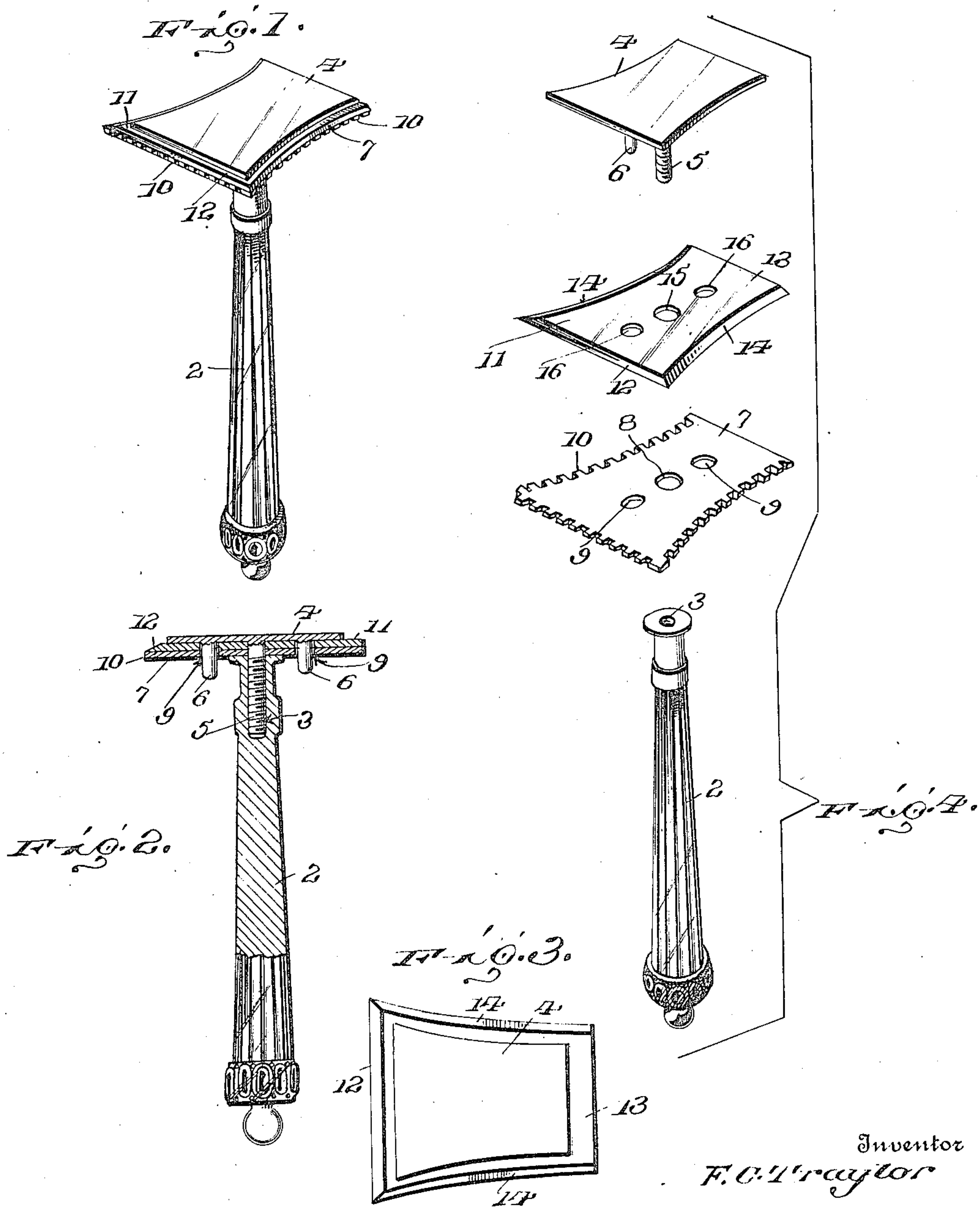
F. C. TRAYLOR.

SAFETY RAZOR.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 19, 1911.

1,069,831.

Patented Aug. 12, 1913.



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SAFETY-RAZOR.

1,069,831. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 12, 1913.

Application filed September 19, 1911. Serial No. 650,261.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FERDINANDO C. TRAYLOR, citizen of the United States, residing at Nashville, in the county of Davidson and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Razors, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to safety razors, and particularly to the blades thereof, and the primary object of my invention is the provision of a safety razor blade formed with a plurality of differently shaped cutting edges of such form as to adapt the razor to the exigencies of shaving and to all the peculiar contours of the face, and whereby the blade is particularly adapted for shaving around the chin and mouth.

