

(No Model.)

J. W. MAILLOT.  
KNIFE SHARPENER.

No. 602,192.

Patented Apr. 12, 1898.

Fig. 1.

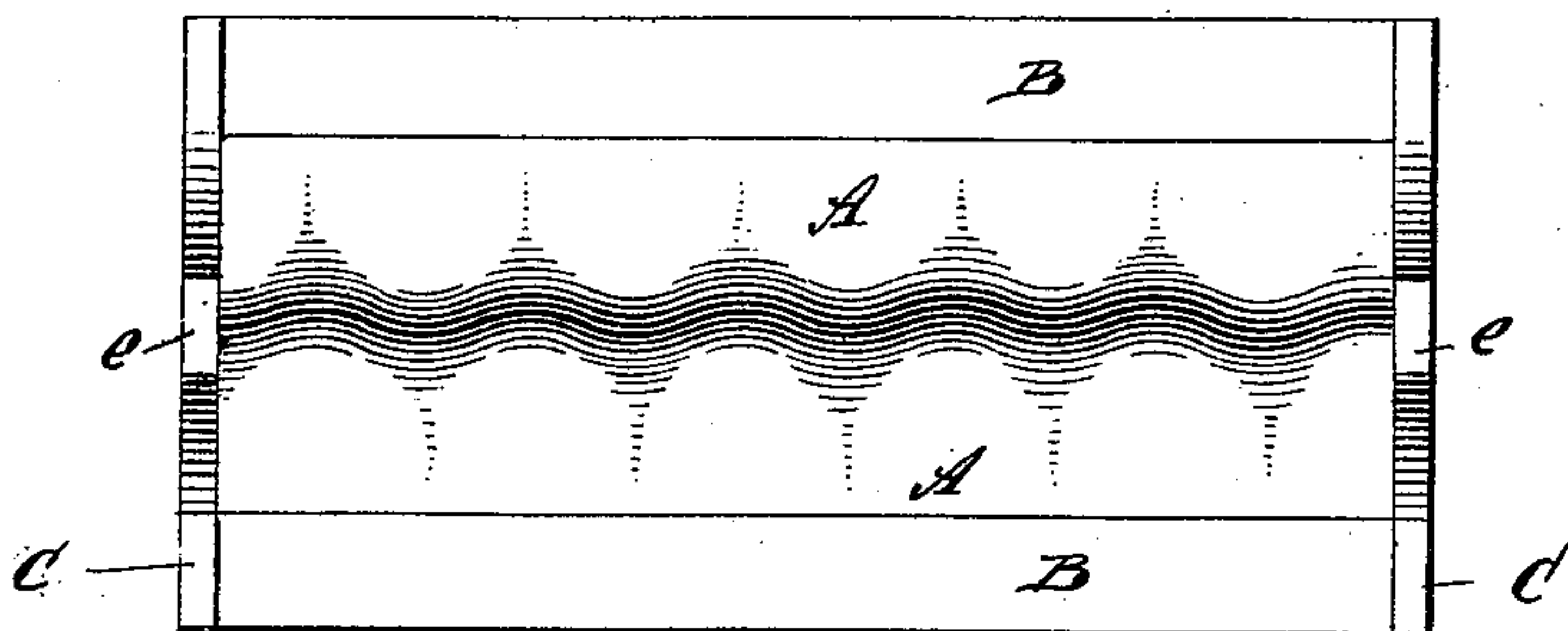


Fig. 3.

