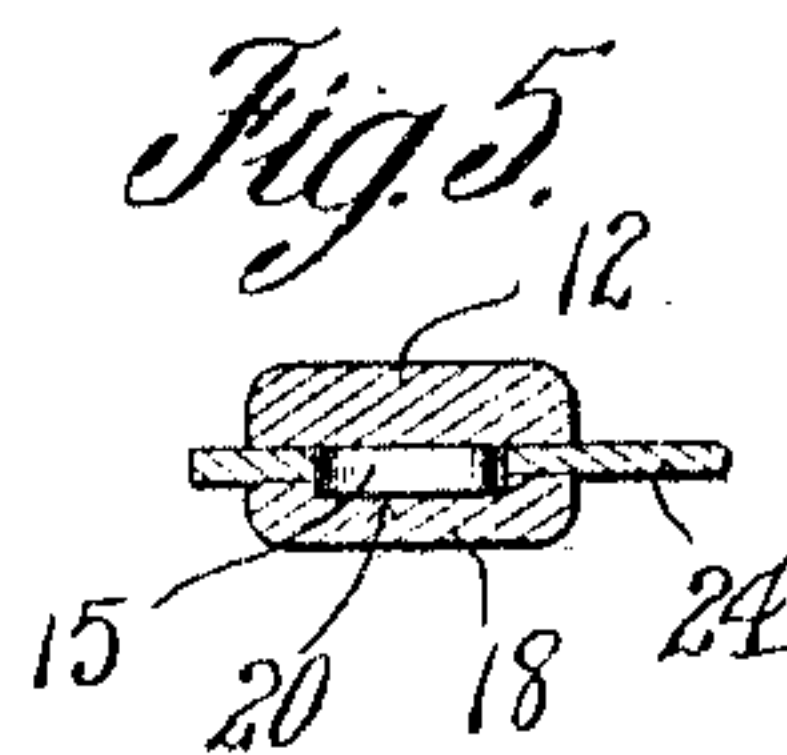
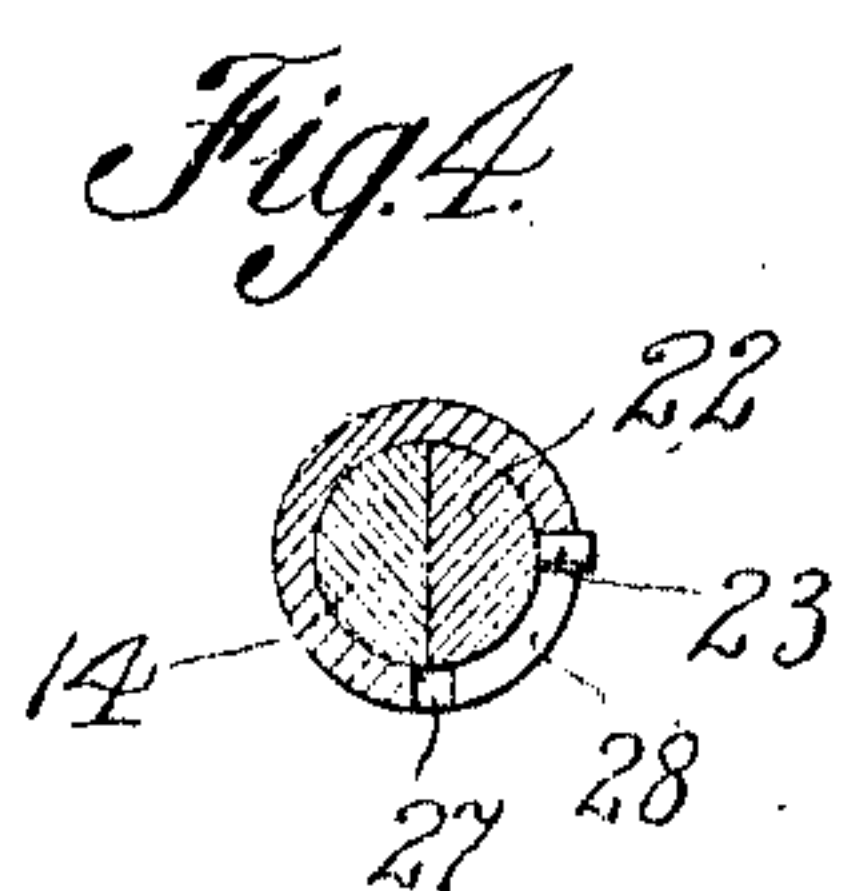
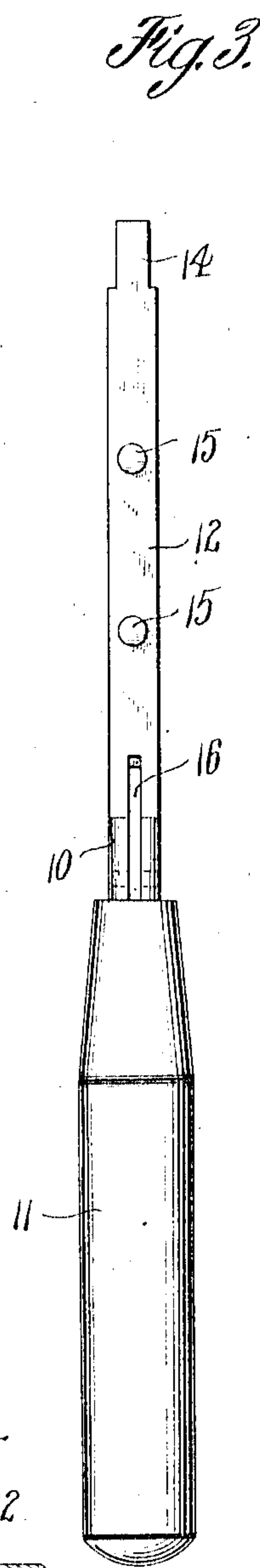
