

T. C. DURHAM.
RAZOR.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 8, 1909.

951,306.

Patented Mar. 8, 1910.

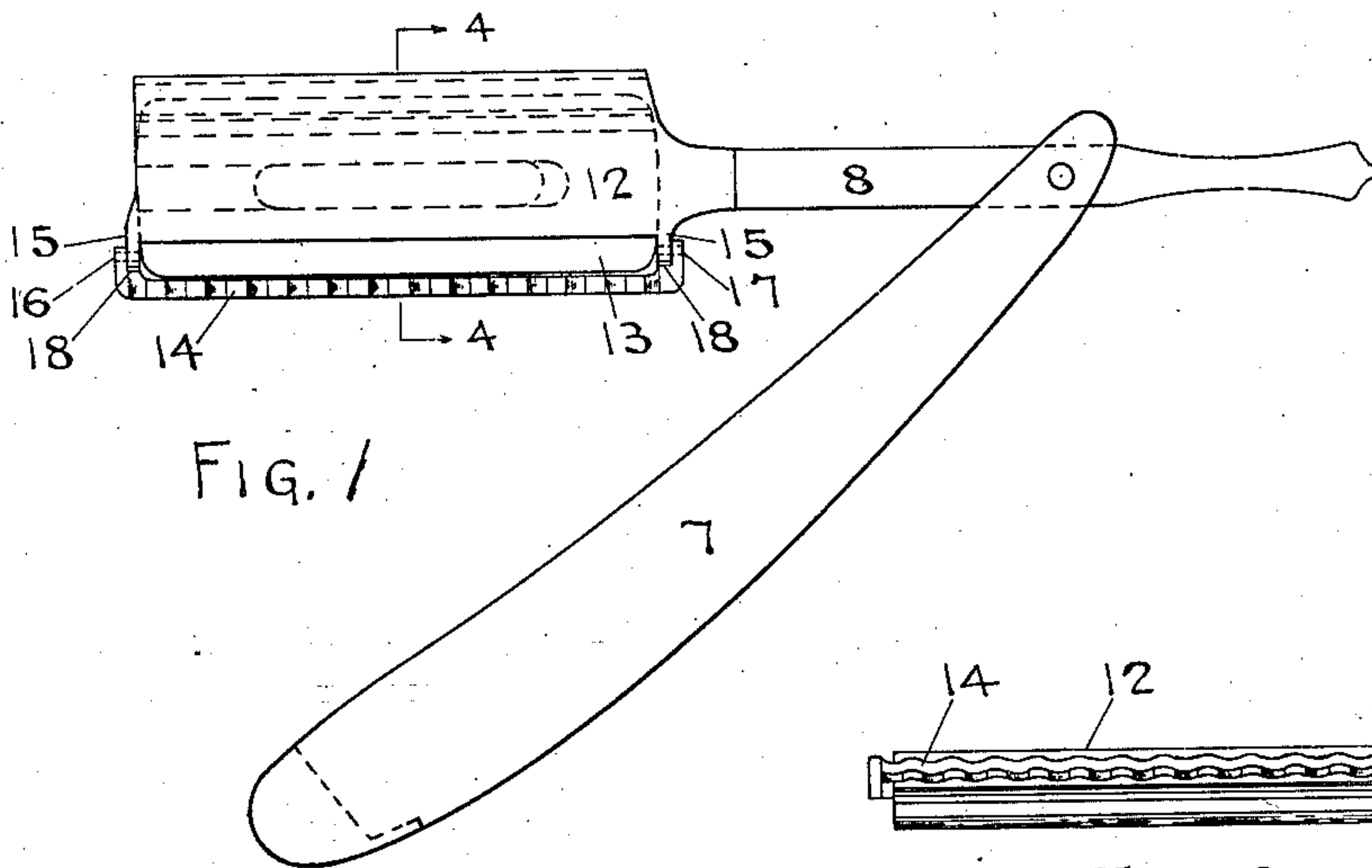


FIG. 1

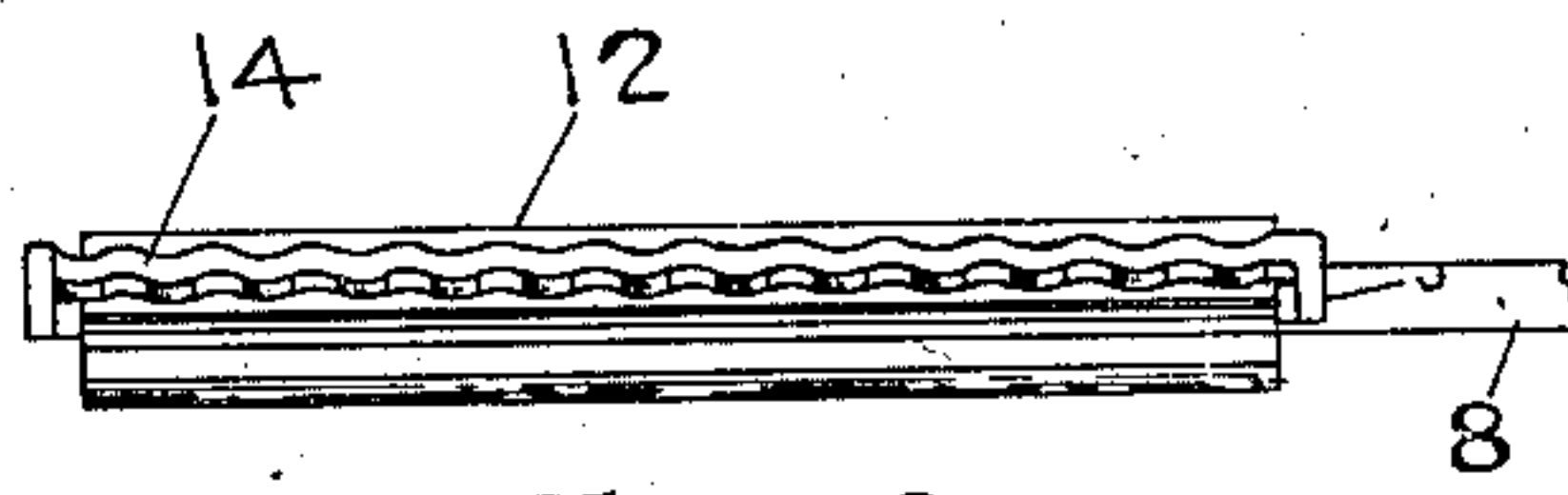


FIG. 2

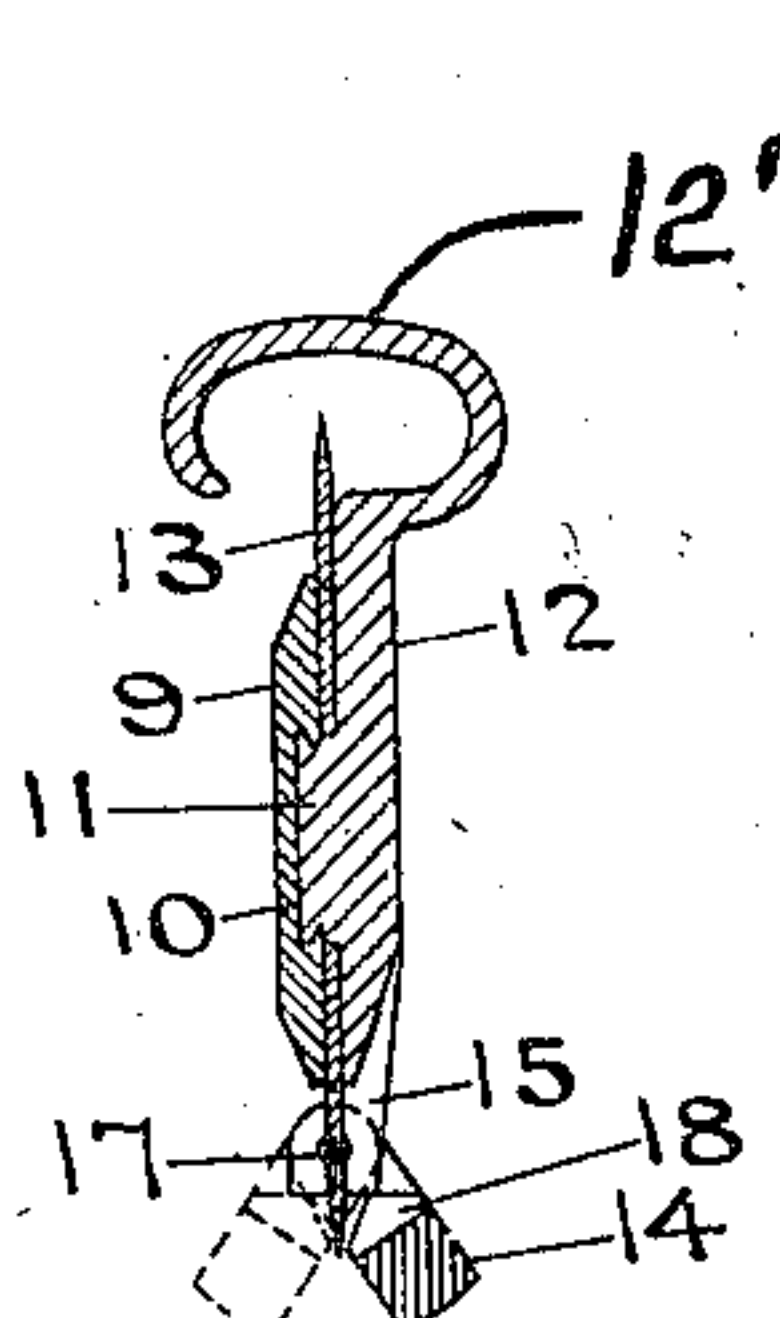


FIG. 3

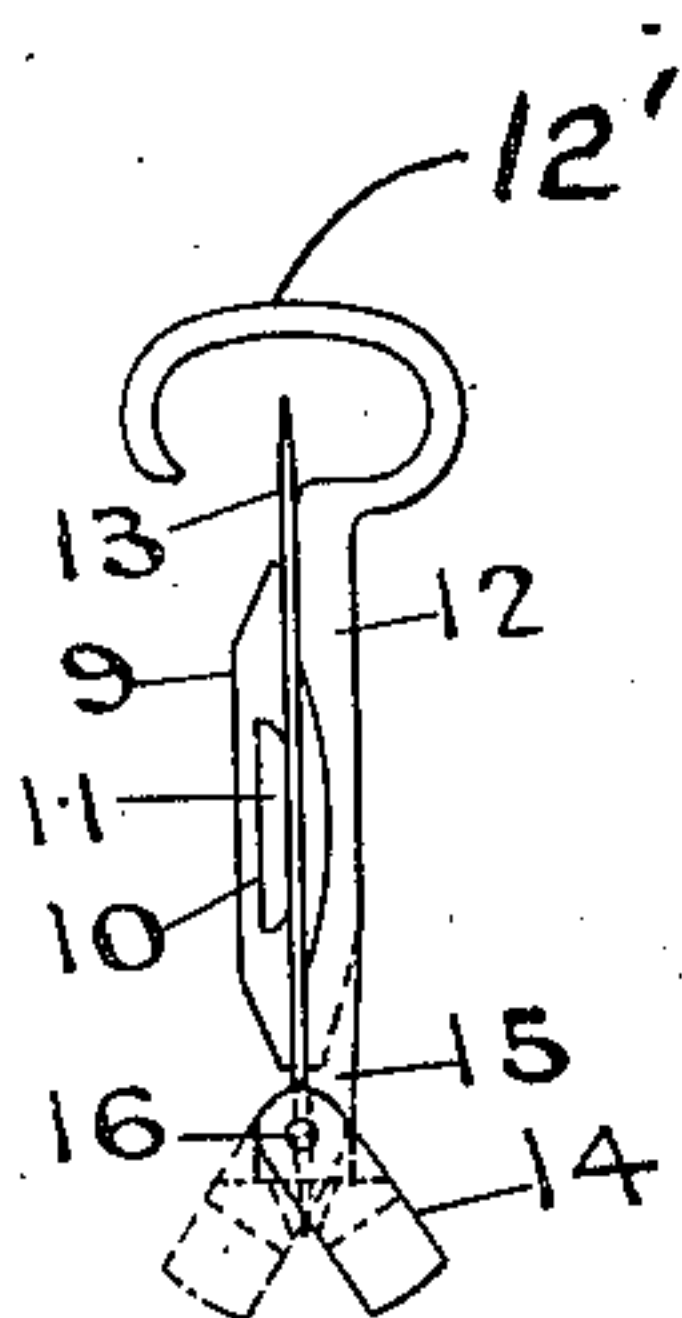


FIG. 4

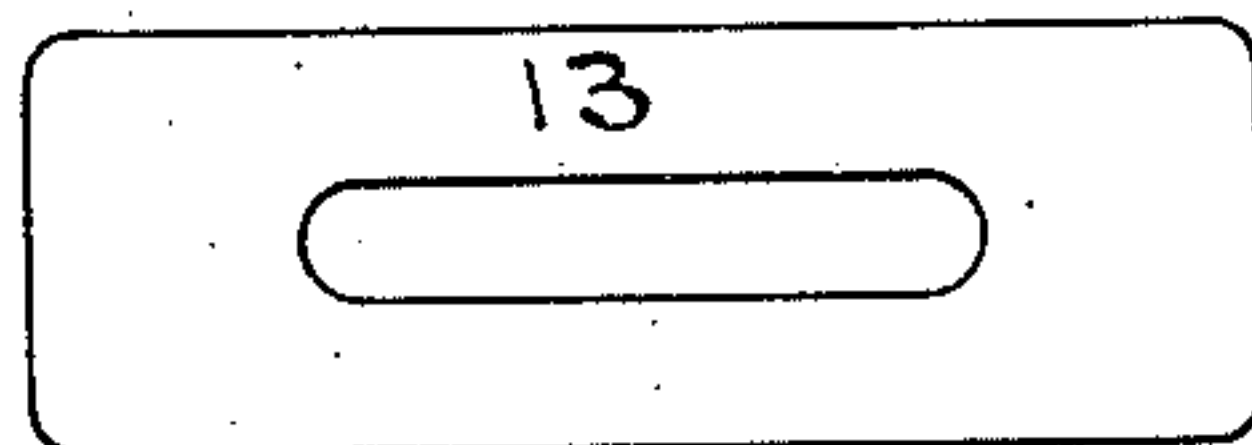


FIG. 5

ATTEST
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS CLAUDE DURHAM, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

RAZOR.

951,306.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 8, 1910.

Application filed March 8, 1909. Serial No. 482,143.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS CLAUDE DURHAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Razor, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in razors and one of the objects thereof is to provide a safety guard that will not interfere with the stropping of the blade and which forms a simple efficient device that can be used in the same manner as a razor of the ordinary type.

Another object of the invention is to provide a simple efficient device in which is used a thin detachable blade that can be stropped without removing the safety guard.

With these and other objects, not specifically mentioned, in view, the invention consists in certain constructions and combinations which will be hereinafter fully described and then specifically pointed out in the claims hereunto appended.

In the accompanying drawings which form a part of this specification and in which like characters of reference indicate the same parts, Figure 1 illustrates a form of razor in which a thin detachable blade is used, and which is constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is an edge view of a portion of the device illustrated in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross sectional view on the line 4—4 in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged end view of the device illustrated in Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 illustrates a blade used in connection with the device illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive.

In carrying the invention into effect, there is provided a blade and a cooperating safety guard, both of which may vary within wide limits.