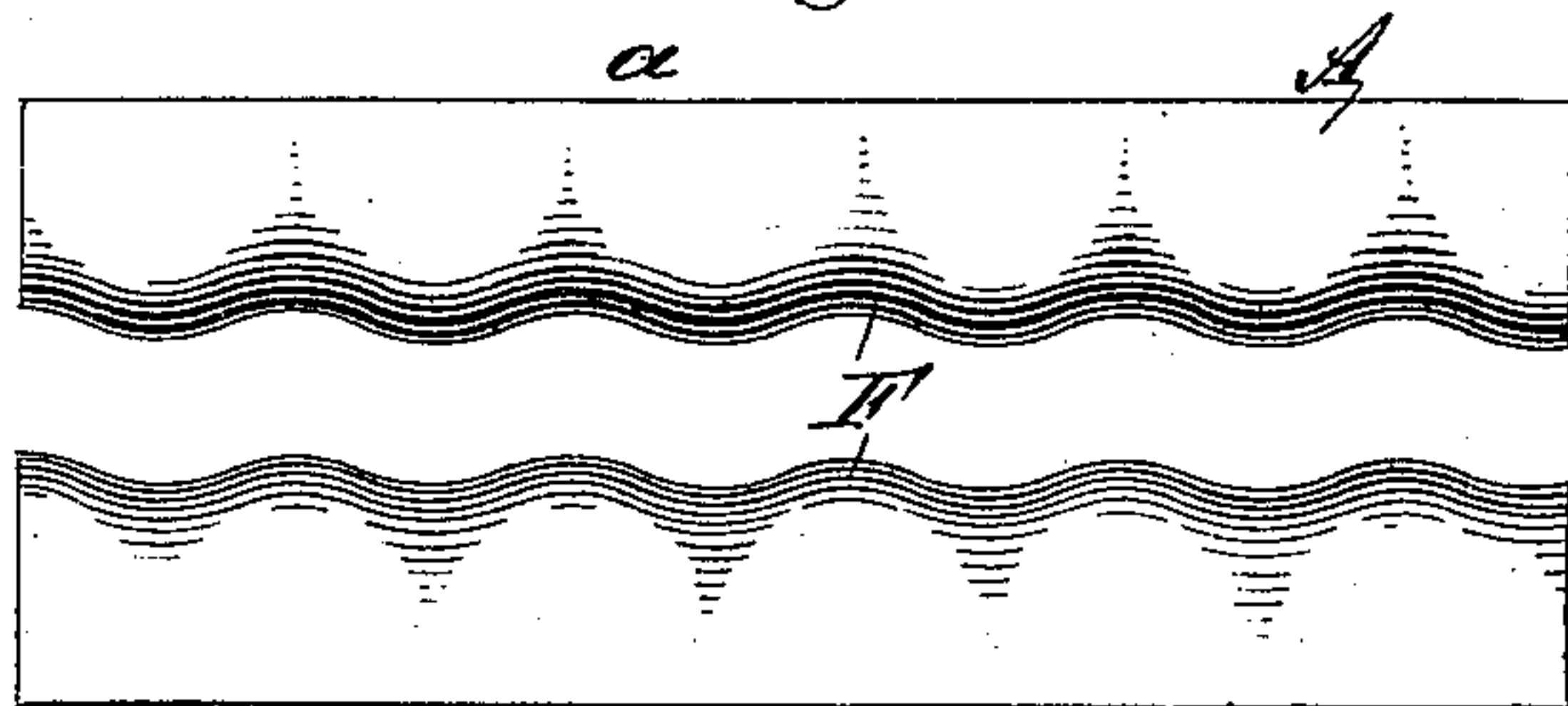


Fig. 2.

