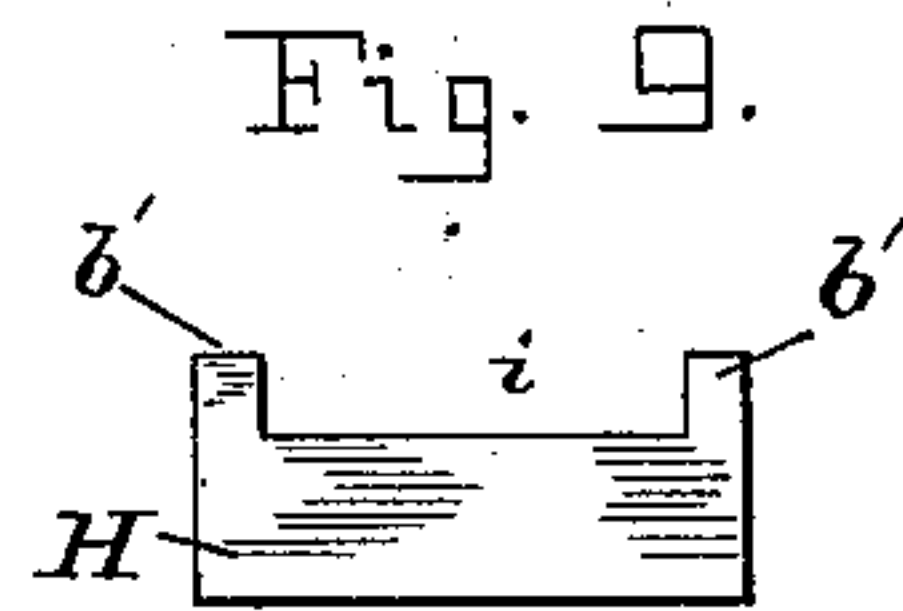
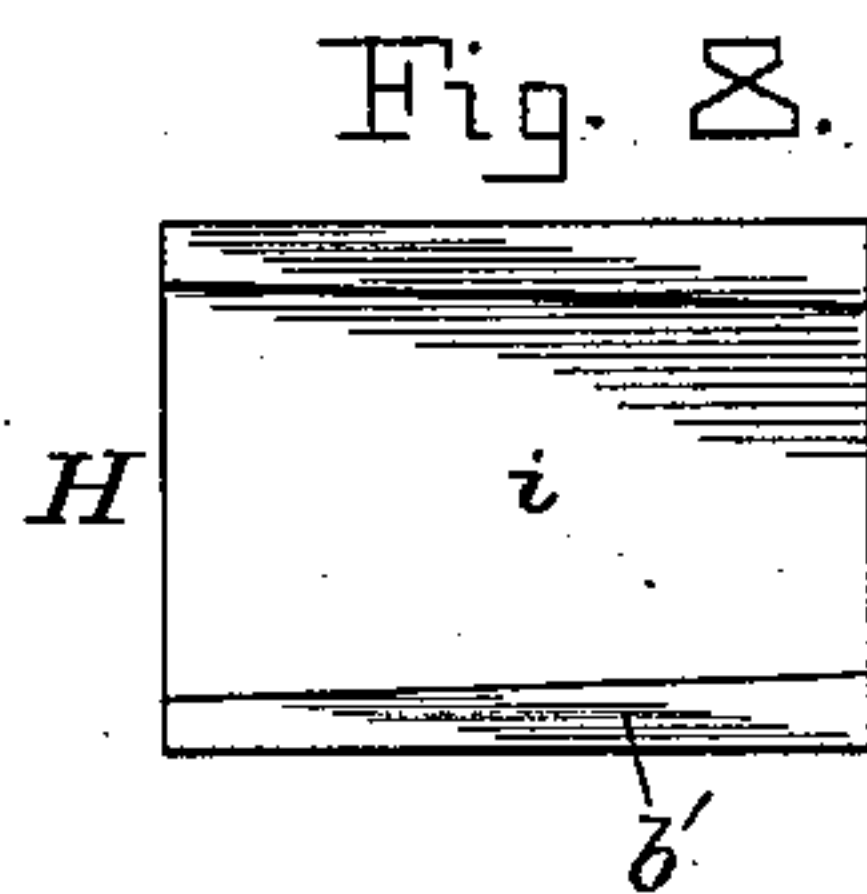
