

Jan. 2, 1923.

1,440,411

C. C. PETERSON.
RAZOR STROP AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.
FILED FEB. 17, 1921.

Fig. 1.

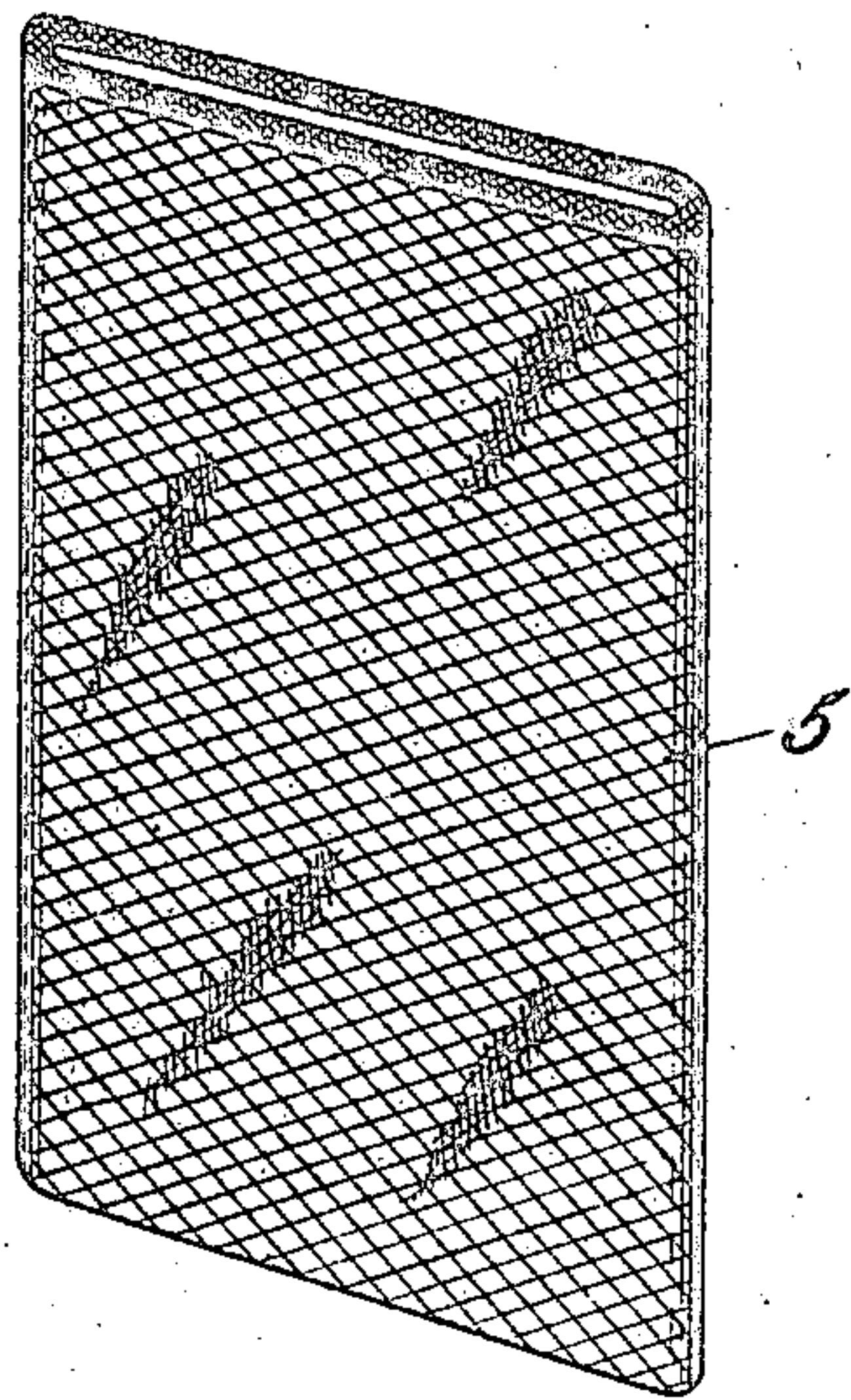


Fig. 3.