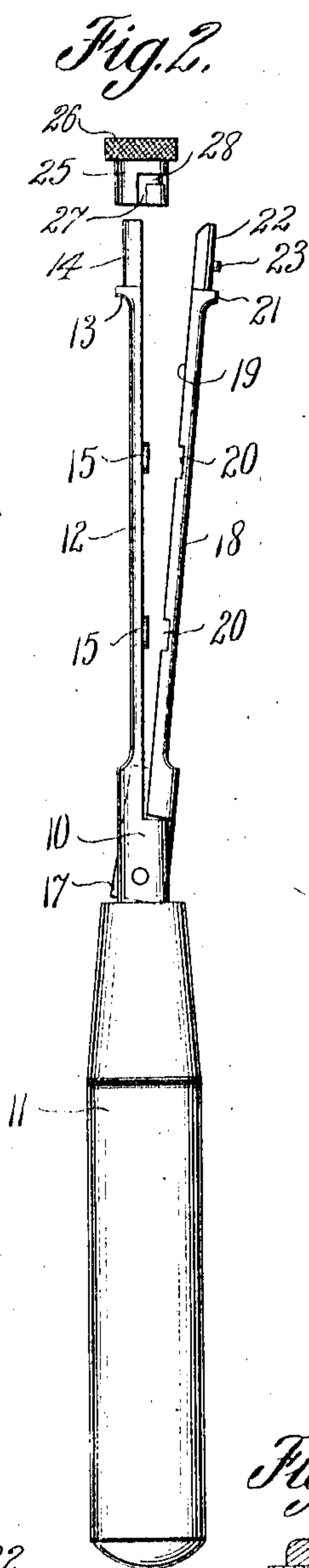
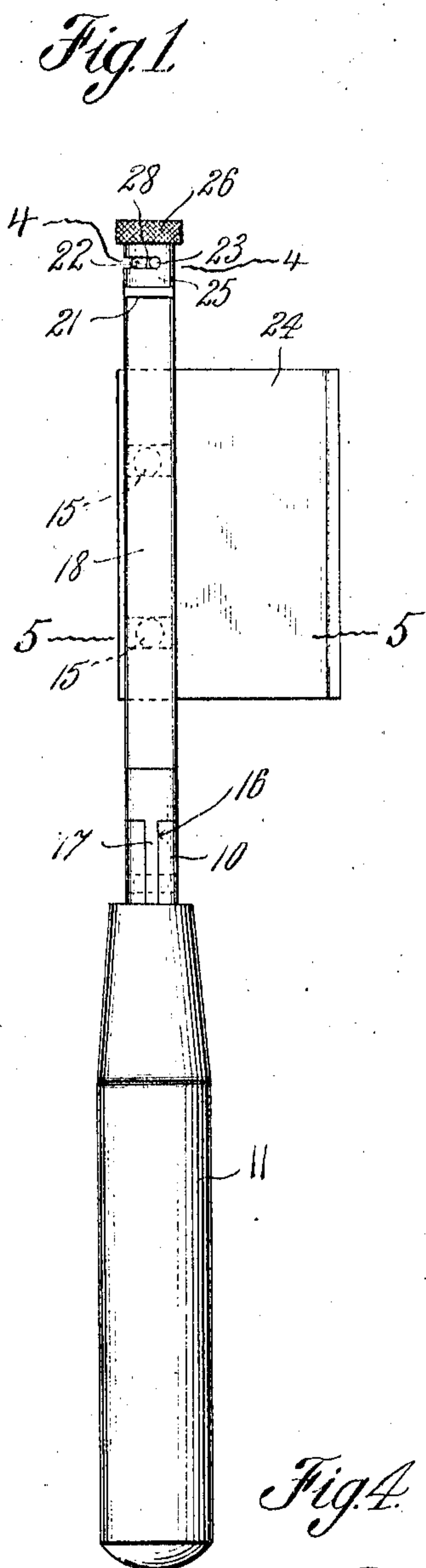


