

F. M. Wittington,

Knife Sharpener.

No. 103,113.

Patented May 17, 1870.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

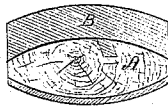
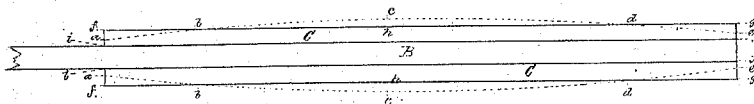


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

S. N. Piper

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F. M. Wittington

by his attorney

R. W. Eddy

United States Patent Office.

PHINEAS M. WITHINGTON, OF STOUGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 103,113, dated May 17, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN KNIFE-SHARPENERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same

To all persons to whom these presents may come:

Be it known that I, PHINEAS M. WITHINGTON, of Stoughton, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Knife-Strops, or Shave-Sharpener; and do hereby declare the same to be described as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 denotes an edge view of one of my improved sharpeners, in which the sharpening surfaces are convex in longitudinal directions only;

Figure 2 denotes an edge view; and

Figure 3, a transverse section of one of such sharpeners, in which the reducing-edges are convex not only in longitudinal, but in lateral directions.

In the drawings—

A denotes the body of the sharpener, such body being a narrow strip of wood of equal or about equal thickness and width throughout, except at the part *b*, which is to constitute the handle, or part to be grasped by a person while using the sharpener.

The opposite sides of the sharpener, (or one of them only if desirable,) are to be covered with a layer, B, of a composition composed of glue or cement, and emery or any other material or materials generally used to form stony or gritty compound, capable of being used for sharpening a knife or tool, when rubbed or drawn over and upon its surface.

Instead of making the layer B of equal thickness throughout, as heretofore, I curve it, or form it convex from end to end, as shown in fig. 1, or from end to end and edge to edge, as shown in figs. 2 and 3, in which case I use no more of the material than would

be generally necessary, were it to be of an even thickness throughout.

In Figure 4, I have represented a sharpening implement of the ordinary kind, as made with the emery composition C, of even thickness on the side of the body B, and I have exhibited, by the dotted line *a b c d e*, the form in which the same amount of material may be thrown by my plan of curving or making convex the outer or sharpening surface. In other words, the rectangle C, or *i f g e*, is equal in area to the arched figures *i a b c d e k*.

When using the sharpening implement, the wear is mostly at or near its middle, or from *b* to *d*, consequently, by having the increased thickness *b c d h b*, all such would have to be worn down before the part C would generally become worn.

Thus it will be seen that, by forming the composition with a convex surface, as described, the sharpener will last much longer, and beside this, it is found that in some incidents it is much better so made than to be flat.

I therefore claim as a new manufacture—

A tool-sharpener of the improved kind described, that is, as composed of a wooden body and a mass of emery or grinding-composition, cemented or fixed thereto, and as having the grinding-surface of such composition made convex from end to end, or from end to end and transversely, as hereinbefore explained.

PHINEAS M. WITHINGTON.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,
S. N. PIPER.