No. 673,770. Patented May 7, 1901.

M. S. FORTUNATI.

PENCIL SHARPENER.

(Application filed Sept. 6, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig 1

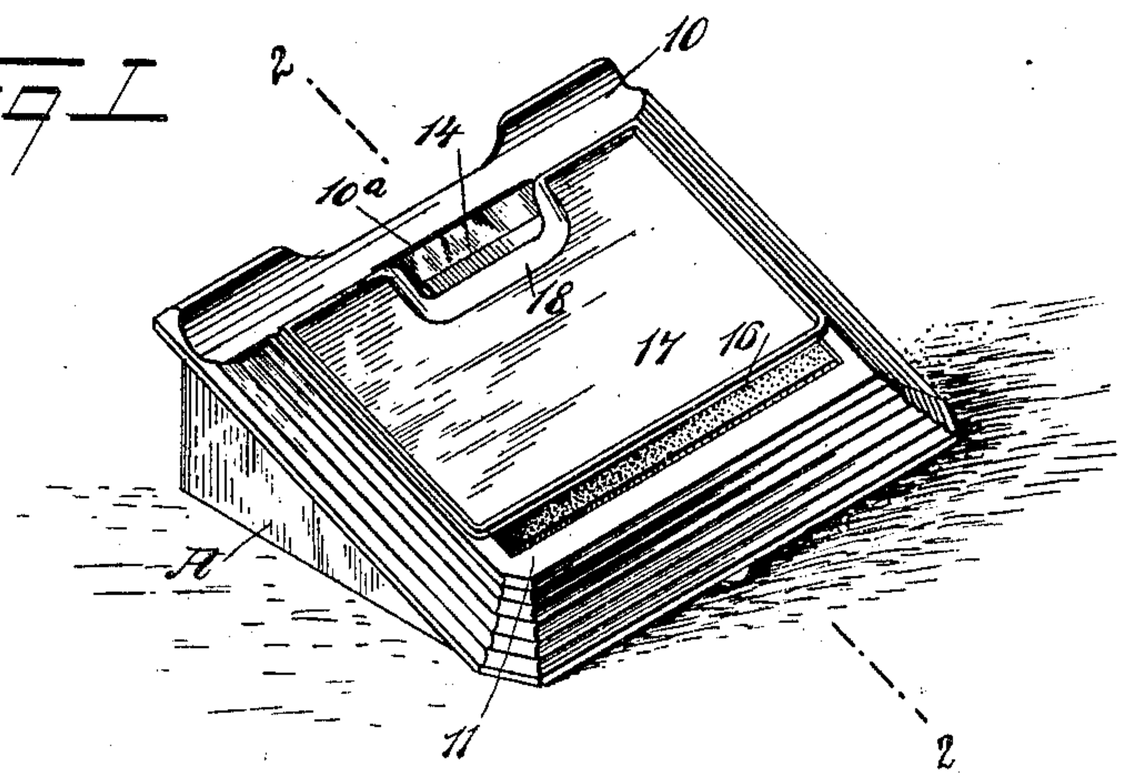


Fig 2

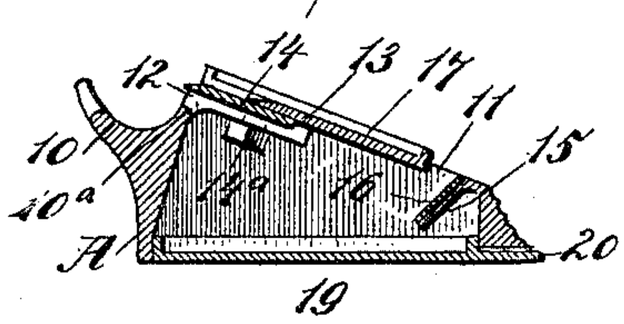


Fig 3

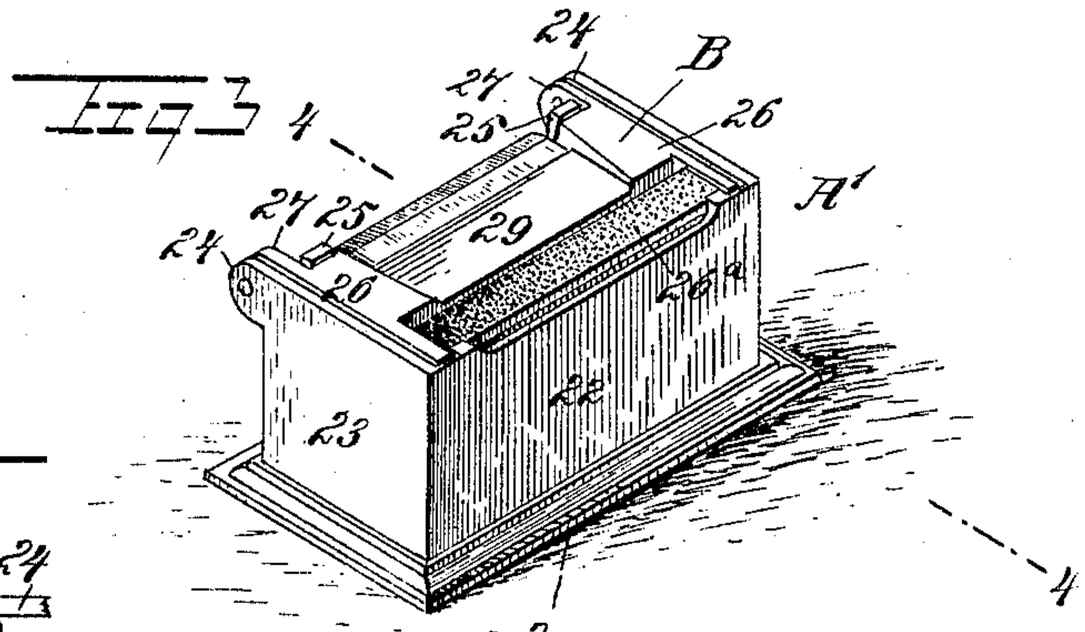


Fig 5

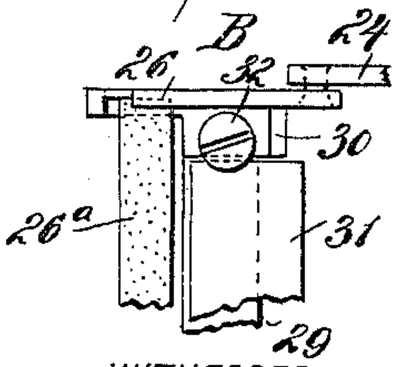
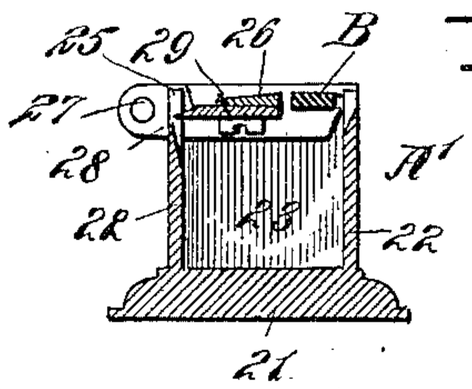


Fig 4



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MICHAEL S. FORTUNATI, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

PENCIL-SHARPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 673,770, dated May 7, 1901.

Application filed September 6, 1900. Serial No. 29,179. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL S. FORTUNATI, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Pencil-Sharpener, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

One purpose of the invention is to provide a device for sharpening pencils in which the blade is so located over a reservoir that the shavings from the pencil will be received in the reservoir; and a further purpose of the invention is to provide a file or rough surface independent of the sharpener against which the lead may be rubbed to impart to the pencil a smooth and tapering point.

Another purpose of the invention is to so construct the device that the shavings of the pencil and the particles of the lead removed by the file may be readily removed from the device when desired, thus preventing the desk or the article upon which the device is placed from being littered by the waste of the pencil.

