

D. M. SOMERS.

Pen-Holder.

No. 126,339.

Patented April 30, 1872.

Fig. 1.

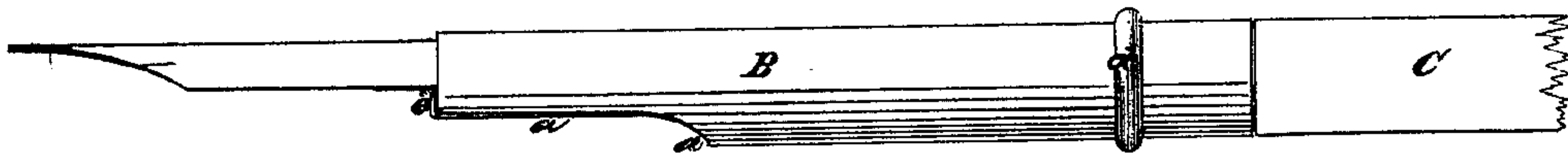


Fig. 2.

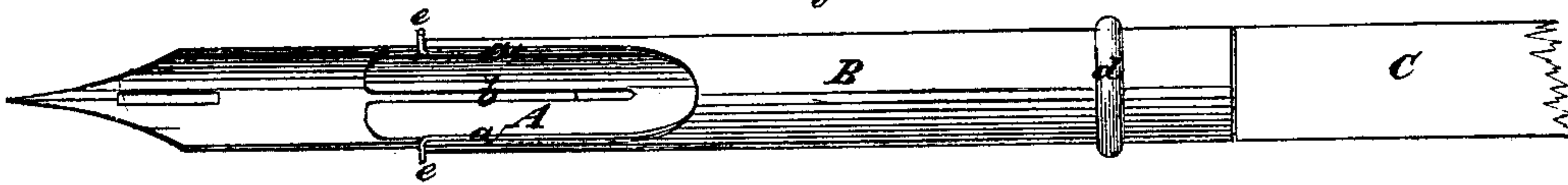


Fig. 3.

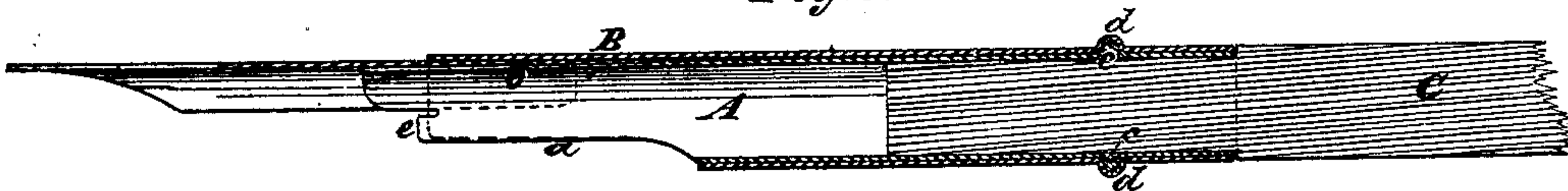


Fig. 4.

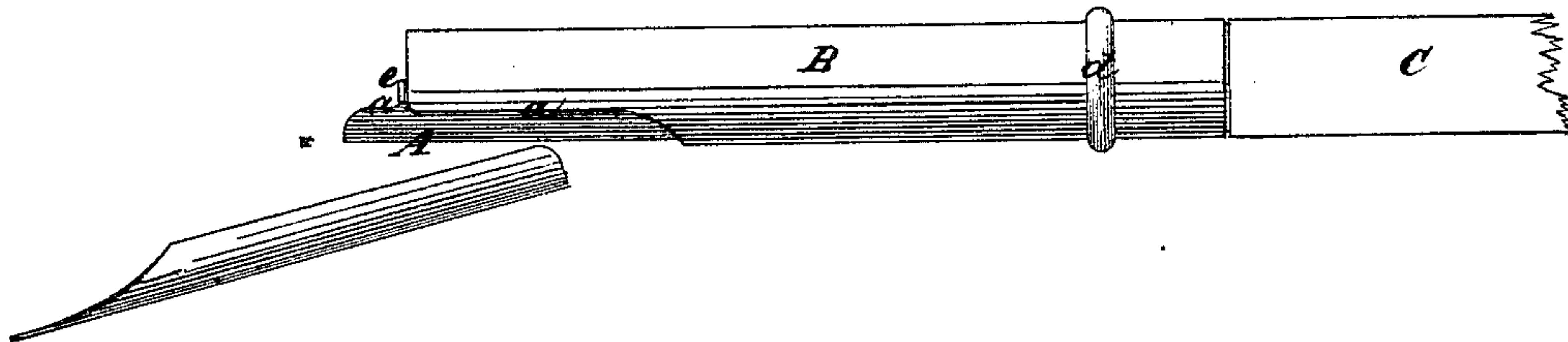


Fig. 5.

