

1,059,566.

A. G. RODGERS.
KNIFE STONE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 21, 1910.

Patented Apr. 22, 1913.

Fig. 1.

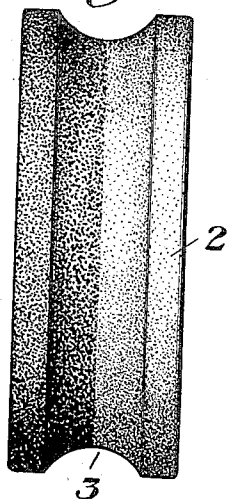
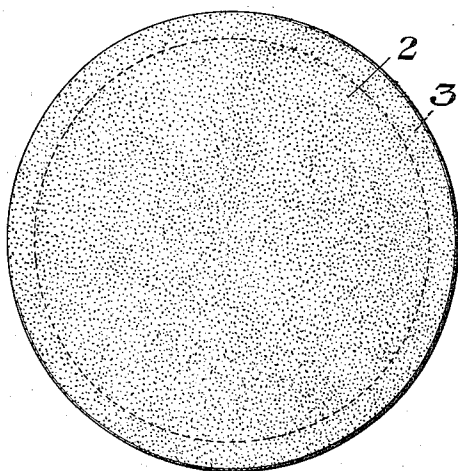


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ASHMEAD G. RODGERS, OF NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE CARBORUNDUM COMPANY, OF NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

KNIFE-STONE.

1,059,566.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 22, 1913.

Application filed March 21, 1910. Serial No. 550,579.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ASHMEAD G. RODGERS, of Niagara Falls, Niagara county, New York, have invented a new and useful Knife-Stone, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an edge view of my improved knife stone and Fig. 2 is a face view of the same.

My invention relates to the stone used for rubbing and sharpening knives, especially machine knives such as paper knives, planer knives, and knives of leather and cloth cutting machines. Heretofore these knives have been sharpened by removing them from the machines in which they were mounted and placing them in a special grinding machine.

My invention is designed to provide an improved rubbing stone which may be used by the operator of the knives when placed in the machine without danger to the operator's fingers.

It is also designed to provide a stone which will wear in flat faces without grooving so that the proper edge will be given to the knife throughout its length.

In the drawing, I show a stone 2 of cylindrical form, having a peripheral groove 3 extending around it and designed to receive the fingers of the operator at different points in the circumference. In the preferred form, this sharpening stone is molded from an abrasive such as carborundum; and I preferably form one portion or half of the stone of coarser material to have a rough working face, and the other side with finer grit or material for giving the finished keen sharp edge to the knife. The cylindrical

form allows the stone to be turned frequently by hand to prevent the formation of grooves upon the working faces. Moreover when the stone is picked up it will naturally be seized in different positions, thus keeping the working surfaces flat. The knives are often several feet long and it is necessary to maintain the cutting face in straight alinement, and this is accomplished by keeping the working face flat and substantially a plane surface.

The advantages of my invention result from the substantially cylindrical form of the stone and from the peripheral groove which gives a grip for the hand and prevents injury to the workmen's fingers. The form allows frequent turning of the stone to keep its working faces flat. By making the stone of two different grades of abrasive or grit, the knife may be rough ground and finely ground with the same stone.

The contour of the stone as well as its size may be varied, the stone may be made of one grade of abrasive, the form of the groove may be altered and it need not be continuous; and many other changes may be made without departing from my invention.

I claim:

As a new article of manufacture, a hand abrasive tool, in the form of a cylinder having flat abrading ends, and having intermediate of said ends a continuous peripheral groove; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

ASHMEAD G. RODGERS.

Witnesses:

W. T. BRIGGS,
PER. R. RAYNER.