Oct. 10, 1944. B. F. SCHULTE 2,359,739

RAZOR BUFFER

Filed Feb. 27, 1943

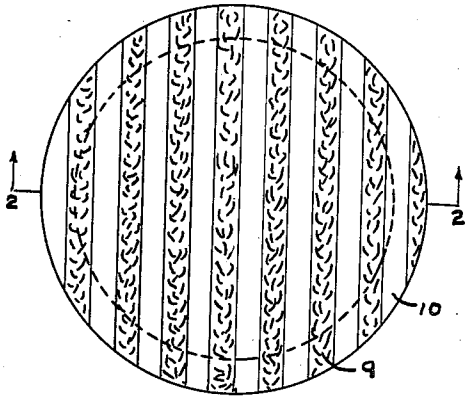


Fig. 1

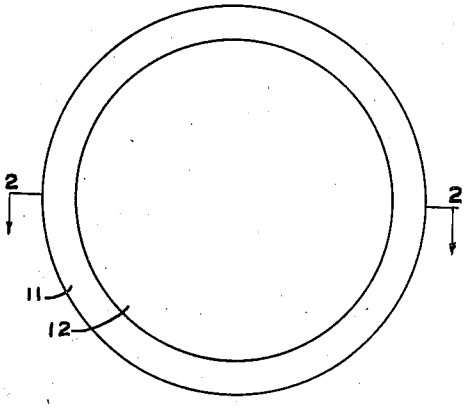


Fig. 2

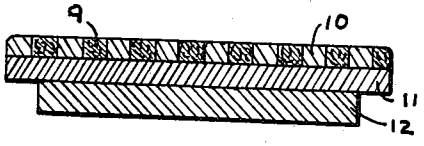


Fig. 3

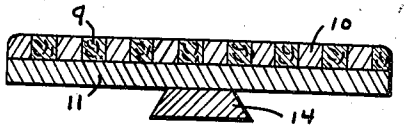


Fig. 7

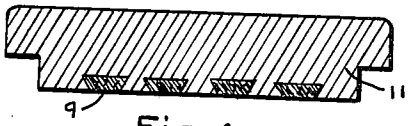


Fig. 4

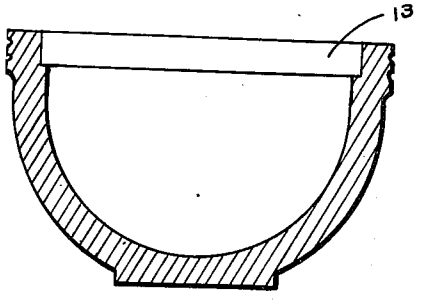


Fig. 5

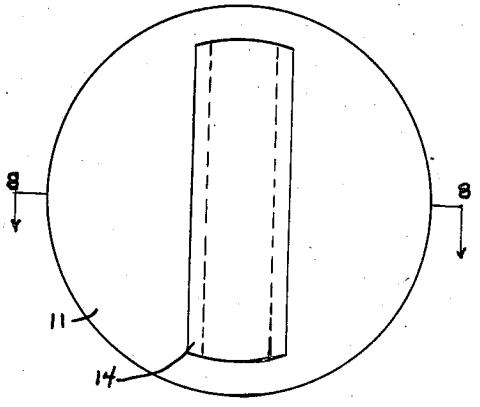


Fig. 6

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,359,739

RAZOR BUFFER

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Application February 27, 1943, Serial No. 477,461

5 Claims. (Cl. 51—198)

This invention relates generally to razor buffers and more particularly to an improved razor buffer in combination with the soap container. Experience shows that the life of the ordinary double edged razor blade is prolonged by a buffing before or after use, or both. The object of my invention is to provide a buffer consisting of alternate strips of wood, or whatever material the soap container is made of, and a buffing material, preferably heavy linoleum, or leather, so formed as to serve as a cover for the soap container, thereby making the buffer readily available for use. By manipulating the razor blade over the surface of the buffer, the edge of the blade is restored to its original smoothness, as well as removing any corroding elements like rust. The manipulating operation is performed by laying the blade on the buffing surface and moving or rotating it with the finger or fingers. This operation, unlike honing or the use of an abrasive, does not quickly wear down the edge of the blade nor reduce its contact at the cutting surface when used in the blade holder. To insure such operations, it is necessary that the buffer be readily available, which is secured by combining it with the soap container, as a cover.

