

(No Model.)

W. E. SIMONDS.
PENCIL POINTER.

No. 573,364.

Patented Dec. 15, 1896.

Fig. 1.

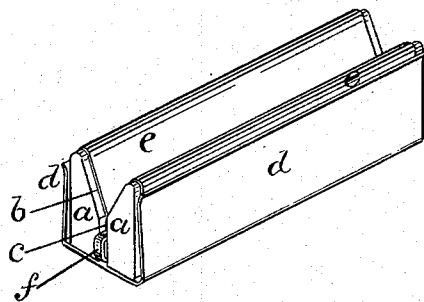
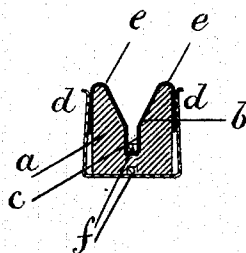


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

John H. Brocklesby.
Charles A. Pafford.

Inventor.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. SIMONDS, OF CANTON, CONNECTICUT.

PENCIL-POINTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 573,364, dated December 15, 1896.

Application filed January 2, 1895. Serial No. 533,521. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. SIMONDS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Canton, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pencil-Pointers, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

10 Figure 1 is a view of the complete pencil-pointer. Fig. 2 is a view of the same in cross-section.

The object and purpose of the improvement are the production of a device for pointing lead-pencils or the like.

15 The letter *a* denotes a body of hard wood or other suitable material.

b denotes convergent faces formed therein.

20 *c* denotes an opening or recess along the length of the body *a*, uncovered at the top.

d denotes spring-clamps, preferably formed of one piece of metal.

e denotes abrading material—such, for instance, as sandpaper.

25 *f* denotes a rubber band.

The material *e* having been cut out into proper shape is fitted into the opening *c* and upon the faces *b*, with its ends held in place by the spring-clamps *d*, which are preferably parts of one piece of metal, forming a trough-like structure in which lies the body *a*. The rubber band *f* tends to hold the material *e* snugly to its seat. After a lead-pencil has been once properly sharpened with a pen-
35 knife or the like, it can be nicely pointed and repointed from time to time by reciprocating and at the same time rotating the pen-

cil, with the end of the pencil in contact with the convergent faces and the body of the pencil a little out of alinement with such faces. 40 When one piece of sandpaper or other like material *e* is used up, a fresh piece is substituted.

It is necessary that the opening *c* should be uncovered and unobstructed at the top, 45 that the end of the pencil may move back and forth therein and not be broken, and this opening also serves to collect the debris of abrasion.

I claim as my improvement—

50 1. In combination, the body *a* having convergent faces *b*, the abrading material *e*, and the uncovered recessed opening *c* formed in the body *a*, all substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

55 2. In combination, the body *a* having convergent faces *b*, the clamps *d*, and the separable abrading material *e*, all substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

60 3. In combination, the body *a* having convergent faces *b*, the clamps *d*, the rubber band *f*, and the separable abrading material *e*, all substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

65 4. In combination, the body *a* having convergent faces *b*, the separable abrading material *e*, and the clamps *d* formed of one piece of metal, all substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

WILLIAM E. SIMONDS.

Witnesses:

CHAS. L. BURDETT,
A. B. JENKINS.