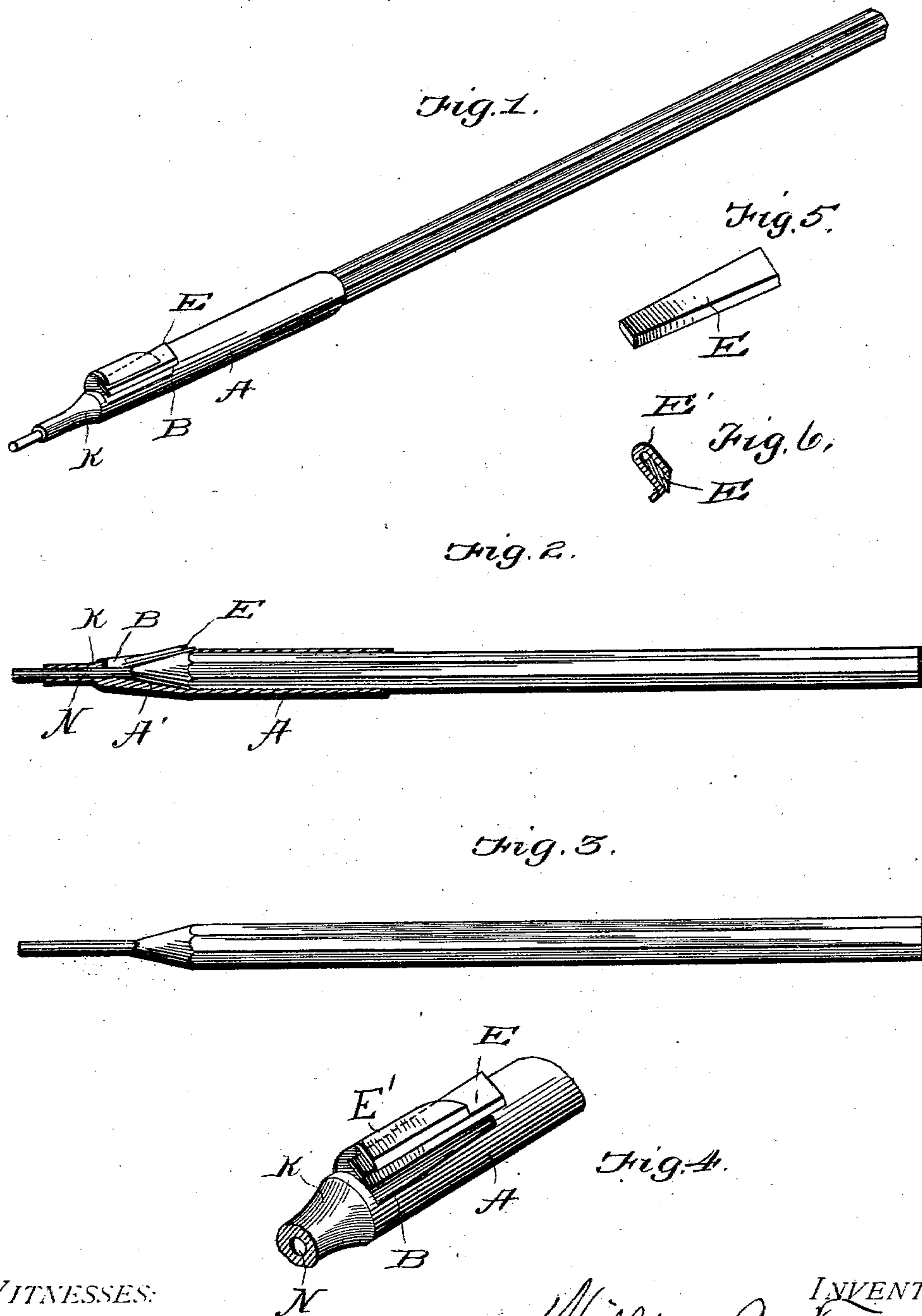


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PATENTED FEB. 23, 1904.

W. A. TEW.
PENCIL SHARPENER AND POINT PROTECTOR.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 6, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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WILLIAM A. TEW, OF BOWLING GREEN, OHIO.

PENCIL SHARPENER AND POINT PROTECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 752,935, dated February 23, 1904.

Application filed March 6, 1903. Serial No. 146,554. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. TEW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bowling Green, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pencil Sharpeners and Point Protectors; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in pencil-sharpeners and protectors for the points of pencils; and it consists in the provision of a novel device of this character adapted to be permanently held upon a pencil and designed to cut away the wood of the pencil without cutting the lead and a portion of the shell of the device having an apertured extension adapted to receive the lead and protect the same after the wood of the pencil has been cut away.

The invention consists, further, in various details of construction and combinations of parts, which will be hereinafter fully described and then specifically defined in the appended claim.

My invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this application, and in which drawings—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved pencil sharpener and point protector, shown as applied to the point of a pencil. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a pencil, showing a pencil-sharpener applied thereto and in section. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the pencil, showing the manner in which the wood is cut away from the lead, the latter projecting a suitable distance beyond the cut-away portion; and Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view of the cutter-blade and the holder therefor. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the longitudinally-tapering knife, and Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view showing the bevel on the outer edge of the clamping member.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a split shell made of any suitable metal, and the inner wall of the bore of the shell is tapered, as at A', conforming to the shape of the sharpened portion of the pencil, and B designates an elongated aperture formed in the shell and opening into the bore. One of the marginal edges of said aperture is flattened and inclined and adapted to form a seat for a knife E. Said knife is preferably tapered slightly, as shown, and one end projects beyond the end of the jaw E', holding said knife. By having the knife tapered and mounted, as shown, a draw cut may be had against the portion of the pencil which is shaved without the cutting of the lead. The same may be withdrawn or inserted in place upon the shell. Said jaw may be made either integral with the shell or of a separate piece of metal and fastened to the shell along the marginal edge of said aperture therein and is made, preferably, of a flexible material adapted to frictionally engage and hold the knife in an adjusted position along the marginal edge of the aperture and in the path of the pencil which is inserted in the shell. The portion of the shell beyond the end K of said aperture has a central cylindrical aperture N, adapted to be about the size of the lead of an ordinary pencil and provided for the purpose of guiding the lead through the tapering end of the shell after the wood surrounding the lead has been cut away. As the lead is used up the same may be fed forward by rotating the pencil within the shell and cutting away the wood surrounding the same.

It will be observed that in the cutting away of the wood casing to the lead the lead is not cut at all by the knife, as the cutting edge is so adjusted as to merely shave the wood around the edges of the lead, allowing the lead to be worn down by writing.

From the foregoing it will be observed that by the provision of a sharpening device embodying the features of my invention the same may be applied to any pencil and left permanently upon the pencil until the same is used up, after which it may be used repeatedly upon other pencils.

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

5 A pencil sharpener and point protector comprising a hollow split shell, one end of the bore of said shell terminating in a conical wall which is slitted longitudinally, an integral knife-clamping member upon said shell, the outer
10 edge of which clamping member is beveled with a space intervening between one end thereof and a right-angled shoulder at the end of said slit, and a longitudinally-tapering knife

with beveled cutting edge held by the clamping member adjacent to one of the longitudinal edges of the slit, whereby a draw cut may
15 be produced, the extreme end of said shell being contracted and extended to receive and protect the lead of a pencil, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM A. TEW.

Witnesses:

A. L. HOUGH,

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.