Dec. 2, 1924.

J. SCHICK

1,517,253

PENCIL SHARPENER

Filed July 22, 1922

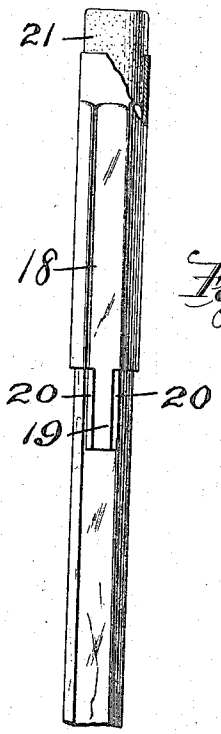


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

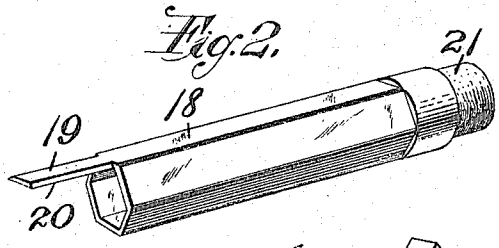


Fig. 3.

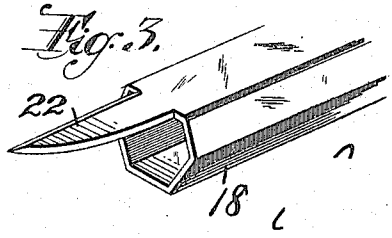
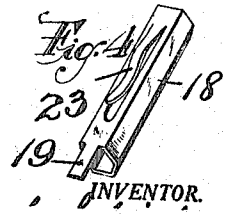


Fig. 4.



INVENTOR.

INVENTOR.
Jacob Schick.
BY
Wm. H. Campfield.
ATTORNEYS.

Patented Dec. 2, 1924. 1,517,253

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB SCHICK, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO MILLER REESE HUTCHISON, OF WEST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

PENCIL SHARPENER.

Application filed July 22, 1922. Serial No. 576,671.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB SCHICK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Newark, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pencil Sharpeners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved pencil sharpener which is designed to be readily attached and detached to and from the pencil, and when in place fits around the pencil and which has a cutting edge which is protected so that it will not become dulled, and on the other hand it will not cut the hand of a writer using the pencil, which cutting edge is available for sharpening purposes when the pencil sharpener is removed from the pencil.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which Figure 1 is a side view of a pencil equipped with my improved pencil sharpener, the upper part of the sharpener being shown in section. Figure 2 is an elevation of the sharpener shown in Figure 4 when removed from the pencil. Figure 3 is a perspective view of the end of a sharpener, showing a modification. Figure 4 is a perspective view of another form.

The pencil sharpener of my improved form is usually made of sheet metal and is formed with a series of angular panels to fit the sides of a polygonal pencil, fitting as many of the sides as will insure against the removal of the pencil sharpener laterally, but permit its sliding longitudinally, and in the drawing I show it made in the form of a sleeve 18 which has a hexagon shape in cross-section, thus fitting on hexagon-shaped pencils. The sleeve has in continuation of one of its sides a blade 19, this blade 19 being made slightly narrower than the panel of the sleeve from which it projects so that its sharpened edges 20 are slightly retreated from the corners or angles of the pencil. In this way it is safe from being dulled and also prevents the blade from cutting the fingers. This form of sleeve can have the other end provided with an eraser 21, or it can be used without the eraser, in which case it can be slid well down on the pencil.

Figure 3 shows a modified form of blade 22, one or both edges of which can be sharpened.

In Figure 4 I show a sharpener of hexagon form which is provided with a leaf 23 which is secured to the sleeve usually by being struck up from the same material of which the sleeve is made, so that it forms a clip for fastening the pencil to the top edges of a pocket.

The sleeve while described as a hexagon in cross section can be of any polygonal form to fit a polygonal pencil and it will be noted that the narrow blade projecting from one of the panels of this sleeve being narrower than the face of the pencil against which it rests, is nearer the centre of the pencil in a radio sense than the corners of this face of the pencil against which it rests. These corners therefore act as fenders or guards for the edges of the blade since they project radially further than the blade.

The blade 19, or a similar blade projecting from an elongation of the panel 18, is cut away so that its cutting edge is retreated from the side edges of the panel 18, and the corner of the pencil at this point acts as a fender or guard for these cutting edges of the blade so that it is impossible to cut the finger or to cut the clothing while the device is on the pencil, and in this way the blade is also insured against becoming dulled, since the grinding is done toward the inner edge of the blade 19 and the cutting edge lies close up to and flat against that face of the pencil. It will be evident that while I show in the drawing complete hexagon-shaped sleeves, one of said panels can be eliminated; for instance, the one opposite the panel 18 from which the blade extends, this panel, when so omitted, giving the body of the sleeve more resiliency so that it can be placed on different sizes of pencils.

I claim:

1. A pencil knife comprising a hexagonal sleeve to slide on a pencil the sleeve having a blade projecting from one end of one panel and in the same plane, the blade having a side edge sharpened, the blade being flat and of less width than the panel from which it projects so that a corner of the pencil acts as a fender for the sharp edge of the blade.

2. A pencil knife comprising a hexagonal sleeve to slide on a pencil the sleeve having a blade projecting from one end of one panel and in the same plane, the blade having a

side edge sharpened, the blade being flat and of less width than the panel from which it projects so that a corner of the pencil acts as a fender for the sharp edge of the blade, the same panel from which the blade projects having a part thereof struck up between the ends of the sleeve and inclined relative to the panel to co-operate therewith to form a clip.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing, I have hereto set my hand, this 29th day of June, 1922.

JACOB SCHICK.