

(No Model.)

A. M. SMITH.
PENCIL SHARPENER.

No. 295,296.

Patented Mar. 18, 1884.

Fig: 1.

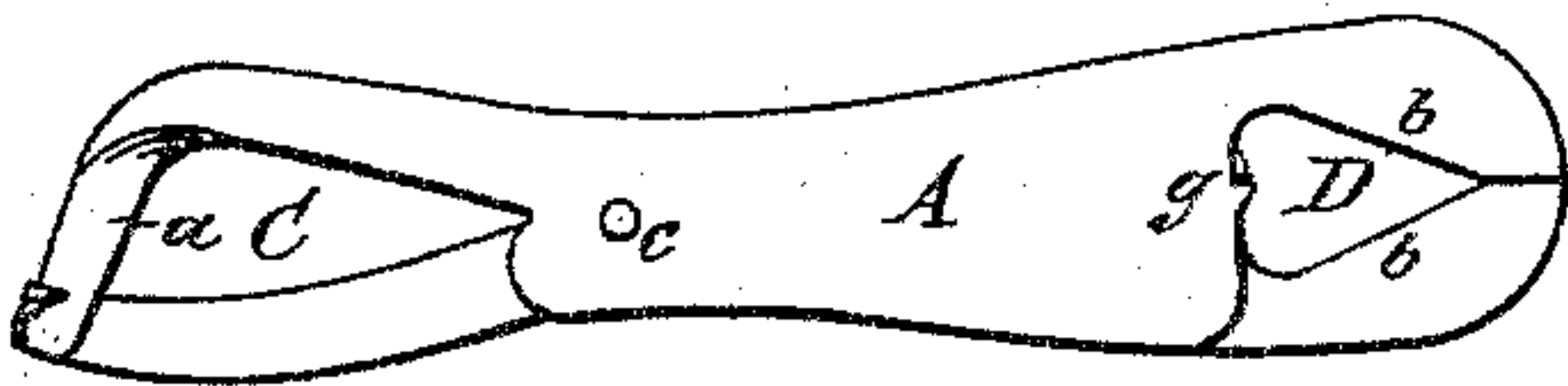


Fig: 2.