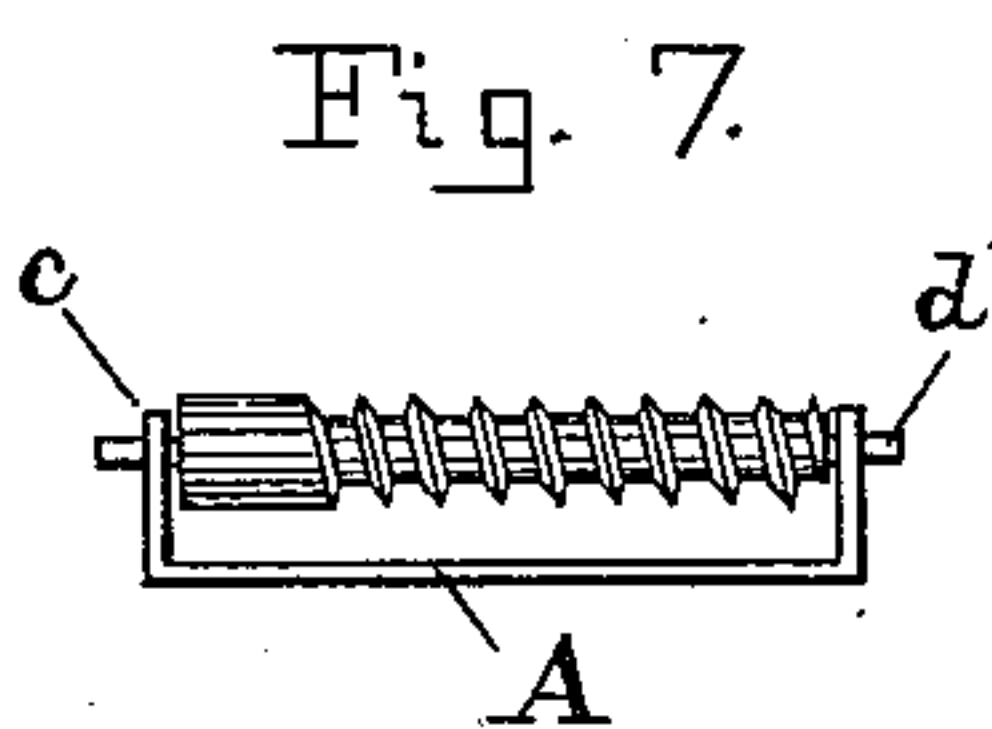
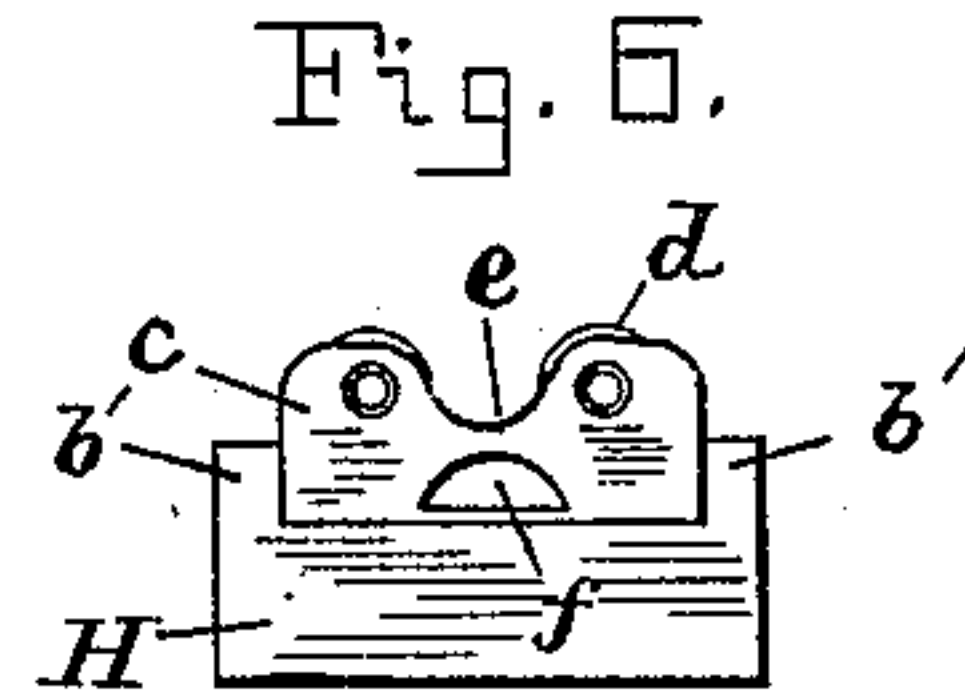
