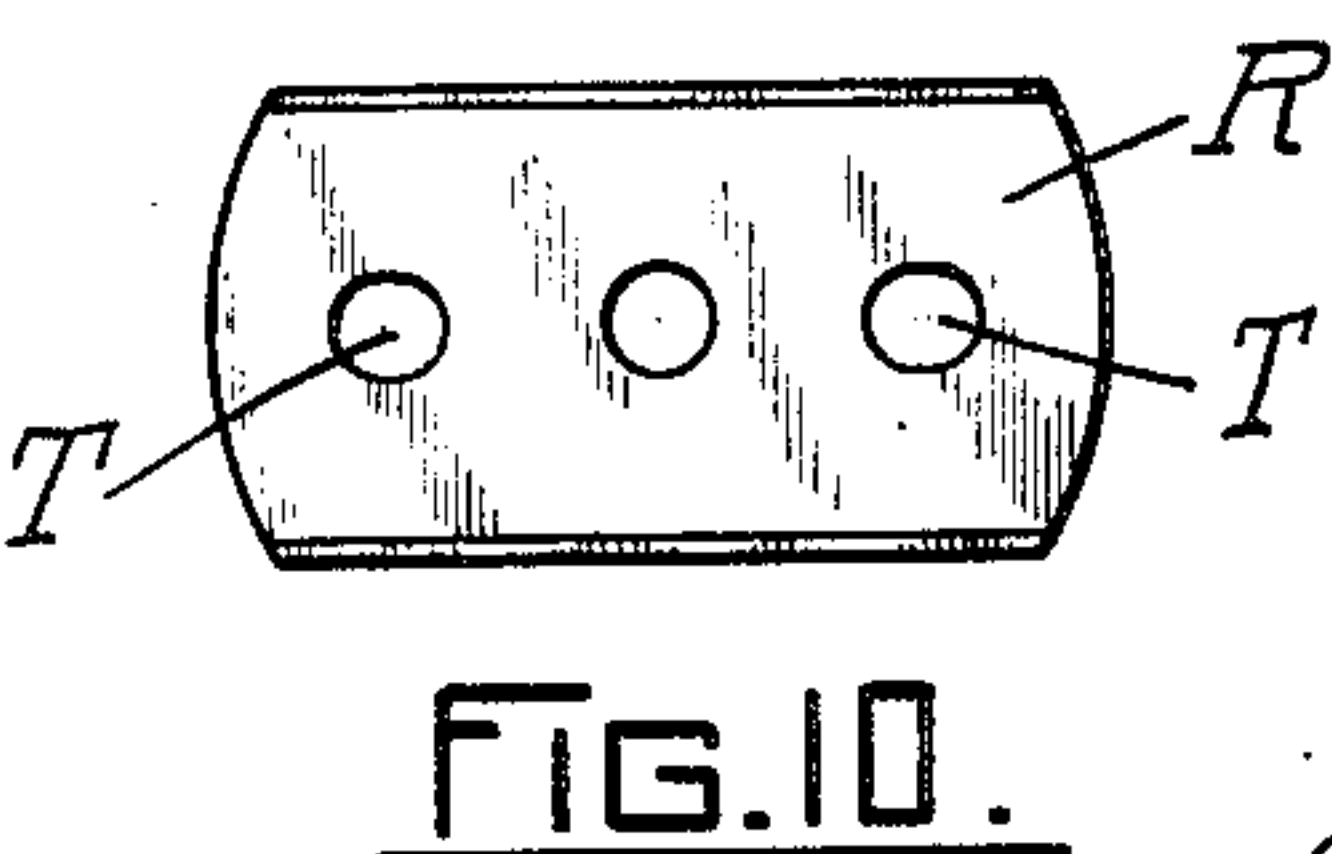
