

J. Richardson.
Pen & Pencil Case.

Nº 11,820.

Patented Oct. 17, 1854.
Fig. 1.

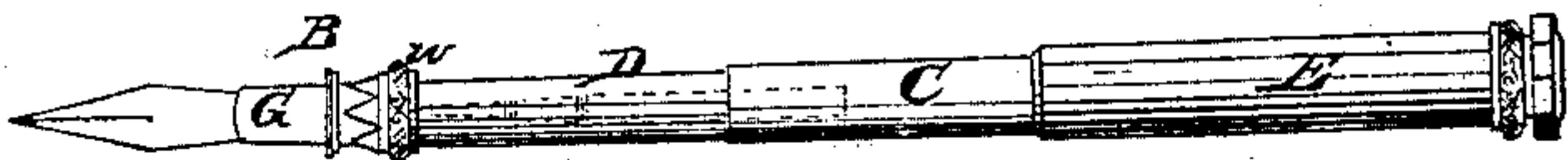


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 6.

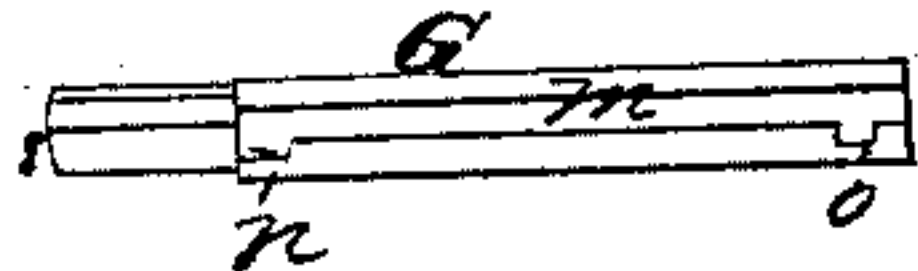


Fig. 4.

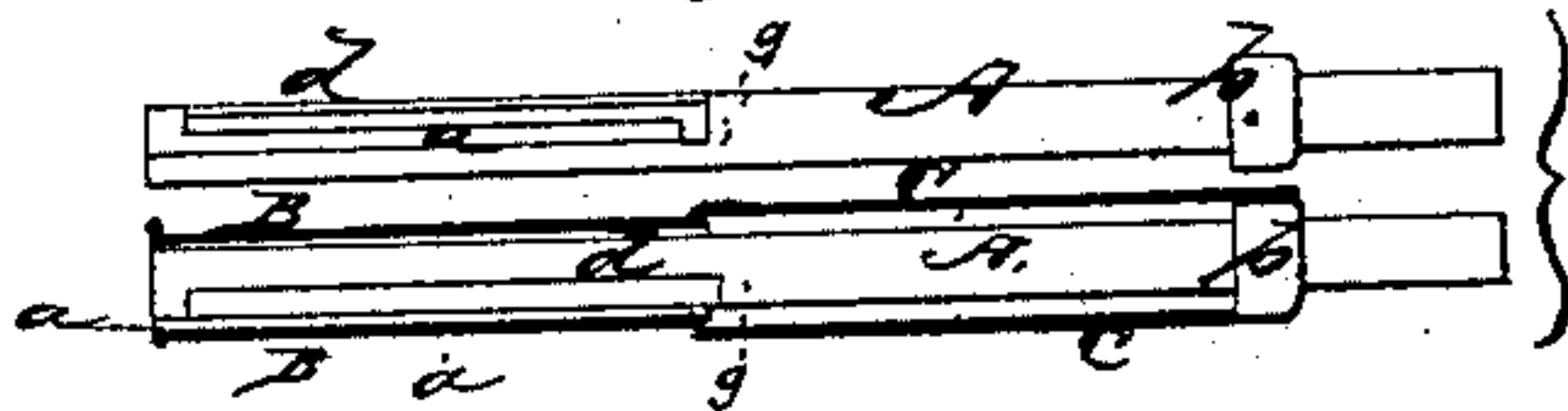


Fig. 7.