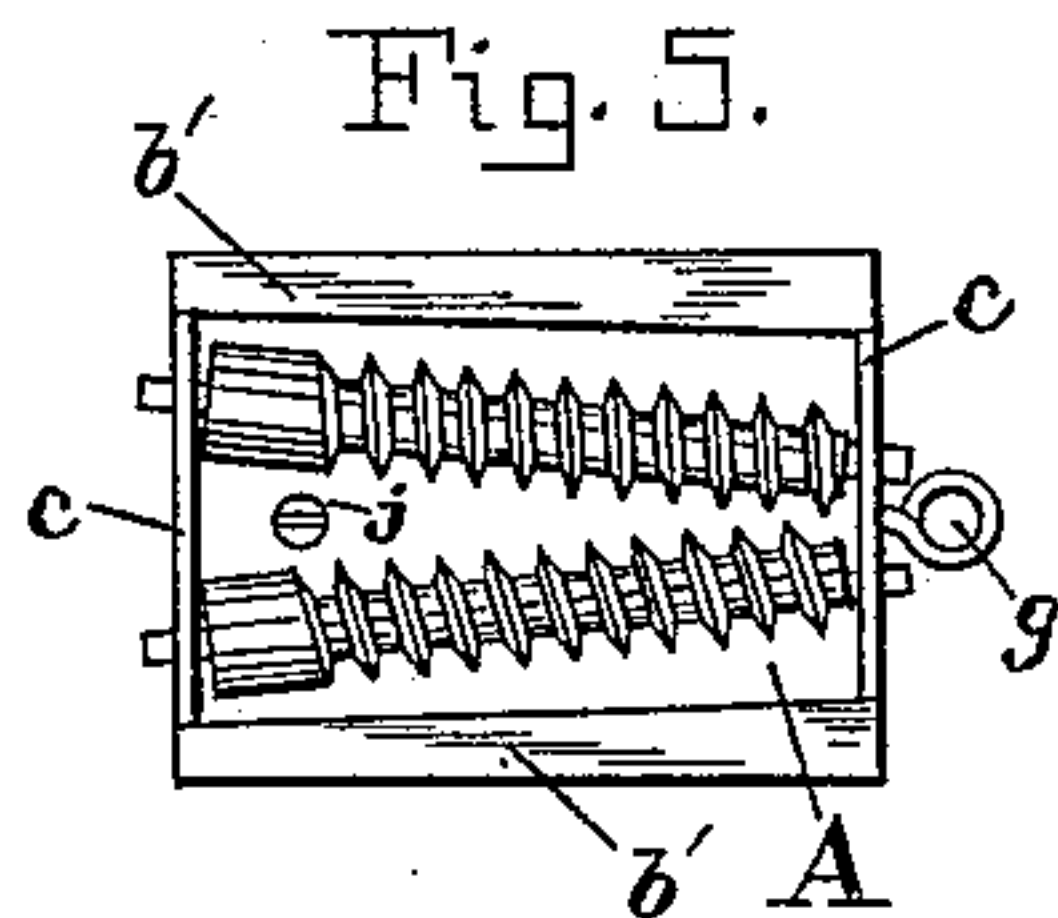
