

(No Model.)

L. STOECKER.
PENCIL SHARPENER.

No. 606,036.

Patented June 21, 1898.

Fig: 1.

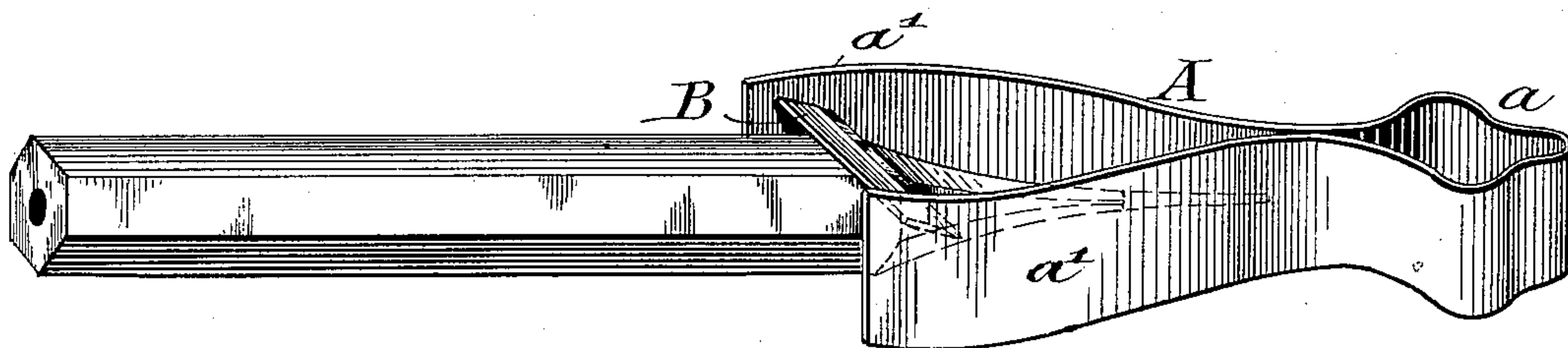


Fig: 2.

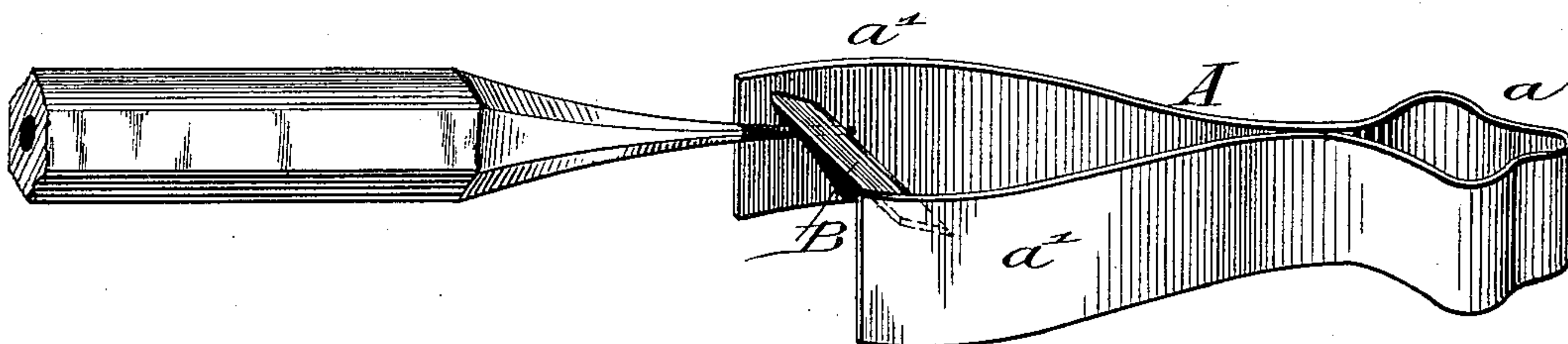


Fig: 3.