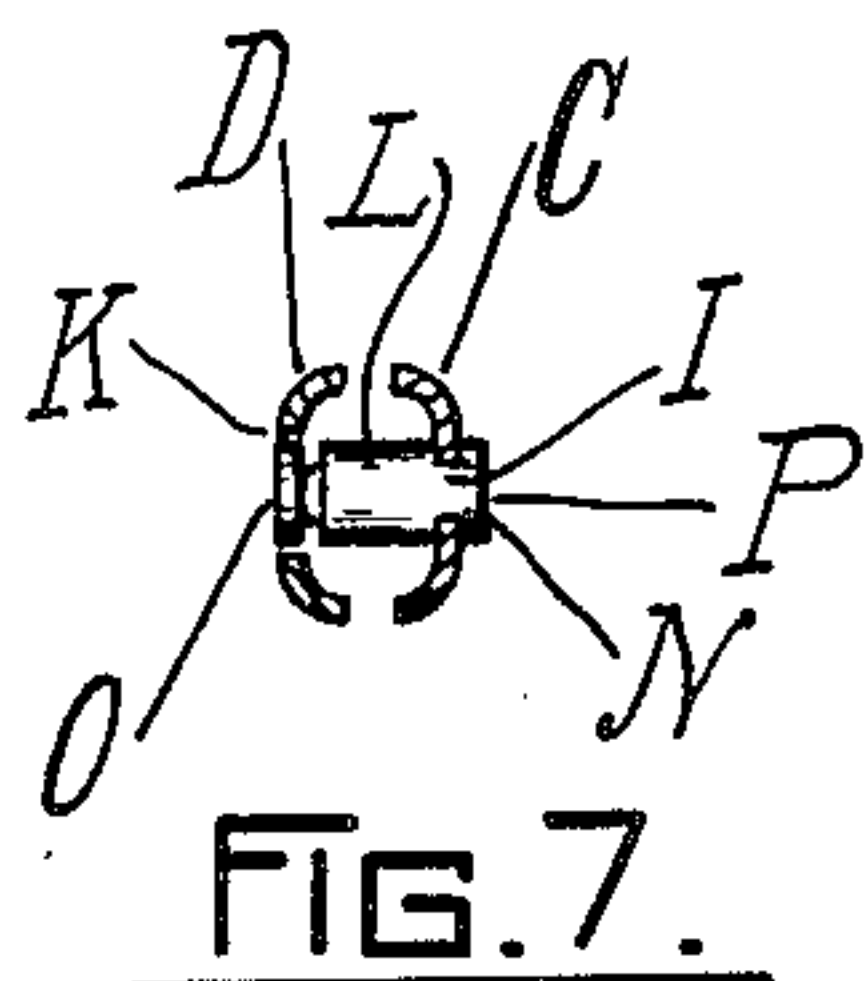
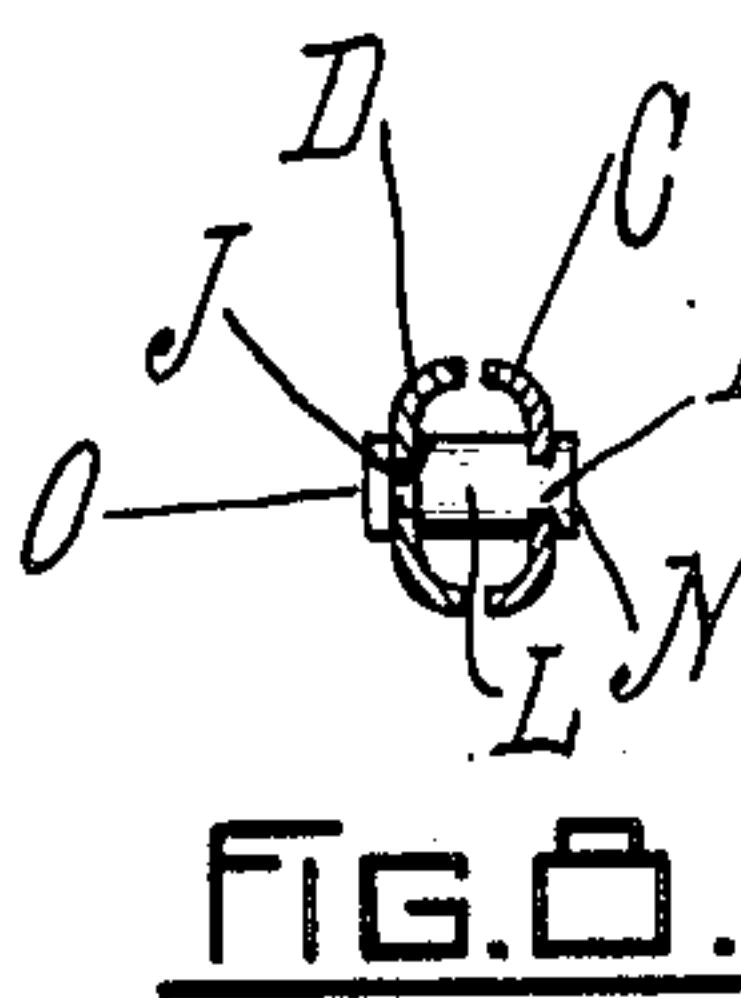