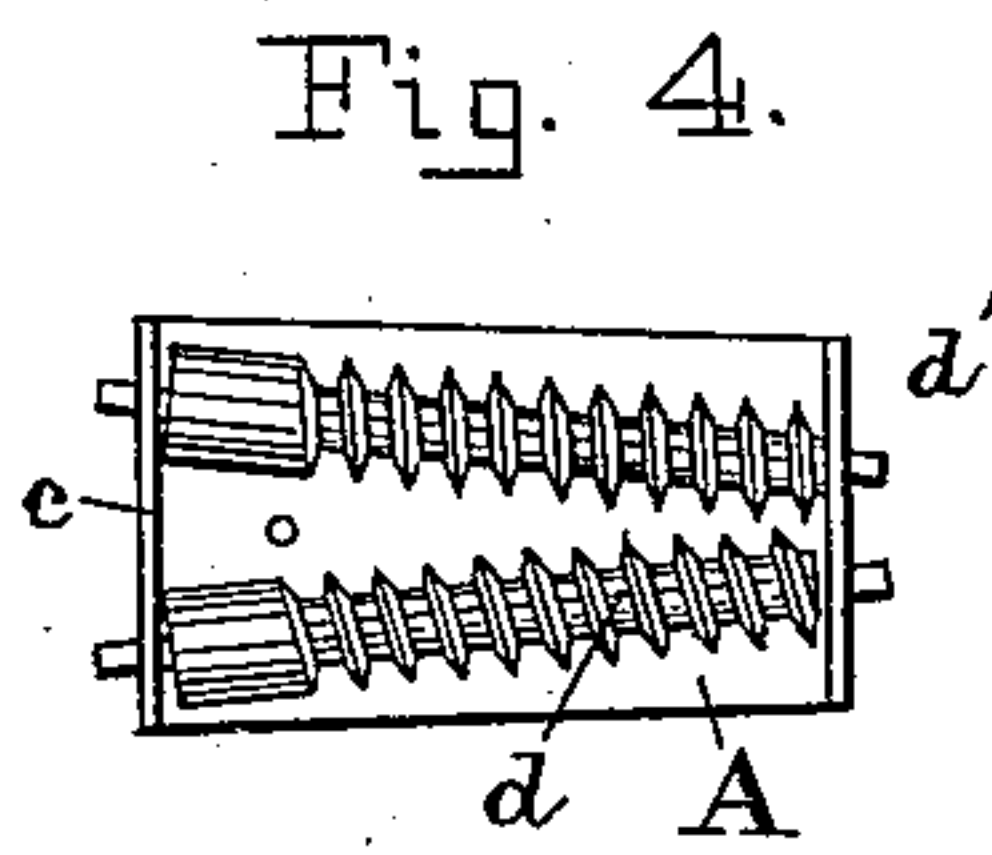
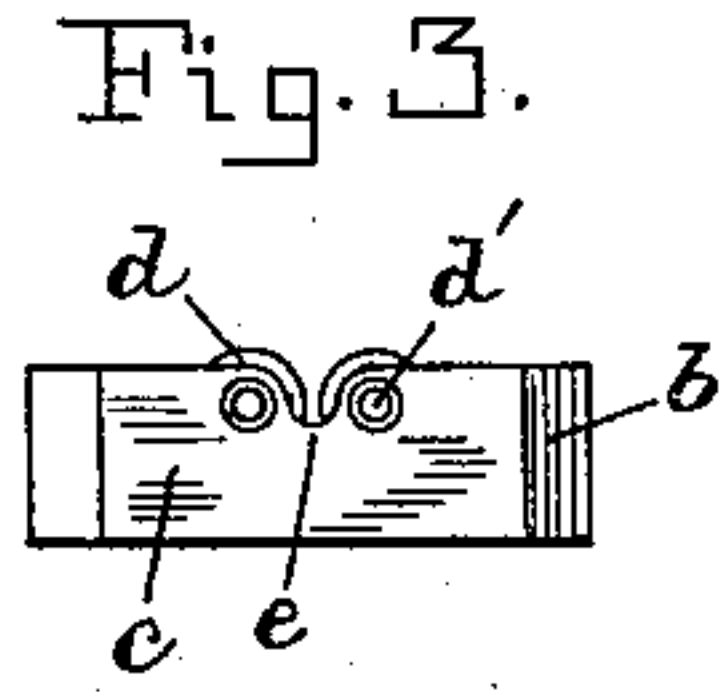