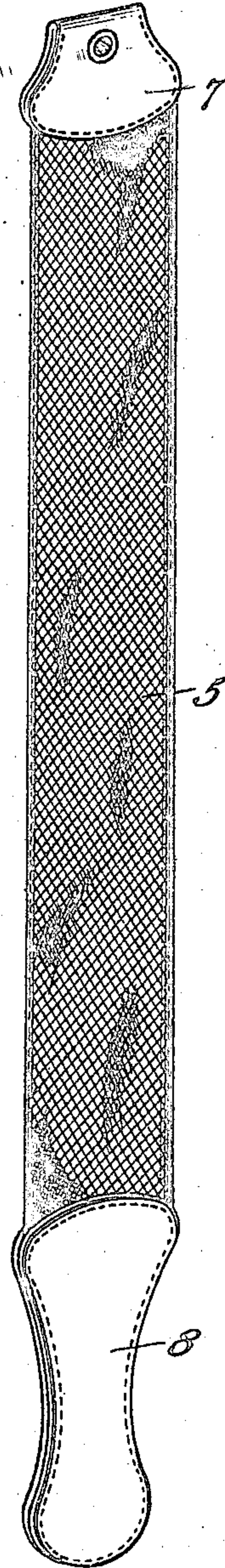
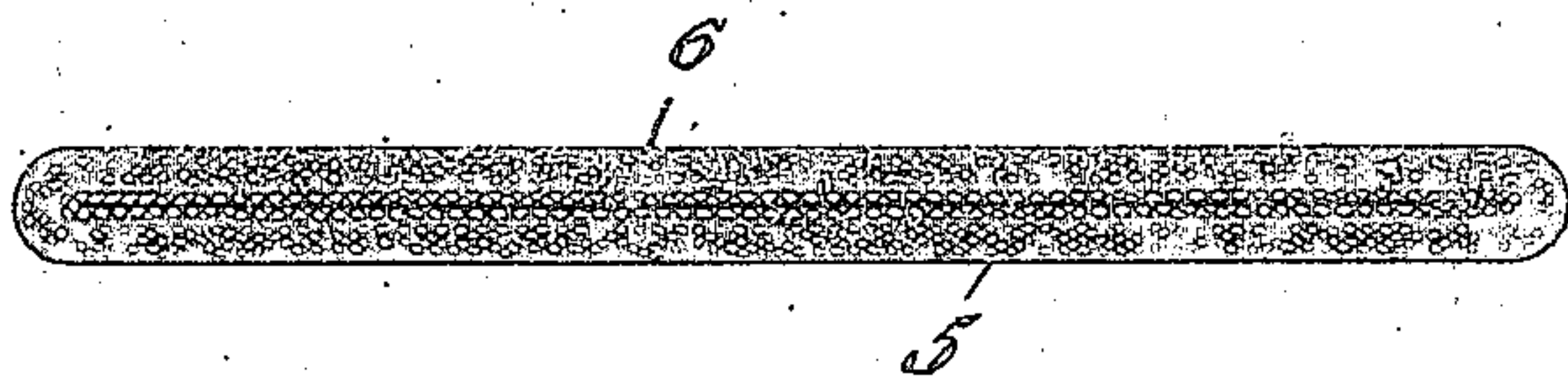


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

David R. Wagner.
Philip E. Siggers

C.C. Peterson, INVENTOR,

BY

P. E. Siggers

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN PETERSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

RAZOR STROP AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.

Application filed February 17, 1921. Serial No. 445,723.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. PETERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Razor Strop and Method of Making the Same, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in razor strops and method of making the same.

The general objects of the invention are to provide a razor strop which has a long life, which wears down evenly, which puts a lasting edge on a razor, which does not need to be reversed to produce a keen edge, both sides thereof being usable, and which does not wear away or abrade the steel of the blade.

Other objects will appear as the description is proceeded with.

The invention will be best understood from a consideration of the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, with the understanding, however, that the invention is not confined to any strict conformity with the showing in the drawing, but may be changed and modified so long as such changes and modifications mark no material departure from the salient features of the invention as expressed in the appended claims.

In the drawing:—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a fragment of the material which forms the outside of the strop.

Fig. 2 is a transverse cross section through the strop.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the complete strop.

My improved razor strop is made of four parts: a sheathing or body part 5, an inner lining 6, a leather grip 7, and a handle 8. The sheathing 5 is originally in the form of heavy linen or canvas hose, while the lining 6 which forms a reservoir within the sheathing is preferably made of linen of a finer weave. The grip 7 is of leather and is united to one end of the sheathing by sewing, and the leather handle 8 is likewise secured to the sheathing at the opposite end of the strop.