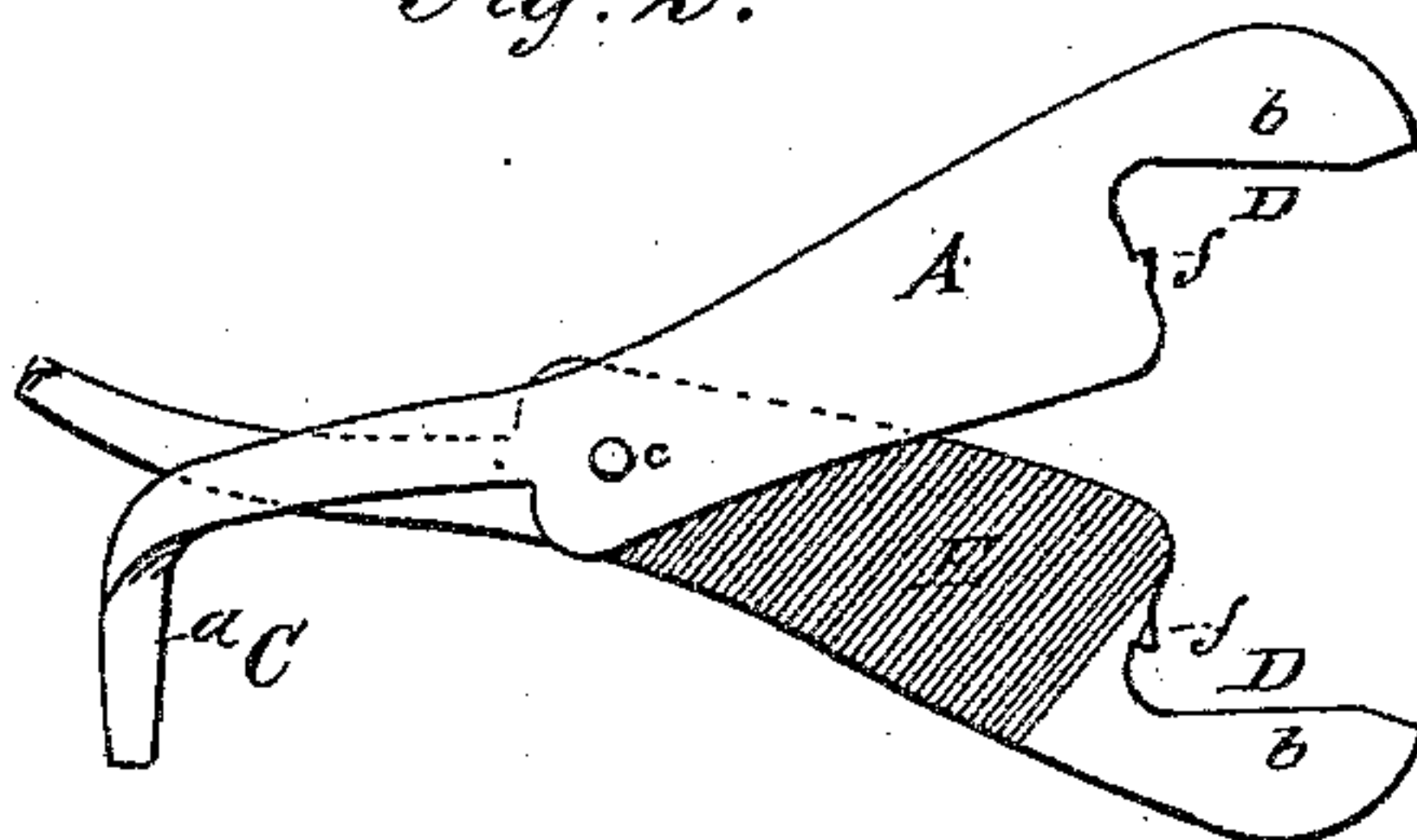


Fig: 3.

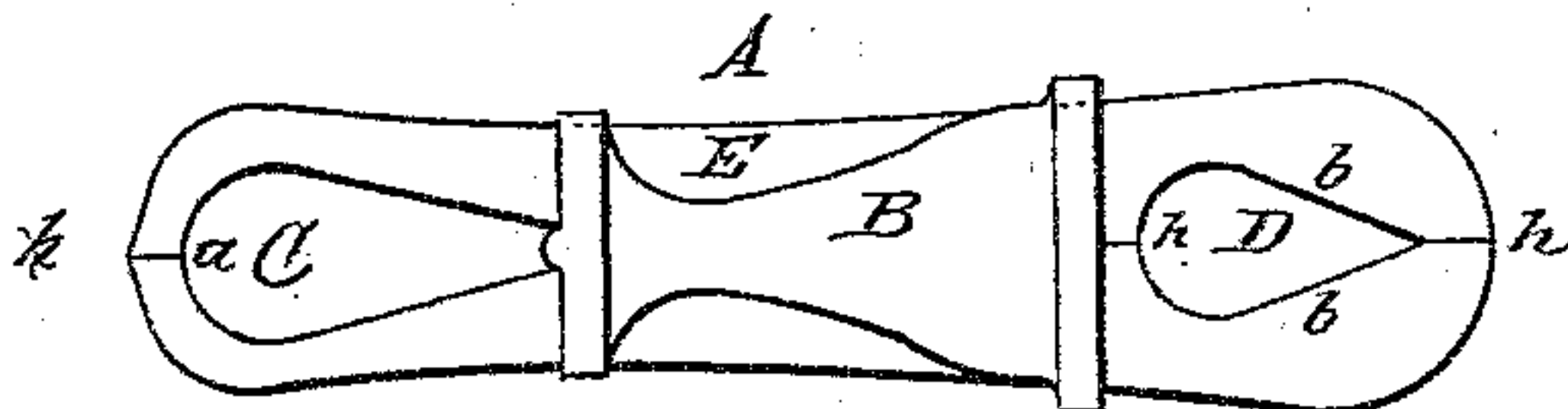


Fig: 4.