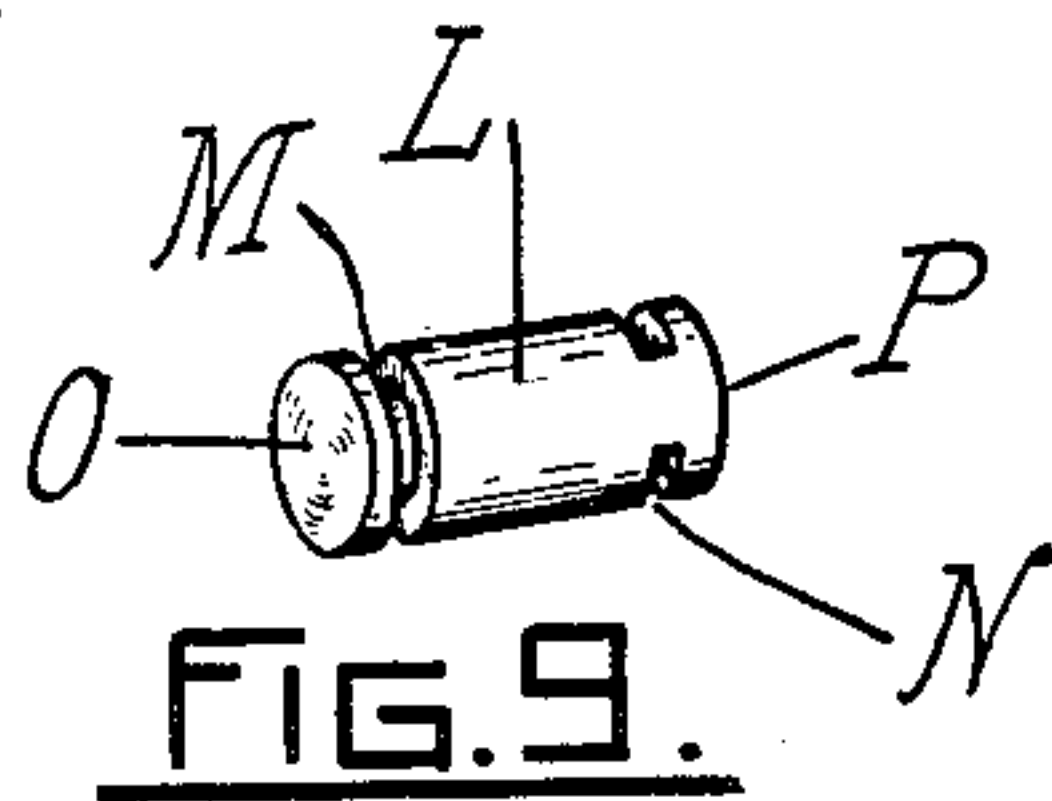
