

(No Model.)

B. EYBEL.
PENCIL HOLDER.

No. 271,439.

Patented Jan. 30, 1883.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

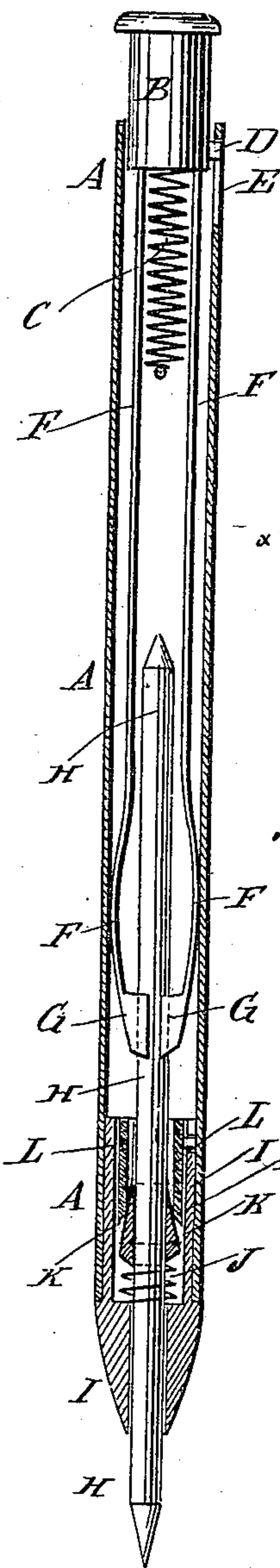
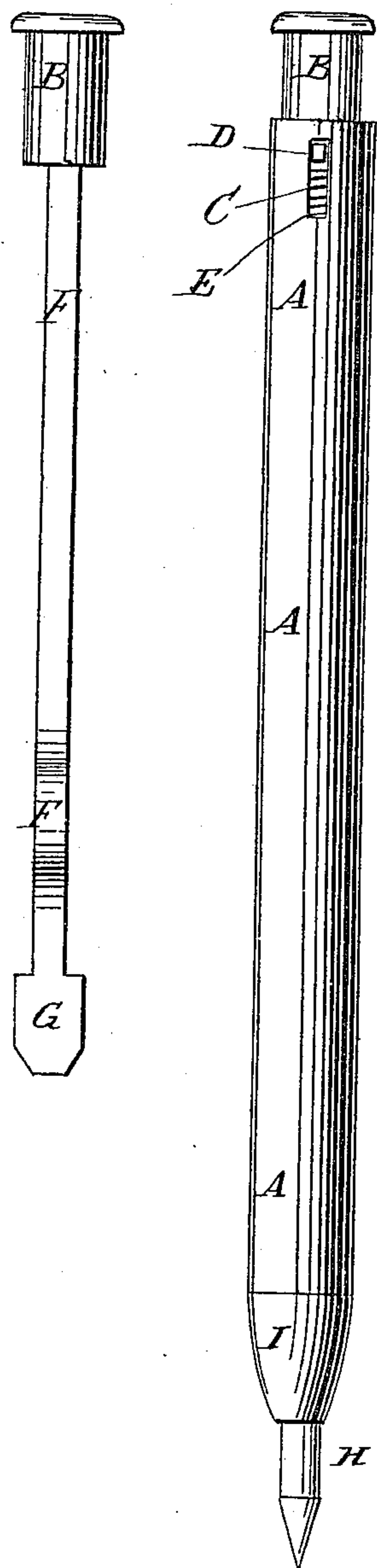


Fig. 6.