The first step is to cut the canvas or linen hose 5 to the desired length; then it is put in boiling water for a period so that the

fabric is shrunk. This makes the weave of the fabric more compact and results in making the completed strop a more solid one. Then the sheathing is put in a warm place until it dries thoroughly both inside and out. After it is dry, it is laid on a level surface and a damp cloth is placed on both sides. A hot iron is then taken and pressed up and down the entire length of the body member 5 until all the wrinkles are pressed out of the goods. Again the body member is laid away for a few hours until it becomes perfectly dry. Next, the body 5 is clamped down upon a surface and is carefully sandpapered so as to slightly abrade the fabric which causes the weave to open somewhat so that the filling material (to be described) will work through the fabric from the inside to the outside surface on both sides of the strop.

Now the lining reservoir 6 is put inside the sheathing 5.

A filling mixture for the strop is made up by mixing yolks of eggs and plumbago or graphite together until a thick cream is formed. This heavy cream is poured into the inside of the body member on each side of the reservoir; that is, the filling mixture is not only inside the reservoir lining 6 but it is also outside thereof, though inside the sheathing. Then the strop body is rolled under pressure. This forces the filling through the weave of the reservoir lining and also through the weave of the sheathing.

The reason for filling the inside of the strop is that as the strop is worn from the outside by sharpening a razor, the strokes force the filling from the inside to go through the weave whereby the strop always retains its initial sharpening qualities. The inner lining and filling make the strop a solid one and also provide a level cushion for the razor; and the strop itself always retains a true flat surface and never becomes hollow in the center, as is the case with leather strops.

Now the outside surface of the sheathing is treated. First, dry plumbago is applied evenly over the same and is worked into the weave of the strop. Next, liquid wax is spread over the strop and is worked into the fabric with a hot iron. Finally, the creamy mixture of plumbago and egg yolks is spread over the strop to finish its surface. After the strop dries, a pumice stone is rubbed back and forth over it to make the

surface as smooth as possible. After drying for a day or so, the handle 8 and grip 7 are sewed to it and the strop is ready for service.

5 The razor strop made in accordance with the above described process has two sides or faces each of which is capable of putting a lasting edge upon a razor in a short period
10 of time. There is no difference in the two faces of the strop; hence it is not necessary to reverse the strop and run the razor over both sides. The plumbago aids materially in the sharpening of a razor, but because of its softness, does not abrade the razor steel
15 like emery will do. At the same time, plumbago has lubricating properties and aids in keeping the razor in fine condition. The egg yolk is used for a filler and also as a carrier to penetrate all the pores of the
20 canvas so that the plumbago is carried evenly throughout all parts of the strop. The wax is used to give the strop body and also aids in carrying the plumbago into the pores of the strop from the outside.

25 Other advantages are that the strop is in one piece, thus saving material and reducing the cost of manufacture as well as time in sharpening; the strop will last until it is worn down to almost nothing and yet will
30 produce a keen edge because the filling from the inside works through the strop at all times. Furthermore, no leather forms the body of the strop and because of the expensiveness of leather there is quite a saving
35 effected for this reason alone.

What is claimed is:—

1. A razor strop comprising a textile body having a hollow interior, a porous reservoir within the body, and a composition of mat-
40 ter within the body outside as well as inside of the reservoir, said composition being adapted to impregnate the fabric of the body and to pass through the pores of the reservoir.

45 2. A razor strop comprising a textile body having a hollow interior, and a hollow textile flexible body substantially filling said interior, both bodies being impregnated with a filling composition of a character to en-
50 hance the sharpening qualities of the strop.

3. A razor strop comprising a hollow textile flat body, a textile reservoir member substantially filling the space within the body, said reservoir member comprising a fabric
55 of finer mesh than the fabric of the outer body, both the outer body and the reservoir member being impregnated inside and outside with a composition of matter adapted to aid the sharpening of razors, an excess
60 of said composition being retained by the reservoir whereby stropping of the razor gradually forces this excess to the outside surface of the strop.

4. The method of making the body of a
65 razor strop which consists in taking a piece

of textile material which is hollow, shrinking said piece, ironing out the wrinkles therein, drying the piece, putting a filling mixture in the interior of the piece, and pressing the piece whereby the mixture is
70 forced through the fabric to the exterior thereof.

5. The method of forming the body of a razor strop, which consists in taking a piece of textile material which is hollow, abrading
75 the outer surface of the same to open the pores of the fabric, putting a filling mixture in the interior of the piece, rolling the piece whereby the mixture is forced through the fabric pores to the exterior thereof and
80 treating the outer surface of the textile piece with a finishing composition to give body to the strop.

