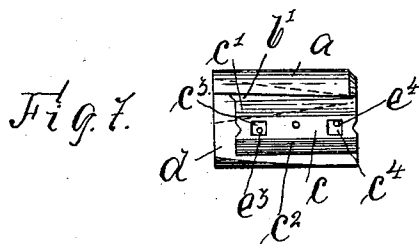
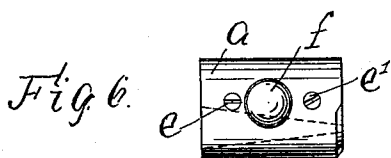
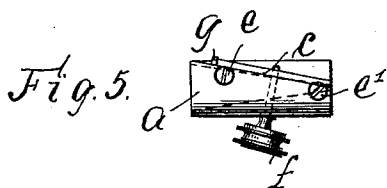
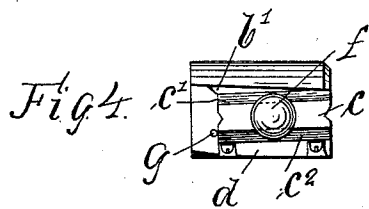
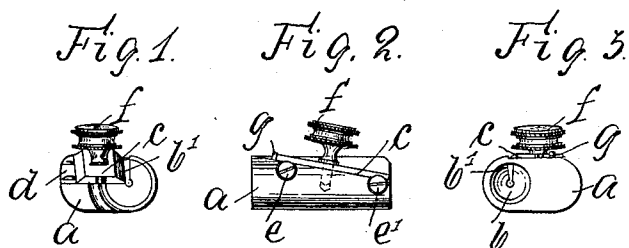


(No Model.)

C. FABER.
PENCIL SHARPENER.

No. 482,826.

Patented Sept. 20, 1892.



Witnesses:

R. Herpich
A. Limmannmann.

Inventor.
Carl Faber
by Robert Winkler
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL FABER, OF NUREMBERG, GERMANY.

PENCIL-SHARPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,826, dated September 20, 1892.

Application filed April 1, 1892. Serial No. 427,418. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL FABER, a subject of the King of Bavaria, and a resident of Nuremberg, in the Kingdom of Bavaria, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pencil-Sharpeners, of which the following is a full and exact specification.

The novel features of my improved pencil-sharpener are the following ones: First, the sharpening-blade being provided with two sharp edges and the edges being interchangeable, the device may be used a long time before a sharpening of the blade becomes necessary; secondly, the blade may be removed very easily in order to be sharpened, and likewise be secured in its place again; thirdly, the blade may be adjusted to its right place, notwithstanding the wear occasioned by sharpening it repeatedly.

These improvements are attained by the means more fully described hereinafter with reference to the accompanying sheet of drawings, on which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved pencil-sharpener. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same; Fig. 3, a rear elevation, and Fig. 4 a plan view, of the same. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a modification. Fig. 6 is an under and Fig. 7 an upper view of another modification.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

a is the flat frame or body of the device, having a conical bore b passing from its front to its rear end and placed laterally of the center line of the body a , as will be seen at Fig. 3. Part of the upper side of the body a is formed as an incline d , and on one side of the latter there is a longitudinal slot b' , arranged vertically above the axis of the conical bore b and communicating with the same. Upon the incline d there is placed the blade c , having two longitudinal sharpened edges c' and c'' . Near to the upper end of the incline d I also provide a stop g . The blade c is in its center provided with a hole through which passes the threaded end of a screw f , fitting into a corresponding threaded hole in the body a on the side of the conical bore b . The central hole of the blade c is of a diameter somewhat larger than that of the screw f . On

the side of the body a , below the level of the incline d , I provide two adjusting-screws e e' . The screw f being loosened, the blade c may be adjusted to its right position by pushing the same up against the stop g , and by screwing the screws e e' a little on or off, as may be required. When the sharp edge c' occupies the requisite position in relation to the slot b' , the screw f is turned so as to secure the blade c . In order to point a pencil, it is introduced into the wider end of the conical bore b and turned around on its axis, whereby the edge c' of the blade c sharpens the pencil in a like manner as in the similar devices employed hitherto. When through extensive use the edge c' is no more in working condition, the screw f is loosened and entirely removed, and thereafter the blade c is replaced in the inverse position, the edge c'' taking the place of c' . Thus my improved pencil-sharpener may be used twice as long as if the blade c had only one sharp edge. When both edges c' and c'' have become dull, the screw f and blade c are removed, the edges of the latter are sharpened anew, and the blade replaced in the described manner. The breadth of the blade c is of course diminished by sharpening its edges; but owing to its central hole being wider than the end of the screw f it is still possible to bring the edge c' or c'' , respectively, into the requisite position with respect to the slot b' .

In the modification illustrated by Fig. 5 the screw f is entered into the body a from below, and the hole in the said body a is smooth and somewhat wider than the threaded portion of the screw f , while the central hole in the blade c is threaded in order to receive the end of said screw f . The manner of employing the pencil-sharpener is the same as described above.

In Figs. 6 and 7 I have shown another modified construction of my improved pencil-sharpener. The arrangement of the screw f and blade c , and the manner of securing the same to the body a , are the same as represented on Fig. 5 and described above with reference to that figure. The adjusting-screws e and e' are, however, arranged in a manner different from that shown in the other forms of construction. They are passed through the body a parallel to the screw f , and are provided at

their upper ends above the incline d with eccentric-pins $e^3 e^4$, fitting into square holes $c^3 c^4$ of the blade c . It is apparent that the adjustment of the edge c' will be attained by 5 turning the screws $e e'$ as required.

Having thus fully described the nature of my invention, what I desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is—

1. In a pencil-sharpener, the combination, 10 with the body a , having a conical bore b , slot b' , and incline d , of the reversible blade c and the screw f , for the purpose as described.

2. In a pencil-sharpener, the combination,

with the body a , having a conical bore b , slot b' , and incline d , of the reversible blade c , the 15 screw f , adjusting-screws e and e' , and stop g , the central hole in the blade c being wider than the threaded portion of screw f , substantially and for the purpose as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this 20 specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CARL FABER.

Witnesses:

HEINRICH G. W. EPPELEIN,
THOMAS WEISS.