

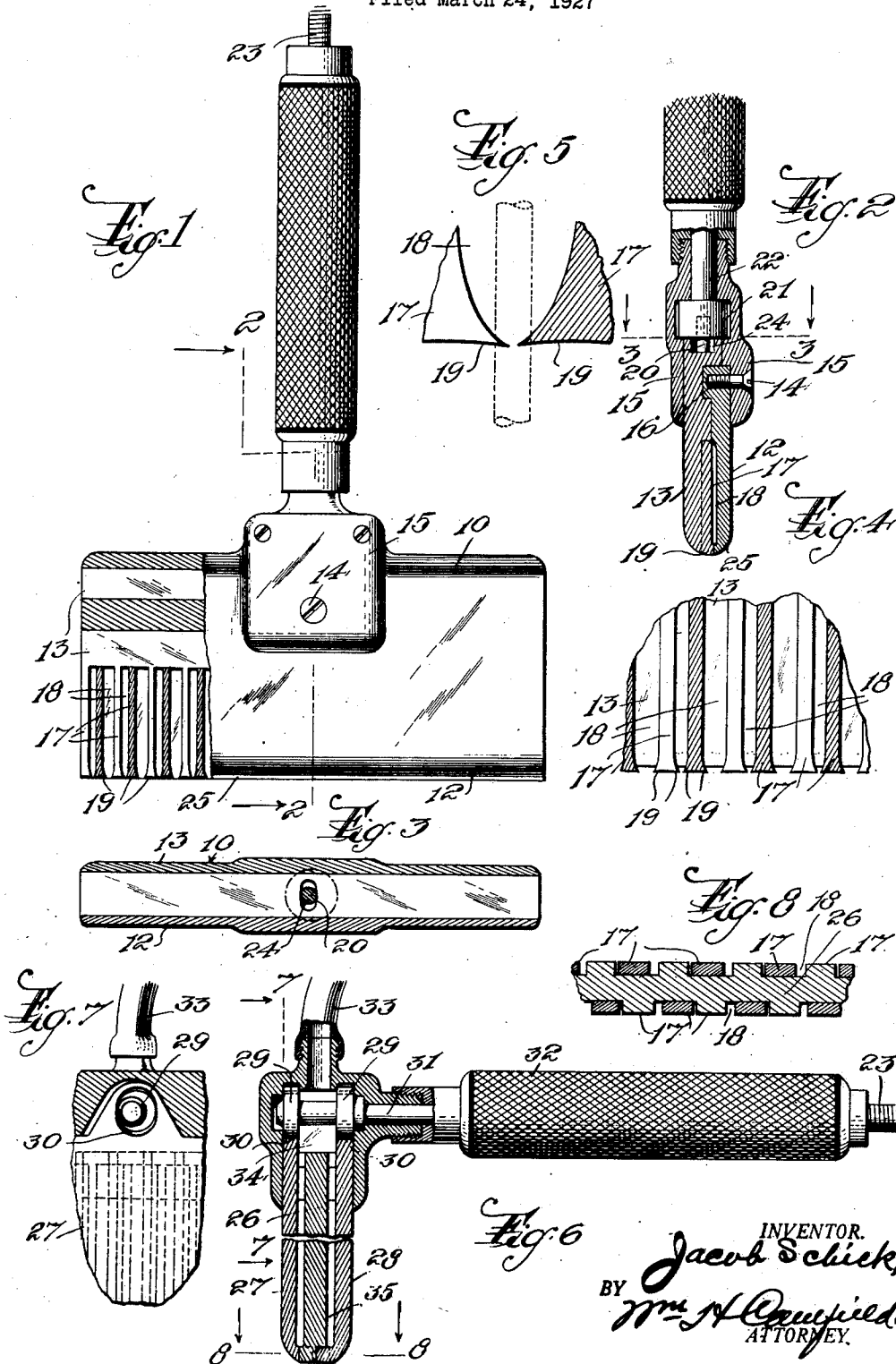
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SHAVING IMPLEMENT

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SHAVING IMPLEMENT.

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This invention relates to an improved shaving element particularly adapted for shaving the face and which avoids the necessity of using a blade with the attendant sharpening or discarding thereof.

The invention is designed to provide a shaving implement that does not require the usual prior application of lather or its equivalent to the face as the cutting of the hair can be done while the face and hairs are comparatively dry.

This invention operates on the principle that a hair is a brittle tubular filament having a central medulla or pith usually containing some air and can be severed by engaging opposed sides of the hair and snipping it, sometimes without cutting all the way through. A hair, when so snipped, will part with a slight spring as will any brittle filament and a sharp edge on one side with a stationary or movable edge on the other side will snip the hair.

