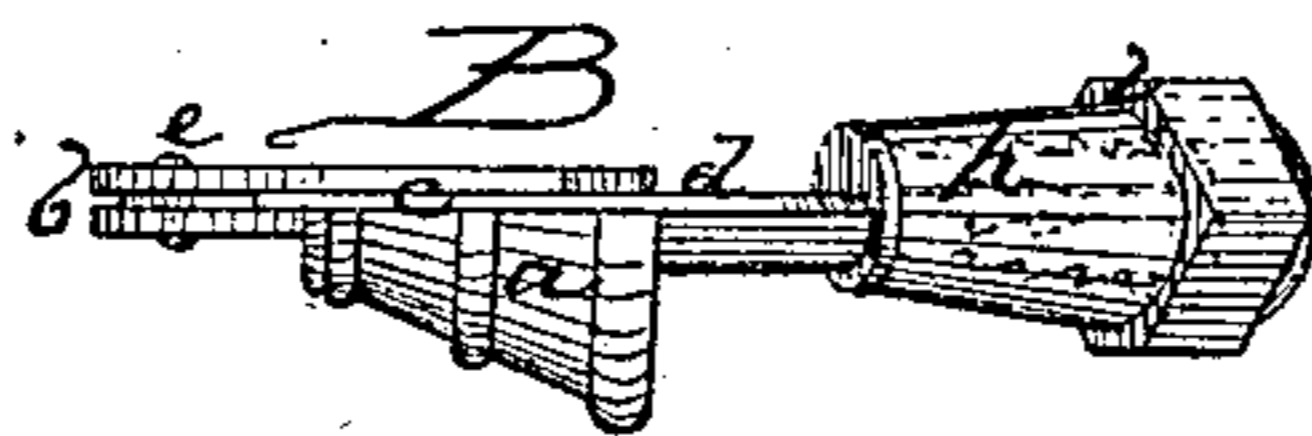
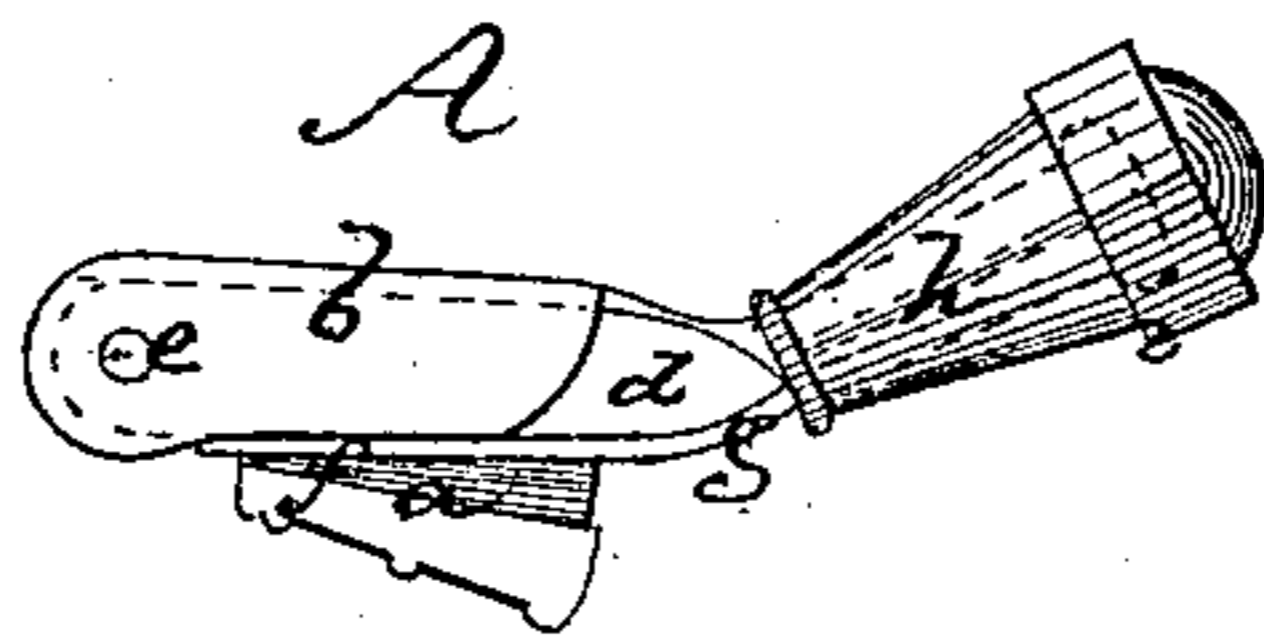
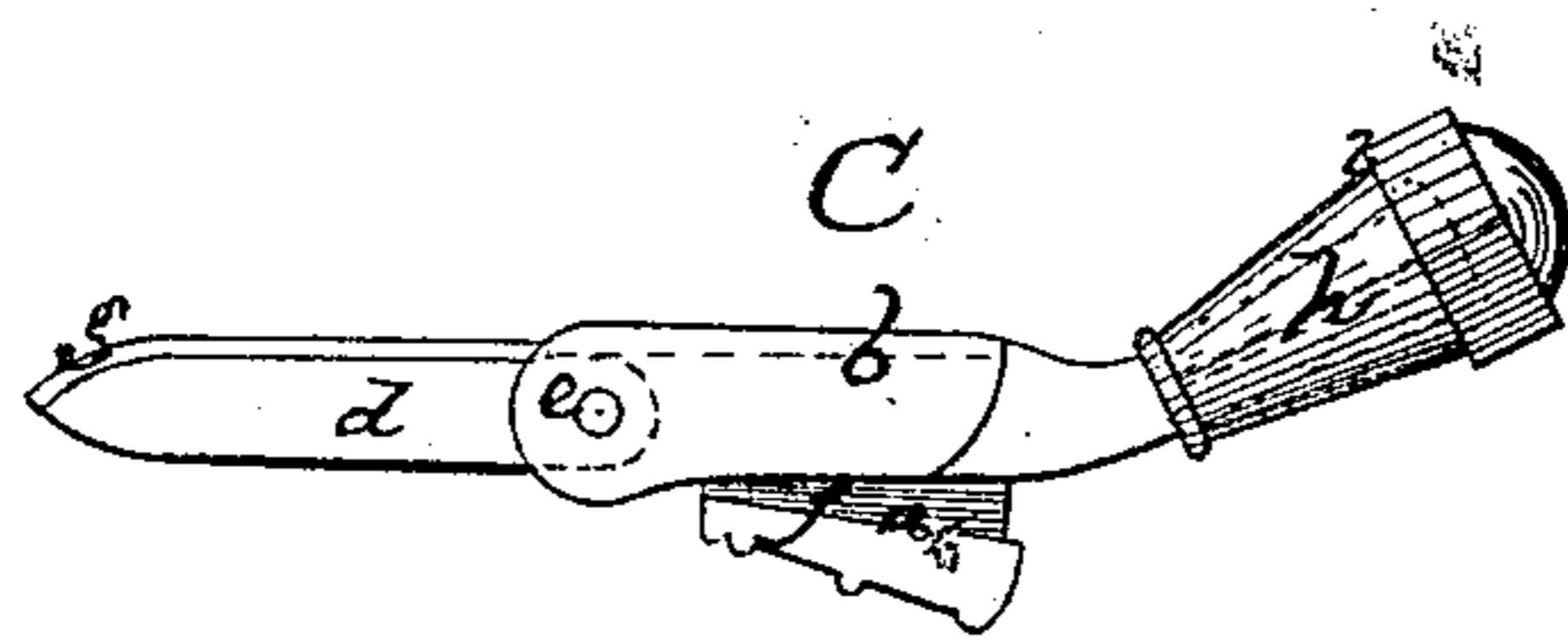


