

(No Model.)

E. BERNHARDT.
PENCIL SHARPENER.

No. 418,883.

Patented Jan. 7, 1890.

FIG. 1.



FIG. 4.

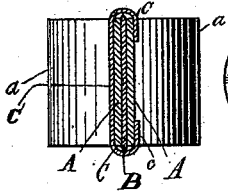


FIG. 2.

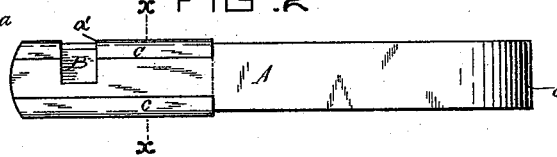


FIG. 3.

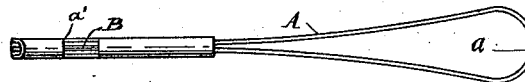


FIG. 6.

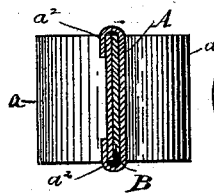


FIG. 5.

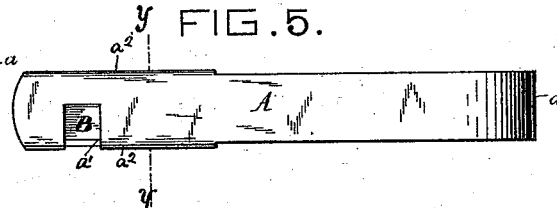


FIG. 7.

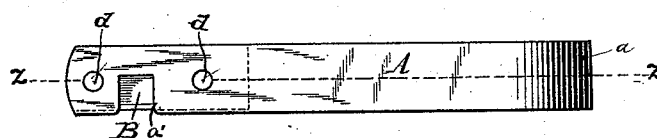
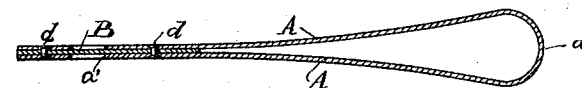


FIG. 8.



Witnesses

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ERNST BERNHARDT, OF NEWPORT, KENTUCKY.

PENCIL-SHARPENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 418,883, dated January 7, 1890.

Application filed November 13, 1889. Serial No. 330,227. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNST BERNHARDT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pencil-Sharpener, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is a cheap device for sharpening pencils, and is intended principally for the use of school children.

Its object is to provide a device that children can easily handle and use without danger of cutting or injuring themselves.

The invention consists in the arrangement and combination of the parts illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in connection with which it will be first fully described and then particularly referred to and pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved form of instrument. Fig. 2 is a view of the same taken from the opposite side. Fig. 3 is an edge elevation. Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken through line xx . Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a modified form. Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view of the same, taken through line yy . Fig. 7 is a side elevation of another modification. Fig. 8 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same through line zz .

The handle or blade-holder A is preferably formed of a strip of sheet metal, one half of which is doubled over upon the other, forming a loop a at the bent end, and pressed together at the opposite end to clamp the steel blade B. Both edges of the piece back of the meeting ends are notched back at a' to clear the blade.

In the form shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, the blade is firmly clamped and held between the adjacent sides of the looped strip A by the sleeve C, which is a piece of metal bent

around one side over both edges and has its opposite edges c pressed down to clamp the steel blade B firmly in place.

In the form shown in Figs. 5 and 6 one end of the strip A is formed with lateral wings a^2 , which, when the strip is doubled over and the blade placed between it, are doubled over the edges and pressed down to hold the blade firmly.

In the form shown in Figs. 7 and 8 the knife-blade is held between the overlapping ends of the piece A by rivets d .

Instead of the overlapped single strip A for clamping the blade, there may be two pieces, and the sleeve C may extend the same length as the pieces between which the blade is clamped, or any suitable handle may be substituted for the looped end a .

The blade B may be made very thin, as there is no danger of its being broken, and thus require little sharpening.

In use the back edge of the slot a' serves as a guard to prevent the blade from cutting too deeply, thus avoiding waste of the pencil and breaking of the point.

What I claim is—

1. The pencil-sharpener hereinbefore described, consisting of the clamping-jaws notched at a' and the blade B, firmly clamped between them, substantially as shown.

2. In a pencil-sharpener, the combination of the looped piece A, notched at a' , the blade B between the notched portions of said piece, and the piece C, notched to correspond with the notches in the piece A and clamped around the notched ends of said piece to hold the blade in place.

ERNST BERNHARDT.

Witnesses:

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