Dec. 28, 1937. P. BECKLEY 2,103,402

SAFETY RAZOR

Filed Oct. 29, 1936

Fig. 1.

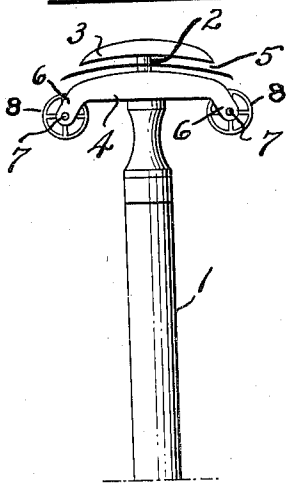


Fig. 4.

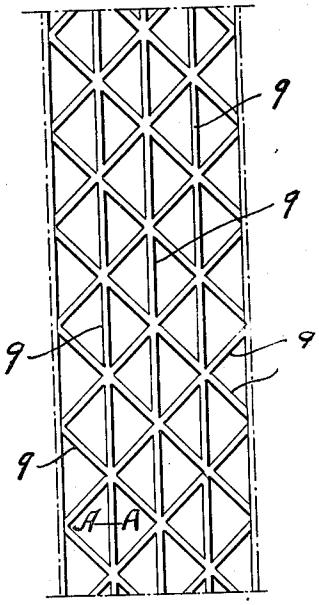


Fig. 5.

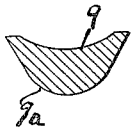


Fig. 2.

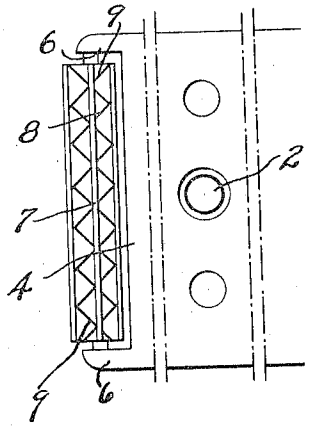
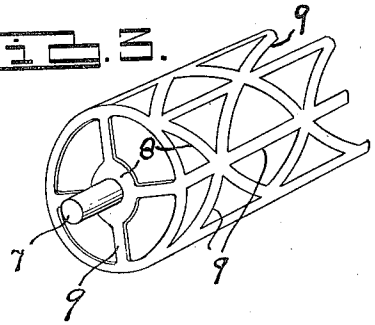


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,103,402

SAFETY RAZOR

Pendleton Beckley, Paris, France

Application October 29, 1936, Serial No. 108,206
In France August 26, 1936

2 Claims. (Cl. 30—83)

This invention relates to a new and improved form of the so-called safety razor, and has for its object an improved organization of parts by means of which the lather preliminarily applied to the face is held more closely to the surface of the skin as the blade is drawn thereover, enabling the user to get a closer shave and more regular cutting of the individual hairs of the beard than I have found to be the case when the now familiar "comb" form of blade protective piece is employed; my improved razor also reduces to a minimum the compression of the hairs of the beard against the skin so that the maximum in the way of avoidance of a taper cut on the individual hairs, as contrasted with the plane of the skin surface, is secured.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is an end elevational view of my improved form of safety razor, bringing out the relative position of the handle, the two guard pieces, one carrying the roller members, and the cutting blade, in sufficiently disassembled position to bring out clearly their relative position to one another.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the base piece of the blade holding parts, showing the rotatable cylinders positioned at either edge.

Figure 3 is a perspective of the end portion of a cylinder or a roller, emphasizing the bars or strips which form its skeletonized or lattice-work periphery.

Figure 4 is a large scale view of one of the cylinders taken elevationally thereof.

Figure 5 is a large scale cross-sectional view of the preferred contouring of the individual bars or straps which form the skeletonized shell of the roller, taken along the line A—A of Figure 4.

My improved razor in many respects resembles the safety razor now used, in that it is provided with a handle 1 whose end is recessed to receive the threaded screw 2 which projects from the top guard piece 3, the lower guard plate 4 being made integral with the handle 1 or separate therefrom, and traversed by the screw 2 when the top piece 3 is applied. And, as in many types of safety razor, the cutting blade 5 is adapted to be interposed between the top 3 and the lower plate 4 and generally compressed into slightly curved contour from side to side.

In place of the familiar "comb" edge of the lower plate or guard piece 4, I provide, at either end thereof, and usually though not necessarily on each side, ears 6, between each of which there is rotatably supported the central shaft or stem 7 of the skeletonized or lattice-work roller 8. It will be seen, particularly upon reference to Figure 1, that the exposed peripheral portion of each of these rollers lies slightly outside of the normal line of either cutting edge of the blade 5, but that the bars or straps 9 which form the skeletonized shell of each roller constitute such a small proportion of the peripheral face of the roller, were it solid, that as the razor and its contained blade are drawn across the face surface, the skeletonized roller, unlike the "comb" of an ordinary safety razor, does not push away the lather or flatten down the individual hairs of the beard into positions of approximate parallelism of the face surface, but on the contrary a large proportion of the latter are free to project through the various triangular-shaped openings in the periphery of the skeletonized cylinder, the pressure of the bar or strap portions 9 acting to really depress the skin surface relatively to the individual hairs, so that they are severed by the immediately following blade edge much closer to the surface, or even therebelow, than would be the case if the "comb" form of guard piece were used. And the blade being freed from the slips and jerks which to a degree are unavoidable with the use of the latter form of guard piece, a much smoother cutting operation results and consequently a much neater resultant shave.

As brought out in detail in large scale Figure 5 the exposed edge portions of the bars or straps constituting the skeleton of the cylinder are preferably of wedge shape or triangular contour, though with dulled edges, as shown at 9a in this figure. Thus as the roller is passed over the face surface there is little likelihood of any of the individual hairs being pressed against the face surface rather than exposed for cutting, since each one is almost sure to be deflected to one side or the other of the inclined strap edges; and yet the points or edges 9a are dulled to a degree sufficient to make any cutting action by them upon the face out of the question. The net effect of the skeletonized or lattice-work periphery of the cylinder progressively pressing against the skin surface is to project the individual hairs of the beard enough beyond their otherwise attained relation to the skin surface to a degree that permits a much closer and smoother shave than has heretofore been attainable.

What I claim is:

1. An attachment for a lateral edge of one of the blade-holding members of a safety razor, consisting of a lattice-work cylindrical member rotatably supported in parallel relation to such lateral edge of the holder and to the adjacent cut-

ting edge of the razor blade, adapted to slightly compress the skin surface relatively to the normal protuberance of the individual hairs of the beard therebeyond in advance of the action of the blade thereupon, thereby enabling the severance of the same to be effected at points on each substantially in the plane of the skin surface.

2. A skin-compressive attachment for a safety razor comprising, in combination with the frame thereof wherefrom said attachment is rotatably positioned slightly in advance of the cutting edge of the razor's blade, a cylindrical member whose peripheral surface is of skeletonized formation, adapted to be rolled over the skin surface to be shaved slightly in advance of the cutting edge of the razor blade, thereby effecting the temporary depression of the skin surface relatively to the beard hairs projecting therebeyond and enabling the cutting edge of the blade to sever the individual hairs at an otherwise inaccessible distance from their outer ends.

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