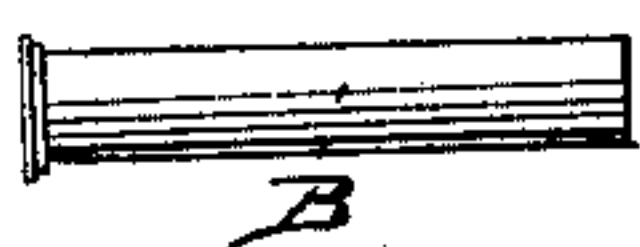


Fig. 5.

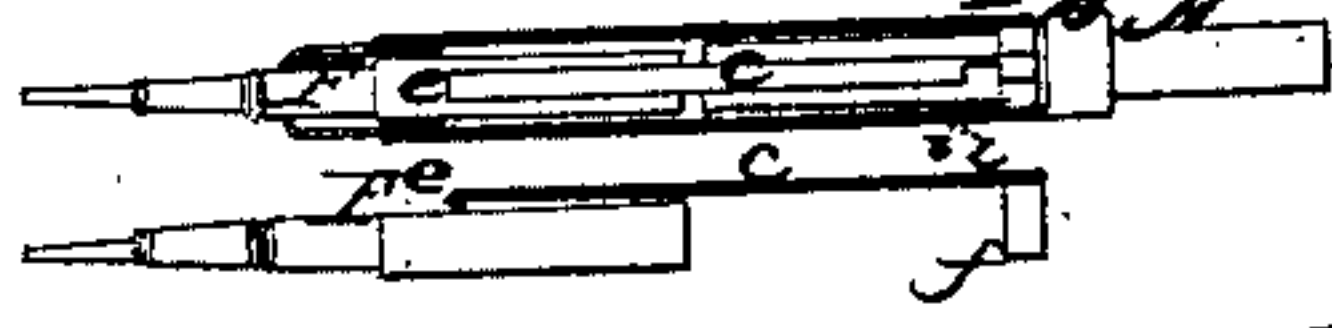


Fig. 8. Fig. 9.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 10.

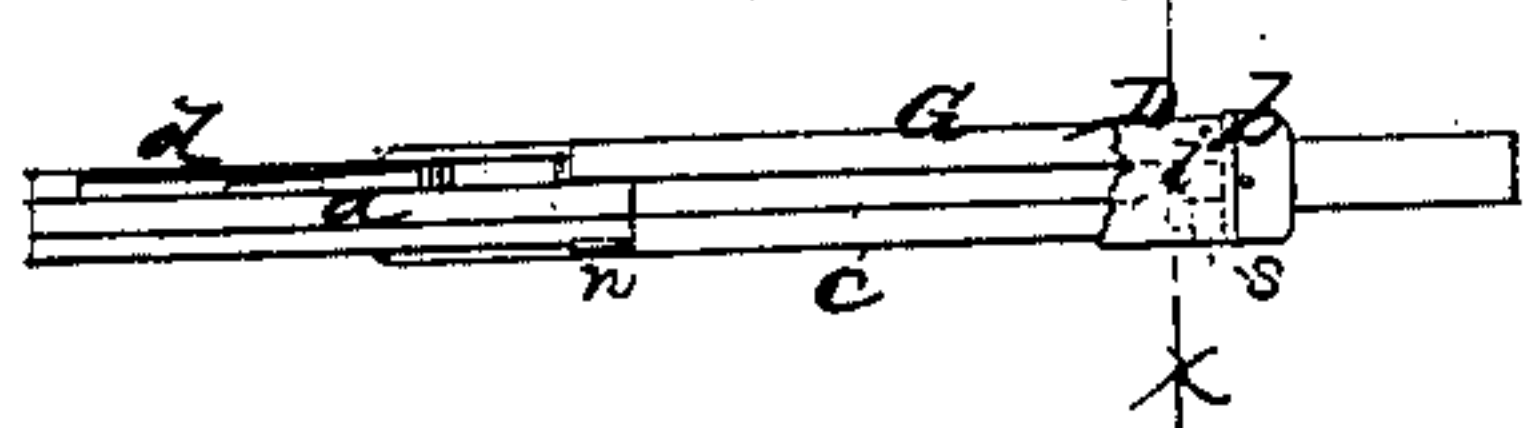


Fig. 11.