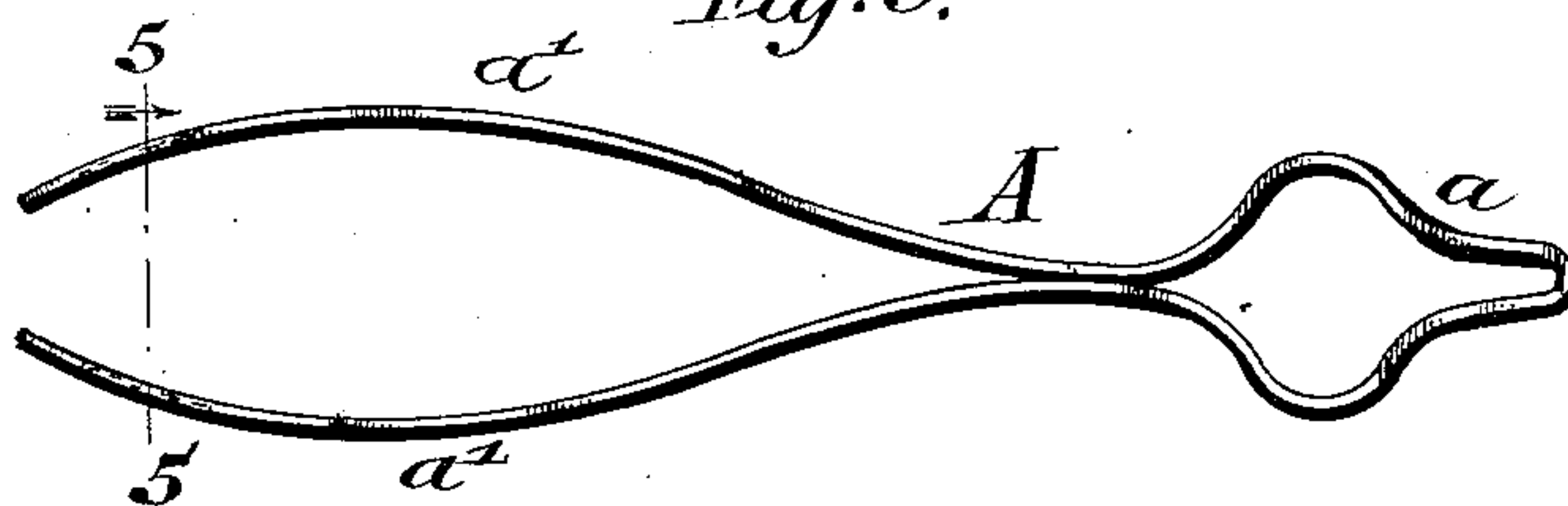


Fig: 4.