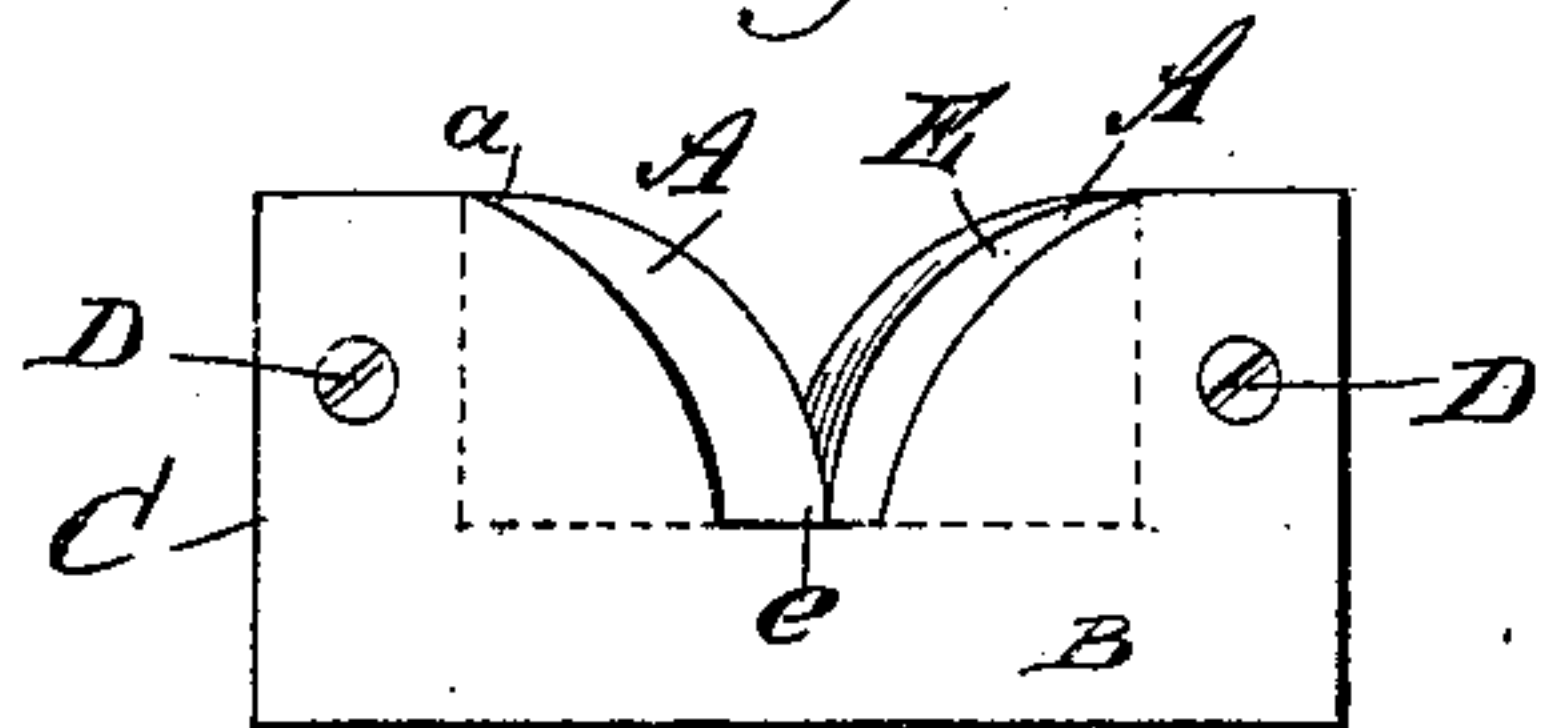


Fig. 4.