A further object in this connection is to so form the blade that the toe of the blade shall be wider than the heel of the blade, the toe being formed with a straight cutting edge and the side edges of the blade being concavely curved from the heel to the toe to thereby provide curved cutting edges which extend nearly parallel to the longitudinal axis of the blade adjacent the heel portion of the blade but increase in curvature as they near the toe portion and thus permit the blade to be used in shaving those portions of the face where the curvature is not regular and also permit the blade to be used on both sides of the face.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved safety razor. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the back plate and the plate attached thereto. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the various parts of the razor disassembled.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawings by the same reference characters.

Referring to these figures, 2 designates the handle of the razor which may be made of any suitable material and which is preferably, though not necessarily, many sided. This handle is formed with a socket 3 at its lower end which is interiorly screw threaded. The back plate of the razor is designated 4 and has a peculiar shape which will be hereafter stated.

The back plate is formed at its center with the projecting screw threaded stud 5 adapted to engage the screw threads of the socket 3. Preferably, though not necessarily, the back plate is also provided with the oppositely disposed projecting studs 6 whereby the blade is held from any rotary movement upon the screw stud 5. The guard 7 has the same shape as the back plate 4 and as the blade, and is provided at its center with the opening 8 through which the screw stud 5 passes. The guard is also provided with oppositely disposed openings 9 through which the studs 6 pass. The opposite concaved edges of the guard are provided with outwardly projecting guard teeth 10 such as ordinarily found on the guards of safety razors, as is the straight edge.

The blade 11 may be either flat throughout its whole extent or be thicker at one end than it is at the other. Preferably the blade has three cutting edges and is wider at the toe than at the heel. As illustrated, the toe of the blade 11 is formed with a straight cutting edge 12 which extends transversely across the blade parallel to the back or heel 13 of the blade. The opposite side edges of the blade are slightly convex as at 14. The blade widens from the back 13 to the cutting edge 12 and there is thus provided the two oppositely disposed divergent cutting edges 14 before referred to which are curved laterally and toward the cutting edge 12. It will be noted that these diverging cutting edges 14 extend nearly parallel to the longitudinal axis of the blade adjacent the heel end of the blade but that the curvature of these cutting edges increases toward the toe. The blade is also provided with three openings arranged in line with each other, the center opening 15 being for the reception of the stud 5, while the perforations 16 are for the reception of the studs 6.

The razor as above described is assembled as follows: The blade 11 is placed upon the back 4 and rests against the back, the studs 6 projecting through the openings 16 and the stud 5 through the opening 15. The guard is then placed upon the blade, the studs 6 extending through the openings 9 of the guard and then the handle is screwed into engagement with the stud 5 and the handle is screwed down until the blade is firmly gripped between the guard and the back plate. It will be seen that the guard and the back plate both have the same shape as the blade 11, that is, they have concave side edges and oppositely disposed straight

end edges. It will also be noticed that it is the side edges of the guard 7 which are provided with the guard teeth 10.

It will be seen that this construction is very simple and that at any time desired the handle may be removed from its engagement with the stud 5 of the back plate and the blade and guard removed. It will also be seen that either thick or thin blades may be clamped between the back plate and the guard.

The purpose of providing a plurality of cutting edges upon the blade 11 is as follows: The two curved edges of the blade are capable of giving a double shearing cut to the beard without changing or adjusting. Furthermore, the concavely curved edges of the blade makes the blade particularly adaptable for shaving certain parts of the face such as under the nose, the chin and on the neck and giving a clean smooth shave.

By reason of the fact that the toe of the blade is wider than the heel and that the side edges of the blade curve continuously from the heel to the toe and that therefore the side cutting edges extend nearly parallel to the longitudinal axis of the blade at the heel thereof and gradually increase in curvature as they near the toe, it is possible for the blade to be used on those portions of the face, such as the upper portion of the cheek, where the curvature is not regular. Furthermore, inasmuch as this curvature is not regular, it will be obvious that the blade having only one cancavely curved edge could not be used on both sides of the face, and hence the necessity of providing two side cutting edges. These concave edges can, of course, be used equally well upon those portions of the face having greater curvature, as for instance the chin, and the angles formed by the junction of the curved cutting edge with the straight edge permits the blade to be used in corners and in angles impossible with the blade having merely straight cutting edges.

What I claim is:

A safety razor blade flat and approximately rectangular in plan, wider at its toe end than at its heel, and having oppositely disposed concavely curved cutting edges extending continuously from the heel end of the blade to the toe end thereof whereby to secure a cutting edge having an increasing curvature as it nears the toe end, the wide end of the blade being formed with a straight cutting edge, said blade being formed with means at its middle whereby it may be engaged with a handle.

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

FERDINANDO C. TRAYLOR. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
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