From EP3388207A1 a cutter system is known having two rows of comb like cutting teeth and two separate elongate fields of perforations provided in a skin contact surface of the outer cutting element.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an objective underlying the present invention to provide for an improved cutter system avoiding at least one of the disadvantages of the prior art and/or further developing the existing solutions. A more particular objective underlying the invention is to provide for a close and thorough cutting of hair and longer stubbles including a good control of edging contours and, at the same time, avoiding skin irritations. Another objective underlying the present invention is a reliable and clean cutting action of the cooperating cutting teeth and cutting perforations to avoid pulling and tugging of hair, without sacrificing low friction between the cutting elements, low temperatures of the cutting teeth and low energy consumption and thus long energy storage life.

At least one of the above objectives is addressed by a cutter system having the features of claim 1. The subclaims refer to advantageous further features of said cutter system.

According to an aspect, the cutting perforations for cutting short hair are restricted to areas following a row of comb-like cutting teeth when the cutter system is moved along the skin to be shaved with one of the rows of comb-like teeth moving ahead, whereas a middle portion of the skin contact/facing surface defined by the cutting elements in-between said opposite rows of comb-like teeth is unperforated. Such arrangement of restricted areas of perforations separated from each other takes into account that very short hair is cut by the perforations immediately following the comb-like teeth and/or positioned close to said comb-like teeth when the cutter system is moved along the skin to be shaved in a common manner, i.e. with one of the comb-like cutting edges moving ahead, whereas the perforations further away from the leading comb-like cutting edge are less effective in cutting very short hairs.

Due to the elimination of perforations in areas of the skin contact surface less effective in cutting very short hairs reduces the friction between the cutting elements without sacrificing efficiency in cutting very short hairs. Friction is reduced as less cutting edges of less perforations need to pass each other when the cutting elements move relative to each other and, thus, hair particles already