No. 669,356. Patented Mar. 5, 1901.

F. D. SPERRY.

KNIFE SHARPENER.

(Application filed Nov. 12, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

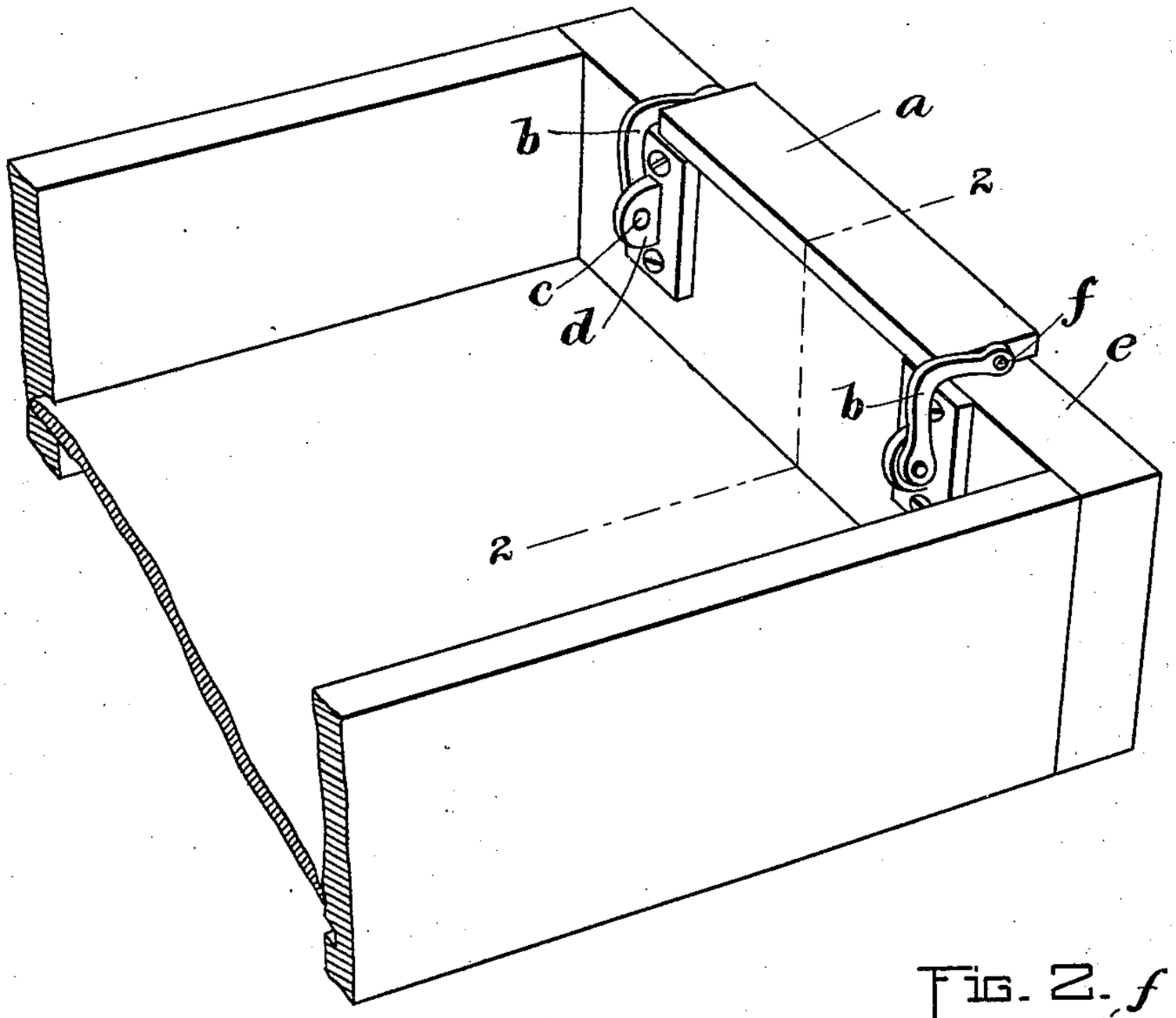


Fig. 2.

