

(No Model.)

L. P. SEFTON.

SHARPENER FOR REAPER AND MOWER BLADES.

No. 379,335.

Patented Mar. 13, 1888.

Fig. 1.

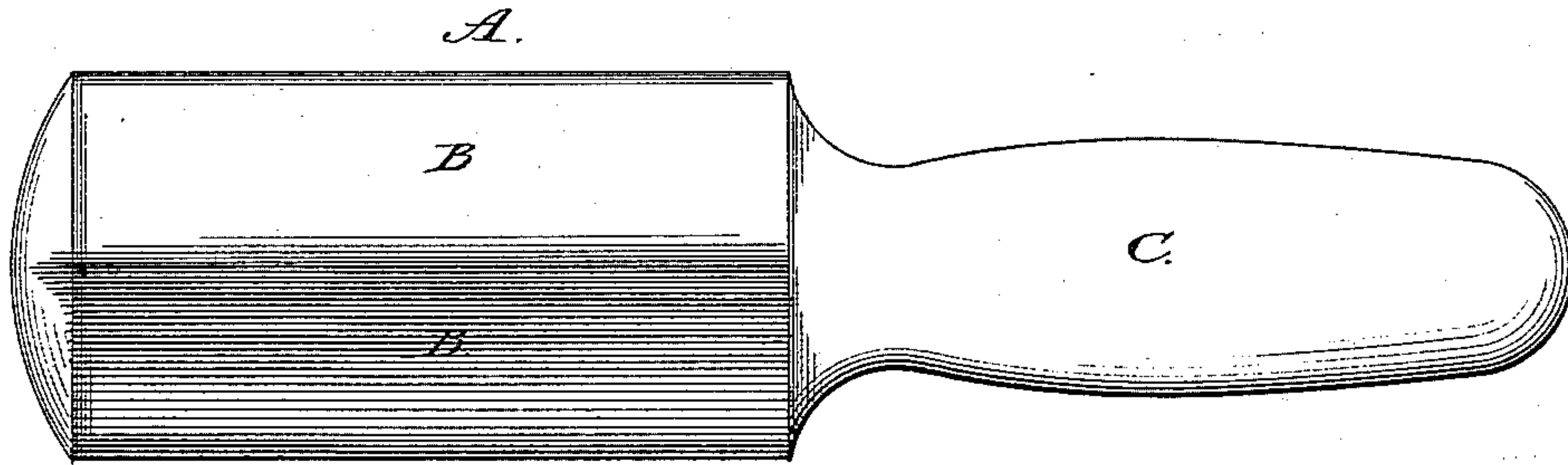


Fig. 2.