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

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 figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved pencil-sharpener. Fig. 2 is a transverse section taken practically on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a modified form of the pencil-sharpener. Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken practically on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 is a bottom plan view of a portion of the cover of the device shown in Fig. 3.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, A represents a casing, which may be of any material, and the upper surface 11 of the said casing is inclined, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. At the upper portion of the casing a gutter or channel 10 is formed, in which a pencil may be laid. The upper central portion of the casing, or that part of the central portion which is adjacent to the gutter, is slightly cut away, as shown at 10^a in Figs. 1 and 2. At each side of this cut-away portion 10^a horizontal sections 12 are formed integral with the casing, extending parallel to the gutter 10, and in the upper surface of the opposing ends of these horizontal sections 12 depressions 13 are produced, adapted to receive the end portions of a blade 14. This blade extends over the opening or cut-away portion 10^a in the upper part of the casing, and the upper edge of the blade is tapered to produce a cutting edge, as shown in Fig. 2, so that when a pencil is drawn across the blade the wood shaved thereby from the pencil will find its way into the interior of the casing, since a sufficient space is provided for this purpose between the cutting edge of the blade and the depressed or cut-away portion 10^a of the casing. The casing A is further provided at its bottom portion with an inclined wall 15, as shown in Fig. 2, upon which a file 16 may be secured or a strip of emery-paper or other material which will sharpen the lead of a pencil. A cover 17 is provided for the casing A, and this cover 17 rests upon the horizontal sections 12 of the casing and extends downward, stopping short of the file-surface or emery-paper 16, as is also shown in Fig. 2, so that after the wood is shaved from the lead to expose the same the lead may be readily passed over the file or emery-paper and be given a suitable point. The cover 17 is held in position by means of bolts provided with suitable nuts 14^a, which bolts may be and preferably are integral with the cover and extend down through openings in the horizontal sections 12 of the casing. This cover is provided with a recess 18 at the center of its upper edge, and the upper surface of the cover at its recessed portion 18 is beveled in direction of the blade 14, so that the pencil to be sharpened may be readily drawn across the cutting edge of the blade. A bottom 19 is provided for the casing A, and this bottom 19 is in the form of a small shallow pan and fits into the interior of the casing, as is shown in Fig. 2, and the pan or bottom is provided with a lug or handle 20, which is adapted to spring into a suitable opening in the casing and extend beyond the same, so that the pan or bottom may be readily removed by simply pressing down on the han-

dle; but while the handle is in engagement with the casing the bottom is held in position even if the device be lifted from its support.

In Figs. 3, 4, and 5 I have illustrated a slight deviation from the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2, inasmuch as the casing A′ consists of a base 21, side sections 22, and end sections 23, which are either attached to or constitute an integral portion of the base. This casing A′ is open at its top and is provided at its upper portion with a cover B. At what may be termed the "front upper portion" of the casing A′ horizontal ears or lugs 24 are formed, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and the front side is provided with a recess between its ends, forming thereby upwardly-extending lugs 25. These lugs are slightly spaced from the end portions 23 of the casing A′. The cover consists of side sections 26, which are pivoted to the lugs 24 of the casing A′ by means of suitable forward extensions 27, as is shown best in Fig. 3. Where the depression or recess is made in the forward side of the casing A′, the inner surface 28 of the said side is more or less beveled in a downward direction, as shown in Fig. 4, and the construction of the cover is completed by a cross-bar 29, which extends from one side section 26 to the other. This cross-bar is more or less beveled in direction of the forward side of the casing A′. Lugs 30 are formed on the under faces of the side sections 26 of the cover B, and a blade 31 is placed between these lugs, being held stationary or locked in position by screws 32 or their equivalents made to enter the side sections 26 of the cover, as is best shown in Fig. 5. The cutting edge of this blade is beveled and when the cover is closed is parallel with yet slightly removed from the recessed portion of the front wall of the casing A′. This form of the device is completed by the addition of a file 26ª, which is located at the rear of the cross-bar 29 and is secured by any suitable means to the end sections of the cover B. A space intervenes the rear side edge of this file and the rear side of the casing A′, which rear side at its upper edge is provided with a recess, as shown in Fig. 5, so that the particles removed from the lead by the use of the file-surface will fall into the casing A′, as will likewise the shavings removed from the wood of the pencil by the knife during the process of sharpening.

It will be readily understood that the pencil-sharpener may be conveniently used as a paper-weight.

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

A pencil-sharpener, comprising a receptacle, and a blade secured at the upper portion of the receptacle with its cutting edge above that of the adjacent vertical wall of the receptacle, the said vertical wall of the receptacle being beveled upon that side which faces the blade.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MICHAEL S. FORTUNATI.

Witnesses:

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