L. W. SHUFFELTON.
 HOLDER FOR RAZOR BLADES.
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953,240.

Patented Mar. 29, 1910.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUCIUS W. SHUFFELTON, OF BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO.

HOLDER FOR RAZOR-BLADES.

953,240.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 29, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUCIUS W. SHUFFELTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bellefontaine, in the county of Logan, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Holders for Razor-Blades; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to devices employed in holding the blades of razors while stropping the same, and is more particularly designed for holding the blades of safety razors, and has for one of its objects to improve and simplify the construction and increase the efficiency and utility of devices of this character.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as hereafter shown and described then specifically pointed out in the claims, and in the drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention. Figure 1 is a front elevation of the improved device with a razor blade supported therein. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the implement with the parts disconnected. Fig. 3 is a front view with the movable resilient clamping member detached. Fig. 4 is a transverse section enlarged on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a transverse section enlarged on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

The improved device comprises a stock or shank formed with a body portion 10 fitting into a suitable handle 11, with the outer portion of the stock reduced as shown at 12, and preferably in flat form. Near its outer end the portion 12 of the stock is provided with a lateral shoulder 13 and with a semi-cylindrical extension 14 in advance of the shoulder. One face of the portion 12 of the stock is flat transversely and is provided with slight protuberances 15, the latter preferably in circular shape as shown in Fig. 3.

Formed through the portion 10 of the stock is a longitudinal slot 16, and fitting into this slot is the reduced portion 17 of a resilient clamp member 18, the latter having a flat inner face 19 and with recesses 20 to receive the protuberances 15 when the members 12 and 18 are arranged face to face. Formed upon the resilient member 18 near

its outer end is a lateral shoulder 21 corresponding to the shoulder 13 of the portion 12, and with a semi-cylindrical projection 22 corresponding to the projection 14 of the portion 12. Projecting from the extension 22 is a lateral spur 23. The portion 18 of the clamp member is relatively thin, so that it possesses certain resilient qualities whereby when the razor blade, represented at 24, is located between the members 12—18 and pressure applied to draw the parts together, the protuberances 18 pass through apertures in the blade, and thus firmly hold the blade during the stropping action.

Fitting over the semi-cylindrical projections 14—22 is a sleeve 25 having milled head 26 and with a longitudinal open slot 27 in one side, the inner end of the slot having lateral offset 28. The sleeve when arranged over the projections 14—22 will be located to cause the slot 27 to pass over the spur 23, and when the inner end of the sleeve reaches the shoulders 13—26 the offset 28 will be located opposite the spur, so that the sleeve may then be rotated upon the members 14—22 to dispose the spur within the offset and thus lock the sleeve in position, and correspondingly lock the members 12—18 in clamped position upon the blade.

It will thus be apparent that a simply constructed device is produced which may be inexpensively constructed and will firmly support the blade in position for the stropping action. The portions 12—18 being relatively thin do not interfere with the stropping operation, as will be obvious. The improved device is adapted for holding blades of various forms and sizes, whether the blades have apertures or not. When applied to a blade not having transverse apertures, the protuberances 15 simply press against the blade, and the member 18 is impressed rigidly against the opposite side of the blade, as the resiliency of the member 18 will permit a sufficient bending to hold the blade without detriment to the clamping member.

What is claimed, is:—

1. In a device of the class described the combination of a handle, a stationary clamping member connected into said handle and provided with a longitudinal slot next to the handle, a movable clamping member having a lateral pin at one end fitting within said slot and pivotally united by said pin

within said slot, and means applied to the free end of said members for locking them together.

2. A device of the class described comprising
5 ing two clamping members adapted to receive a cutting blade, a handle connected to one of said clamping members, means for pivotally uniting said members adjacent to said handle, said members having stop
10 shoulders spaced from their free ends, and

a sleeve fitting over said members and bearing against said shoulders and locking said members together.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

LUCIUS W. SHUFFELTON.

Witnesses:

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