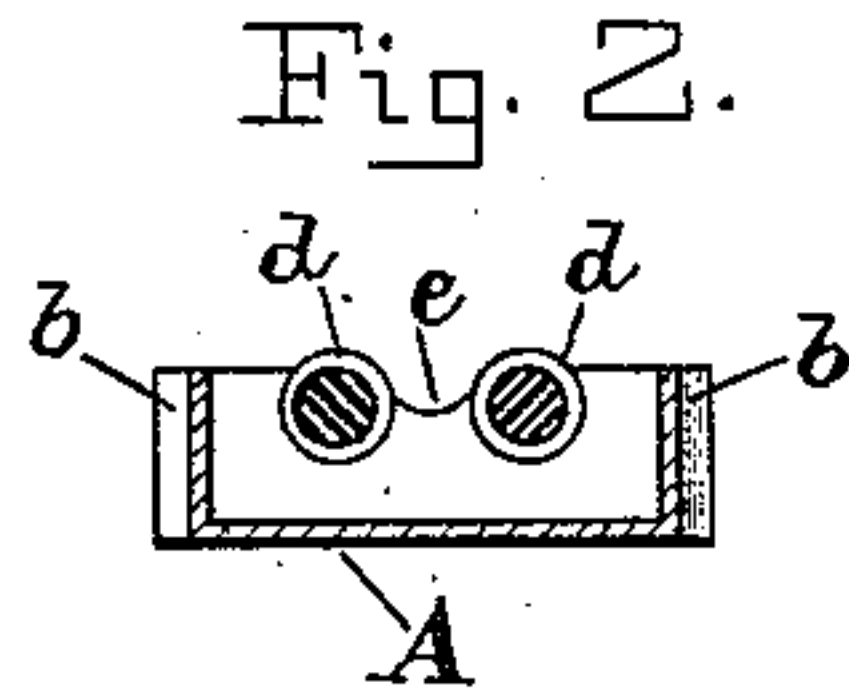
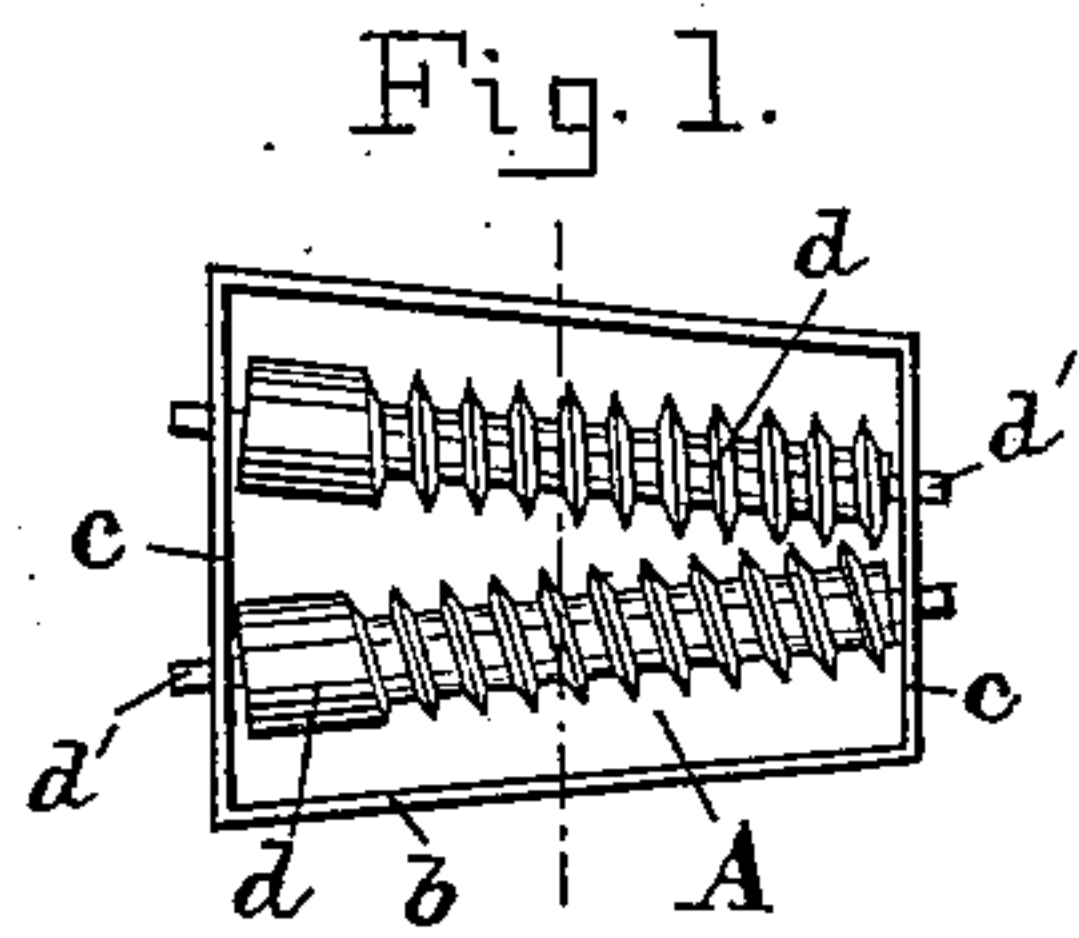