6. The method of forming the body of a razor strop which consists in taking a piece
85 of textile material which is hollow, shrinking said piece, ironing out the wrinkles therein, drying the piece, abrading the outer surface of the piece to open the pores of the fabric, putting a filling mixture in the in-
90 terior of the piece, and rolling the piece whereby the mixture is forced through the fabric to the exterior thereof.

7. The method of making razor strop bodies which consists in taking a piece of
95 textile material which is hollow, putting a filling mixture of the consistency of cream into the interior of the piece, rolling the piece to force the mixture through the fabric to the exterior thereof, applying a coating
100 of the same mixture to the exterior, and drying the body so formed.

8. The method of making razor strop bodies which consists in taking a piece of
105 textile material which is hollow, inserting a piece of similar material into the interior putting a filling mixture between the two pieces, and applying pressure to force the filling mixture out through the pores of the outer piece.
110

9. The method of making razor strop bodies which consists in taking a piece of textile material which is hollow, inserting a hollow textile piece into the interior of the first-named piece, putting a filling mixture
115 within the inner piece and also between the two pieces, and applying pressure to force the filling material out through the fabric of the outer piece.

10. The method of making razor strop
120 bodies which consists in taking a length of hollow textile material, shrinking it, drying it, ironing out the wrinkles to form a smooth flat hollow body, inserting a hollow textile body into the interior, putting a
125 filling mixture into the interior, and applying pressure whereby the filling mixture is forced into the pores of the outer piece.

11. The method of making razor strop bodies which consists in taking a length of
130

hollow textile material, sand-papering the surface thereof to open the pores of the body, inserting a hollow textile body into the interior thereof, putting a filling mixture also into the interior, and applying pressure whereby the filling mixture is forced through the pores of the outer piece.

12. The method of treating razor strop bodies which includes scattering a dry powdered lubricant over the surface of the body and working it into the pores thereof, forcing a waxy substance into the body, applying a filling mixture, and drying.

13. The method of treating razor strop bodies which includes scattering plumbago in powdered form over the surface of the body and working it into the pores thereof, applying a filling mixture of creamy consistency to the body, drying the body, and smoothing the surface after drying.

14. The method of treating razor strop bodies which includes scattering plumbago in powdered form over the surface of the body and working it into the pores, pouring liquid wax over the body, and forcing the wax into the pores by a hot iron, applying a filling mixture of creamy consistency to the body, and drying the body.

15. The method of treating razor strop bodies which includes sand-papering the exterior surface of the body to open the pores thereof, scattering dry powdered plumbago over the surface of the body and working it into the pores, pouring liquid wax over the body and ironing it whereby the wax carries the plumbago into the material of the body, applying a filling mixture to the body, drying the body, and smoothing the surface after drying by a pumice stone.

16. The method of making razor strop bodies which consists in taking a piece of textile material which is hollow, putting a filling mixture of the consistency of cream into the interior of the piece, rolling the piece to force the mixture through the fabric to the exterior thereof, scattering a dry powdered lubricant over the outer surface of the body and working it into the pores,

forcing a waxy substance into the body, applying a coating of the same filling mixture to the exterior of the body, and drying.

17. The method of making razor strop bodies which consists in taking a piece of textile material which is hollow, putting a filling mixture of the consistency of cream into the interior of the piece, rolling the piece to force the mixture through the fabric to the exterior thereof, scattering plumbago in powdered form over the surface of the body and working it into the pores, applying the same filling mixture to the exterior of the body, drying the body, and smoothing the surface after drying.

18. The method of making razor strop bodies which consists in taking a piece of textile material which is hollow, putting a filling mixture of the consistency of cream into the interior of the piece, putting pressure on the piece to force the mixture through the pores of the fabric, scattering plumbago in powdered form over the surface of the body and working it into the pores, pouring liquid wax over the body and ironing it into the pores, applying the same filling mixture to the exterior of the body, and drying the body.

19. The method of making razor strop bodies which consists in taking a piece of hollow textile material, sand-papering the outer surface thereof to open the pores, putting a filling mixture of the consistency of cream into the interior of the piece, putting pressure on the body to force the mixture into the pores, scattering plumbago in powdered form over the surface of the body and working it into the pores, pouring liquid wax over the surface, ironing the wax into the pores, applying a coating of the same filling mixture to the exterior of the body, drying the body, and smoothing the surface of the body with pumice stone.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN PETERSON.