

(Model.)

H. BURGESS.
PENCIL SHARPENER.

No. 264,236.

Patented Sept. 12, 1882.

Fig 1

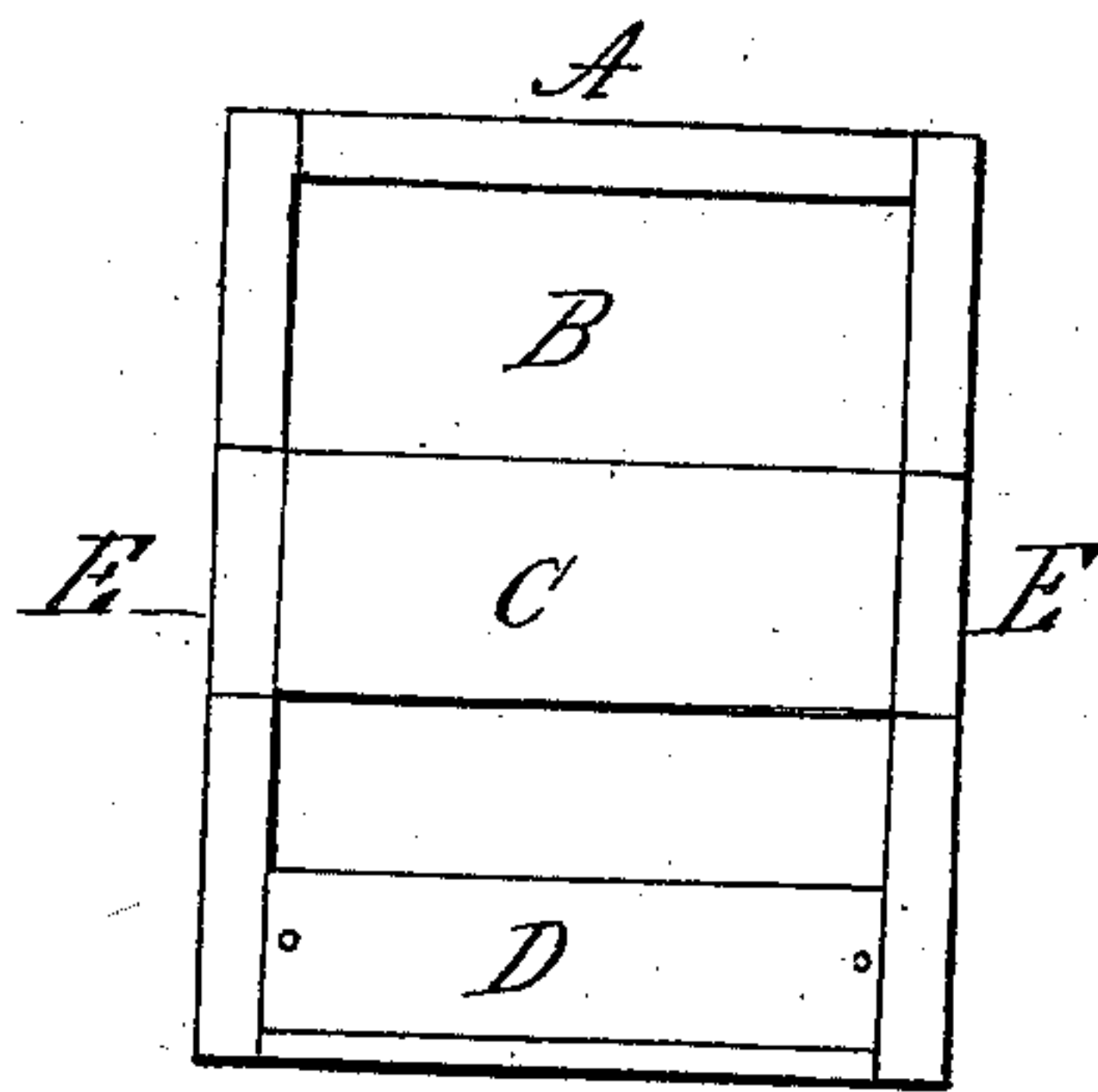