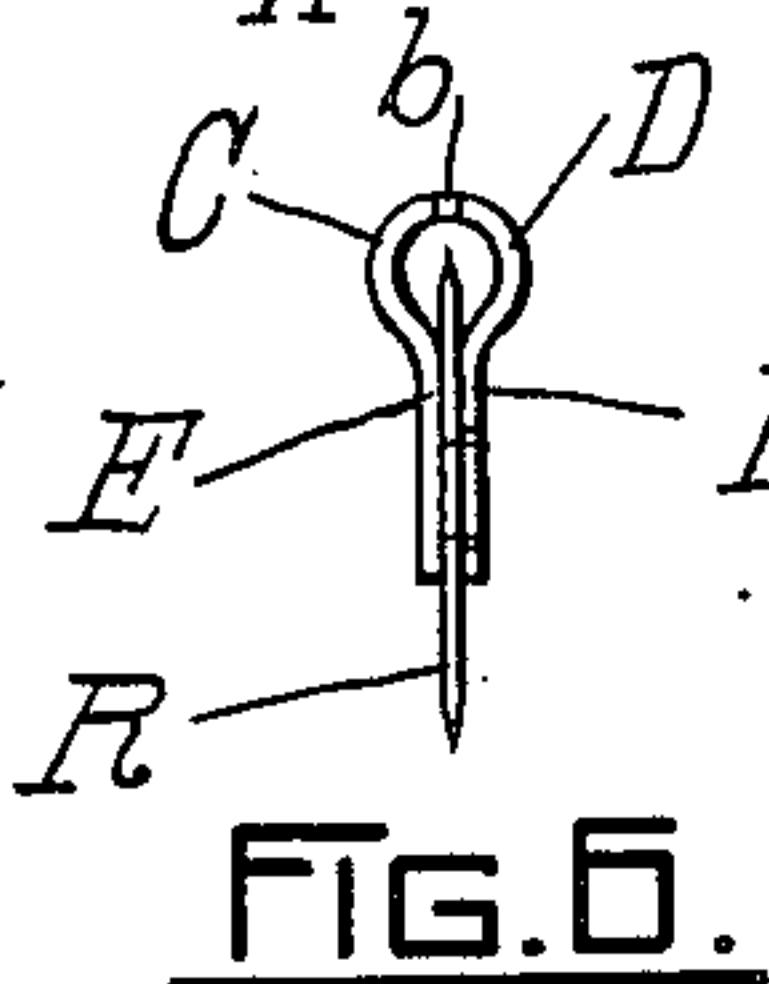
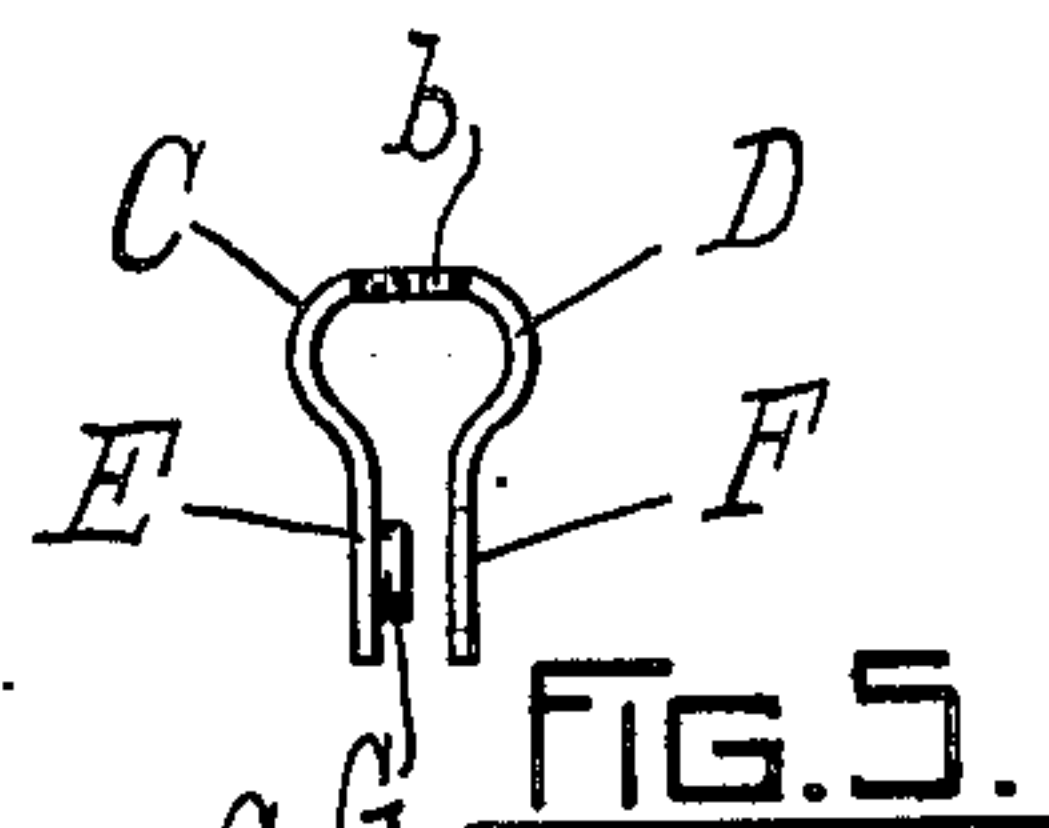