A hair, if laid on a table and then lightly pressed with a sharp edge, will be severed sometimes without carrying the edge entirely through the hair and it is this characteristic of a hair that is taken advantage of in the construction of this implement.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which Figure 1 is a face view, partly in section, of a device embodying my invention. Figure 2 is a section on line 2—2 in Figure 1. Figure 3 is a section on line 3—3 in Figure 2. Figure 4 is an enlarged longitudinal section of the device showing the snipping parts enlarged. Figure 5 is a detail showing how the edges sever the hair. Figure 6 is a section of a modified form of construction. Figure 7 is a section on line 7—7 in Figure 6 and Figure 8 is a section on line 8—8 in Figure 6.

The implement comprises a face engaging member 10 which is provided with a suitable handle 11. The form shown in Figures 1 to 4 is of the type that employs two plates 12 and 13, that are arranged face to face and are slidable relative to each other, one, as the plate 12, being secured by a screw 14 to the lug 15 and the plate 13 is held by the other side of the lug and a rib 16 holds the plate 13 in alignment.

The plates are provided with alternate ridges or fingers 17 and recesses 18, the recesses of one plate receiving the fingers of the other and the bottoms of the fingers are provided with snipping edges 19 usually by

pressing these ends to cause them to spread and then hardening them.

The form illustrated, as above described, moves one plate and holds the other stationary and the movement of the plate 13 is so regulated that the opposed edges 19 of the fingers just about touch when the device is operated.

The means illustrated for moving the plate 13 is a pin 20 arranged eccentrically on the boss 21 at the end of the shaft 22 which extends into the handle and is connected by the flexible shaft 23 to a suitable motor. The pin 20 extends into a slot 24 in the top of the plate 13 and the parts are so regulated that the movement of the plate is short but rapid so that no appreciable vibration results and the plate slides back at a very rapid rate.

The end 25 of the member 10, where the ends of the fingers engage the face, is usually rounded so as to make it easier to move it smoothly across the skin. The device is drawn across the face and the short resilient hairs spring up into the openings between the opposed snipping edges 19. The hairs are snipped off and by repeating the stroke several times the face is cleanly shaven. The movement of the sliding plate is very short and the opening between the snipping edges is not sufficient to enable the skin to enter the space and the device is, therefore, safe as the skin cannot be squeezed out.

By stating that the edges are not brought together when cutting, I means that they are not pressed together and are not shown in close contact when viewed microscopically but to the naked eye they do come together and practically cut through the hair. No shearing cut is necessary and the edges are not dulled by too forcible contact with the opposed edges.

In Figures 6, 7, and 8, I show a central fixed plate 26 with two side plates 27 and 28 which are provided with the alternate co-operating ridges and recesses 17 and 18 similar to those previously described. The two side plates 27 and 28 are slid in opposite directions by the eccentrics 29 fitting in the slots 30 of the said plates. The eccentrics are mounted on a shaft 31 passing through the handle 32 which, in this case, is arranged at an angle to the face engaging member, and also serves as a holder for the end of the flexible shaft 23.

In this form I illustrate a type which uses

air suction for not only cleaning the implement as it shaves, but also holds the skin with the hair close up to the implement at all times while shaving. By varying the air pressure the device can be adjusted for a close or long shave because as the suction is increased the skin is drawn closer into the small openings in the face engaging part of the device.

10 In the drawings I show a tube 33 connected to the chamber 34 in the casing of the device and the passages 35 are thus placed in communication with any desired form of air suction means and the skin is thus drawn
15 to the razor and the severed hairs are drawn from the device.

I claim:

1. A shaving implement comprising a set of opposed fingers, a support for said fingers and disposed so as to permit movement of at least one set so that they will co-operate with the other set to form nippers operating in the same plane, and means for causing said movement.

25 2. A shaving implement comprising a face engaging member with small openings to receive hair and nipping elements in said member and operating in the same plane to nip and sever hairs that enter the openings.

30 3. A shaving implement comprising a face engaging member including two plates arranged slidably face to face and provided with alternate recesses and ridges, the ridges of one fitting into the recesses of the other,
35 the ends of the opposed ridges forming snipping edges to sever hairs, and means for

causing a movement of at least one of the plates.

4. A shaving implement comprising a face engaging member including two plates arranged slidably face to face and provided with alternate recesses and ridges, the ridges of one fitting into the recesses of the other, the ends of the opposed ridges forming snipping edges to sever hairs, means for causing a movement of at least one of the plates, and an exhaust pipe to withdraw severed hairs through the ridges of the plates.

5. A shaving implement comprising a face engaging member with small openings to receive hair, nipping elements in said member and operating in the same plane to nip and sever hairs that enter the openings, and a suction pipe for withdrawing severed hairs from within the member and to cause the skin to lie close to the member.

6. A shaving implement comprising face engaging members with nipping elements to engage hairs at opposite sides and in the same plane and means for moving at least one of said elements toward and from the opposite one.

7. A shaving implement comprising a series of opposed nipping elements to form minute openings between them for the reception of hair, said elements operating in the same plane and forming the surface to be placed against the face.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JACOB SCHICK.