Fig 2

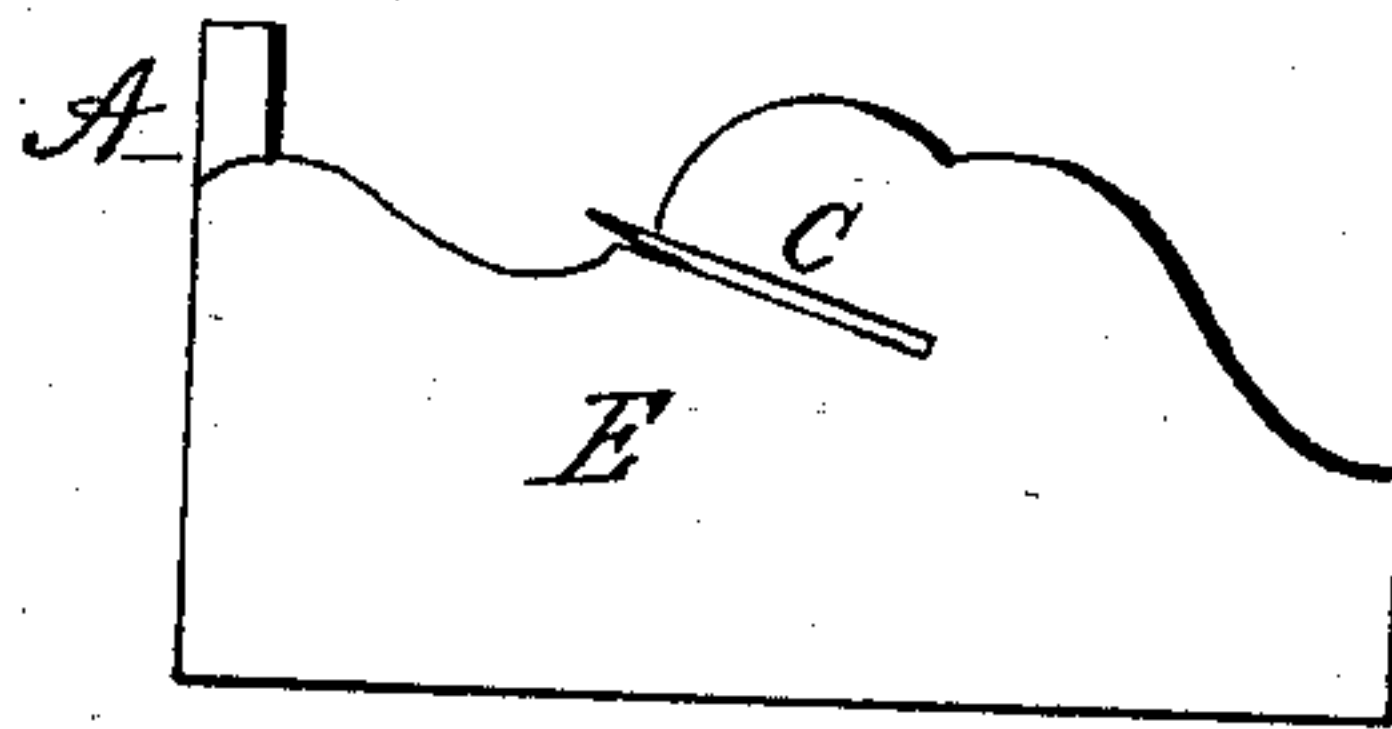
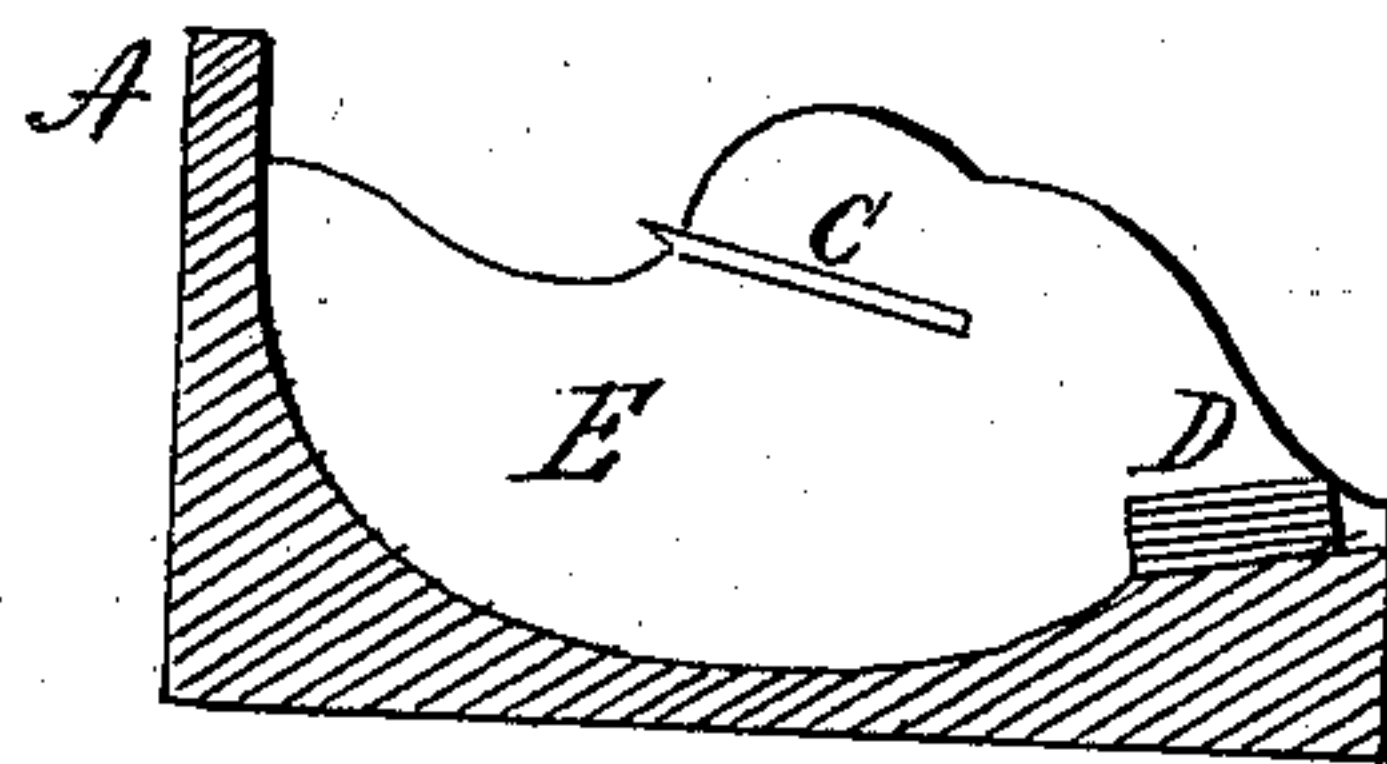