(No Model.)

I. P. MAXWELL.
SLATE PENCIL SHARPENER.

No. 370,272.

Patented Sept. 20, 1887.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC P. MAXWELL, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

SLATE-PENCIL SHARPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 370,272, dated September 20, 1887.

Application filed July 26, 1887. Serial No. 245,318. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC P. MAXWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Slate-Pencil Sharpeners, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a device for sharpening pencils, and is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of the sharpener. Fig. 2 is a cross-section. Fig. 3 is an end view. Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are views illustrating a modification in the construction of the sharpener.

The letter A designates the bottom of a box which has side walls, *b*, and end walls, *c*. Two screws or cutting shafts, *d*, which have journaled ends *d'*, are mounted in the box, the journals *d'* being in bearings in the end walls, *c*, and are revoluble. The screws may be tempered to harden them. The two screws are side by side. They may be parallel, or they may lie slightly oblique with respect to each other—that is, at one end they diverge, and at the other end they converge. The end walls, *c*, of the box have a notch or cut-away, *e*, between the two journal-bearings, which serve, when the pencil is worked back and forth, to allow the pencil-point to pass the end. As the two screws are mounted in a box with walls all around, the dust that comes from sharpening a slate-pencil is received and retained; also, the side walls facilitate holding the device in the hand when sharpening a pencil. At one end the box has a discharge-opening, *f*, for the slate-dust. As the screws are revoluble freely in these bearings, their position is constantly changing, and conse-

quently the wear of sharpening does not come at the same place, and they do not dull; also, by turning it is easy to clean the grooves between the cutters.

A loop or eye, *g*, may be placed at either end, and thereby the device may be hung up or a string attached.

A desirable construction is shown in Figs. 4 to 9, inclusive. In this case the bottom A and ends *c* are of metal, and a wood block, H, has two raised sides, *b'*. The metal part A *c* is slid endwise into the space *i* between the two raised sides *b'*. Then a pin, tack, or screw, *j*, in the bottom secures the metal part to the wood block. The raised sides *b'* constitute the side walls of a box.

The metal part may be tapered, as shown, so as to crowd into the space *i*.

Having described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. A pencil sharpener consisting of a box having side and end walls, and two screws or cutting-shafts having journals and loosely mounted in said box and adapted to revolve, as and for the purpose specified.

2. A pencil-sharpener consisting of a box having side and end walls, the latter provided with a notch or cut-away, *e*, and two cutting-shafts loosely mounted in bearings in the end walls at each side of said notch and adapted to revolve when said shafts are operated on, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ISAAC P. MAXWELL.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM RIACH,
SAMUEL S. BOGGS.