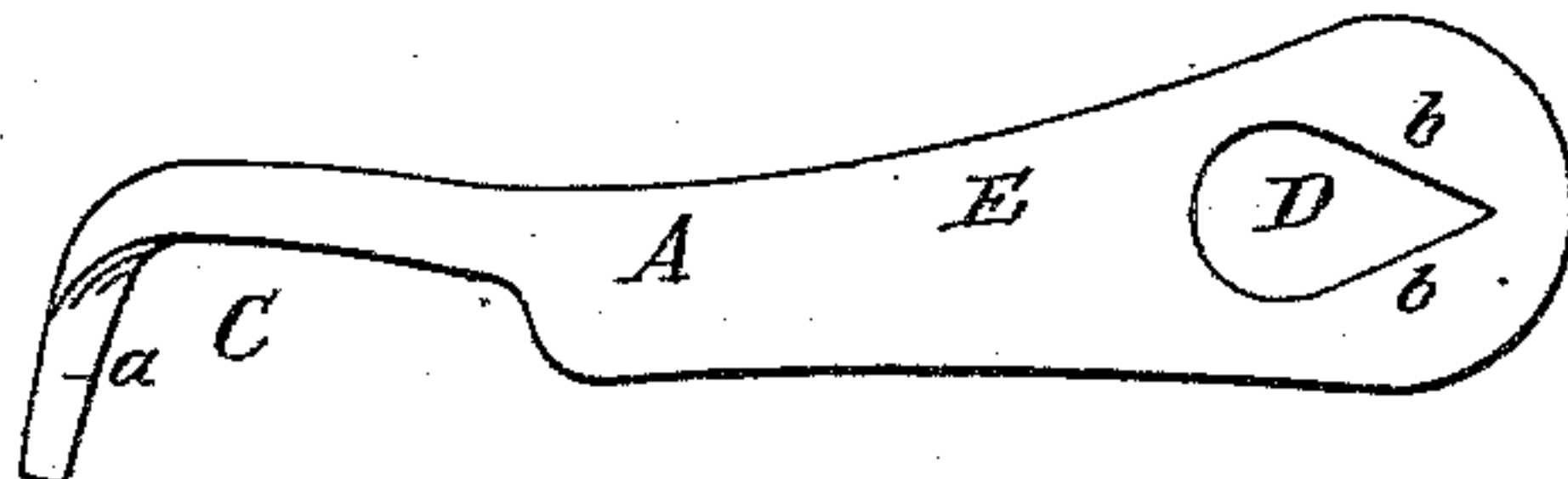
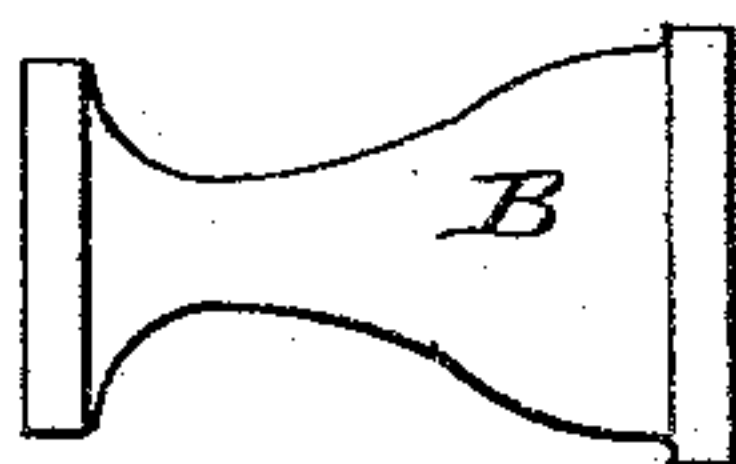


Fig: 5.



WITNESSES:

Edward L. Jones
Wm. B. Darling

INVENTOR

Albert M. Smith.
BY

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT M. SMITH, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

PENCIL-SHARPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 295,296, dated March 18, 1884.

Application filed October 24, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT M. SMITH, of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and
5 useful Improvement in Pencil-Sharpeners, of which the following is an accurate description.