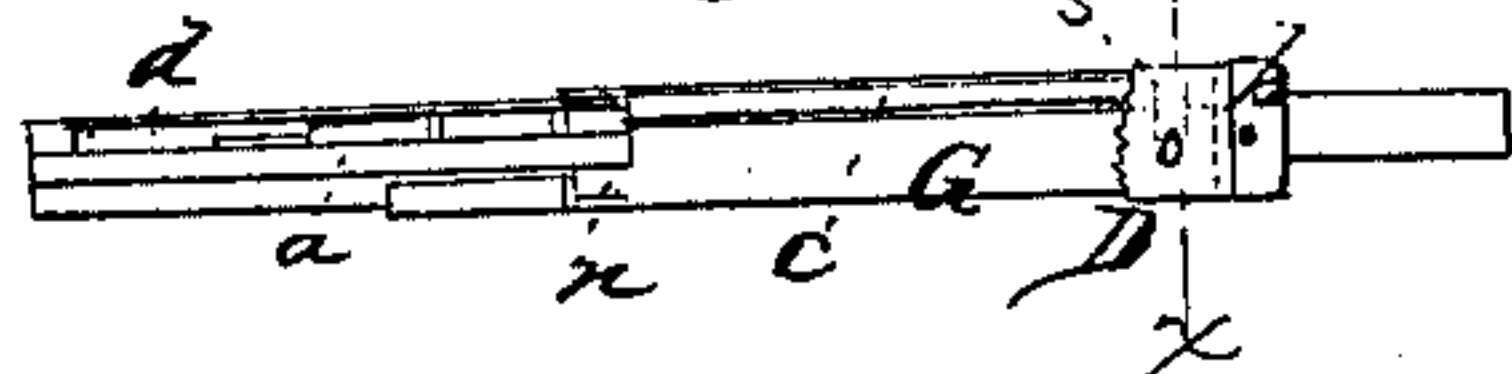
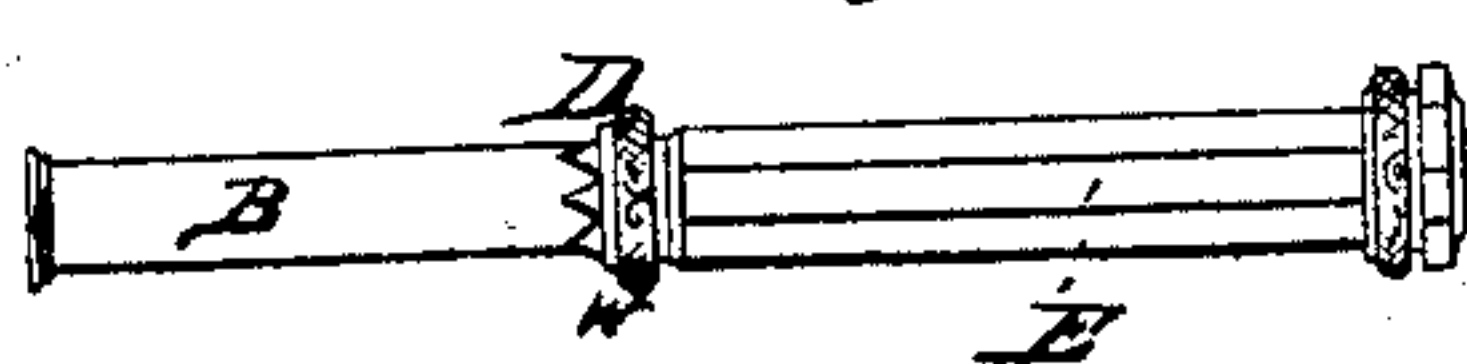