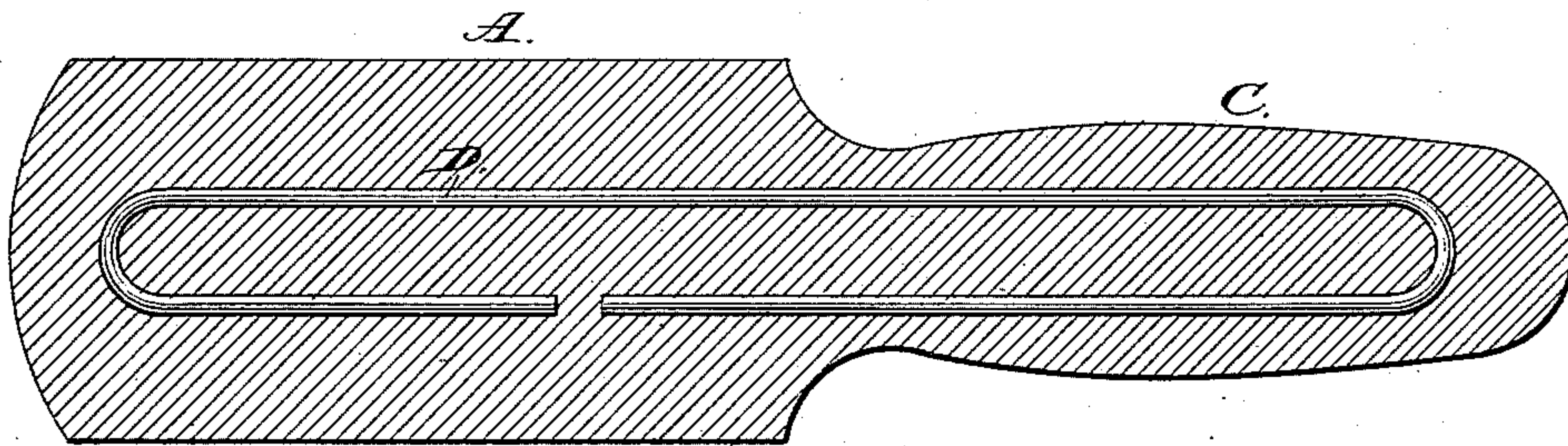


Fig. 3.

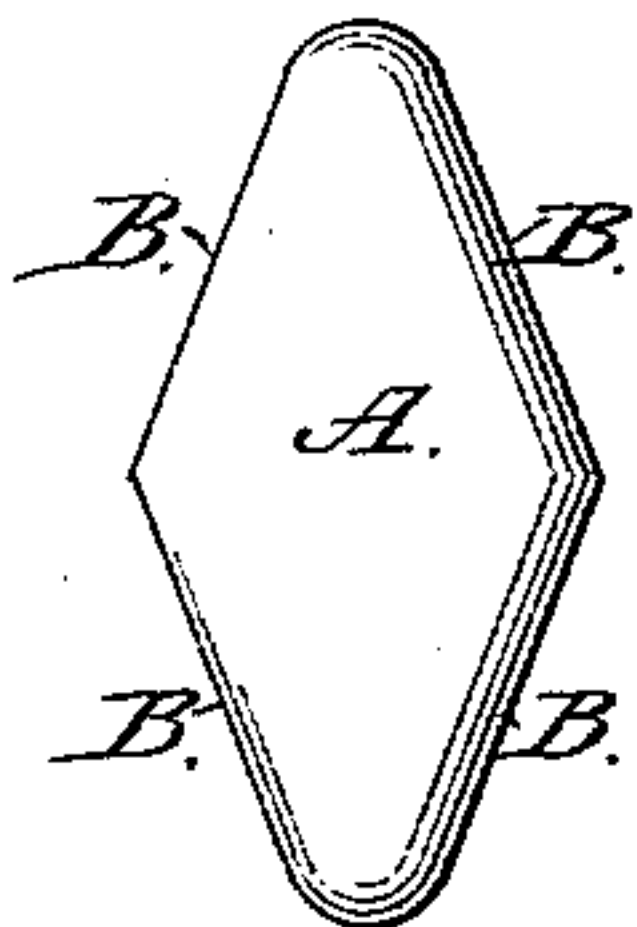
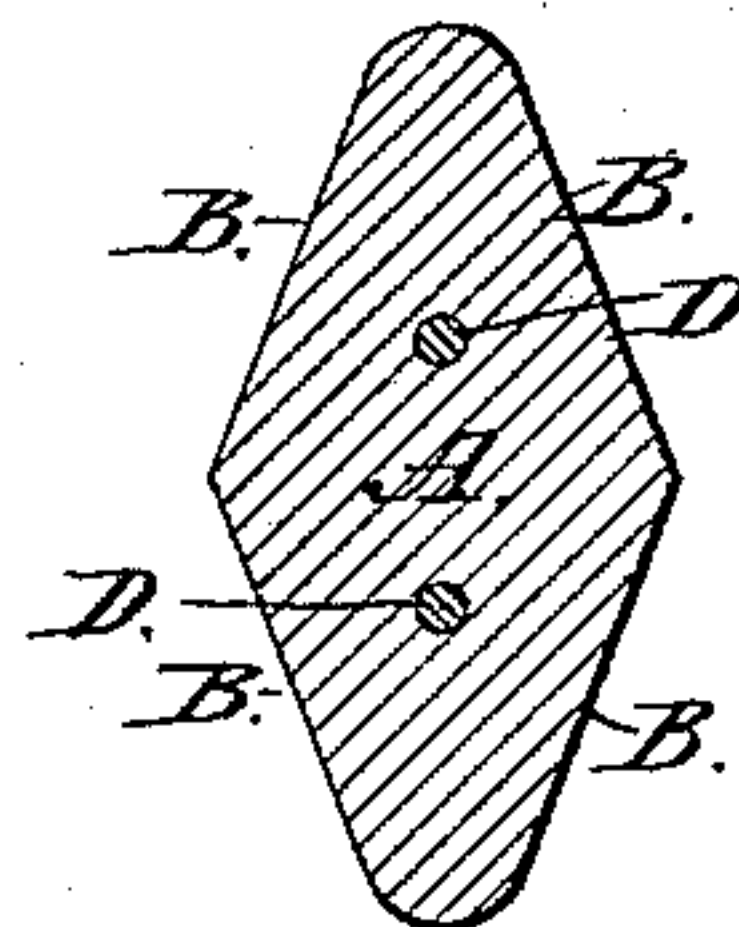


