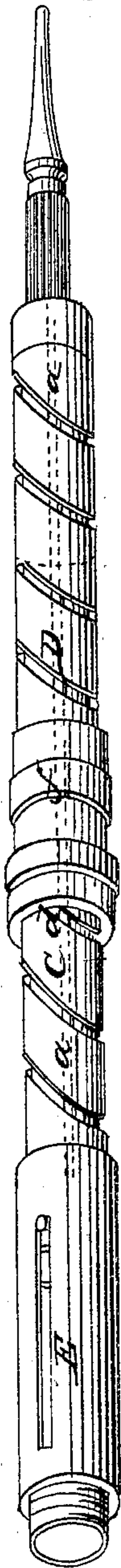


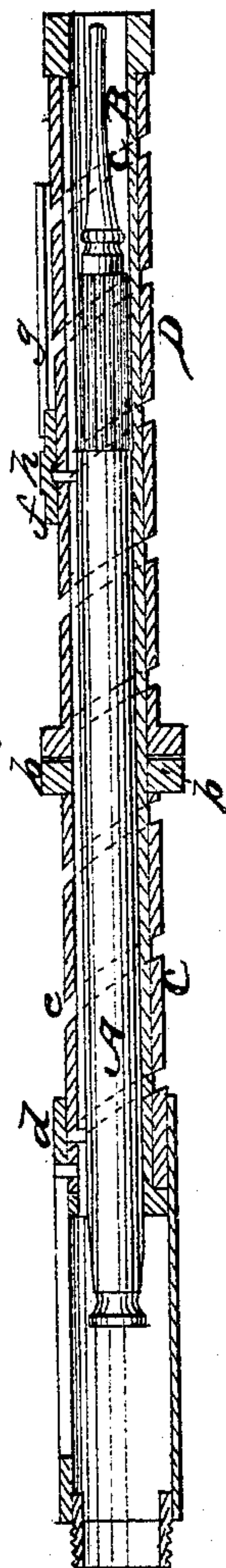
*J. Richardson.*  
*Pen & Pencil Case.*

*N<sup>o</sup> 24,758. Patented Jul. 12, 1859.*

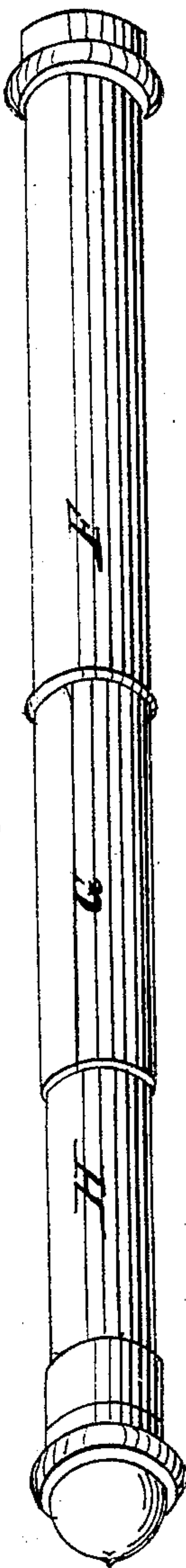
*Fig. 1.*



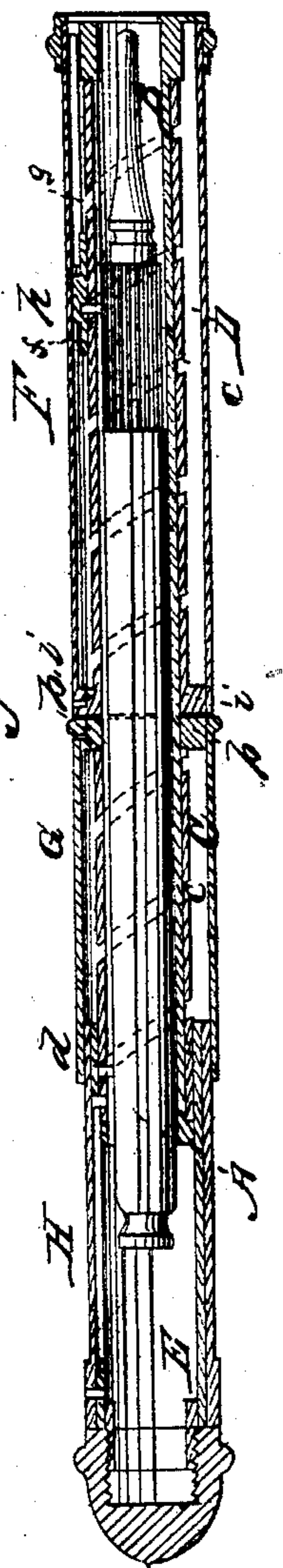
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Witnesses.*

