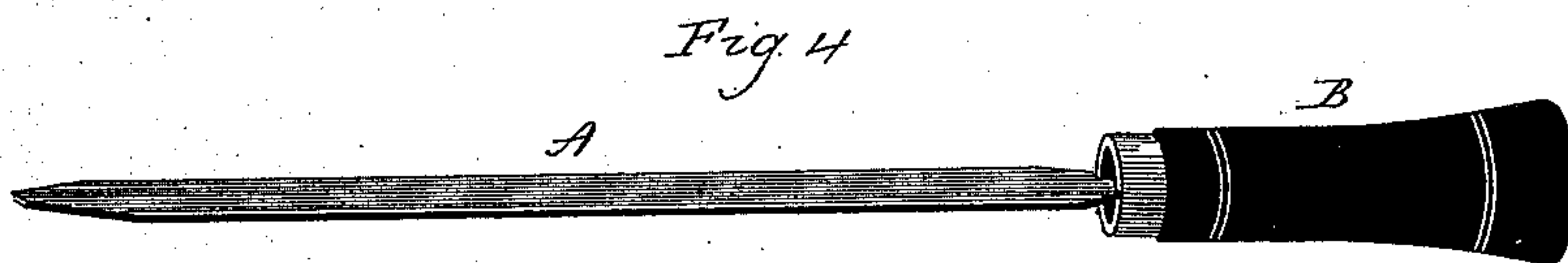
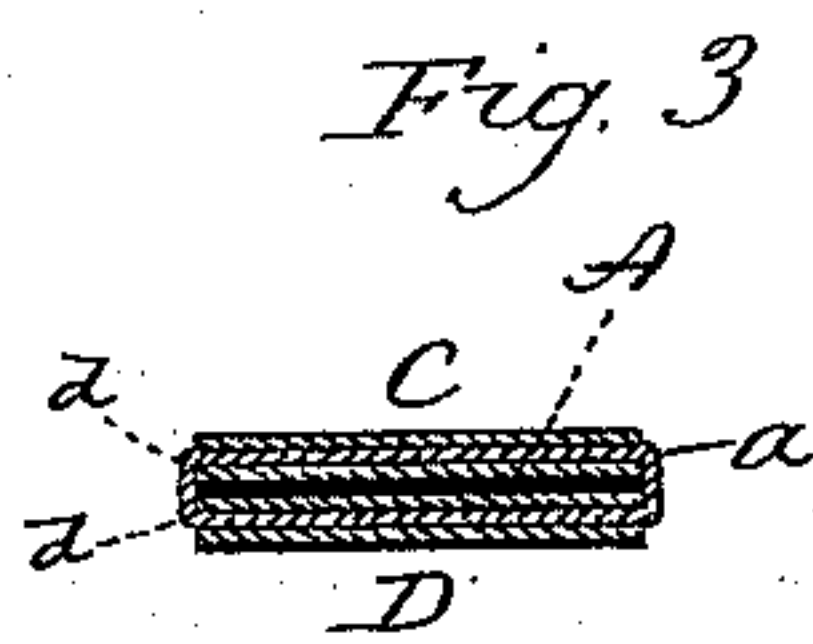
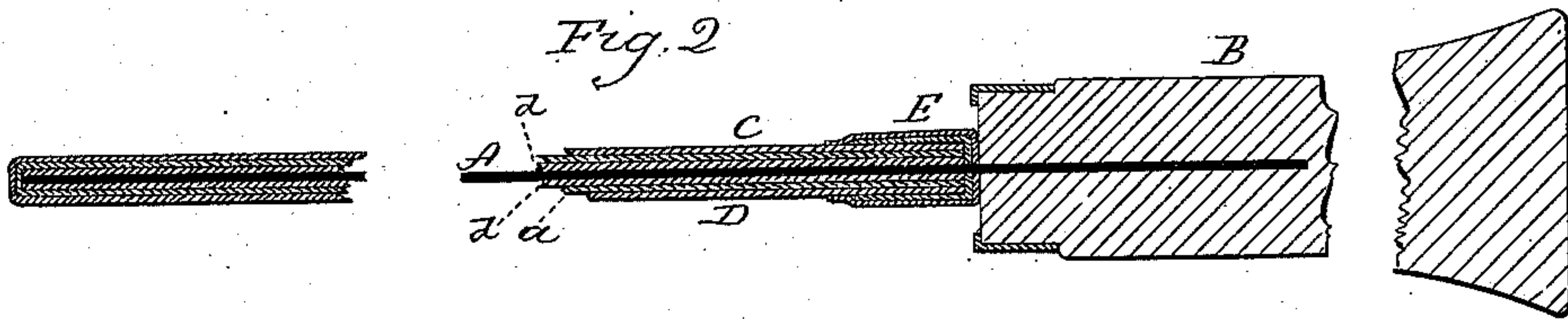
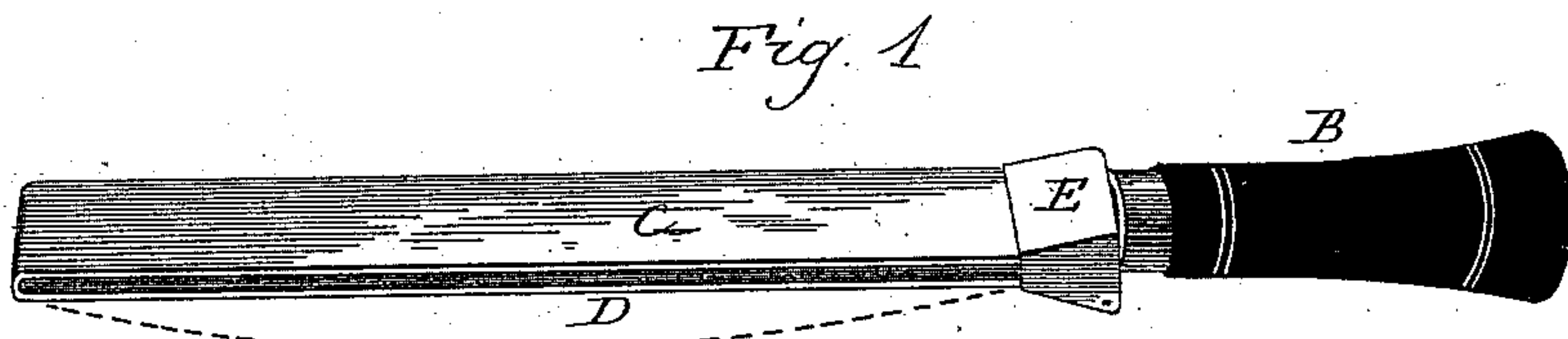


