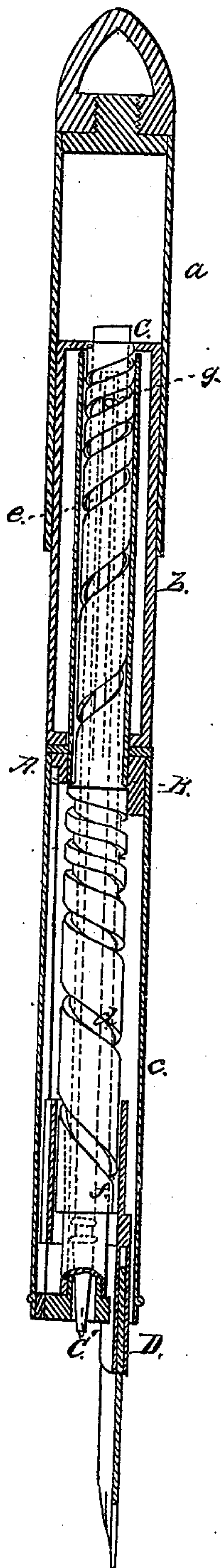


E. Bantiss.
Pen & Pencil Case.
N^o 17,770. Patented Jul. 14, 1857.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD BAPTIS, OF HUDSON, NEW JERSEY.

PEN AND PENCIL CASE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 17,776, dated July 14, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD BAPTIS, of Hudson, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pen and Pencil Cases; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making a part of specification, said drawing being a longitudinal section of the external shell or tube of the case and showing my improvement.

This invention relates solely to an improvement on a pen and pencil case formerly patented by me and bearing date of April 29, 1856. In the patented case referred to two tubes were used, one placed within the other, said tubes having spiral grooves made or formed in them, one in each, the two grooves being in reverse positions, or one a right and the other a left hand groove. These spiral grooves, when the tubes were turned, shoved the pen and pencil or drew them within the case according to the direction in which the tubes were turned, the pen and pencil moving simultaneously in opposite directions.

The invention has for its object the reducing of the size of the case as regards its thickness or diameter, rendering it much more portable, and also adding greatly to its appearance.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A represents the external shell or tube, which may be constructed in any of the well-known forms. Within the shell or tube A an inner tube B is secured. The tube B is not equal in length to the shell or tube A—that is, when the tube A is extended—for the tube A is provided with a sliding or extension part *a* at the end opposite to that whence the pen and pencil are moved out.

The tube A is formed of two parts *b c*, the extension-slide *a* being fitted on the part *b*.

The tube B is so arranged that it may turn within the tube A, and the part *b* of the tube is attached to it, so that if the part *c* is held with one hand the inner tube B may be turned by turning the part *b*.

The tube B has two spiral grooves *d e* cut in it. These grooves are equal in length and extend from the ends to the center of the

tube. The groove *e* is cut entirely through the tube B, but the other groove *d* is not cut through.

Within the tube B a tube C is placed, and the tube C has the pencil-tube C' fitted within it, and between the outer part of the tube B and the tube A the pen-slide D is placed. The pen-slide has a pin *f* attached to it, said pin being fitted in the groove *d*. The pencil-tube has a pin *g* attached, which pin fits in the groove *e*.

By referring to the drawing it will be seen that the spiral groove *d* diminishes in pitch as it approaches the center of the tube and the inner turns of the groove are very much slower than the outer ones. The same may be said of the outer portion of the thread *e* at the end of the tube. At this point it has a much slower pitch than toward the center of the tube. This peculiarity in the spiral grooves constitutes the invention.

It will be seen that by turning the tube B the pen-slide and pencil-tube are moved simultaneously, and as the grooves *d e* are in reverse positions, one being a right and the other a left hand thread, they will be moved in opposite directions, one being drawn within the case as the other is being shoved out. In pencil-cases for desk or counting-house use all that would be required would be to have the spiral grooves of an equal pitch and have the tube sufficiently long, so that the pen and pencil may be drawn alternately within the case. In this arrangement, however, both pen and pencil could not be drawn within the case at the same time, and the implement could not be advantageously carried in the pocket. In the case formerly patented by me the grooves were cut in separate tubes, one tube placed within the other, and these tubes were made sufficiently long to allow the pen to be withdrawn within the case before the pencil was forced out, and vice versa. By this arrangement quite long tubes were necessary, and as each groove was formed in a separate tube and one tube placed within the other, the case was quite large and cumbersome. In order, therefore, to remedy this difficulty, I gradually decrease the pitch of the grooves *d e*, as shown, so that sufficient time will be allowed to draw in the pen before the pencil is shoved out, and vice versa. By this improvement I am enabled to place

the two spiral grooves in line one back of the other, instead of using separate tubes and placing one within the other. In the latter arrangement, formerly patented, as already alluded to, the case is necessarily quite thick, and decidedly too thick to be carried conveniently in the pocket.

By my improvement the case is not longer than usual and may be made quite small in diameter, as small as would be desirable.

I do not claim the employment or use of two spiral grooves placed in reverse positions or one having a right and the other a left

thread and so arranged as to operate simultaneously the pen and pencil slides, for spiral grooves have been previously used for this purpose; but

I claim—

The employment or use of such grooves when made with a varying pitch, substantially as described, for the purpose set forth.

EDWARD BAPTIS.

Witnesses:

W. TUSCH,

I. W. COOMBS.