

(No Model.)

T. WASSERBACH.
ERASER.

No. 576,638.

Patented Feb. 9, 1897.

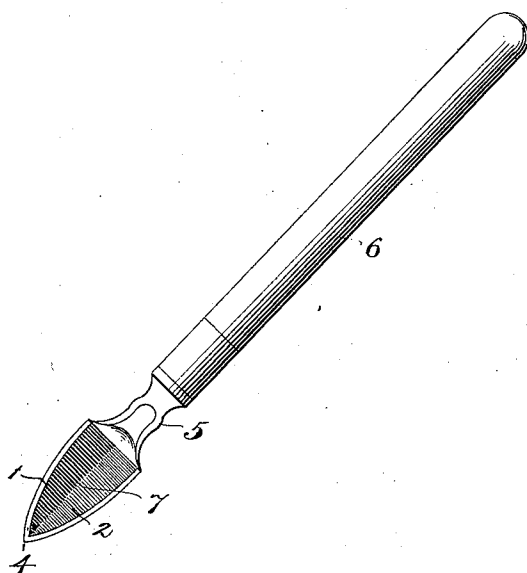


Fig. 1.

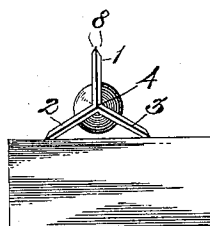


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE WASSERBACH, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ERASER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE WASSERBACH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Erasers; and I do hereby 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.

My invention relates to that class of inventions termed "knife" erasers; and the objects at which I aim are to produce an efficient eraser that may be conveniently handled and may be used for a longer time than usual without sharpening, which by the disposition of its edges relative to each other will when required facilitate a uniform sharpening of the same by unskilled persons, which will maintain in a lasting manner their efficient sharpness, and which may be produced at a reduction in cost by reason of a reduction in metal.

Other objects and advantages of my invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a general view of an eraser embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same, illustrating the manner of sharpening the same and showing it applied to a stone for that purpose.

Similar numerals of reference indicate similar parts in both figures of the drawings.

In practicing my invention I preferably form integral the series of three blades 1, 2, and 3, the same radiating from a common center and at their outer edges being equidistant. These blades are uniformly curved at their edges and are reduced toward their lower ends, so that they terminate in a common point 4. The blades are preferably formed integral with a reduced shank 5, and the latter is set into a suitable handle 6 in the usual manner.

Each of the blades 1, 2, and 3 is of a uniform thickness throughout its dimensions or area with the exception of the outer edges, each of which is beveled at opposite sides,

as indicated at 8. These opposite bevels 8 are produced by setting the eraser against a stone so that the adjacent edges of two adjacent blades are simultaneously in contact therewith and are therefore simultaneously ground. The three blades themselves are in the present instance equidistant, and the beveled edges are at such angles relative thereto that by applying any two of the blades simultaneously to a stone having a plane surface the adjacent bevels of the two adjacent applied blades will rest flat upon the stone, and may thus be uniformly and simultaneously ground to produce the cutting edges.

From the foregoing description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, it will be seen that I have produced an eraser that, in this instance, comprises three erasing edges or blades, that said blades being of a uniform thickness, and therefore producing intermediate grooves 7 of an angular nature, which preferably extend throughout their length, effect a saving of metal and render the eraser capable of easy sharpening by unskilled persons, and also adapt the eraser to remain in a sharpened condition longer than the ordinary one-edge eraser.

If desired, four blades may be comprised in my eraser, the invention being otherwise carried out as herein described, but I prefer to employ but three blades, as I have found by experience that a beveled edge of sixty degrees is best adapted for the purposes in view, and an eraser of four blades would necessitate the formation of beveled edges of a much greater angle, so much so in fact as to render an eraser thus formed impracticable. Of course if the mode of sharpening were changed this could be done. That is to say, a stone having sharpening-surfaces arranged at an angle could be employed and a proper bevel given to a four-bladed eraser. In fact, by providing a proper stone an eraser comprising even a greater number of blades than four might be practicable. For general use, however, the three-blade eraser is best adapted for the purposes in view, as with such an eraser an ordinary plane-faced stone may be employed in sharpening and the operation may be carried out successfully by

persons unskilled, which latter form the majority of the class of persons that ordinarily use erasers.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The herein-described improved eraser, the same comprising a series of radiating blades, the edges of which are reduced to a common point and between which are formed
10 recesses, said blades being reduced to provide outer cutting edges, substantially as specified.

2. The herein-described improved eraser, the same comprising a series of radiating
15 equidistant blades of uniform width or thickness, the same having their edges beveled and reduced to a common point, substantially as specified.

3. The herein-described improved eraser,

the same comprising a series of equidistant
20 integral blades having intermediate cavities or recesses throughout their length, the adjacent edges of adjacent blades being in the same plane and the blades being reduced to a common point, substantially as specified. 25

4. The herein-described improved eraser, the same comprising the three integral blades arranged equidistant and of uniform thickness throughout their width, the adjacent
30 edges of adjacent blades being beveled in the same plane and reduced to a common point, substantially as specified.

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

THEODORE WASSERBACH.

Witnesses:

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