

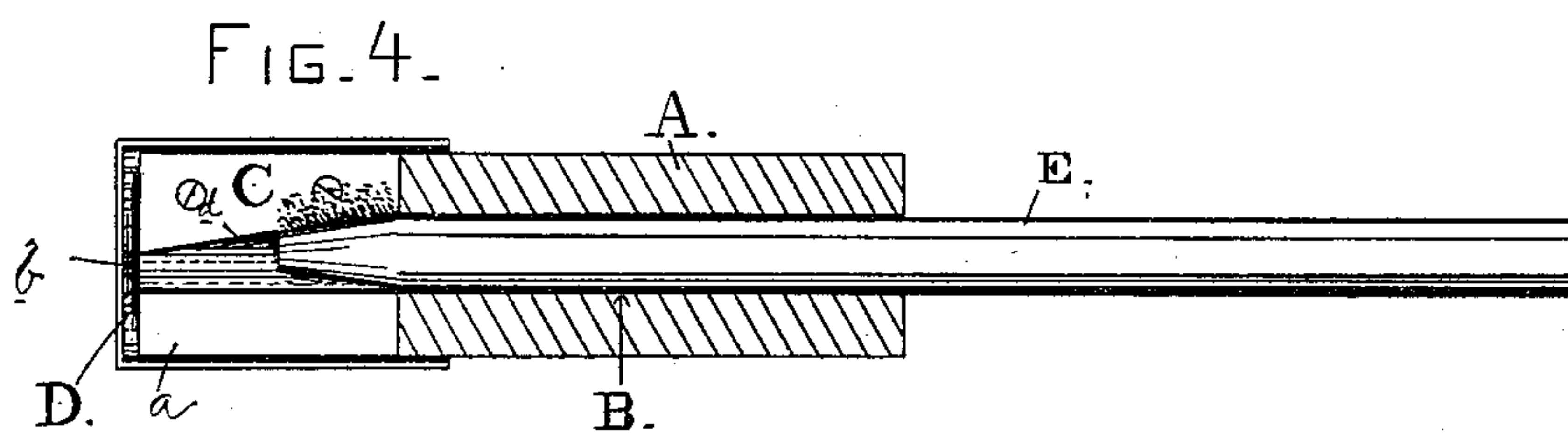
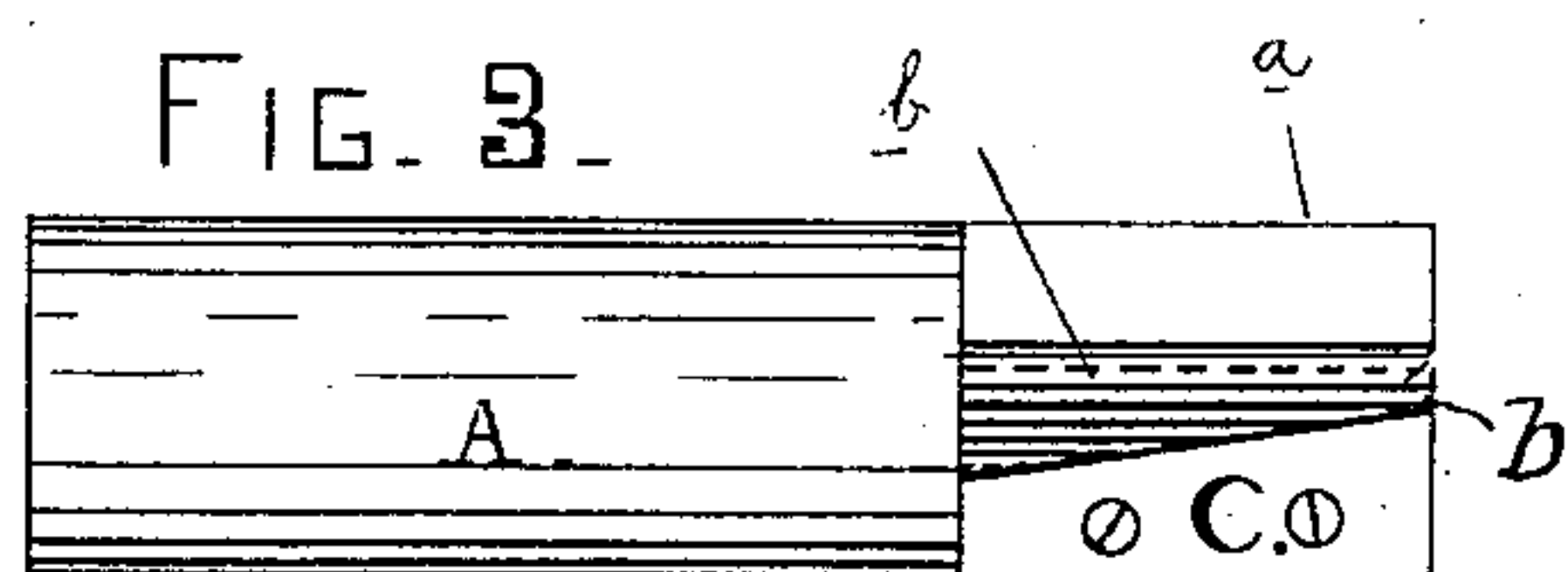
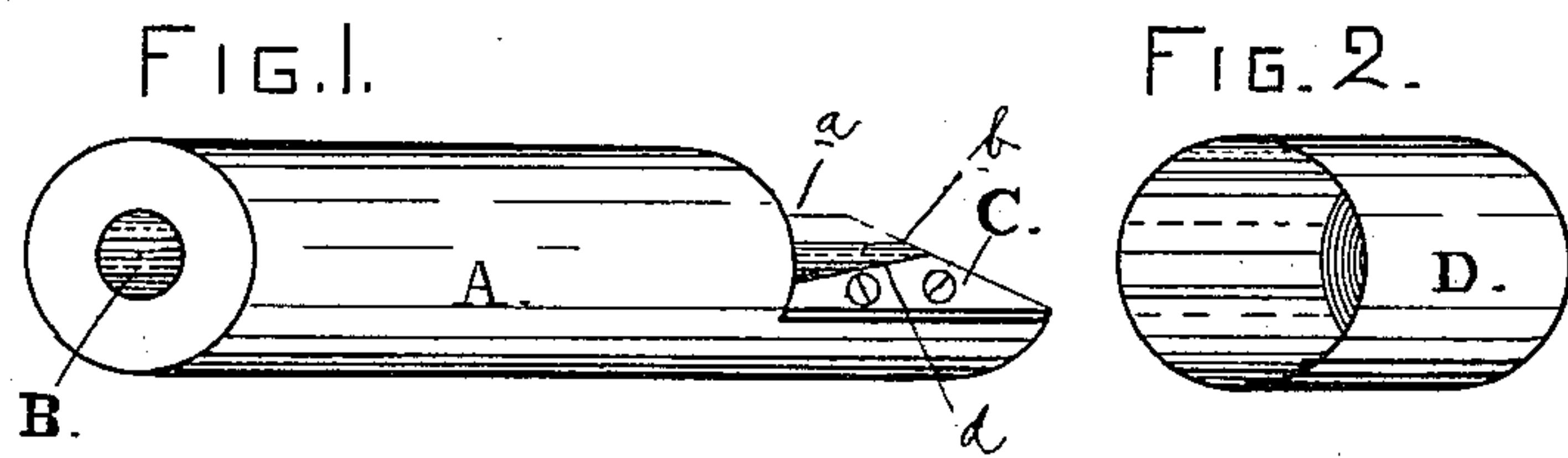
(No Model.)