In the device illustrated in Figs. 2 to 5, inclusive, which is a preferred construction, there is provided a handle 7 to which is pivoted a shank 8 carrying a support 9 extended therefrom. This support 9 has a slide-way 10 formed therein which is engaged by a boss 11 extended from a clamp 12 arranged to cooperate with the support 9 to hold a detachable, perforated blade 13 in position, the blade being disposed between the support and clamp. The structure so far described constitutes what may be termed a mount for the guard wholly included within a prism

the apex of which is the cutting edge of the blade and the base of which includes the upper edge of the mount. It is obvious that means for holding the support and clamp together other than the boss and slide-way before referred to, may, in some instances, be employed. A safety guard 14 is employed and is mounted on the clamp 12 before referred to, so that it may swing across the operative edge of the blade. In the best constructions, the clamp 12 has formed thereon a pair of lugs 15 depending below the edge of the support, and the safety guard is pivoted at 16—17 to these lugs. The clamp 12 has its upper edge turned over to form a back of substantial thickness the upper surface 12' of which is also the upper side of the mount for the guard. For the purpose of limiting the movement of the guard there is provided one or more stops 18 on the guard which contact with the lower end of the lugs 15 before referred to. It is well known that razor blades are shaped and ground so that the edges thereof are formed by two angular faces, the included angle of the faces being very small, a very small angle having been found in many years of experience, the best. In order to maintain the highest efficiency of the blade, when it becomes necessary to sharpen it, the initial angle or included angle of the faces of the edge must be preserved. If the blade is sharpened so that a wider angle is formed on the edge, the edge will be blunter than before, and consequently less efficient. If sharpened to a narrower angle the edge will lose its rigidity and become too flexible. In the present invention, the structure employed is of such a character that the blade may be sharpened at its initial angle, thus preserving its efficiency.

It will readily be seen that with the structure illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive, the blade may be stropped in the usual manner without removing the guard, since the latter is free to swing from one side of the blade to the other across its edge.

Changes and variations may be made in the structure by which the invention is carried into effect. The invention, therefore, is not to be limited to the precise details of the structure shown and described.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a razor, the combination with a blade having an edge formed by two angu-

lar faces, of a pivoted cooperating safety guard beyond the edge of the blade, and a mount for the guard wholly included within a prism the apex of which is the edge of the blade and the base of which includes the upper surface of the mount, whereby the blade may be sharpened at its initial angle, substantially as described.

2. In a razor, the combination with a blade having an edge formed by two angular faces, of a pivoted cooperating safety guard beyond and out of contact with the edge of the blade, and a mount for the guard wholly included within a prism the apex of which is the edge of the blade and the base of which includes the upper surface of the mount, whereby the blade may be sharpened at its initial angle with the guard in position, substantially as described.

3. In a razor, the combination with a blade having an edge formed by two angular faces, of a pivoted cooperating safety guard beyond and adapted to swing across the edge of the blade, and a mount for the guard wholly included within a prism the apex of which is the edge of the blade and the base of which includes the upper surface of the mount, whereby the blade may be sharpened at its initial angle with the guard in position, substantially as described.

4. In a razor, the combination with a blade having an edge formed by two angular faces, of a pivoted cooperating safety guard beyond and adapted to swing freely across the edge of the blade, and a mount for the guard including a pivot the mount being wholly included within a prism the apex of which is the edge of the blade and the base of which includes the upper surface of the mount, whereby the blade may be sharpened at its initial angle with the guard in position, substantially as described.

5. In a razor, the combination with a blade having an edge formed by two angular faces, of a pivoted cooperating safety guard beyond and adapted to swing freely across the edge of the blade, a stop for limiting the movement of the guard, and a mount for the guard wholly included within a prism the apex of which is the edge of the blade and the base of which includes the upper surface of the mount, whereby the blade may be sharpened at its initial angle with the guard in position, substantially as described.

6. In a razor, the combination with a support, of a clamp, a detachable blade disposed between the support and clamp, means for holding the support and clamp together, lugs formed on the clamp and depending below the support, and a safety guard pivoted to the lugs to swing across the edge of the blade to similar opposite positions with respect to the blade substantially as described.

7. In a razor, the combination with a support, of a clamp, a detachable blade disposed between the support and clamp, means for holding the support and clamp together, lugs formed on the clamp and depending below the support, a safety guard pivoted to the lugs to swing across the edge of the blade to similar opposite positions with respect to the blade, and a stop to limit the movement of the guard, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS CLAUDE DURHAM.

Witnesses:

SYDNEY I. PRESCOTT,
L. L. BROWN.