W. N. WEEDEN.
PENCIL SHARPENER.

No. 96,748.

Patented Nov. 9, 1869.



Witnesses
S. B. Kidder
M. W. Frothingham.

W. N. Weedon
by his Atty
Crosby, Malster & Gould

United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM N. WEEDEN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE MERRITT, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Letters Patent No. 96,748, dated November 9, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN PENCIL-SHARPENERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM N. WEEDEN, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Pencil-Sharpener; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention, sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practise it.

My invention relates to the construction of that class of pencil-sharpeners in which a knife-edge is combined with a conical or tapering socket, in such manner that by inserting the pencil end in the socket and rotating it, the pencil-point is cut away and sharpened by the knife, the chips escaping through a suitable throat.

My invention consists, primarily, in hinging the cutter-blade in such manner that it may be swung out from the socket-piece, for the purpose of whetting the edge.

The invention also consists in making the pencil-sharpening blade with an ink-erasing point, and in embodying with the sharpener an erasing rubber.

The drawings represent an instrument embodying my improvements.

A shows the pencil-sharpener in front view.

B an edge view of it.

C shows the position of the blade when thrown out for sharpening, or for use as an eraser.

a denotes the socket-piece, having the conical recess or tube for receiving the end of the pencil.

From this socket-piece projects a long ear or blade-case, *b*, in which is a slit, *c*, for receiving the blade *d*, said blade being jointed to the end of the ear by a pin, *e*, its back resting against the inner wall or boundary of the slit, and its front or cutting-edge projecting beyond the front edge of the ear, and forming one edge of the throat *f*, through which the chips escape.

In ordinary pencil-sharpeners the blade is fixed relatively to the socket and throat, and, as the cutting-edge of the blade is soon worn dull, the sharpener becomes useless.

To remedy this I so hinge the blade that it can be swung out from the case *b*, (as seen at C,) in which position the surfaces of the blade may be presented to an oil or whetstone, or other suitable reducing instrument. By this means the edge may always be kept keen, giving the sharpener a much greater value than is possessed by those having fixed blades. If the blade becomes reduced in width by sharpening, a small chip or thread can be pressed to the back of the blade-receiving slit, to bring the cutting-edge forward.

At the end of the blade I make a curved cutting-edge, *g*, which, when the blade is thrown out, as seen at C, forms an eraser for erasing ink-lines.

From the end of the case *b*, opposite the hinge-pin *e*, I extend a shank, *h*, upon which is pressed a hollow "rubber," *i*, for erasing pencil-marks.

A combined ink and pencil-eraser and pencil-sharpener is thus made in very compact shape, without material increase in cost over common pencil-sharpeners, and having a far greater degree of utility, even as a sharpener, than any pencil-sharpener now made.

I claim, in combination with the point-receiving socket or socket-piece *a*, the hinged blade *d*, constructed and applied thereto, so as to serve as a sharpener when closed and as an eraser when open.

Also, a pencil-sharpener, having such a hinged sharpening and erasing-blade, and a rubber, *i*, applied to its shank or handle *h*, all substantially as shown and described.

WILLIAM N. WEEDEN.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS GOULD,
M. W. FROTHINGHAM.