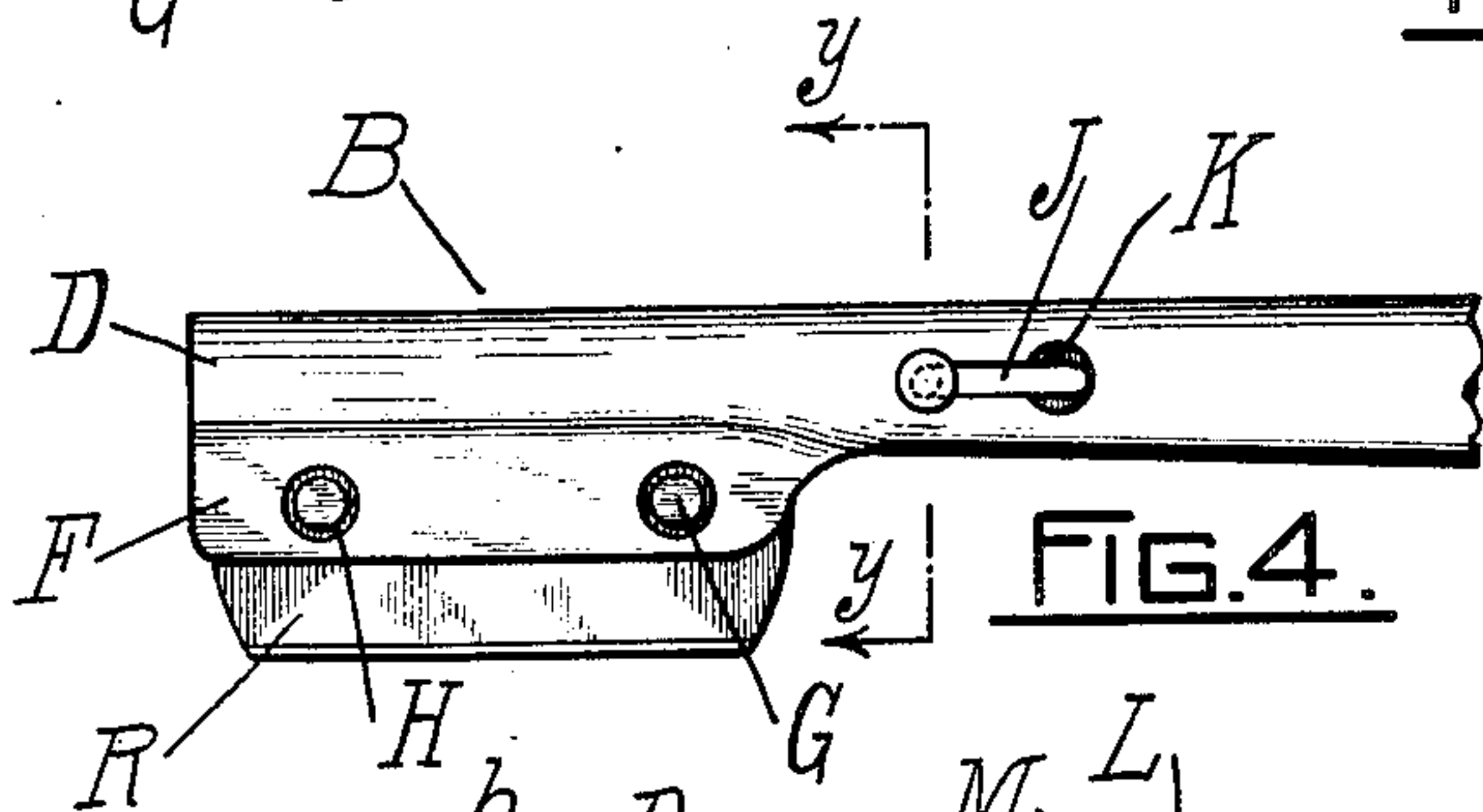