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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LOUIS PERCY SEFTON, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

SHARPENER FOR REAPER AND MOWER BLADES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 379,335, dated March 13, 1888.

Application filed October 8, 1887. Serial No. 251,818. (No model.) Patented in Canada July 22, 1887, No. 27,230.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS PERCY SEFTON, a citizen of the United States, now residing in Toronto, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and Improved Sharpener for Reaper and Mower Knives, (for which Letters Patent have been granted me in the Dominion of Canada, No. 27,230, dated July 22, 1887,) of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in sharpening reaper and mower knives, and has for its object to provide an improved device for sharpening the blades or knives of reapers and mowers without removing them from the machine.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the device. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section thereof. Fig. 3 is an end view, and Fig. 4 is a transverse section.

The body A and handle C of the sharpener are formed integrally from a composition whose chief ingredient is emery by subjecting it to heavy pressure in a mold. A steel-wire link, D, is embedded longitudinally in the said body A and handle C at the time of molding, for the purpose of imparting a certain requisite degree of stiffness or rigidity and to prevent the parts becoming disconnected in case they should be cracked or broken. The link has a further advantage over a plate or flat bar of like strength, in that it offers less surface to prevent contact and cohesion of the emery composition.

The body A of the sharpener is approximately diamond-shaped in cross-section, each side thereof sloping inward each way from a central longitudinal line, thus forming the two flat surfaces B. These two opposite surfaces

B B (on either side of body A) form an obtuse angle with each other, and if continued would form an acute angle with each of the opposite flat surfaces B on the other side of the body A; but instead of such angle being formed the juncture of the said surfaces is formed by a curved line. In other words, the edges of the body A which are farthest apart are curved or rounded in place of being made sharp. The reason for this construction is that the curved edge will not break or chip in ordinary use, but always present a smooth even surface, whereas a sharp edge soon becomes notched or ragged, so that the device cannot be used successfully, as before, and sooner becomes worn out and worthless for its intended purpose.

Experiment has demonstrated that the form and composition of this sharpener enable it to be used with entire success for sharpening knives of mowing-machines in the field, thus saving the most of the time, labor, and expense which would be involved in detaching the knife-bar and carrying it off the field to be ground.

What I claim is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, the improved sharpener for mower-knives, the same being composed of the body A, having an approximately diamond shape in cross-section, such body and the handle C being formed integrally from a composition whose chief ingredient is emery, and the link-stiffener D, embedded in the device longitudinally, as shown and described.

2. The mower-knife sharpener consisting of an internal metal stiffener, and the body A and handle C, both formed from an emery composition, the said body being approximately diamond shaped in cross-section and having the opposite edges which are farthest apart curved, as shown, for the purpose specified.

LOUIS PERCY SEFTON.

Witnesses:

E. R. CHILLAS,
B. J. THORNE.