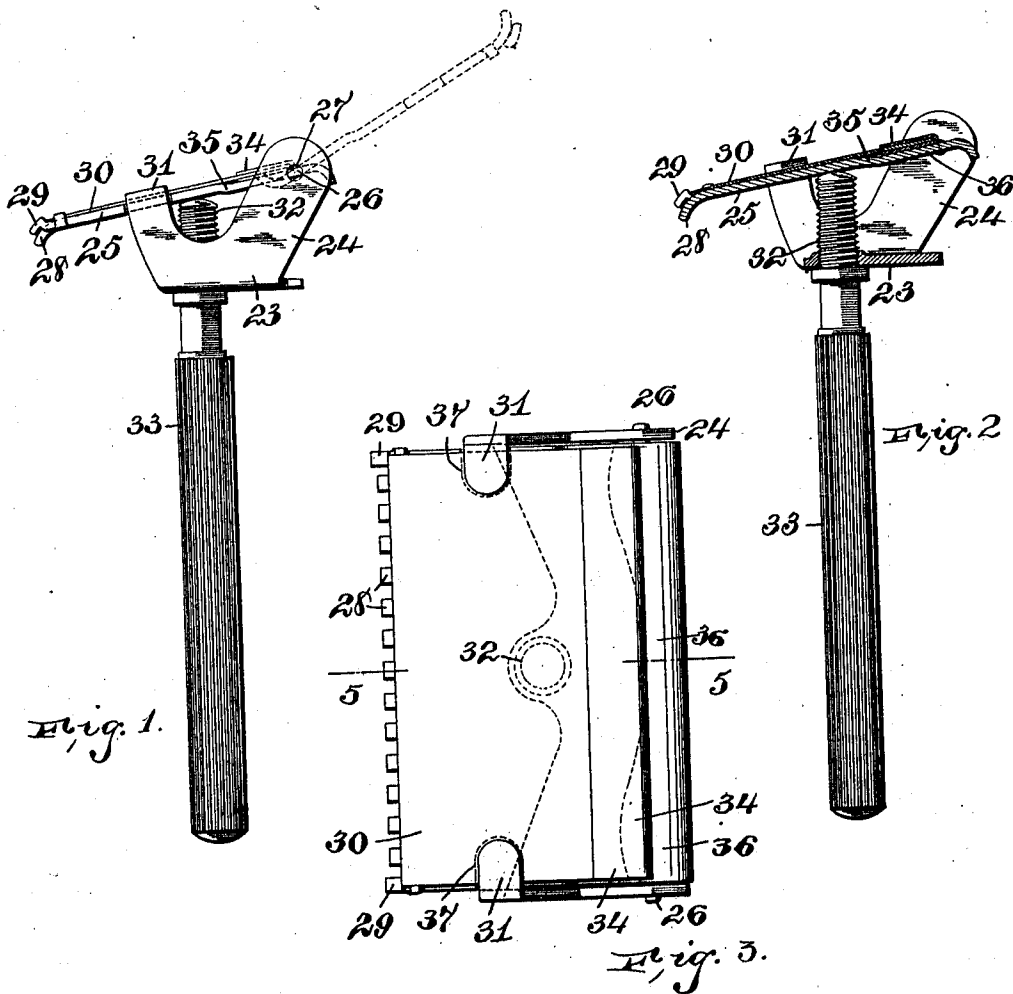


J. MOLKENTHIN, JR.
SAFETY RAZOR.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1910.

Patented Apr. 11, 1911.

989,176.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SAFETY-RAZOR.

989,176.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH MOLKENTHIN, Jr., citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Razors; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to an improved safety razor that is designed to provide a yoke which has a guard in swinging relation thereto, and a handle affixed to the yoke and bearing on the guard so that when the handle is forced into its locking position the guard bears against the blade, which is laid on top of the guard, so that the blade is held between the guard, and co-acting means on the yoke so that the blade is held against withdrawal. The blade is held firmly and securely in the razor, and it is not necessary to perforate the blade, but the blade is made with a reinforced back edge which fits into a depression in the guard.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved razor. Fig. 2 is a section on line 5, 5, in Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a plan of razor, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one end of the razor without the blade.

The safety razor embodies a yoke 23 which is provided on each side with an ear 24, which ears are adapted to hold a guard 25 which is in pivotal relation with the ears, the pivotal relation being preferably established by means of pins 26 which are formed on the sides of the guard and project through the perforations 27, a perforation being made in each ear. The guard is provided with teeth 28 on its front edge, the end teeth 29 being adapted to limit the forward movement of the blade, and also acting to protect the corners of the blade so that the face of the user will not be cut by the corner of the blade. The blade 30 is laid on the guard and when the guard is forced, with its blade, in an upward direction, the blade is caused to come in contact with the fingers 31, one being arranged on each side of the

yoke and supported by the yoke so that the blade is tightly clamped between the fingers and the guard itself, this clamping being done by the screw 32 which is in screw-threaded relation with the yoke 23 and has a handle 34 for manipulating it. The blade can be made of a sheet of uniform thickness, but is preferably provided with a reinforcement or strengthening strip 34 on its back edge, and I prefer to lower the guard, as at 35, to provide for the extra thickness of metal and also to prevent undue flexing or straining of the blade that would occur if a reinforcing blade were laid on a flat surface and then subjected to pressure. The rear portion 36 of the guard, against which the reinforced end of the blade rests, is arranged at a different angle to the front portion of the guard upon which the blade rests so that any tendency of the blade to ride back, when it is clamped between the screw 32 and the fingers 31, will cause the back edge of the blade to ride up on the surface of the rear portion 36, and it gives, somewhat, the effect of a depressed center in the guard so that any tendency to move back the blade will not be successful, due to the raise on the back end of the guard. I have found that this structure securely locks the blade against any backward slipping, this being done by the angular arrangement of the back portion 33 of the guard without any further engagement of the back end of the blade. The guard is perforated or notched at its opposite ends, having the notches 37 so arranged that they will permit the passage of the fingers 31 when the blade is not in place. This permits the guard to be swung back when the blade has been removed, the guard being shown in dotted outline in Fig. 4 in a position where it has been swung. When the guard is swung back it can be easily cleaned and the yoke can also be easily cleaned, and at the same time the structure provides a quick and easy means for inserting and removing blades, and securely holds them in place when they are being used.

This razor is cheaply made of sheet material and is simple, its operation being assured by reason of its simplicity.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A safety razor comprising a yoke having ears at the sides, the yoke having fingers

in front of the ears and projecting toward each other, a guard pivoted between the ears and adapted to swing, a blade on the guard having a reinforced back edge, the guard
5 having a depressed portion intermediate of the front and the back of the blade, and a handle having a screw-threaded portion in engagement with the yoke and bearing on the under side of the guard whereby the
10 blade is forced against the fingers and its reinforced back into the depressed portion.

2. A safety razor comprising a yoke having ears at the sides, the yoke having fingers in front of the ears and projecting toward
15 each other, a guard pivoted between the ears and adapted to swing, a blade on the guard having a widened back, the guard having a

depressed portion intermediate of the front and the back of the blade, and a handle having a screw-threaded portion in engage- 20 ment with the yoke and bearing on the under side of the guard whereby the blade is forced against the fingers and its widened back into the depressed portion, the guard having notches in its side edges so that it can swing 25 beyond the fingers when the blade is removed.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of April 1910.

JOSEPH MOLKENTHIN, JR.

Witnesses:

JOSEPHINE M. RYAN,
MARTHA MOLKENTHIN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