Fig. 14.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN RICHARDSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVED PEN AND PENCIL CASE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **11,820**, dated October 17, 1854.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN RICHARDSON, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pen and Pencil Cases, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of my improved pen and pencil case with the pen extended from the case, and showing in red lines the relative position of the pencil-holder. Fig. 2 represents a similar but skeleton view—that is, with the external case, tubes, and a portion of the moving sleeve removed for the purpose of illustrating more clearly the operation of the interior parts; Fig. 3, a similar view, but showing the pencil extended. Fig. 4 represents longitudinal views in different positions of the interior stock or barrel, and in the lower of these views the tubes secured to the inner and outer ends of the stock are represented in section to show the space occupied by the moving or operating sleeve. Fig. 5 represents similar views of the pencil-holder with its guide-stem, and showing in one of these views the pen-holder in section and a fragment of the stock in elevation to exhibit the space in which a thin ring attached to the guide-stem slides; Fig. 6, a side view of the sliding pen-holder; Fig. 7, a similar view of the tube secured to the lower portion of the barrel; Fig. 8, a like view of a sleeve by which the pen and pencil holders are operated, and Fig. 9 an end view of the same, showing a tooth by which the sleeve takes hold of the pen or pencil holder to protrude or retract it. Fig. 10 represents a similar view to Fig. 2, but shows the pen and pencil holders retracted and a fragment of the operating-sleeve and its tooth in the proper position to extend the pen-holder; Fig. 11, a similar view of the same parts with the fragment of the sleeve turned in the proper position to extend the pencil-holder. Fig. 12 represents a transverse section at the line X X of Fig. 11, the tooth of the operating-sleeve being in gear with the guide-stem of the pencil-holder; Fig. 13, a similar section, but showing the tooth of the operating-sleeve in gear with the pen-holder; and Fig. 14 represents a side

view of the pen and pencil case as it appears when closed.

The nature of my invention consists, first, in the employment of a single operating-sleeve on the case capable of sliding and turning so as to operate the pen and pencil holders alternately, or either at pleasure, and secondly, in a method of locking and unlocking the pen and pencil holders, so that one shall be held in a retracted position, while the other is free to be slid out and in, or by which both pen and pencil holder may be simultaneously locked when retracted, and thus be protected from injury.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents a stock or barrel having a rib *a* on its outside extending longitudinally from the outer end to nearly half its length. Over this rib *a* is secured a tube B, of corresponding length, so that its outer end is flush with that of the stock A, and while it encompasses the latter, and thus conceals the pen and pencil holders, it also serves as a support for the operating-sleeve.

Near the inner end of the stock A is secured a collar *b*, of greater diameter than the tube B, and to this collar is attached the upper end of a tube C. This tube is of such a length that it will slightly overlap the inner end of the tube B, and, with the latter, constitute the extension-case. Between these tubes B and C the operating-sleeve slides and turns, the sleeve when slid out covering the tube B and when drawn in is itself covered by the tube C. To the upper end of the tube C an outer case E is fitted, which is of a length sufficient to receive the former within it, as seen in Fig. 14.

Concentrically within the barrel or stock A the pencil-holder F is fitted so as to slide freely therein. To this holder one end of a stem *c* is attached in such manner as to leave a space between it and the holder F equal to the thickness of the stock, so that said stem shall be free to move over the stock and yet maintain its connection with the pencil-holder. This stem *c* must be equal in length to the distance between the inner end of the rib *a* and collar *b*. To permit this stem to slide in and out with its pencil-holder the barrel A has a slot *d* made in it adjacent to and parallel with the rib *a*, through which the arm *e* projects that unites the stem *c* and pencil-

holder. The inner end of this guide-stem has a thin and narrow ring or band *f* fitted to it in such a manner that it will embrace and slide freely over the stock. It is limited in this movement between the inner end of the rib *a* and the collar *b*, and while it thus limits the outward movement of the pencil-holder by striking against the inner end of said rib it also serves to support, steady, and strengthen the guide-stem in its movement. The inner end of the slot *d* has a branch or lateral opening *g* at the end of the rib *a*, for the purpose of receiving the arm *e* of the guide-stem when the same, with its pencil-holder, is shut in and turned out of the slot *d* toward the left hand a distance equal to the width of said stem, which, being the same as the rib *a*, is thus made to form a continuation thereof, and in this position constitutes a lock to the pencil-holder, for as the distance between the inner end of the rib *a* and the collar *b* is the same as the length of the stem *c* it follows that when the latter is turned, as just described, the adjacent ends of the rib *a* and stem *c* will butt against each other and form one continuous rib until the stem is again turned to the opposite side. The inner end of the guide-stem has a notch *i* cut in it, the particular object of which will be presently described.

