

(No Model.)

W. H. H. KNIGHT.
LEAD OR CRAYON HOLDER.

No. 270,681.

Patented Jan. 16, 1883.

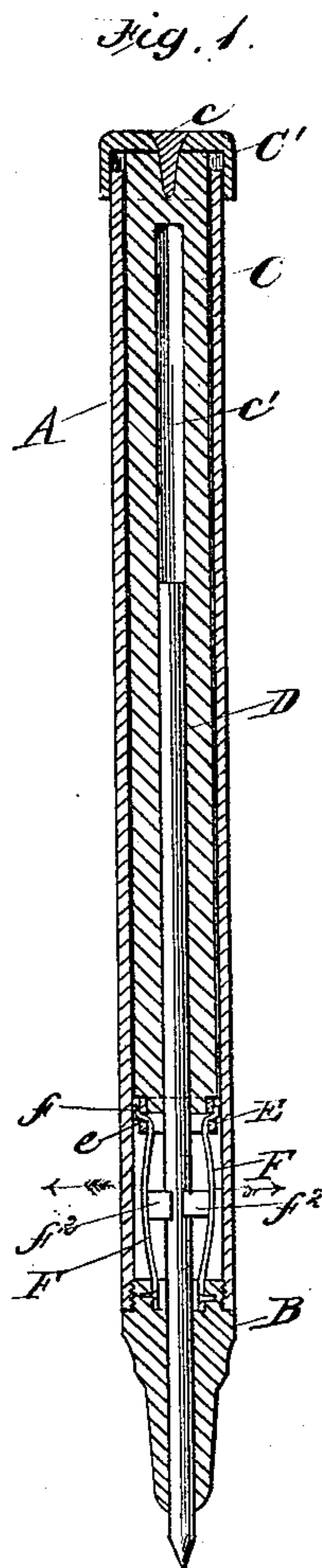


Fig. 3.

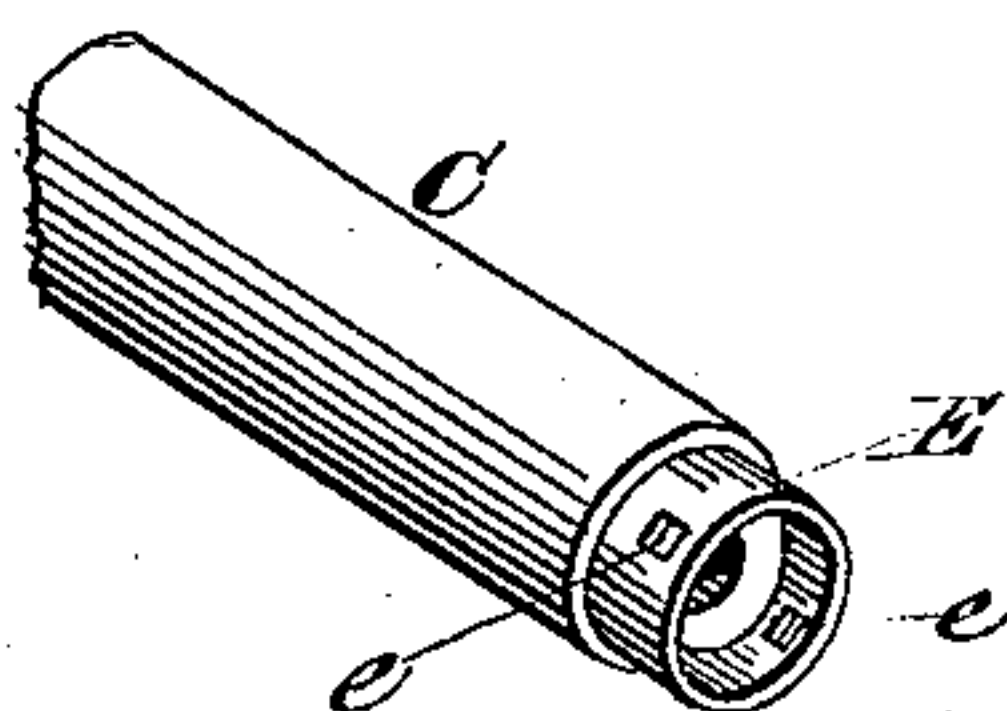


Fig. 2.