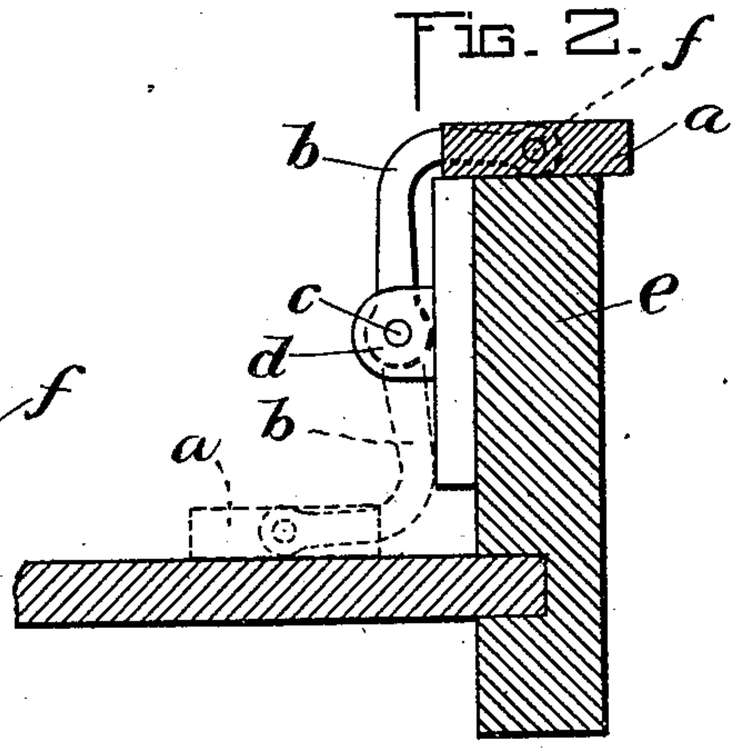


Fig. 3.

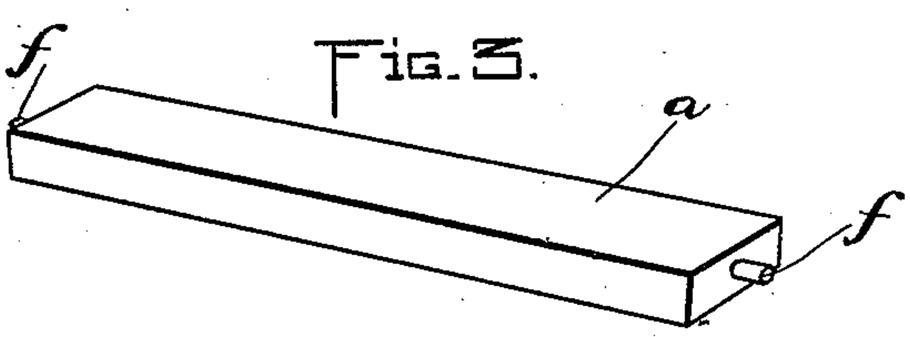
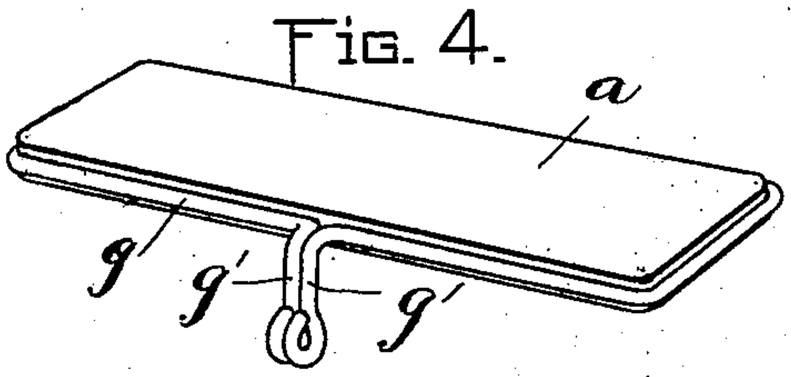


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK D. SPERRY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

KNIFE-SHARPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 669,356, dated March 5, 1901.