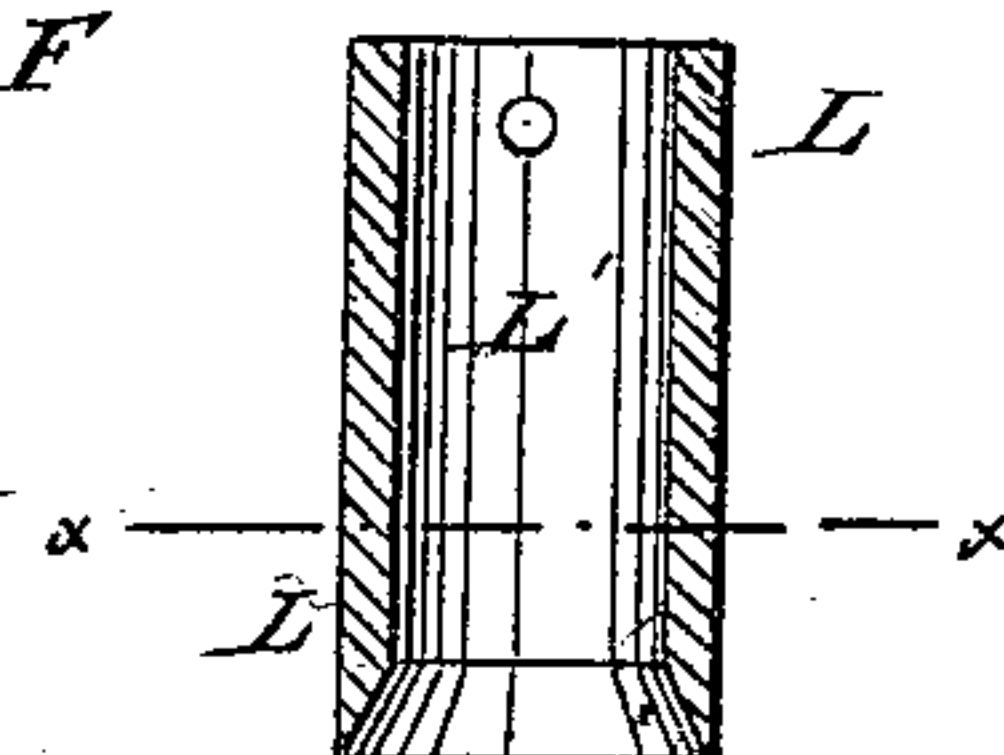


Fig. 7.

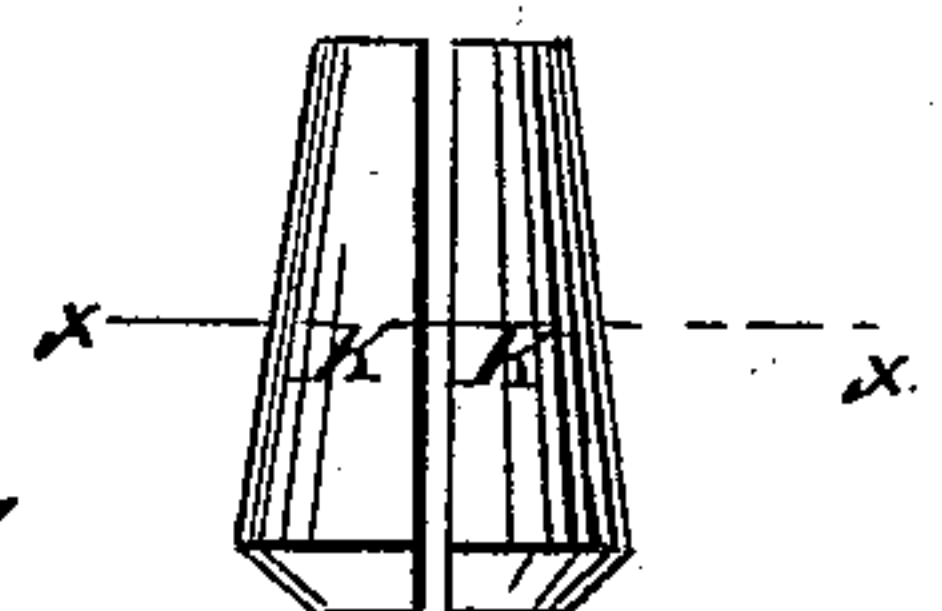


Fig. 4.