G. C. & W. C. PRICE.

PENCIL SHARPENER.

No. 329,486.

Patented Nov. 3, 1885.



ATTEST;

John H. Redstone
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INVENTOR,

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George C. Price.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

GEORGE C. PRICE AND WALLACE C. PRICE, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PENCIL-SHARPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 329,486, dated November 3, 1885.

Application filed June 6, 1884. Serial No. 14,000. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE C. PRICE and WALLACE C. PRICE, both citizens of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented a new and useful Pencil-Sharpener, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in pencil-sharpener, and will be fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings and the letters marked thereon.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the sharpener. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the cap or dust-chamber. Fig. 3 is a plan view, and Fig. 4 a sectional view, of the same, showing the pencil in the act of being sharpened.

A represents a casing, which is constructed of wood and preferably cylindrical in form, said casing being provided with a longitudinal cylindrical opening or passage, B, and formed at one end with an extension, *a*, having a groove or channel, *b*, in which the end of the pencil rests while being sharpened. Secured upon the upper side or face of the extension *a* is a cutting-knife, C, having the inclined cutting-face *d*, and inclined to the groove, as shown.

D represents a cap or cover, which is adapted to inclose the extension and fit upon the end of the casing A adjacent to said extension, and to receive the cuttings from the pencil, said cap being removable, as shown.

The following is the operation of the same: The cap or dust-chamber D is placed over the end of the pencil-guide and knife-holder A, so as to cover the knife C, which, entirely inclosing the space above the same, forms a complete dust-chamber. The knife or cutter C is of any well-known and suitable construction for cutting either lead-pencils or slate-pencils, as the case may be. The pencil is passed through the pencil-guide opening B to the position shown in Fig. 4. The pencil is then revolved by the fingers in the usual man-

ner. The length of the guide-opening is such as to form a perfectly steady bearing and guide to hold the pencil against the cutter C, which is set at the proper angle to form the point, as shown in Fig. 4. When the cutter requires sharpening, it may be readily taken off and ground and replaced.

One great advantage of the dust-chamber D is seen in the fact that it avoids all noise while cutting the points of slate-pencils by fitting perfectly to the outside of the cutter-holder and pencil-guide A, thus deadening the sound and confining it to the dust-chamber.

We generally construct the cutter-holder and guide A of wood, about three inches long and three-fourths of an inch in diameter. We turn it perfectly smooth and finish it neatly, similarly to the finish of the common lead-pencil wood. We bore the hole or guide B so as to fit the pencil neatly, but allow it to be revolved freely by the thumb and fingers. The dust-chamber D, owing to its great capacity, will not require to be often emptied, but it will be readily emptied and cleaned by taking off the cap D.

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

In a pencil-sharpener, the combination, with a casing having a longitudinal passage or opening, and also having an extension formed with a groove or channel, of a cutting-knife secured upon the upper side of the extension and having its cutting-edge inclined to the groove, as shown, and a removable cap inclosing the extension and knife and fitting on the casing, substantially as set forth.

GEORGE C. PRICE.
WALLACE C. PRICE.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. REDSTONE,
T. C. STALLINGSWORTH.