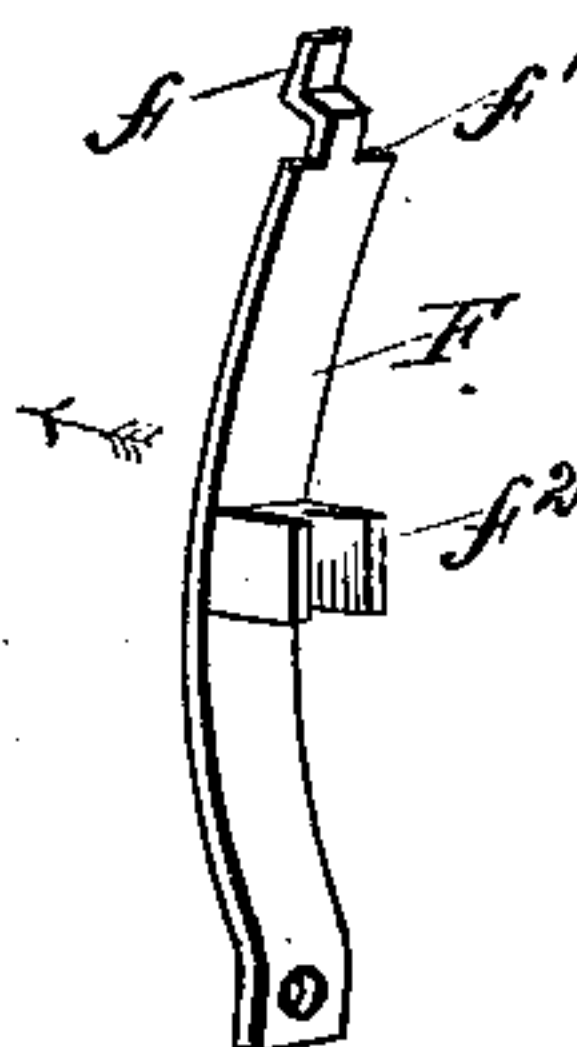
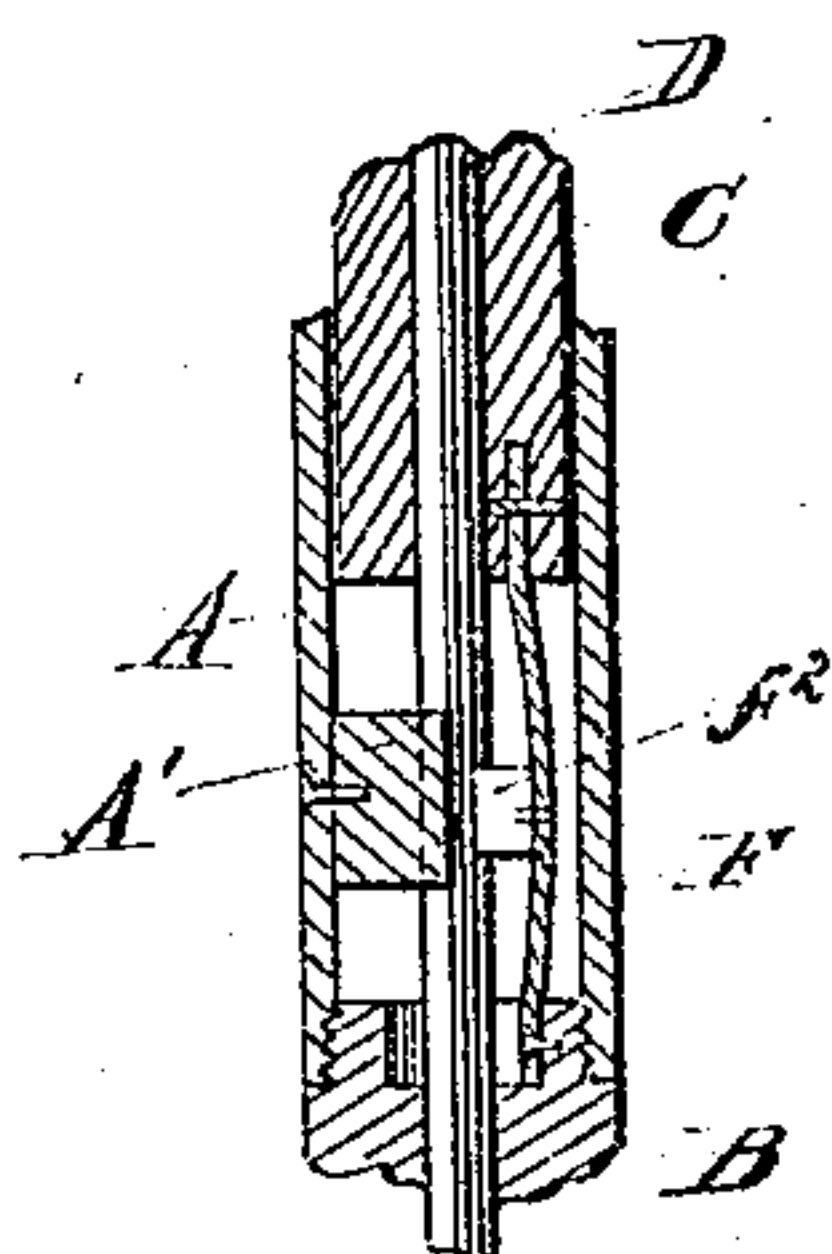


Fig. 4.



