

M. W. WALTER.
PENCIL SHARPENER.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 14, 1910.

959,660.

Patented May 31, 1910.

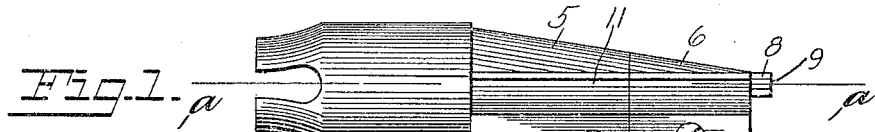


Fig. 2.

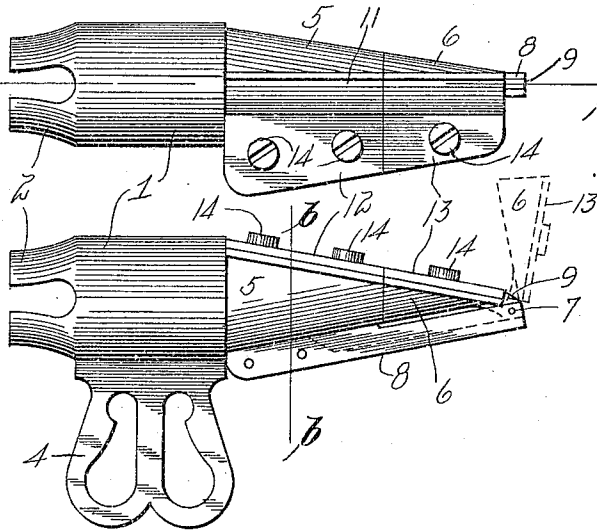


Fig. 3.

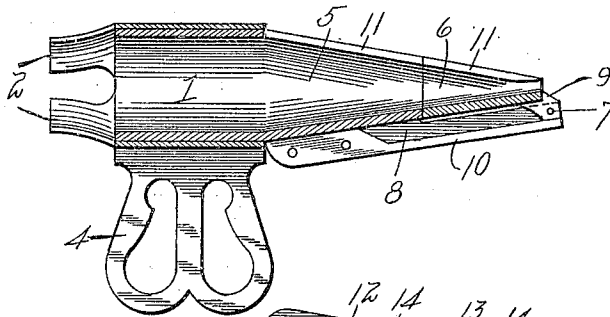


Fig. 4.

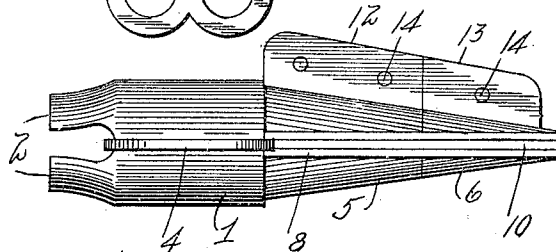
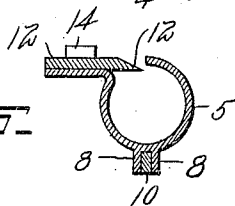


Fig. 5.



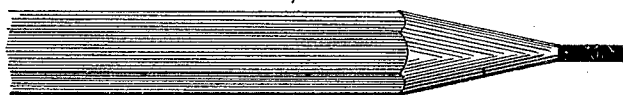
Martin W. Walter.

Inventor

Witnesses

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Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN W. WALTER, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

PENCIL-SHARPENER.

959,660.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 31, 1910.

Application filed March 14, 1910. Serial No. 549,325.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN W. WALTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pencil-Sharpeners; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in pencil sharpeners.

The object of the invention is to provide a pencil sharpener in which the lead shall not be engaged by the blade until the wood is removed to a sufficient extent, and to thus avoid breaking the lead as is a common practice with pencil sharpeners commonly in use.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a top plan view of my improved pencil sharpener. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line *a-a* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the pencil sharpener. Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line *b-b* of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a view of a pencil after the wood has been sufficiently removed and before the lead or graphite has been pointed.

In the specification and drawings similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts.

1 designates a barrel of suitable internal size to receive a lead pencil. One end of said barrel is provided with resilient extensions or spring members 2 which engage the body of the pencil to center the same, it being understood that the sharpener is adapted to receive pencils of different diameters or sizes. The barrel 1 is provided with an extension 4 on one side thereof, which forms a handle or grip piece by means of which the sharpener may be held in one hand while the other hand turns the pencil. Projecting from the barrel 1 is a conical portion formed of two parts 5 and 6. The part 5 is rigidly secured to the barrel 1 while the movable part 6 is pivoted at 7 to bolsters 8 which extend from and are rigidly attached to the rigid portion 5. The said movable portion 6 is provided with a projection 9 which forms the pivot 7, and which is

engaged by a spring 10 mounted in the bolsters 8. The spring 10 is adapted to hold the movable portion 6 in an upper or lower position. In Fig. 2 the said movable portion 6 is shown elevated upon its pivot in broken lines, and in its lower position in full lines. The entire conical member, formed of the portions 5 and 6, is provided with a slot 11 in proximity to which are the blades 12 and 13, the blade 12 is mounted on the rigid portion 5 and is adapted to engage the wood of the pencil to remove the same preparatory to pointing the lead; the blade 13 is mounted upon the movable portion 6 and is adapted to engage the lead after the wood has been removed. The knives or blades 12 and 13 are secured by screws 14 which allow said blades to be adjusted. The blade 12, it will be understood, is adapted to remove the wood of the pencil to a cone shape as shown in Fig. 6, and the blade 13 is adapted to reduce the lead or graphite to a point after the wood has been operated upon. When it is desired to sharpen a pencil, the movable portion 6 is thrown upward on its pivot to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, and the pencil is rotated against the blade 12 until the wood is reduced as in Fig. 6. The pencil is then removed and the movable portion 6 is lowered and the pencil is then rotated against the blade 13 which reduces the lead or graphite to a point. The spring 10 is of sufficient tension to hold the movable portion 6 in either position.

Owing to the wood which is commonly used in the manufacture of lead pencils, containing more or less knotty or hard portions due to the uneven grain, and the character of the glue that is employed to unite the two halves of the pencil, the jerky motion given the pencil due to its being rotated against the blade 12, is relieved or taken off the comparatively frail character of the lead or graphite while the latter is being rotated against its respective blade, and thus the lead or graphite is not liable to be broken.

Without limiting myself to the precise construction shown and described, I claim:

In a lead pencil sharpener, the combination with a barrel having a slotted conical extension, of a stationary blade secured to said conical extension within said slot and extending substantially from a point midway of the slot to the upper end of said slot, said stationary blade being adapted to re-

move the wood of the pencil, and a pivotal
knife mounted upon said conical extension
and extending from the outer end of the
stationary blade to the outer end of the slot,
5 said pivotal blade being adapted to point the
graphite after the wood has been sufficiently
removed by the stationary blade.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature,
in presence of two witnesses.

MARTIN W. WALTER.

Witnesses:

JOS. H. HOCHWALT,
R. J. McCARTY.