With the above objects in view, my invention is illustrated by the drawing, though it is to be understood that changes may be made in the exact form disclosed without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

Figure 1 is the top of the cover embodying the buffing principle;

Figure 2 is the bottom of the cover disclosing the seating feature;

Figure 3 is a vertical cross-sectional view taken on the plane of the line 2—2 of Figures 1 and 2;

Figure 4 is a vertical cross-sectional view taken on the plane of the line 2—2 of Figures 1 and 2, with the buffing material dovetailed and placed on the bottom instead of on the top of the cover;

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view on a plane perpendicular to the base of an ordinary soap container;

Figure 6 is a view of the bottom of the cover with a handle serving the purpose of the circular seating feature shown in Figure 2; and

Figure 7 is a vertical cross-sectional view taken on the plane of the line 8—8 of Figure 6.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views. No claim is made to the particular form of the soap container, which may be round, square or any desired shape to which the cover embodying the disclosed principles may be adapted.

As illustrated in the drawing, 9 represents flat strips of a suitable buffing material, such as linoleum, arranged with alternate flat strips of equal thickness of the soap container material 10, such as wood, attached by a suitable adhesive to the supporting base 11, which has a seating projection 12 fitting into the seat 13 in the soap container, all so formed as to make a cover for the soap container. This provides a flat surface on the top of the cover over which the razor blade is manipulated preferably by thumb pressure of the one hand, while the buffer is held in the other. In this operation, the seating feature 12 in Figures 2 and 3 or the bar handle 14 in Figures 6 and 7, provide a means for firmly holding the buffer without danger of cutting the operator in the event the blade is not properly controlled. Also, in the above form, the buffing surface is removed from the effect of moisture in the soap container. In either case, the seating feature 12 or the handle 14 fit into a seat 13 of equal depth in the soap container holding the cover in place. Another application of the principle is illustrated by Figure 4, in which the buffing device is placed on the bottom of the cover instead of the top as described above, by parallel dovetailed recesses at convenient intervals extending across the cover bottom in which the buffing material is placed. The alternate strips of buffing material and container material may be conveniently spaced but should be close enough so that several alternate strips of each material contact a razor blade when resting at right angles thereto. The preferred buffing material is heavy linoleum, but it is apparent that leather or any such suitable material is satisfactory. Likewise, a soft wood, such as selected birch, is preferred for the soap container, but it is apparent that other suitable material may be employed. The alternate strips of soft and harder material straighten the feather edge as well as buff the razor blade drawn or reciprocated over the surface of the buffer more effectively than either material employed alone. It is also readily apparent, that, as the cover of the soap container, the buffer is readily available for use and permits a more compact shaving outfit.

I claim:

1. A razor buffer comprising a strip of soft wood having a plane surface provided with grooves therein, and strips of linoleum embedded

in said grooves with their outer surfaces flush with the surface of the wood.

2. A razor buffer comprising a strip of soft wood having a plane surface provided with grooves therein, and strips of leather embedded in said grooves with their outer surfaces flush with the surface of the wood.

3. A razor buffer, to be used in combination as a buffer and soap container cover, formed of soft wood having a horizontal surface with a plurality of grooves therein and strips of buffing material inlaid in said grooves with their outer surfaces flush with said wood surface.

4. A razor buffer comprising a soft wood base having a plane surface provided with grooves therein, and strips of buffer material selected from the group consisting of linoleum and leather embedded in said grooves with their outer surfaces flush with the surface of the wood.

5. A razor buffer comprising alternate strips of wood and buffing material of such width and spacing that a plurality of such alternate strips may be overlaid at one time by a safety razor blade, substantially as described.

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