Application filed November 12, 1900. Serial No. 36,257. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK D. SPERRY, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knife-Sharpeners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a knife-sharpener attachment adapted to be used in connection with a table-drawer and capable of being firmly seated on the upper edge of the front end of the table-drawer when in position for use and of being depressed within the drawer when not in use, so that the attachment cannot be misplaced, but is always accessible when wanted and when in position for use is firmly supported, so that the operation of sharpening is greatly facilitated as compared with whetstones and other sharpening devices which have to be held in one hand while the knife is being applied to them.

The invention consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a portion of a table-drawer provided with my improved attachment. Fig. 2 represents a sectional view of the same on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a perspective view of the sharpening member of the attachment removed from the confining means. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of a modification.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the figures.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, *a* represents a sharpening member, which may be a piece of wood coated with an abrasive composition, such as emery, secured to the wood by a suitable adhesive, or the sharpening member may be made entirely of abrasive material, such as stone, emery, &c. *b b* represent arms, each pivoted at *c* to an ear or bracket *d*, adapted for attachment to the inner side of the outer end piece *e* of a table-drawer. The arms *b* are connected at their outer or swinging ends with the ends of the sharpening member *a*, the connection being preferably such that the sharpening member can be rotated to bring either of its sides uppermost. As here shown, the sharpening member is provided with trunnions *f f*, which enter sockets formed for their reception in the outer ends of the arms *b*. The arms are formed and arranged so that when they are in the position shown in Fig. 1 and in full lines in Fig. 2 the sharpening member *a* is seated firmly upon the upper edge of the end piece *e*, so that the said member requires no holding by the hand of the operator during the operation of sharpening a knife. When the arms are swung inwardly, the sharpening member is depressed below the upper edge of the end piece *e* and may rest upon the bottom of the drawer, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2.

It will be seen that the arms *b b* constitute a confining means whereby the sharpening member *a* is prevented from separation from the drawer and is enabled to be firmly seated when in use and supported out of the way when not in use.

In Fig. 4 I show a modification in which the sharpening member *a* is inclosed in a marginal band *g*, made of a piece of wire the ends *g' g'* of which are bent to form an arm adapted to be pivotally connected with an ear attached to the inner side of the end piece *e*, this form of restraining means being the equivalent, broadly speaking, of the arms *b b*.

It will be observed that the arms *b b* (shown in Figs. 1 and 2) are bent or curved so as to be deflected from a straight line, so as to enable said arms to pass from the sharpening member over and below the edge of the support *e* down to the pivotal point of the brackets. This enables the sharpening member to be swung below the plane of said support *e*, and thus leave the drawer free to be opened and closed in the usual manner without interference with anything above the plane of the surface of the support *e*, and in Fig. 4 the two portions *g' g'* of the arm are similarly deflected for the same purpose.

I claim—

1. A knife-sharpening attachment comprising a sharpening member, and confining means connected therewith for establishing a swinging connection between said member and a support such as the outer end of a table-drawer, said confining means including deflected portions adapted to pass over and below the edge of such support whereby said member may be seated on the upper edge of

said support when in its operative position, or supported below said upper edge when not in use.

2. A knife-sharpening attachment comprising a sharpening member, oscillating arms connected with the ends of said member, and ears pivoted to said arms and adapted for attachment to a support such as the outer end of a table-drawer, said arms being deflected from a straight line whereby they are adapted to either seat the sharpening member on the upper edge of said support, or to support it below said upper edge.

3. A knife-sharpening attachment comprising a sharpening member, oscillatory arms connected with the ends of said member, and ears pivoted to said arms and adapted for attachment to a support such as the outer end of a table-drawer, said arms being deflected from a straight line whereby they are adapted to either seat the sharpening member on the upper edge of said support or to support it below said upper edge, the sharpening member being rotatively connected with the arms, so that it can be seated with either side upward.

4. The combination with a support such as the outer end of a table-drawer, of a knife-sharpening member having a pivotal or swinging connection with a portion of the support below the plane of its top surface, said connection being formed to permit said member to rest on said upper surfaces or to be swung below the plane thereof.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK D. SPERRY.

Witnesses:
C. F. BROWN,
A. D. HARRISON.