The nature of my invention consists in an improvement in pencil-sharpeners, the object
10 being to so construct it that it can be readily and easily resharpened, to facilitate the operation of sharpening the pencil, and to be enabled to bring it to a finer point, to avoid getting the hands and fingers soiled with the dust from it, and the danger of breaking it in so
15 doing.

In the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, of which similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

Figures 1, 2, and 3 are front views; Figs. 4
20 and 5, sectional views.

A is the sharpener; B, the cap; C, the end for sharpening lead-pencils; D, for slate, and E the file-surface.

In order to enable others skilled in the art
25 to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

The sharpener is made of any material that will afford a suitable cutting-edge, and in one, two, or more parts, and also the cutting portion of it, sidewise and edgewise, straight or
30 curved, as shall be best adapted to the different purposes required; but generally it is made of steel, and in two parts, having the cutting portion of it, sidewise and edgewise, straight, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The end of the sharpener, C, designed for sharpening lead-pencils is made to operate on the principle of a draw-knife, having its cutting-edge on the inside of the curve, as at *a*, and
40 the end, D, for sharpening a slate-pencil having its cutting-surface V-shaped and its cutting-edge square, as at *b b*. On the body of the sharpener a file-surface, as at E, is made, for the purpose of sharpening the lead part of the pencil. This surface is made to cut down
45 toward the point of the pencil in the ordinary way, or up from it, necessitating the teeth standing in an opposite angle, as shown, from what they would to cut in the other way, there-
50 by enabling a finer point to be made.

When the sharpener is made in two parts, it is constructed as at Figs. 1 and 2, the parts being held together by a rivet or screw, as at *c*, the file-surface being so arranged as to come on the inside of each part, in order that the
55 hands and fingers may not come in contact with it while being held to operate it, so as to become soiled with the dust and lead remaining on it, the ends of each part of the sharpener forming the end C being locked together, 60 as at *d*, the other ends, forming the end D, being simply brought close together, as at *e*. The parts are held in this position by catches on each part of the end D, as at *f f*, Fig. 2, so made as to lock together, as at *g*, Fig. 1; or it
65 is made as at Fig. 3, the two parts coming together in the center, as at *h*, and held in place by a cap, B, which also answers the purpose of protecting this arrangement of the file-surface, as in the former construction; or it is
70 made as at Fig. 4 by only using one part of the sharpener, as shown, covering the file-surface with the cap B, as in Fig. 3, or using it without, as desired.

The sharpener is used on the lead-pencil by
75 holding it with one hand against the desk, table, or some solid object; or it can be held in the hand pressed against the person, to keep it steady. Then place the cutting-edge of the sharpener over the end of the pencil, and draw
80 toward the person, continuing the operation until the wood part of the pencil is cut away sufficient to expose enough of the lead to form the point, as desired. Then by opening the sharpener, which can be done by springing the
85 two parts of the end D apart a trifle, the file-surface is exposed so that the lead part can be sharpened on it, as desired.

The slate-pencil is sharpened by drawing the point of the pencil through the aperture
90 D toward its smaller end and against its cutting-edge on each side.

The cutting-edges of the sharpener can be sharpened the same as the ordinary knife, as by opening it exposes them so that they can
95 be got at. Thus it will be seen the pencil can be sharpened with much greater ease and facility than in the ordinary way without getting the hands or fingers soiled with the dust and lead of the pencil, and without any dan- 100

ger of breaking the point; also, a much finer point can be made than when sharpened in the ordinary way.

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

1. A pencil-sharpener, A, consisting of the cutting end, C for sharpening lead-pencils, the end D, for slate-pencils, and the intermediate file-surface, all substantially as shown and described.

2. A pencil-sharpener consisting of parts A and E, riveted together, having sharpening devices at each end, and an intermediate file-surface, all substantially as described.

3. In a pencil-sharpener, the combination of the parts A, E, and B, all arranged and operating as shown and described.

ALBERT M. SMITH.

Witnesses:

WM. O. SUMNER,
O. A. THOMAS.