

(No Model.)

O. H. ROBINSON.
PENCIL SHARPENER.

No. 471,435.

Patented Mar. 22, 1892.

Fig. 1.

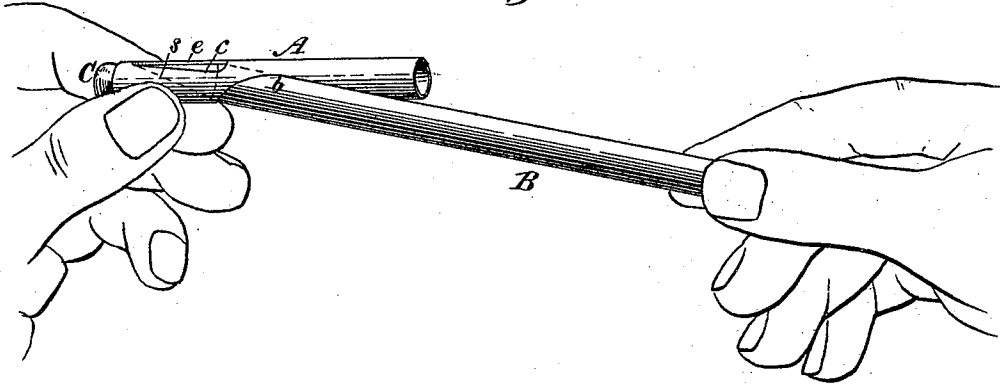


Fig. 2.

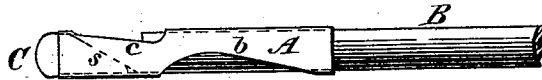


Fig. 3.

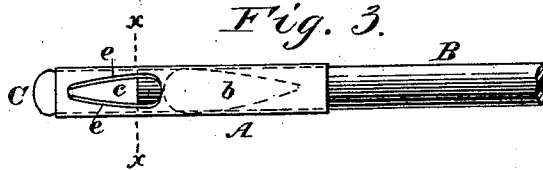


Fig. 4.

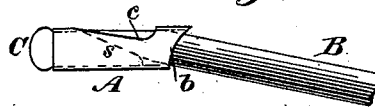


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



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PENCIL-SHARPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,435, dated March 22, 1892.

Application filed July 18, 1891. Serial No. 399,912. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORTON HARLOE ROBINSON, of Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pencil-Sharpeners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention consists in a tubular pencil-sharpener of novel construction, substantially as hereinafter described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 represents a view in perspective of a pencil-sharpener embodying my invention with a pencil therein as in the act of being sharpened. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same with the back end of the pencil inserted in the tubular sharpener as when the sharpener is not required to be used to point the pencil. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the sharpener with the pencil in the same relation to the sharpener as in Fig. 2. Figs. 4 and 5 represent side views of a shortened construction of the sharpener with the point and back ends of the pencil inserted, respectively, therein; and Fig. 6, a transverse section of the sharpener through its cutting portion, as on the line *xx* in Fig. 3.

A indicates the tubular body of the sharpener, which may either be long or short, as represented in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, respectively. This tubular body is adapted to receive the rear end portion of the pencil B through its back end and to fit snugly over the pencil, so as to carry the sharpener when not in use in a convenient manner ready for use when required and without interfering with the free use of the pencil, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 5 of the drawings. Said tubular body A is cut away in its rear portion, as at *b*, and in advance thereof, as at *c*, to form an oblique transverse passage through it from opposite sides—as, for instance, from its under to its upper side—for the point end of the pencil to be entered up through it when required to sharpen the pencil as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. The opening *c*, which is here shown of tapering form in direction of its length and is made to form a cutter or cutting-edges *e* on

either or both of its marginal walls to sharpen the pencil, also serves to permit of the shavings from the pencil passing out or clear of the sharpener. If desired, only one of the side walls of the opening *c* may be beveled to form a cutting-edge; but it is preferred to bevel both side walls, as then the pencil may be sharpened by turning it in either direction. It is not absolutely necessary, however, that the oblong opening *c* should be of tapering form but its side edges might be parallel, arranged at a slight distance apart, and the one of them be a little lower than the other to form a cutting-edge, as in other pencil-sharpeners.

The forward end of the tubular body A of the sharpener has preferably inserted in it in the form of a projecting plug a rubber eraser C, to be used for erasing purposes generally, if desired, but which is inclined or beveled away on its side opposite the opening *c*, as at *s*, to serve as a soft support or rest for the point end of the pencil to bevel said point as required.

The pencil is sharpened by introducing its point end up through the oblique passage formed by the cut-away parts *b* and *c* of the tubular body A of the sharpener, as represented in Figs. 1 and 4, and holding the sharpener by the one hand while the pencil is turned by the other to shave off the point end of the pencil, as required, by the cutter or cutters *e*, the pencil at the same time being forced toward the front or cutting end of the sharpener.

When the pencil is not in use, the pencil-sharpener may be slipped over the pointed end of the pencil to form a point-protector.

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

1. A pencil-sharpener comprising a tube having a longitudinally-extending slot the side edges of which are sharpened and converge toward one end of the tube, the tube admitting or receiving the end of the pencil at an angle thereto for rotary action first against the diverging ends of the cutters formed by said sharpened edges, substantially as set forth.

2. A pencil-sharpener consisting in a tube having an internal incline and a longitudinal slot the side edges of which are sharpened

and converge at the upper end of the incline, substantially as set forth.

3. In a tubular pencil-sharpener, the body thereof having an independent oblique passage transversely through it, with one of the openings forming said passage made oblong and beveled to cut on its side wall or walls, as described, in combination with an inclined rest or support for the point of the pencil within the tubular body opposite said opening, essentially as specified.

4. The combination, with the tubular body A, having an independent oblique passage transversely through it formed by openings

b c, one in advance of the other, with the one of said openings made oblong lengthwise of said body and constructed with a beveled cutting side wall or walls, of a rubber eraser C, forming a projecting plug in the one end of the tubular body and made inclined on its side s within the tubular body opposite the opening c therein, substantially as shown and described, and for the purposes herein specified.

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Witnesses:

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