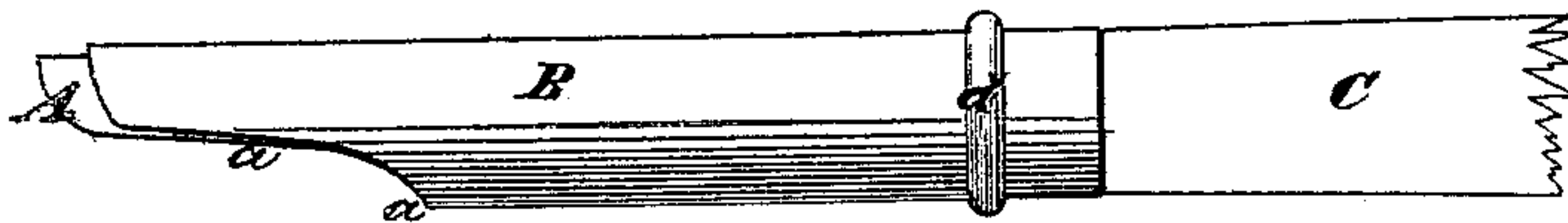
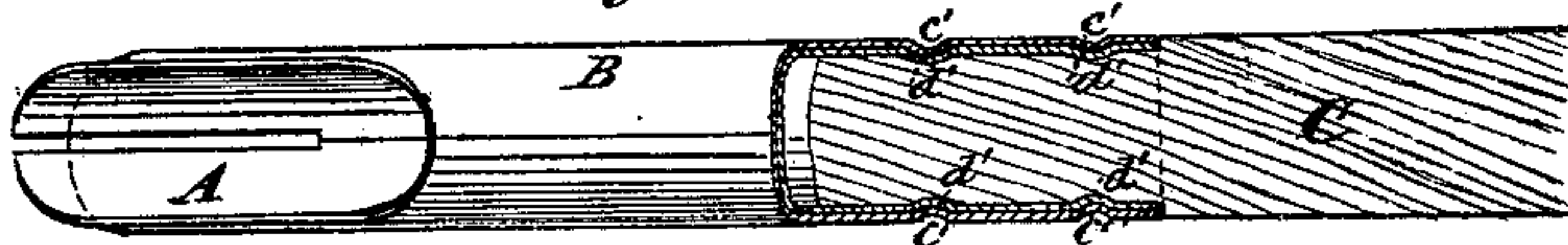


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

Thos. Haynes
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL M. SOMERS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEN-HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 126,339, dated April 30, 1872.

Specification of an Improvement in Pen-Holders, invented by DANIEL M. SOMERS, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York.

This invention relates to what are known as "shooting" pen-holders, from which the pen may be thrown out, or liberated so as to permit its falling or being thrown out, by a movement of a portion of the holder, thereby obviating the liability to soil the fingers with ink, which there always is in removing an inkypen from an ordinary holder. The principal improvement consists in the construction of the "tip" of the holder of an inner shell and outer one, one of which is capable of revolving upon or within the other in such manner as to throw out or liberate the pen. Another improvement consists in the securing of these two shells together by means of a bead or projection on one and a corresponding circumferential groove or cavity in the other one.

Figure 1 in the accompanying drawing is a side view of a pen-holder, with my revolving shooting-tip, having a pen in it. Fig. 2 is an under-side view, corresponding with Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section. Fig. 4 is a side view of the holder, representing its parts turned to a position to throw out or liberate the pen. Fig. 5 is a side view of a holder like that shown in the other figures, except that the ears hereinabove-mentioned are omitted. Fig. 6 is an under-side view, partly in section of another modification of the holder.

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

A is the inner and B the outer one of the two shells of which the tip is composed, consisting of two tubes of a size to fit snugly one within the other, and both cut away to the extent of nearly half their circumference from the extremity a suitable distance backward, as shown at *aa*, to form an opening like that commonly provided in the inner and outer shells of many other pen-holder tips. Opposite to where the inner shell A is so cut away, the said shell is slit longitudinally, as shown at *b* in Figs. 2 and 3, from the extremity backward, to allow it to spring inward sufficiently to permit the insertion of the pen between it and the

outer shell B; here the back end or butt of the tip (the inner shell A) has formed around it a hollow externally projecting bead, *c*, and the outer shell B has formed around it a hollow bead, *d*, the interior of which fits the exterior of the bead *c* in such a manner as to confine the two shells together longitudinally, but to permit them to turn one upon or within the other. At opposite edges of the cut *aa*, of the inner shell A, shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, there are formed ears *e e*, which project outward. These ears are omitted from the holder shown in Fig. 5. The tip thus constructed has its inner shell A represented as fitted and secured tightly upon a solid handle, C, but the handle might be formed in the same piece with the said shell, and in such case be made hollow.

To place the pen-holder in condition for use the outer shell B is turned upon the inner one to bring its opening *aa* to a position to correspond with the opening *aa* in the inner shell A, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 5, and the pen is inserted between the two shells, and will be retained between them in condition for use as in an ordinary pen-holder tip. To remove the pen the outer shell B is turned half-way round on the inner one, and the pen is thus liberated from between the two shells and thrown, or allowed to fall out, as shown in Fig. 4. This operation is rendered more certain by the ears *e e*, between which the pen is confined, so that it cannot turn with the outer shell. In practice, however, these ears are not absolutely necessary, for without them the pen will almost invariably be set free by the turning of the outer shell on the inner one, or, what is equivalent, by the turning of the inner one within the outer one.

In a holder, the shells of which are not drawn tubes, but tubes made from sheet-metal, and having a longitudinal slit, as shown in Fig. 6, there may be substituted for the beads *c d* a groove, *d'*, in the exterior of the inner tube, and an inward projection, *c'*, from the outer one, which is precisely the reverse of *c d*, but the equivalent thereof.

One or more pairs of beads or grooves and projections may be used.

Claims.

1. A revolving shooting pen-holder, composed of an inner shell and an outer one, combined in such manner that one of the said shells will turn upon or within the other, substantially as herein described.

2. In combination with the two shells, one revolving within or upon the other, as de-

scribed, one or more beads or projections, *c*, on one, and corresponding grooves or cavities *d* around the other, substantially as herein specified.

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Witnesses:

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