Fig 3



Witnesses:

George Beaton,
G. H. Clinton.

Inventor:

Hubert Burgess

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUBERT BURGESS, OF BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.

PENCIL-SHARPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,236, dated September 12, 1882.

Application filed December 27, 1879. Renewed December 27, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUBERT BURGESS, of Berkeley, Alameda county, in the State of California, a citizen of Great Britain, have invented a new and Improved Pencil-Sharpener; and I do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in constructing a device by which lead-pencils may be sharpened in the most perfect and expeditious manner.

It consists in constructing a tray, in the sides of which is secured a sharp steel blade, in front of which is arranged an upright stop, (forming part of the tray,) against which the point of the pencil strikes when pushed forward, causing the wood to be cut in an even and perfect manner. In connection with the tray, the stop and blade, secured to the tray in such a way as to allow of their easy removal one by one, are many strips of sand or emery paper for the purpose of sharpening the lead after the wood has been removed by the blade. The tray receives all the chips from the knife and the lead-dust from the emery-paper, thus rendering the operation both clean and expeditious.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to explain its construction and operation.

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my improved pencil-sharpener. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional elevation of Fig. 2.

In Fig. 1, A represents the stop, arranged in a vertical position in front and at a convenient distance from the blade.

B is the bottom of the tray, of which A, the stop, forms one end.

E E are the sides of the tray, into which the blade is secured by being pushed into a slot or otherwise, so that it may be easily removed for the purpose of being sharpened when dull.

C is the blade, made of fine steel, very hard, and brought to a sharp edge.

D represents a block of emery-paper placed upon a platform at a convenient angle, so that the dust may fall into the tray.

The tray may be made of any suitable material—as wood, metal, glass, or rubber—and of any required size.

This invention is designed for the use of schools, families, and offices generally.

A child may sharpen its pencil in a neat and perfect manner by simply laying the pencil almost flat upon the blade, pushing it forward until it strikes the stop, then, by drawing it backward against the edge of the blade at a convenient angle and with only force enough to cut the wood, turning the pencil slightly after each cut.

The blade is designed to cut the wood only. The lead should be sharpened upon the emery-paper by holding it almost flat and rubbing it with sufficient force to the right and left. The tray containing the blade may be held in the hand firmly against the chest or be screwed to or allowed to rest upon the desk or table. In the latter case, being much firmer, the blade cuts better and a point is made more quickly. The tray is made to contain and receive the chips and lead-dust from the pencil, so that the fingers are not soiled. As the blade is designed to cut the wood only and is made very hard, it will retain its edge. Sand or emery paper, when required, can be replaced at slight cost.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The blade C, in combination with the stop A, the tray B and E E, and the emery or sand paper D for sharpening lead-pencils, substantially as shown and described.

HUBERT BURGESS.

Witnesses:

GEORGE BEAUSTON,
C. A. CLINTON.