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LEAD OR CRAYON HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 270,681, dated January 16, 1883.

Application filed February 1, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. H. KNIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have
5 invented a new useful Improvement in Lead or Crayon Holders, of which the following is a specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a pencil or crayon holder embodying
10 my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of one of the springs for operating the clamping-jaws. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the lower end of a plunger. Fig. 4 is a sectional view wherein but one clamping-
15 spring is employed.

My invention has for its object the provision of a pencil or crayon holder wherein the lead or crayon is firmly held in position within the sheath by springs, which springs also operate
20 to return the plunger to its normal position after the end of the lead or crayon has been propelled forward or outward through the tip or nozzle of said sheath.

To the accomplishment of this purpose it
25 consists in a pencil-case having an interior hollowed plunger, preferably cylindrical in form, said plunger provided at its lower end with a collar or ferrule, which engages with the upper ends of leaf-springs, the lower ends of which
30 springs are attached to the inside of the nozzle or tip of the sheath, and which springs are also provided at or about their middle and at the inner sides thereof with clamping-jaws that grasp the lead or crayon, all arranged and op-
35 erating substantially as hereinafter described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference denote like parts on each figure, A represents the
40 sheath, provided at its lower end with the nozzle or tip B.

C represents a plunger having an interior hollow, as shown at *c'*, for the reception of the lead or crayon D.

45 E represents a collar or ferrule at the lower end of the plunger C, said ferrule being provided at its opposite sides with apertures *e*, that receive lugs *f*, made or formed upon the upper ends of leaf-springs F.

f' represents shoulders upon the upper ends
50 of said springs F, upon which shoulders the lower edge of the ferrule E normally rests.

*f*² represents clamping-jaws attached to the inner surface of the springs F at or near the middle thereof. The lower ends of said springs
55 are attached in any suitable manner to the upper end of the tip or nozzle B, within said nozzle, as shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a device wherein but one spring, F, is used, in which construction
60 A' represents an immovable or fixed jaw or block, attached to the inner side of the sheath and opposite to the movable clamping-jaw *f*², attached to the spring. In this view the ferrule is dispensed with, the upper end of the
65 spring being inserted in a suitable recess in the lower end of the plunger, and retained therein in any suitable manner.

The arrows in Figs. 1 and 2 indicate the direction in which the springs will bend when
70 force is applied to the cap C', which is attached by a screw or rivet, *c*, to the head of the plunger C.

It will be understood that when downward pressure is applied to the plunger such pressure
75 will cause the springs F to move outward, as indicated in the arrows, Fig. 1, and thus release the lead or crayon from the grip of the clamping-jaws, permitting said lead or crayon to move longitudinally within the hollow *c'*,
80 and when said pressure is withdrawn from the plunger the force of the springs F will operate to return said plunger to its normal condition, while at the same time the lead or crayon will be grasped by the clamping-jaws *f*².
85

It will be readily seen that the pressure upon the springs F is longitudinal and not lateral, as has been heretofore practiced when leaf-springs have been applied to lead or crayon
90 holders, such longitudinal pressure resulting in a twofold action, as hereinbefore described, thus utilizing the full force of said springs, causing them to operate not only as gripping but also as retracting springs.

It will also be readily understood that, the
95 plungers being continuous from end to end, the manufacture of this device is simplified over all others of the class to which my de-

vice is allied, and rendered more durable and effective.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim is—

5 1. In a lead or crayon holder, the combination of the leaf-gripping and retracting springs F with the hollow plunger C and tip or nozzle B, substantially as described.

10 2. In a lead or crayon holder, the combination of the sheath A, having tip or nozzle B, with the hollow plunger C, provided at its lower end with ferrule or collar E, having apertures e, springs F, having lugs *f* and shoulders

f', adapted to engage with said ferrule, and clamping-jaws *f*², substantially as described. 15

3. In a lead or crayon holder, the springs F, provided at their upper ends with lugs *f* and shoulders *f'* and at or near their middle and on their inner sides with clamping-jaws *f*², adapted to release and hold a lead or crayon 20 when force is applied to the upper ends of said springs, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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ANSON S. TAYLOR.