

PUBLISHED
 APRIL 27, 1943.
 BY A. P. C.

L STARK
 DEVICE FOR SHARPENING RAZOR BLADES
 Filed Oct. 29, 1940

Serial No.
 363,377

Fig. 1

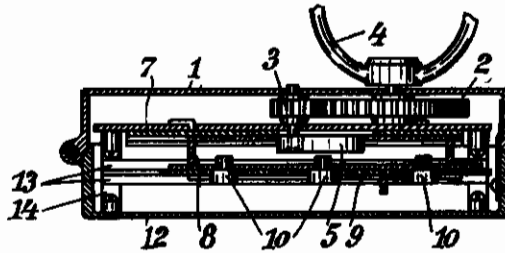


Fig. 2

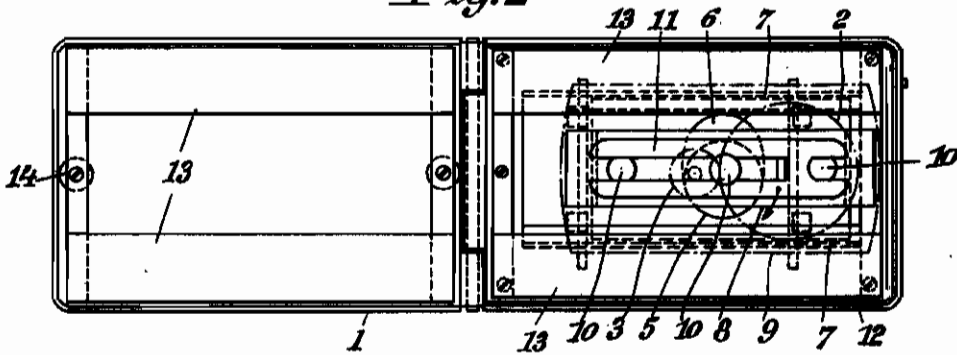


Fig. 4

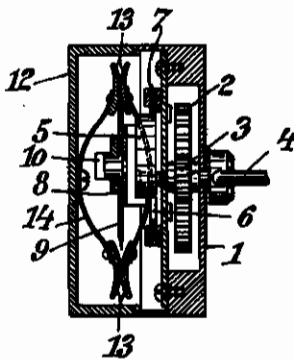
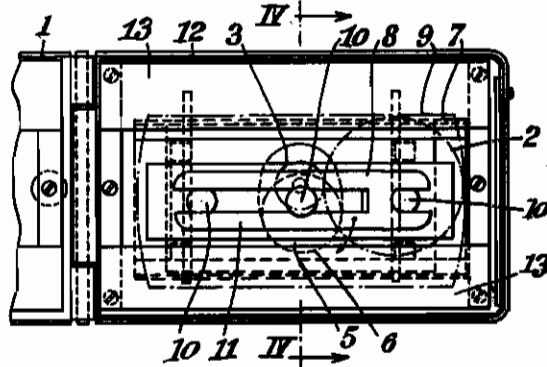


Fig. 3



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ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

PROCESS AND CONTRIVANCE TO SHARPEN RAZOR BLADES

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Application filed October 29, 1940

Here are known already several processes for the sharpening of razor blades. Thus, for instance, the blade is being moved to and fro in its cross direction. Another process provides for a grinding movement of the blade obliquely to its oblong direction.

With all these known sharpening processes, however, no irreproachable sharpening will be obtained, as with this manner of sharpening always some ridge will form itself.

The essence of the process according to the invention consists therein that the blade-sheet will with its edges be moved in an elliptical way. The movement, according to the invention, ensues in such a manner that the blade will in the oblong direction of the edges be moved longer than in the cross direction. By this manner an as much as possible long sharpening zone will be secured. It would self evidently also be conceivable that the sharpening cheeks may, facing the firmly standing blade, be moved in an elliptical way. Hereat the oblong axle of this elliptical way lies for the time being parallelly to the oblong axle of this blade-sheet.

In the sketch is schematically being shown, for example, a form of execution of a contrivance to convey through the process.

Fig. 1 (shows an oblong section and Fig. 2) a perspective view of the opened contrivance.

Fig. 3 (illustrates in view one part of the contrivance with another position of the blade and Fig. 4) a section along the line IV—IV of Fig. 3.

In the lower part I of a bin capable of being closed like a box, there is borne a cog-wheel transport 2, 3, by means of which the turning movement bestowed upon a handle 4 is quickly being transformed to an excenter 5.

The excenter 5 gropes into an elliptical out-heaving 6 of a cross-sledge 7, 8, slideably borne in the box, which, consequently, when one sets going the handle 4, will describe an elliptical way thus that the sledge will make in the oblong direction a greater movement (approximately 6 m/m) in its cross direction a smaller dislocation (approximately 4 m/m).

The blade-sheet 9 is firmly fitted upon the

sledge, for which purpose, correspondingly with the perforation in the blade, three small pivots are provided for, which are on their ends, standing out over the blade-sheet set upon them, fitted out with an inturned neck each, into which, after the blade was set on, a fixing bolt 11 is being shoved in, which will immovably hold fast the blade in its position upon the sledge.

In the lower part II of the box as well as in its upper part 12, sharpening bodies are inserted, which, according to the invention, are formed by a vaulting, consequently in their cross-section circular lamellas 13, which, in their entire length will correspond with the box. These lamellas sit upon the ends of springs 14, which with their middle part for the time being fitted upon the bottom of the box, respectively of its cover. The lamellas are, consequently, elastic parallelly to one another and, when the box will be closed, adhere together.

The radius of the vaulting of these sharpening planes 13, is being kept smaller than that radius, which corresponds with the increasing sharpening of the blade-edges, whereby a fine concave sharpening will be attained.

When being used, the inset blade 9 will rest with its edges accurately between the both sharpening bodies so that, when the handle 4 will be set to work, it will with its edges quickly move to and fro between the sharpening bodies 13, and this in the oblong direction of the edges as well as in their cross direction.

As experiments have proved, a three- to four-times turning of the handle 4 will suffice in order to sharpen both edges without risking any formation of ridge.

It is a matter of self-understanding that the sharpening plane may instead, as illustrated in the sketch, of metal, be also manufactured of any suitable material, such as leather, wood, stone, or any other one, and may exchangeably be fitted on elastic supporters.

Instead of manually, the impulse of the contrivance may be ensued also by a clock-work, an electro-motor or any other device.

LOUIS STARK.