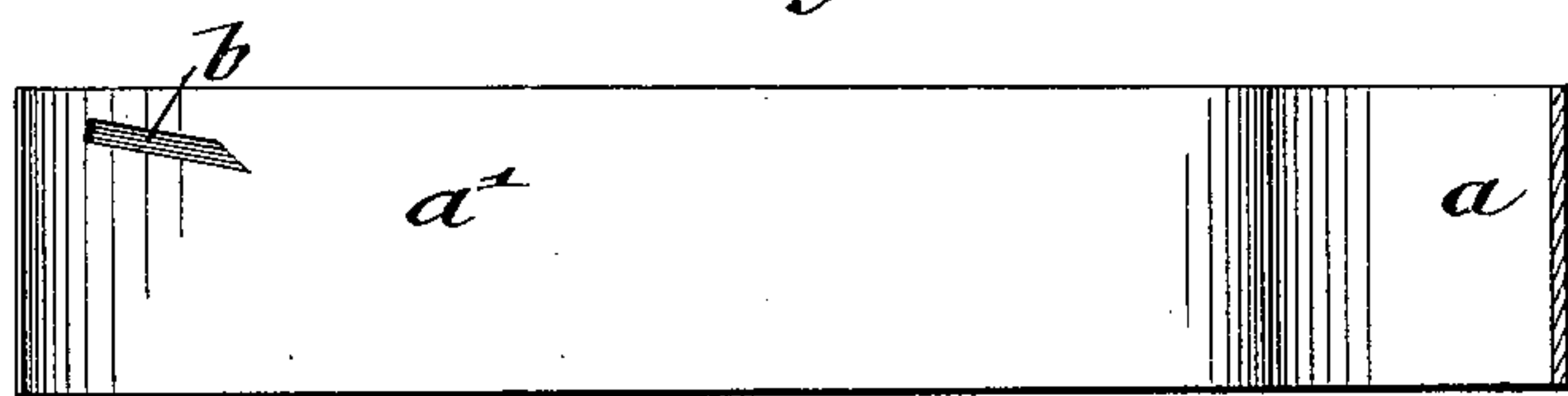


Fig: 5.

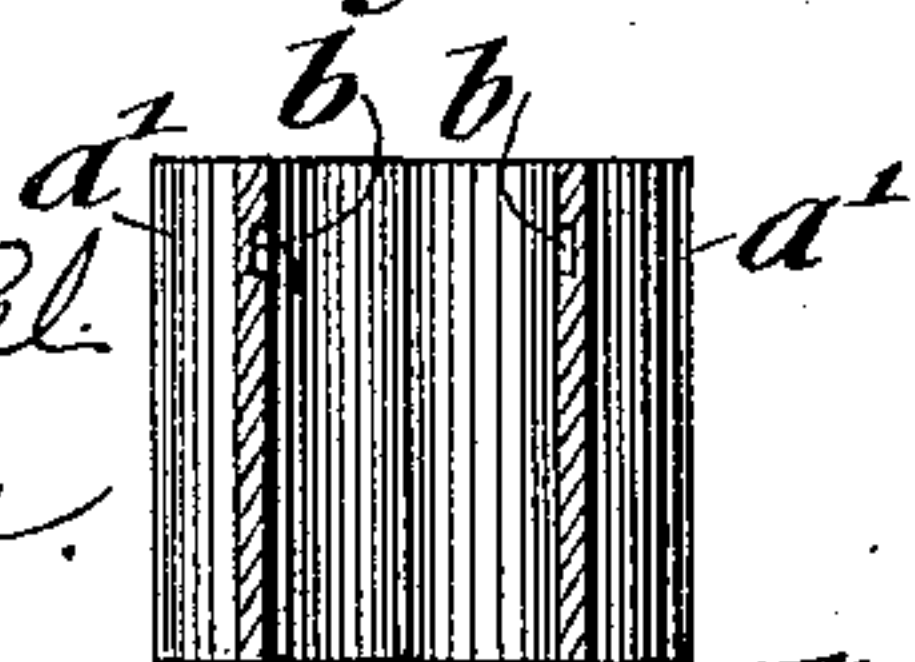


Fig: 6.

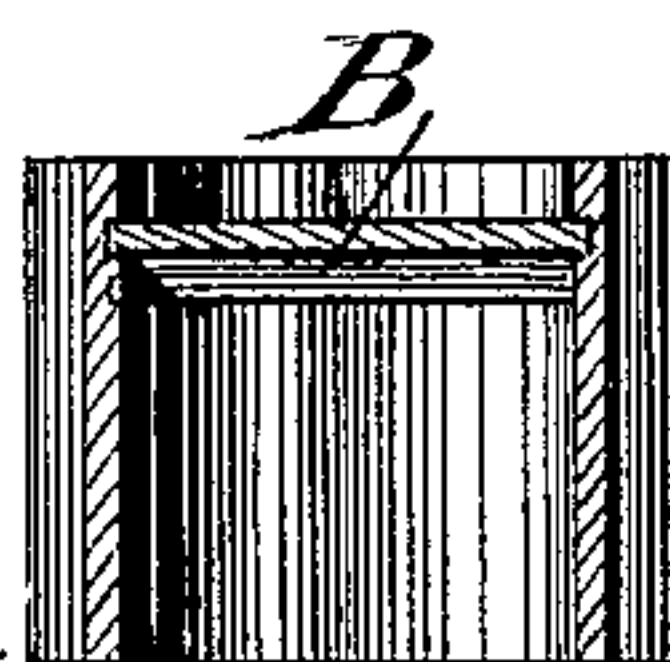


Fig: 7.