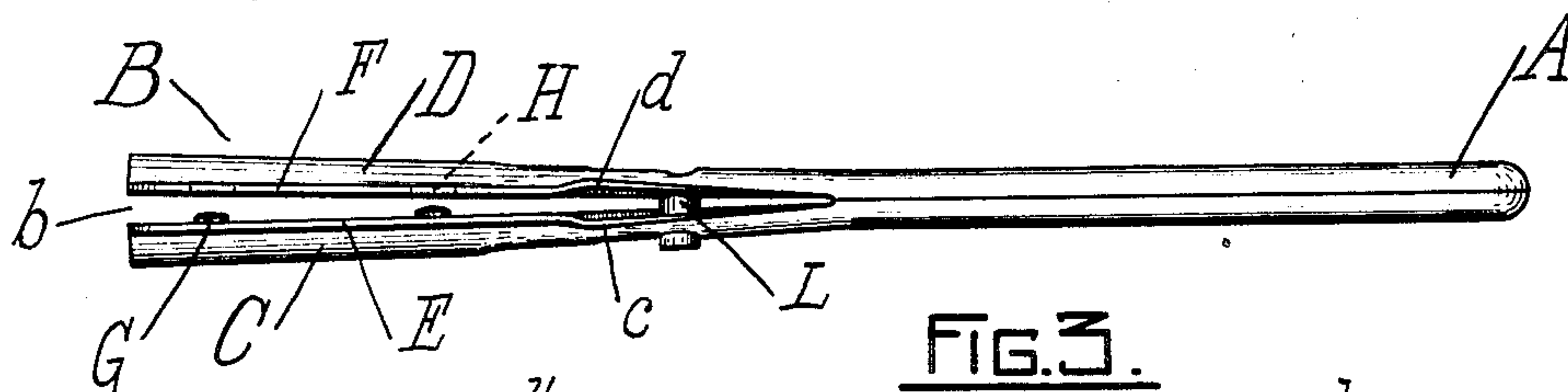
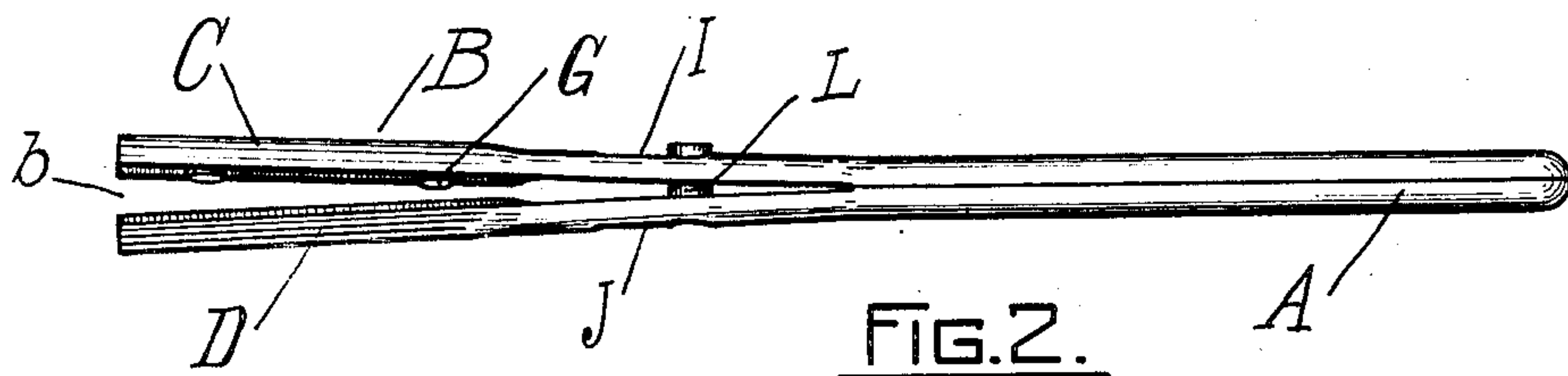