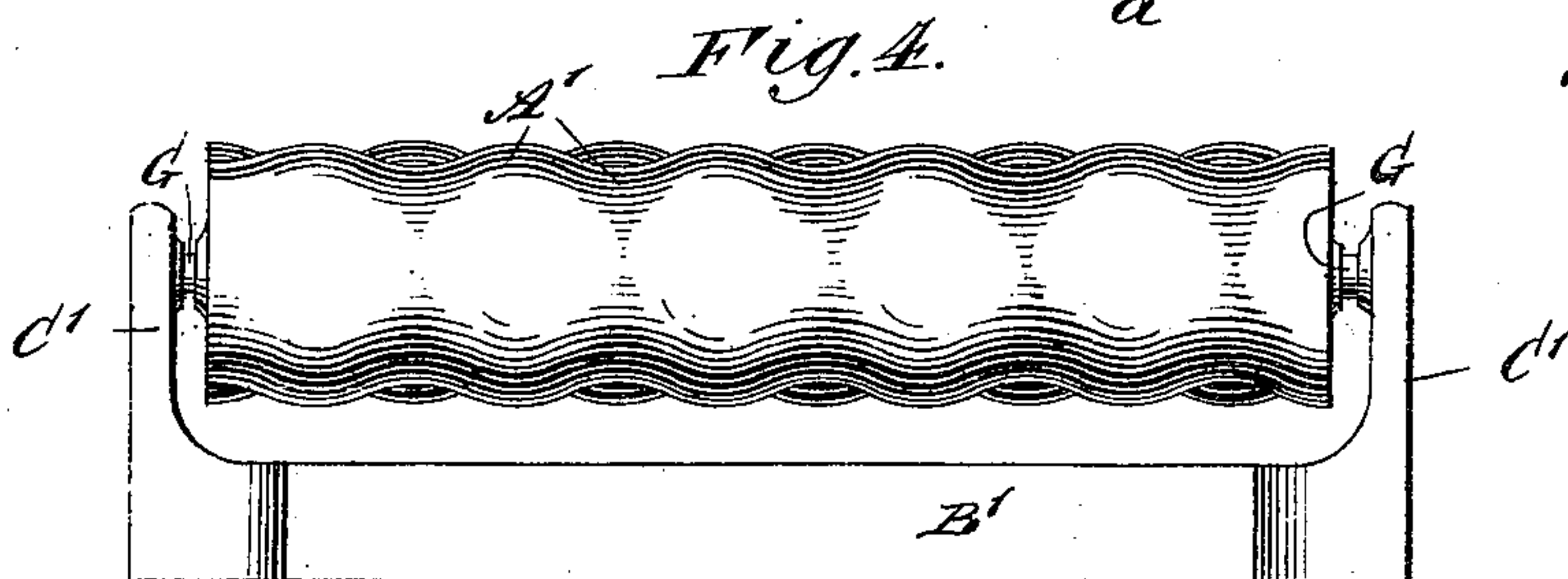
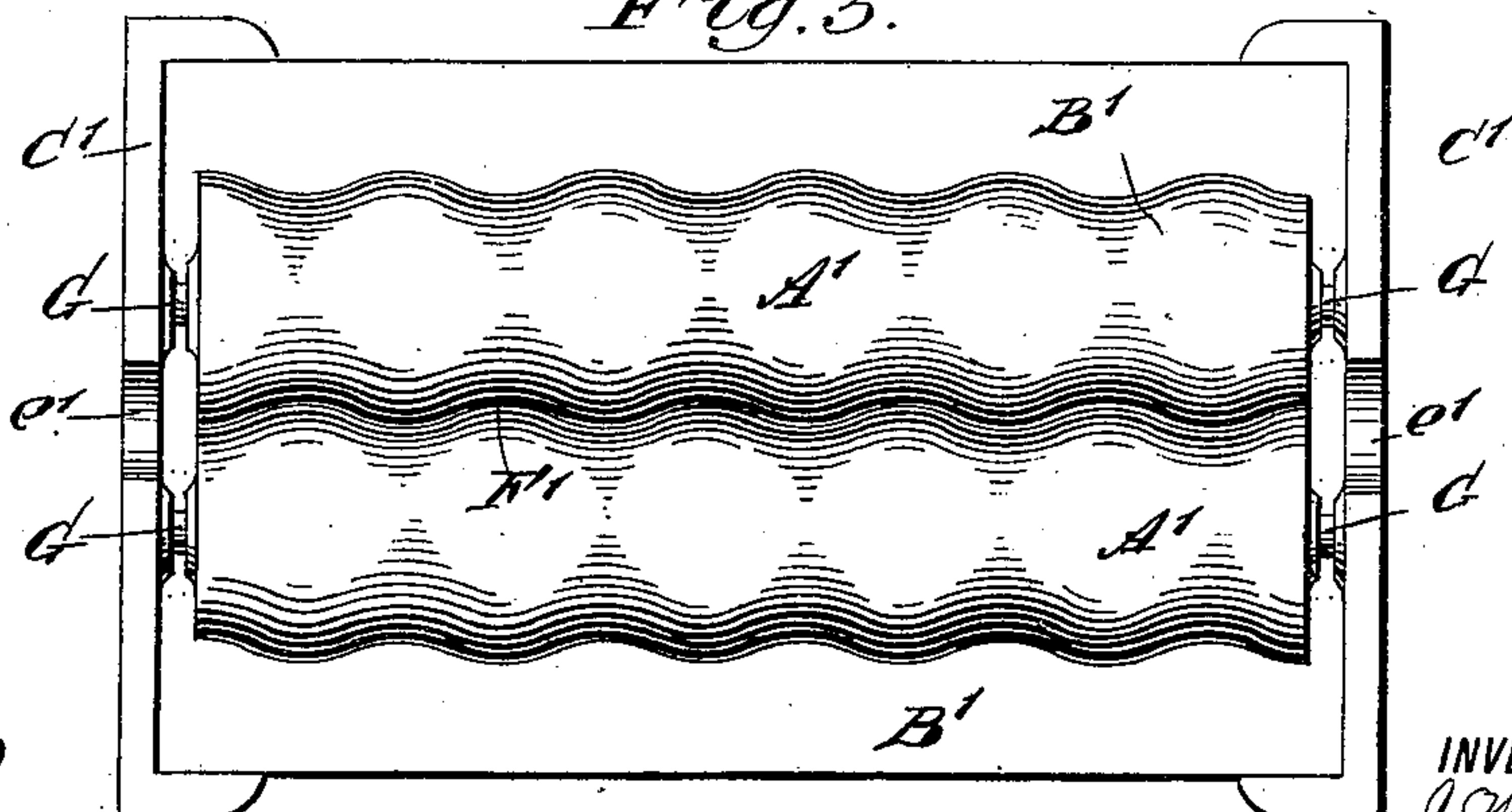


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. MAILLOT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## KNIFE-SHARPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 602,192, dated April 12, 1898.

