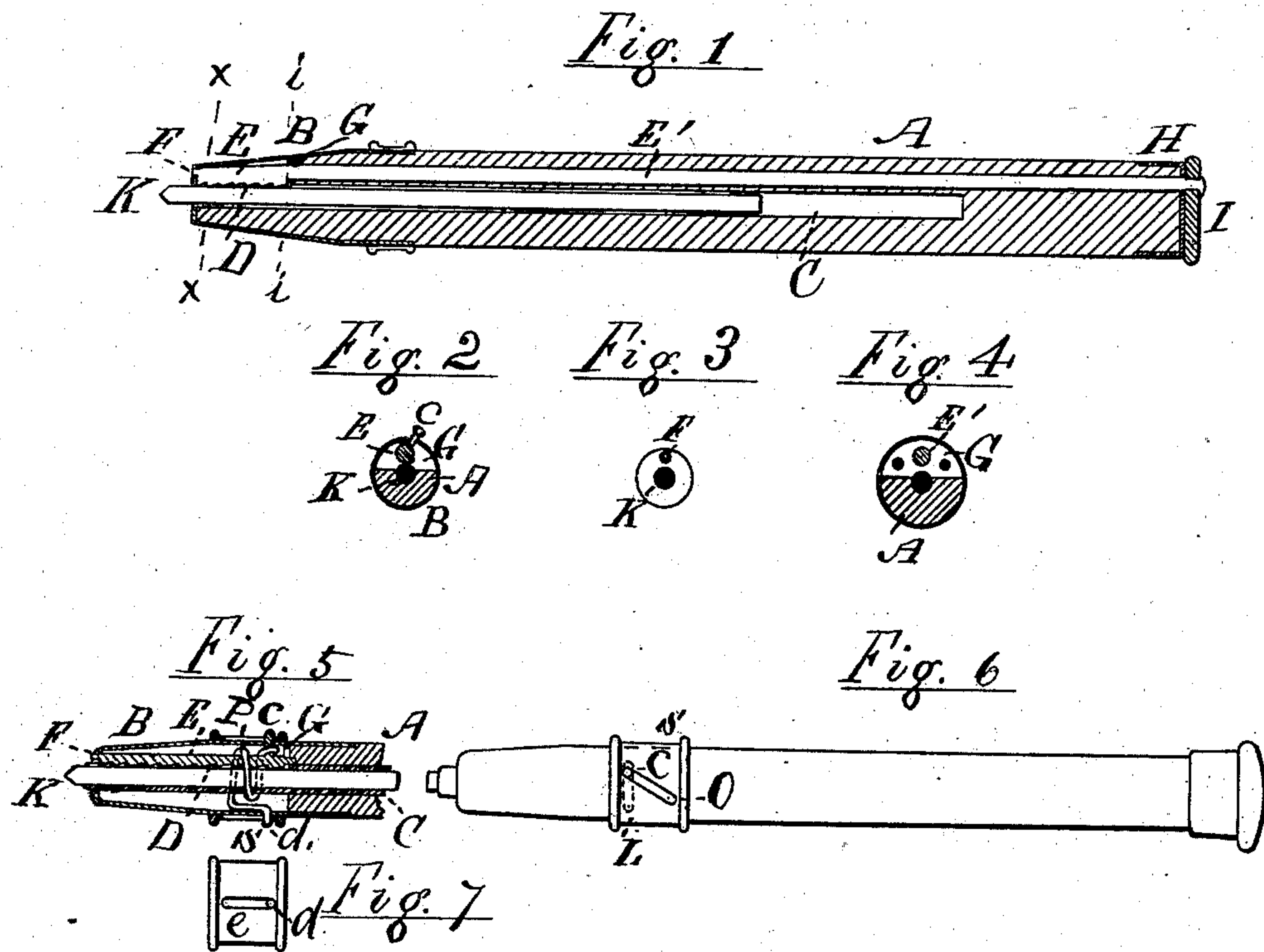


(No Model.)

H. HARRIS.
Lead and Crayon Holder.

No. 238,897.

Patented March 15, 1881.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORACE HARRIS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LEAD AND CRAYON HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 238,897, dated March 15, 1881.

Application filed November 26, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE HARRIS, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lead and Crayon Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cases for holding movable leads or crayons, wherein an eccentric is made by some suitable device to turn over against a side of a lead contained in a straight tube and hold it firmly in position.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on the line of $x x$. Fig. 3 is a front-end view. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on a line of $i i$. Fig. 5 is a view, all in section except the spring, showing a modification. Fig. 6 is a view, showing the working of the slide, &c. Fig. 7 shows the slide.

In my construction, A is a case, made wholly of wood or some suitable material, having the metal ferrule end or tip B.

C is a lead-receiving tube having an opening, D, in one side, near the lower end. At the side of this opening is hung an eccentric, E, the lower end made to rest in a hole bearing, F, formed by turning over abruptly the end of the ferrule.

G is an intermediate bearing for the eccentric, and from this bearing the rod E' is extended through the length of the case, having an upper end bearing in the cap H of the case. The end of the rod passes through the cap and is riveted to a loose disk, I, at the end of the cap. By this disk the rod is turned over to carry the eccentric against the lead K, through the opening D in the tube, pressing it against the opposite side, and holding it firmly while in use; or, by the disk, the eccentric is turned over from contact with the lead, which allows it to pass out or up into the case.

Instead of the rod extending above the bearing G and uniting with the disk it may be detached and the eccentric terminate with this bearing, as seen in Fig. 5, and the eccentric be turned against the lead by a slide, S, and lever-pin c , connected with the eccentric and slide. The pin extends from the eccentric out through the ferrule, and works in a transverse slot, L, and also in a diagonal slot, o , in the slide. As the slide is raised the line of the slot in it carries the pin over in the slot L and releases the lead. The slide is shown in that position in Fig. 6. The reverse motion binds it.

A spiral spring, P, inside of the ferrule, having one end attached to the pin c and the other, d , passing through the ferrule and into a slot, e , (see Fig. 7,) in the slide, reacts the eccentric, and this end d in slot e prevents the slide from turning over.

A spring may be used in other positions and accomplish the same result.

I claim—

1. In combination with a pencil-case, A, an eccentric, E, mounted longitudinally in the case, and provided with mechanism, substantially as described, for operating the eccentric, for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with the case A and eccentric E, mounted longitudinally in the case, the slide S, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In combination with the case A, eccentric E, mounted longitudinally in the case, and slide S, the spring P, substantially as and for the purpose named.

HORACE HARRIS.

Witnesses:

H. S. SQUIER,
FRANK C. WILLCOX.