WITNESSES:

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LOUIS STOECKER, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

PENCIL-SHARPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 606,036, dated June 21, 1898.

Application filed September 16, 1897. Serial No. 651,894. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS STOECKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pencil-Sharpener, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved pencil-sharpener that can be manufactured at a very cheap price, so as to be used by school-children, and by which the cutting of the wood and lead is accomplished in a regular and uniform manner, so that a nice tapering point is obtained; and the invention consists of a pencil-sharpener comprising a handle-frame provided with an enlarged end portion and with spring-arms diverging from said end portion and provided with slits or sockets in their upper and outer ends, and a cutting-blade sprung into said sockets and having the cutting edge directed toward the apex of the spring-arms, the space between said arms forming a gage for cutting a point of proper length, as will be more fully described hereinafter and finally pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are views in perspective of my improved pencil-sharpener in use. Fig. 3 is a top view of the sharpener, showing the cutting-blade removed. Fig. 4 is a detail showing in section one of the arms. Fig. 5 is a section on line 5 5, Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a similar view showing the cutting-blade in position, and Fig. 7 is a sectional view of the cutting-blade.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, A represents the handle-frame of my improved pencil-sharpener, which is constructed of any suitable spring metal. The handle-frame comprises an end portion *a*, formed by doubling the metal at the center, and two diverging spring-arms *a'* of any suitable length and shape. The end portion *a* is preferably enlarged at the end, as shown, so as to provide a means for easily grasping the same. Near the extremity of the spring-arms *a'* is secured the cutting-blade B, which consists of a thin plate of tempered steel having its beveled cutting edge in the direction of the handle. Suitable slits or sockets *b* are provided in the upper and outer ends of the

spring-arms *a'*, into which the ends of the blade B are inserted. The blade B is made of such a length that when inserted in the sockets *b* the arms *a'* are separated a considerable distance, thus forming a suitable space for the pencil during the operation of sharpening the same. The distance between the apex of the diverging spring-arms and the edge of the blade corresponds to the average length of a pencil-point, said apex serving as a gage against which the end of the pencil rests, so that the wood can be trimmed off uniformly, and thereby a regular conically-tapering pencil-point obtained by successively turning the pencil and subjecting the point to the action of the cutting-blade, care being taken that the lead abuts before the cutting action against the apex formed by the diverging spring-arms. The diverging spring-arms press firmly against the ends of the cutting-blade, thus securely holding the cutting-blade in the slits or sockets *b*, from which it may be readily removed for sharpening. The cutting-blade is preferably located at the extremity of the arms *a'* and near one edge thereof, as shown in the drawings. The sockets are preferably slightly inclined, giving a corresponding inclination to the cutting-blade.

In operation the pencil to be sharpened is held in the left hand. The sharpener is then grasped by the fingers of the right hand, with the cutting-blade at the upper edge and the point of the pencil inserted between the spring-arms until the lead abuts against the apex of the diverging spring-arms and the cutting-blade rests upon the portion of the pencil from which the cutting is to begin. The sharpener is then drawn toward the point of the pencil, and the cutting-blade removes a shaving after the manner of a drawing-tool. The pencil is then turned and the cutting action continued successively until a nice point is obtained.

My improved sharpener is simple in construction, compact and convenient in shape, and can be manufactured at little cost. The cutting-blade is so located as to be readily sharpened and can also be easily removed and replaced by a new one when desired.

Having thus described my invention, I

claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A pencil-sharpener, consisting of a handle-frame having an enlarged handle portion and
5 spring-arms diverging therefrom, a cutting-blade sprung in between said spring-arms and having its ends seated in sockets at the outer ends of said arms and its cutting edge toward the handle portion, and a gage for regulating
10 the length of the cut, said gage being formed

by said spring-arms between the blade and handle portion, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS STOECKER.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL,
GEO. W. JAEKEL.