Application filed April 9, 1897. Serial No. 631,339. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN W. MAILLOT, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Knife-Sharpener, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in knife-sharpeners, consisting of a pair of blocks formed with complementary wavy surfaces which are brought close together and are composed of an abrading material, so that a knife placed in the angle formed between these surfaces and drawn lengthwise therein will be rapidly sharpened.

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

Figure 1 is a plan view of one form of my device. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the abrading-blocks removed from their frame or holding-block and with the corrugated surfaces separated. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a modified form of the device, and Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the same.

The blocks A may be formed as a single block or as two separate blocks held together by an inclosing frame and may consist of any suitable abrading material or be provided with an abrading-surface upon the corrugations thereof. In the form shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 these blocks, when made separately, are of a general quadrantal section. The two inner or bottom edges F are made of a corrugated or wavy outline, these corrugations extending up the rounded inner surfaces and running out, so as to leave the upper outer edge  $\alpha$  of the blocks straight. This latter feature, however, is not essential. The corrugations might be continued, so as to leave the upper outer edge of the same wavy outline as the inner bottom edge F. These two blocks are embedded in a base-block B, which may be formed of wood or any other suitable material.

The base-block has an end plate C secured to each end and abutting against the ends of the blocks A and securing them against any movement. The plate C has a central notch in its upper edge, extending to or near the bottom of the blocks A. The edges of this

notch are shown at E in Fig. 2, and the bottom edge at  $e$ . The blocks A may be made of vitrified emery throughout or be composed of clay, cement, or any material which may be readily shaped to this outline and be cheap in manufacture. The outer curved surfaces of these blocks should, however, be of emery or other abrading material or have such abrading material incorporated with the material from which the block is made. These blocks may be made of glass or any hard material the surface of which has been roughened or etched by a sand-blast or acid or in other way prepared so as to form a rough or cutting surface. When these wavy surfaces F are placed close together and a knife is placed in the notch formed between them and is drawn lengthwise, the knife will be rapidly sharpened. The corrugations or notches F may be of the same wavy outline as they are represented in the drawings or of any irregular outline. The object of this is to prevent the knife from dropping entirely to the bottom of the blocks and projecting through. This might be possible when the blocks are made straight on their sides. When this is done, it would be possible in any event to utilize only the extreme lower edge of the block for sharpening purposes. With a corrugated or wavy surface, however, the surface may be utilized for some distance above the lower edge of the blocks by adjusting the blocks to or from each other.

My device will quickly and perfectly sharpen knives having a corrugated or wavy edge, such as the Christy knife. The corrugations of the knife edge rise and fall in going over the corrugations of the sharpener, and thus sharpen the edge back of the point, something which cannot be done by any ordinary stone.

In Figs. 4 and 5 I have shown a modification in which the blocks A' are formed as rollers having the same corrugated or wavy outline. These rollers are mounted on journals G, which are carried in end frames C', provided with central notches  $e'$  and attached to a base plate or block B'. With these devices the position of the rollers may be adjusted by rotation, the result being a much longer life for the sharpening device.

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

1. A knife-sharpener having a sinuously-  
5 curving groove therein with sides converging to the bottom, the side walls thereof curving upward and outward forming corresponding wavy or corrugated surfaces, said surfaces being composed of abrading material, sub-  
10 stantially as described.

2. A knife-sharpener, comprising a frame having end openings accommodating the knife-blade and two opposed sharpening mem-

bers held in said frame having abrading-sur-  
faces which flare upwardly and outwardly on 15  
curved lines, said surfaces being corrugated so that the groove between the sharpening members forms a sinuous line and the space between the two sharpening members being in line with the end openings in the frame, 20  
substantially as described.

JOHN W. MAILLOT.

Witnesses:

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