

J. P. CASEY.
CUTTER FOR PENCIL SHARPENERS.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 2, 1909.

971,728.

Patented Oct. 4, 1910.

Fig. 1.

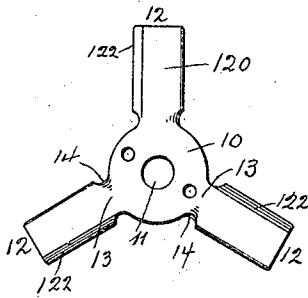


Fig. 2.

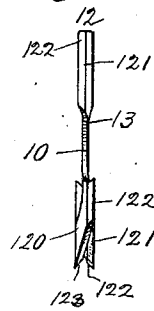


Fig. 3.

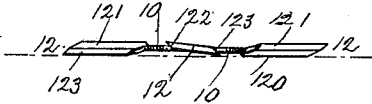
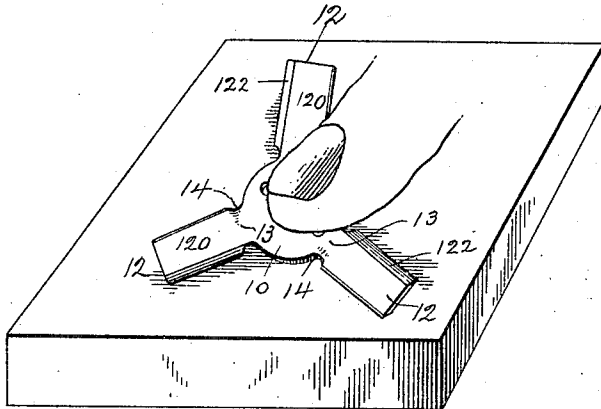


Fig. 4.



Attest:

S. S. Hewton
Alan C. Mc Donnell.

Inventor:

by *James P. Casey*
Wm R. Baird
Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES PATRICK CASEY, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO ESSINGTON N. GILFILLAN, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

CUTTER FOR PENCIL-SHARPENERS.

971,728.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 4, 1910.

Application filed July 2, 1909. Serial No. 505,541.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES P. CASEY, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Syracuse, Onondaga county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cutters for Pencil-Sharpener, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cutters for use in pencil sharpeners and similar devices and its novelty consists in the construction and adaptation of the parts, as will be more fully hereinafter pointed out.

Cutters provided with a plurality of blades are usually very difficult to sharpen and to keep sharp.

The object of this invention is to produce a cutter which is free from this objection and one which at the same time is readily and cheaply made.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of a cutter embodying the invention and Fig. 2 is a side or edge view thereof. Fig. 3 is an end view of one of the blades the face shown in Fig. 1, being downward and Fig. 4 is a perspective illustrating a simple method of sharpening the blades.

In the drawings, 10 is the body of a cutter made of any suitable size and material, but preferably of thin tempered steel. It is adapted to be mounted in any usual manner upon a rotatable shaft indicated at 11, whereby its plane of rotation is practically parallel with its two flat surfaces. The manner in which and the means by which it is secured to the shaft are immaterial and within the range of the skill of any experienced mechanic.

Projecting radially from the body 10 are a plurality of blades 12, each of substantially rectangular form, each joined to the body by means of a neck 13 having inwardly curved sides 14 and each having two flat sides 120 and 121 with substantially parallel front and rear edges 122 and 123 which are provided with bevels in the same general direction and which bevels are preferably made in substantially parallel planes. Each blade is arranged at an angle to the plane of rotation of the body 10 and when the latter is coincident in position with such plane of rotation, each blade is arranged at an angle to the body and this is the preferred construction. Each blade projects beyond the plane of rotation of the body in order that it

may actively operate against any surface to be cut which is advanced toward such plane.

The preferred construction is to make the entire device by stamping it out of one piece of steel, twisting each blade at an angle to the body and then sharpening the radial edges of the blades by beveling them in the manner described. The neck, which joins each blade to the body with its inwardly curved sides, prevents the metal from splitting at that point when twisted.

It will be noted that each blade has two cutting edges, both alike; that only one set of edges is in use at a time but that the other set may be brought into use by a simple reversal of the cutter on the shaft. Another great advantage is that the blades are quickly sharpened by rubbing either of their flat surfaces upon a flat abrading surface as an ordinary whet-stone. It requires no skill and little care to do this and as the edges of each face are all in a simple plane, and all bear at the same time on the stone, but little work is required.

What I claim as new is:—

1. A cutter comprising a body of sheet metal, of substantially circular contour, adapted to be mounted upon a shaft at a right angle thereto, and a blade integral with and projecting from the body at a right angle to a tangential line drawn on the body, said blade having its two edges parallel with each other and oppositely beveled and being connected with the body by a neck narrower than the blade itself.

2. A cutter comprising a body of sheet metal, adapted to be mounted on a shaft at a right angle thereto and a blade integral with and projecting from the body at an angle thereto and having two flat sides and oppositely beveled edges, the blade being joined to the body by a neck having inwardly curved edges.

3. A cutter comprising a body of sheet metal, of substantially circular contour, adapted to be mounted upon a shaft at a right angle thereto, and a plurality of blades integral with and projecting from the body at regular distances apart and at right angles to tangential lines, said blades each having its edges parallel with each other and oppositely beveled, and being connected with the body by a neck narrower than the blade itself.

4. A cutter comprising a body of sheet metal, adapted to be mounted on a shaft at a right angle thereto, and a plurality of blades projecting from the body at identical angles thereto and each having two flat sides with oppositely beveled edges, the whole made integral of one piece of suitable material and each blade being joined to the body by a neck having inwardly curved edges.
5. A cutter comprising a body or hub and a plurality of radial blades, formed of a single piece of sheet metal, the blades being joined to the body by twisted necks having inwardly curved edges, and provided with oppositely beveled cutting edges.
- Witness my hand this 25th day of June, 1909, at Syracuse, N. Y.
- JAMES PATRICK CASEY.
- Witnesses:
RAY B. RANDALL,
L. M. CLARK.