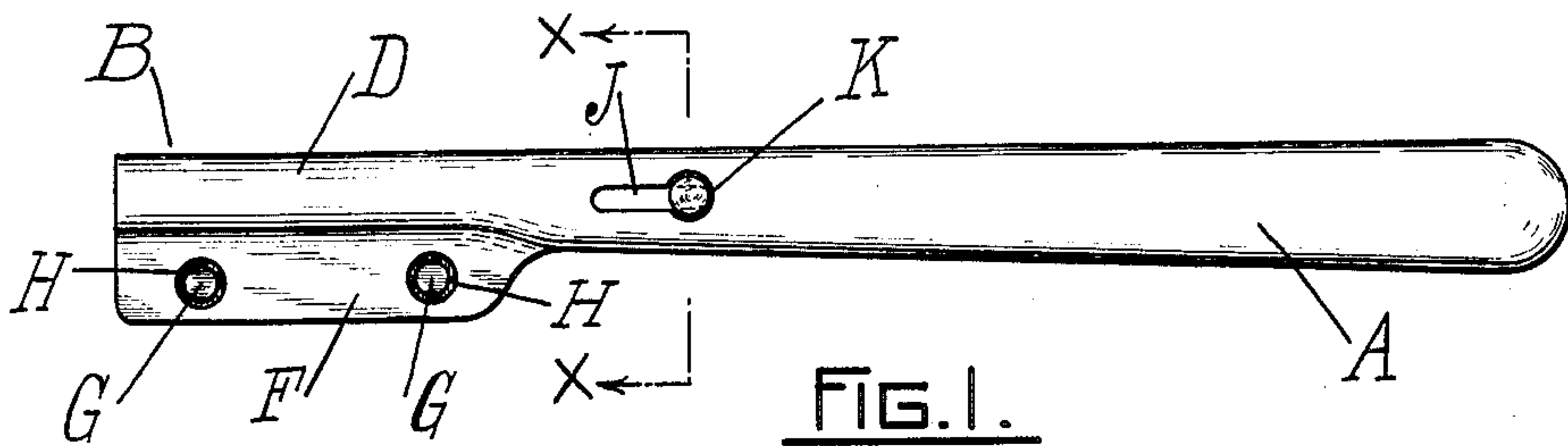