(No Model.)

J. L. POMEROY.
FLEXIBLE RAZOR STROP.

No. 402,033.

Patented Apr. 23, 1889.



Witnesses,
J. H. Shumway.
Fred Carter

Jerome L. Pomroy,
Inventor.
By Atty.
Wm. H. Hild

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEROME L. POMEROY, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

FLEXIBLE RAZOR-STROP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 402,033, dated April 23, 1889.

Application filed October 29, 1888. Serial No. 289,427. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEROME L. POMEROY, of Wallingford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Flexible Razor-Strops; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of the strop complete; Fig. 2, an enlarged longitudinal section, portions broken away for convenience of illustration; Fig. 3, a transverse section of the strop; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the handle and the elastic metallic blade attached thereto.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of razor-strops which are provided with a handle adapted to be held by the hand in contradistinction to a flexible strop, which is permanently attached to some supporting-point by one end and the other end adapted to be held by the hand.

In the more general construction of this class of strops the body of the strop is rigid and the surfaces made flexible to some extent; but it is a well-known fact that the best results are attained in the use of a flexible strop, because a curvature is given to the flexible strop in running the razor over it, which facilitates bringing the edge of the razor to the desired condition.

The object of my invention is to construct a hand-strop which may possess the advantage of the flexible strop as well as the advantage of the solid body; and it consists in a handle provided with a thin metallic blade, which forms the body of the strop, combined with a non-metallic covering secured to the surface of said metallic blade to present a surface upon which the razor may be applied, the metallic blade with its covering yielding under a pressure, so as to give a curvature longitudinally to the surface over which the razor is drawn, as more fully hereinafter described.

A represents a thin metallic blade, best made from sheet-steel, but may be made from any elastic metal. This should be of a temper so as to readily yield to bending-pressure applied

to it, but yet so that when the pressure is removed the blade will resume its normal condition. The blade A is of a length and width corresponding to the length and width of the strop to be produced. It is fixed by one end in a handle, B, and forms the base or body for the strop. Preferably around this metallic blade A a non-metallic jacket—such as leather—is placed and made fast thereto, a, Fig. 3, representing this jacket. Then upon the two flat surfaces a strip of leather or other suitable non-metallic material, C, on one side and D on the reverse side are applied and secured throughout their length, and as seen in Figs. 1 and 3. A suitable bolster, E, is applied to the handle end, which overlaps onto the surface of the strop, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2.

The surfaces CD are best made from leather, and any suitable coating may be applied thereto to facilitate the desired action upon the razor.

The metallic blade A gives a great degree of flexibility to the strop, and so that the tip of the strop supported upon any suitable rest and the razor applied thereto the pressure upon the razor will give to the strop a curve, as indicated by the broken line, Fig. 1, and which corresponds substantially to the flexible strop to which I have before referred. This curvature greatly facilitates the action of the strop upon the razor and readily returns to its straight or flat condition when the pressure is removed, so that if desired to use either side of the strop perfectly flat this may be done by laying the strop upon a corresponding flat surface. The preliminary covering, a, or jacket for the blade, may be omitted, if desired; but I prefer to employ this covering, because it completely covers the metallic blade, and to some extent may serve as a cushion for the respective surfaces of the strop.

It is to be understood that this strop may be provided with the usual sheath, if desired.

If desired, an extra thickness of the strop may be produced by adding a layer of material—say pasteboard—as indicated at *d d* in Figs. 2 and 3, upon opposite sides of the blade.

I am aware that razor-strops have been constructed with a flexible surface, permitting the stropping-surface to bend under the action of the razor thereon, and I am also aware that

razor-strops have been made consisting of a flexible strop secured by its two ends to a non-flexible body, free from that body between the ends, and in which the said flexible strop
5 was re-enforced by an interlining of flexible metal; but I do not claim, broadly, either such a flexible strop or a metal re-enforced strop.

I claim—

A razor-strop consisting of a flat elastic metallic blade, A, combined with a handle at-

tached at one end, a non-metallic jacket, a, around the blade, and a non-metallic surface applied to the said covering and attached thereto throughout its length, substantially as and for the purpose described.

JEROME L. POMEROY.

Witnesses:

C. H. BROWN,

C. G. POMEROY.