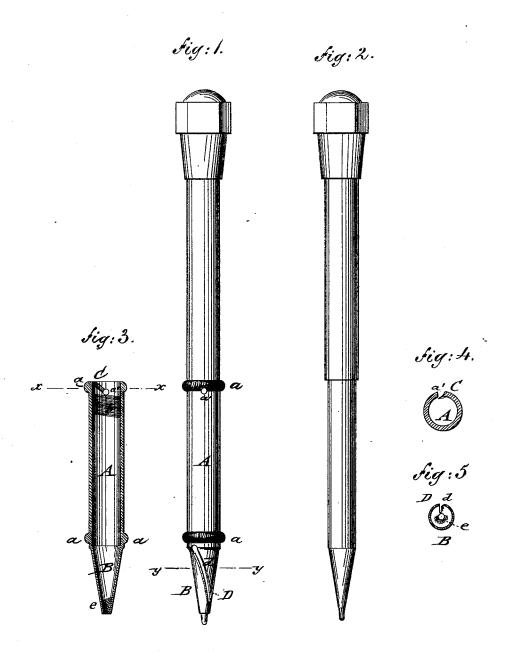
G. AGNEW.

PENCIL-SHARPENER.

No. 189,592.

Patented April 17, 1877.



WITHESSES

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BY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

GEORGE AGNEW, OF TITUSVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN PENCIL-SHARPENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 189,592, dated April 17, 1877; application filed January 29, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE AGNEW, of Titusville, in the county of Mercer and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Pencil-Sharpener, of which the following is a specification:

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents a pencil with my improved sharpener attached. Fig. 2 is a pencil with sharpener removed. Fig. 3 is a vertical central section of pencil-sharpener, and Figs. 4 and 5 are horizontal sections of the pencil-sharpener on lines x x, Fig. 3, and e e, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

sponding parts.

The invention relates to an improved pencil-sharpener that is turned on the pencil and used therewith until the same is entirely spent, keeping the pencil at any time by a few turns of the sharpener in pointed condition without the use of a knife or soiling of fingers, and being readily applied to a new pencil, as required.

The invention consists of a pencil-sharpener of cylindrical shape, with conical point, the tubular guide part having a small way-cutting knife and interior feed-thread, while the conical part has a cutter-blade for the point and an interior threaded surface for pointing the

lead.

In the drawing, A represents the cylindrical section of my improved pencil-sharpener, and B the conical point of the same, which are made of any suitable sheet metal, and finished in nickel or silver plating, as desired.

The tubular section A is provided with ribbed or milled rims a at the ends for the more convenient handling of the sharpening device. A small inwardly-projecting cutter, C, and exit-hole a' for the small shavings, are arranged at the end of the tubular section, and serve for the purpose of reducing the diameter of the pencil, so that when the sharpener is screwed up thereon it is flush therewith, as the outer diameter of the pencil, or of

smaller diameter, if desired. An interior screw-thread, b, of the tubular section A, of suitable pitch, serves to feed the small cutter forward, so as to form a way for the sharpener on the pencil until a second cutting block or knife, D, attached along a recess, d, of the conical point, cuts off the wood at the end of the pencil, and works finally the lead point through the small orifice at the apex of the conical point B of the sharpener. The conical point B is arranged at the inside near the opening with a threaded surface or a small file, e, for the purpose of pointing the lead simultaneously with the cutting of the wood. When the sharpener is fairly seated on the pencil, as shown in Fig. 1, a few turns of the same suffice to point the pencil whenever the lead has become dull, the turning of the sharp-ener producing its forward feeding and cutting on the pencil simultaneously with the pointing of the end of the cutter and thread or file. The sharpener is thus gradually worked along the pencil until the same is entirely used up, and thereby the pointing obtained with great facility at any moment, forming thereby a convenient attachment and effective sharpening device to lead pencils. The way-cutting blade may be dispensed with, in which case the guide part has to be fitted on the pencil to move thereon, the interior thread producing the feed as before.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Pat-

ent-

1. A continuous pencil-sharpener, having an interior feed thread and small way-cutting blade at the end of the guide part, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The conical point of the sharpener, having an interior threaded surface or lead-file,

substantially as set forth.

GEORGE AGNEW.

Witnesses:
PAUL GOEPEL,
C. SEDGWICK.