The pen-holder *G* is of tubular form, and has an opening *m* made longitudinally in it from end to end. It is fitted over the stock *A* so as to leave a space from near its inner to the outer end, between it and the stock, equal to the thickness of the thin ring or band *f* of the stem, and in this space the said ring slides in its movement with the pencil-holder. The opening *m* is just sufficient to receive the guide-stem and allow the pen-holder to slide freely in and out; but this movement of the pen-holder can only take place when the said stem *c* and rib *a* are in line with each other, as shown in Fig. 10.

The length of the pen-holder is such that when drawn inwardly till it strikes the collar *d* of the stock it will only project far enough below the inner end of the fixed rib *a* to receive the pen, and prevent it, when drawn in, from protruding beyond the outer end of the tube *B*, that conceals it when retracted. At the outer end of the opening *m* of the pen-holder, and in the left side thereof, a lateral or branch opening *n* is made in such a manner that the distance between the shoulder of said branch opening *n* and the inner end of the holder shall exactly correspond to the length of the stem *c*, and the depth of this lateral opening is equal to the width of the stem, so that when the pen-holder is drawn in this side notch *n* will allow it to be turned on the stock toward the right, and the inner end of the rib *a* will fit into said opening and butt against the shoulder thereof, and thus the pen-holder will be locked to the stock. Now, it will be seen that, as the depth of the opening *n* is only

equal to the width of the stem, the turning of the pen-holder toward the right is just sufficient to move the stem, which turns with the pen-holder to one side of the rib *a* and in line with the slot *d*, and thus leave the stem free to move out and in with its pencil-holder, while the pen-holder remains locked and cannot be protruded from the stock until turned to be unlocked and lock the pencil-holder.

In addition to the collar *d* serving to support the extension-tube *C*, it performs the office of a stop to limit the inward movement of the pen and pencil holders.

At the inner end of the pen-holder and in the left side of the opening *m* a notch or lateral branch *o* is cut, of similar size and form to the notch *i* in the guide-stem, and occupying the same position as regards its distance from the collar-stop *d*.

The operating-sleeve, as has been already stated, is fitted so as to slide on the tube *B* and within the extension-tube *C*. In addition to this sliding movement it has a turning movement, the former for the purpose of protruding and retracting the pen or pencil holders, and the latter for determining which of the two shall be thus operated. It has a tooth *s* projecting from its interior surface near its inner end, and this tooth or stump is for the purpose of gearing according as the sleeve is turned to the right or left with the notch *o* or *i* of the pen or pencil holder.

When the pen and pencil holders are shut the tooth *s* is so situated with respect to the notches *o* and *i* that it will, on being turned with the sleeve, move out of one notch into the other, while the pen and pencil holders will be turned on the barrel to the right or left a distance equal to the width of the stem *c*, and this movement toward the right is limited by the depth of the branch opening *n*, as seen in Fig. 11, and that toward the left by the opposite side of the opening *m* striking, like the branch opening *n*, against the side of the rib *a*, as shown in Fig. 10; or if it be not desired to throw out the pen or pencil holder, but to lock both in their shut position, then the operating-sleeve is only turned so far as to turn the guide-stem and with it the pen and pencil holders through one-half of the range, or thereabout, of their side movement, which will bring the end of the stem and shoulder of the side opening *n* opposite the end of the rib *a*, and in this position the fixed rib will act as a lock to the pen and pencil holders as well as the operating-sleeve.

Having sufficiently described the operation of the several parts in connection with their construction, I deem it only necessary to say that the sleeve is operated with facility by simply grasping with the thumb and forefinger a milled ridge *w* on its lower end and turning the same to the right or left until it is arrested by a stop. Then it is to be slid out and in with the pencil or pen, as described.

It is obvious that numerous modifications

in the construction and arrangement of the several parts of the instrument I have described may be made without any departure from the principle of my invention—for example, instead of the extension-tube represented, the operating-sleeve may slide in and out between the outer case E and lower tube B, so that my improvements are as applicable to the single-case pen and pencil as the one I have represented and described.

Having thus described my improvements, what I claim therein as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The operating-sleeve having a turning as

well as a sliding movement, in combination with the pen and pencil holders and the interior mechanism, as described; but I make no claim to merely combining a pen and pencil in the same case so that either can be protruded and retracted at will, as this has before been done by other means.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Witnesses:

P. H. WATSON,

P. HANNAY.