*J. B. Child*  
*James Stephen*

*Inventor.*

*John Richardson*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN RICHARDSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## PEN AND PENCIL CASE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 24,758, dated July 12, 1859.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN RICHARDSON, of the city and county 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, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a pen and pencil case with outer shell removed in order to show my improvements. Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal section through the center of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a perspective of the case complete. Fig. 4 represents a longitudinal section through the center of Fig. 3.

My invention consists in the employment of two sleeves with spiral grooves turning in the same direction and arranged around the same tube, and connected with the pen holder and the pencil, and also with a sectional outer case or shell in such manner that, by turning the outer case, either the pen holder or pencil may be moved independently of each other, so that on withdrawing one within the case by continuing the same movement of the outer shell, the other is thrown out.

This instrument consists of an even pointed pencil and shaft (A) which occupies the center of the case, and is surrounded first by a tube (B) through which a longitudinal groove (a) is cut, that extends to within a short distance of either end. Surrounding the tube (B) are two sleeves (C and D) which are confined to the tube by a collar at either end (k) and separated by a collar (b) which forms part of the tube, so that they turn loosely on the tube and independently of each other. A spiral slot (c) is cut through both of the sleeves, and the slots in both sleeves wind in the same direction. A stud (d) attached to the pencil shaft passes through the straight slot (a) in the tube (B) and enters the spiral slot in the sleeve (C), and the turning of this sleeve, or the tube, causes the stud to traverse the spiral slot, and carries the pencil out, or draws it within the case, depending upon the direction in which the sleeve or tube is turned. A ring (f) surrounds the sleeve (D). To this ring a pen holder (g) is attached. On the interior of this ring is a pin, or stud (h) which passes through the

spiral slot in the sleeve (D) and enters the straight slot in the tube (B). The turning of either the sleeve (D) or the tube (B), causes the stud to traverse the spiral slot and carry the pen holder, throwing it out or drawing it within the case, depending upon the direction in which the sleeve or tube is turned. An extension tubular slide (E) to lengthen the case surrounds the upper sleeve (C), and is attached to it by a pin projecting from the sleeve, and entering a longitudinal slot in the slide, which allows the slide to be withdrawn and still be connected with the sleeve.

An outer shell or case consisting of three pieces (F, G, H) surrounds the parts previously described. The part (F) is connected to a collar (i) attached to the upper end of the sleeve (D), and sufficient space is left between the case (F) and the sleeve (G) to accommodate the pen holder and allow it to turn around. The part (G) is connected to a collar (b) attached to the tube (B), and the part (H) is connected with the extension slide (E) and passes within the part (G).

It will be seen from the arrangement of the external shell and its connections with the other parts of the case that in turning the part (F)—the other parts of the shell being held by the hand—the pen sleeve (D) revolves and carries the pen holder out or draws it in. The pen holder is also moved by turning the part (G), which, when the part (F) is held, turns the tube (B) and causes the pen holder to revolve around its sleeve, and the stud (h) to follow its spiral groove. As the part (H) is connected with the pencil sleeve (C), the turning of this part causes the pencil to be carried out or drawn in, when the case is held by the part (G). In holding the case by the part (F) and turning the part (H) in one direction the pencil is carried out, and on reversing the motion and withdrawing the pencil, the pen, after the pencil is fully withdrawn, is carried out. It will thus be seen from the arrangement of the sleeves turning independently of each other on the tube surrounding the pencil—and from their connection with the tube—and also from the spiral grooves cut through them, running in the same direction—that either the pen or the pencil can be carried out, drawn into the case independently of each other, or without communicating movement to the other—and also that after

one is drawn in, the same movement carries the other out, and that both can be within or without the case at the same time.

Having thus described my improvements in pen and pencil cases, what I claim therein as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is—

The arrangement of the spiral grooved sleeves, and their connection with the pen

holder and pencil, and also with the outer shell of the case, substantially as described for the purpose as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have subscribed my name,

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Witnesses:

I. B. AULD,

WM. H. STEPHENS.