F. MOSSBERG.
 RAZOR STROPPING DEVICE.
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 17, 1908.

917,102.

Patented Apr. 6, 1909.



WITNESSES.

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FRANK MOSSBERG, OF ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO FRANK MOSSBERG COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF RHODE ISLAND.

RAZOR-STROPPING DEVICE.

No. 917,102.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 6, 1909.

Application filed November 17, 1908. Serial No. 463,053.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK MOSSBERG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Attleboro, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Razor-Stropping Devices, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of razor stropping devices intended for use in sharpening the blades of safety razors, and is primarily purposed to maintain the blade perfectly rigid and at the angle best adapted to produce a keen cutting edge; and to attain these results in a simple, inexpensive, strong, and easily operated structure.

To the above ends essentially my invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a razor-stropping device embodying my invention, Figs. 2 and 3, top and bottom plan views respectively of the same, Fig. 4, a side elevation of the device with a portion of the handle broken away, showing a blade in engagement, Figs. 5 and 6, end elevations of the device in open and closed positions respectively, Figs. 7 and 8, sections on lines *x x* and *y y* respectively of Figs. 1 and 4, and Figs. 9 and 10, detail views respectively of the clamping member and blade.

Like reference characters indicate like parts throughout the views.

My device comprises a long flattened hollow handle portion A, of steel or other spring metal, provided with an extended longitudinally bifurcated portion, B. The upper outer end portion of the bifurcation, *b*, is preferably slightly V-shaped. The bifurcation of the part, B, produces upon the handle two integral spring fingers, C and D, whose lower inner end portions are cut away or slightly recessed as at *c* and *d* respectively. Integral with the fingers, C and D respectively are downwardly directed longitudinally disposed ears or clamping plates E and F. The plate, E, is provided upon its inner face with two studs, G; and plate F is provided with openings, H, of slightly larger

diameter than the studs, and located in alinement with the latter to permit registration of the studs therein.

Near their inner ends the fingers, C and D, are respectively provided at opposite points in their side walls above the recesses *c* and *d* with oblong slots, I and J. The rear end portion of the slot, J, is enlarged to form a circular opening, K. A clamping pin, L, has near one end an annular groove, M, and near its other end straight grooves, N; the groove, M, forming the head, O, and the grooves N forming the head P.

The clamping pin is slidably mounted in the slots I and J as follows: The margins of the wall C register in the straight grooves, N; and the margins of the wall D register in the groove M, as shown in Fig. 8, when the pin is in forward position and the fingers, C, D, compressed. When, however, the fingers, C, D, are released by sliding the pin to its rearward limit, the pin head, O, is released from the walls upon entering the opening, K, which is of greater diameter than the pin.

In Fig. 10 is shown in side elevation a safety blade, R, which is typical of such structures, provided with a plurality of openings, T, in this instance three.

The blade, R, to be stropped is engaged in my device as follows: The pin, L, is in its rearmost position which permits the fingers, B and C, to separate. The blade, R, is then introduced endwise between the clamping plates, E and F, until the end openings, T, of the blade are in a position to receive the studs, G. The pin, L, is then slid forward compressing, through the fingers C and D, the clamping plates, E and F, against the faces of the blade, R. The studs, G, register in the openings, H.

The cut away portions, *c*, and *d*, at the base of the fingers increase the resiliency of the walls at that point, thereby facilitating the clamping action. The flaring shape of the bifurcation, *b*, also contributes to the same result.

What I claim is:—

In a razor stropping device, the combination with the handle, of two flexible fingers upon the handle, one finger being

provided with an oblong slot, and the other finger being provided with an oblong slot terminating in an enlarged opening, and a slidable clamping pin of less diameter than the enlarged opening provided at one end with an annular groove, the other end being provided with straight grooves upon opposite sides to receive the margins of the fingers

around the slots, said grooves forming heads at opposite ends of the pin.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses. 10

FRANK MOSSBERG.

Witnesses:

WALTER I. TUTTLE,
RUTH C. BAKER.