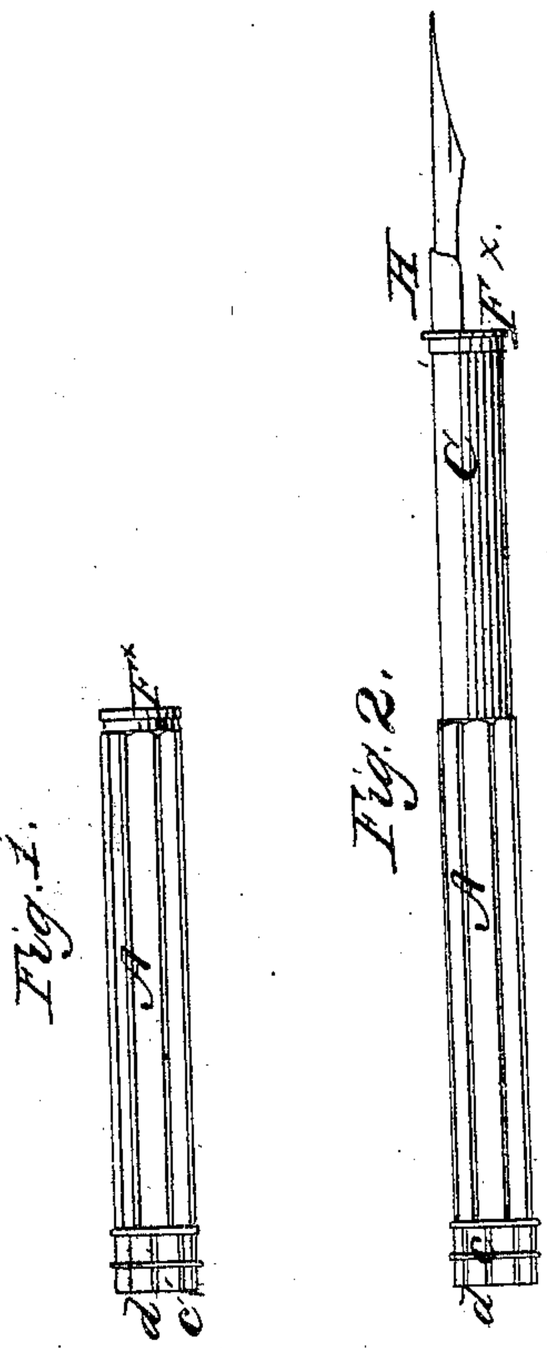
J. Richardson.
Pen & Pencil Case.

No. 27,311. Patented Feb. 28. 1860.



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B. Grivel
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN RICHARDSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PEN AND PENCIL CASE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **27,311**, dated February 28, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN RICHARDSON, of the city, county, and State of New York, 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 drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an external view of my invention in a closed state; Fig. 2, an external view of the same in an extended state; Fig. 3, an enlarged central longitudinal sectional view of the same in an extended state; Fig. 4, an enlarged central longitudinal sectional view of the same in a closed state.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to an improvement on a pen and pencil case for which Letters Patent were granted to me bearing date July 12, 1859. This patented case has two spirally-slotted sleeves fitted on a common tube, which contains the pencil-tube, the sleeves abutting at their inner ends against a collar on the tube, which encompasses the sleeves, and all arranged in such a manner in connection with an outer shell and in such a relation with the pencil and pen slides that either of the latter-named parts may be moved independently of the other, so that on withdrawing one within the case by continuing the same movement of the outer shell the other will be thrown out. This arrangement of parts operated well and answered an excellent purpose; but they, in connection with other inventions of the same kind, formed a long case even when contracted to its fullest extent.

The object of the within-described invention is to overcome this difficulty and obtain an extremely portable pen and pencil case and at the same time retain all the advantages possessed by the patented case above alluded to.

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 of the case, the upper end of which shell is secured to a collar *a*, that is fitted loosely on a tube B, between which and the shell A an extension-tube C is fitted and allowed to slide freely in and out. (See Figs. 3 and 4.) Within the tube B, near its upper end, there is a partition *b*, and on the end of said tube, abutting against the collar *a* of shell A, a head *c* is secured, said head being provided with a screw to receive a cap *d*. The partition *b* forms a reserve *e* in the upper end of tube B for leads.

Within the tube B a tube D is fitted and allowed to slide freely. This tube D is slotted spirally, as shown at *f* in Fig. 3, and within the tube D there is a pencil-tube E, which is slotted longitudinally, as shown at $a^{\times}$, and has the pencil-shaft E′ fitted within it. On the pencil-shaft there is a tube $E^{\times}$, the inner end of which abuts against the tube D, the front end of tube $E^{\times}$ being attached to a cap $F^{\times}$, in common with tube G and slide C. The pencil-shaft has a stud *g* attached, which passes through slot $a^{\times}$ and fits in the spiral slot *f* of tube D, and the tube D has a stud *h*′, which passes into a slot *h*, which extends nearly the whole length of tube B.

On the tube B a tube F is placed, and allowed to turn and slide freely thereon. The tube F is slotted spirally, and in a reverse direction to the tube D, as shown at *f*′.

On the tube F there is placed a tube G, which is provided with a longitudinal slot *i*, that extends nearly its whole length. The upper end of tube G is attached to a swivel-ring *j*, which is fitted to the upper part of tube F, as shown clearly in Fig. 3.

On the tube G a pen-slide H is placed, said slide having a stud *k* attached, which stud passes through the slot *i* of tube G and into the spiral slot *f*′ of tube F, as shown in Fig. 3.

From the above description it will be seen that the tubes C D E, with the pencil-shaft E′, may be drawn out from and shoved into the shell A, the tube B remaining therein; and it will also be seen that by turning the head *c* from left to right the tube B will be turned, and the latter will act against stud *h*′ and cause the pencil-shaft E′ to be thrown out, the spiral flange *f* performing its usual function by acting on the stud *g*. To throw out the pen-slide, the shell A is turned from right to left, the shell A turning the spirally-slotted tube F, which acts against the stud *k*, the shell A and tube C being attached at *l*. By turning the above-named parts in reverse directions the pencil and pen will be drawn within the case.

By this very simple arrangement of the two spirally-slotted tubes D F—viz., one being allowed to slide within the other—a very portable case is obtained.

I do not claim the employment or use of spirally-slotted tubes for operating pen and pencil slides; but

I do claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination of the spirally-slotted tubes D F, longitudinally-slotted tubes B G, extension-tube C, and shell A, arranged to operate as and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Witnesses:
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