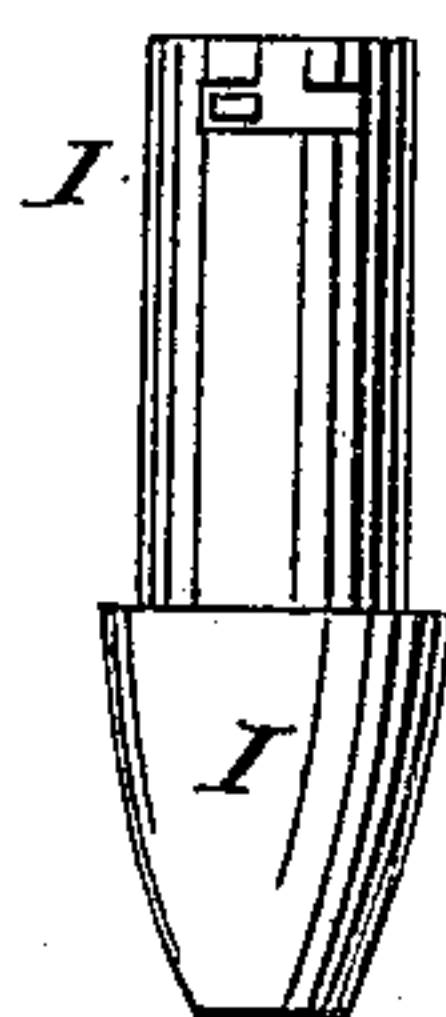
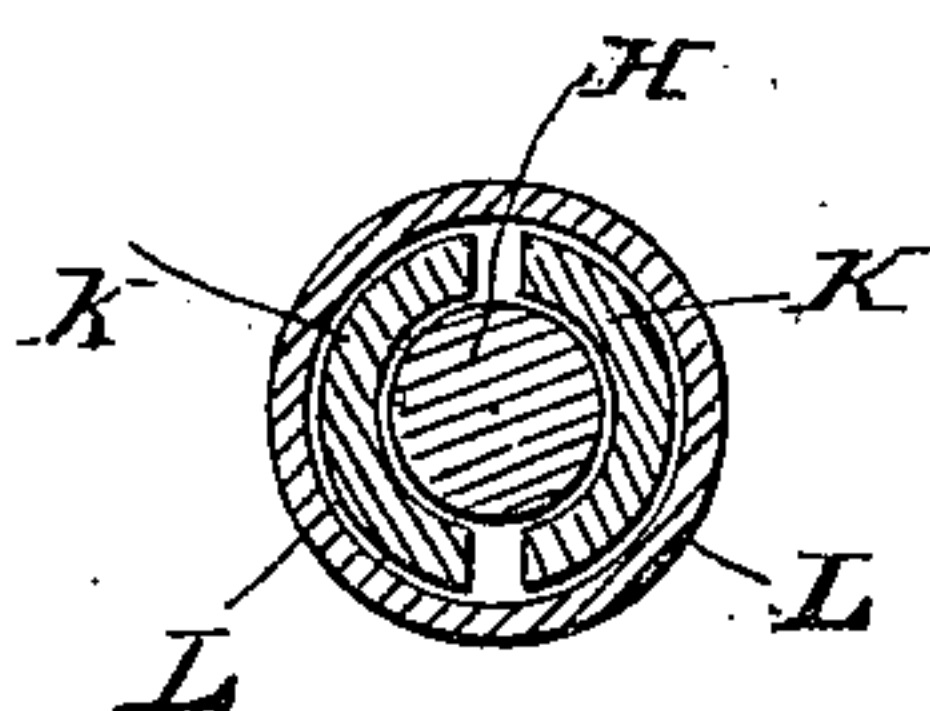


Fig. 5.



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PENCIL-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 271,439, dated January 30, 1883.

Application filed August 3, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERNHARD EYBEL, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pencil-Holders, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the pushing-spring clamp. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the lower part or point of the improvement. Fig. 5 is a sectional end elevation of the improvement, taken through the lines *xx*, Figs. 6 and 7. Fig. 6 is a sectional side elevation of the socket for the holding-clamp. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the holding-clamp.

The object of this invention is to promote convenience in the use of pencil-holders.

The invention consists in a pencil-holder constructed with spring-jaws for pushing the pencil outward, and conical jaws held to their seat by a spring for holding the pencil against the return movement of the push-jaws, the whole being inclosed in a case, as will be hereinafter fully described.

A represents the tubular case of the holder, which is made of convenient length and size, reference being had to the size of the pencil or lead to be used.

Into the upper end of the case A is fitted a short tube, B, having a knob or cap upon its outer end, and which is held up by a spiral spring, C. The upper end of the spiral spring C is attached to the tube B, and its lower end is attached to the case A. The movement of the tube B is limited by a pin, D, attached to it, and which passes through and works in a short slot, E, formed in the upper part of the case A.

To the inner end of the sliding tube B are attached the upper ends of two springs, F, which extend downward at a little distance from the inner surface of the case A. The lower parts of the springs F are curved outward and then inward, and the bends thus formed rest against the inner surface of the case A, so that the elasticity of the said springs

will force the jaws G, formed upon their lower ends, inward to grasp the pencil or lead H. With this construction, as the tube B and springs F are pressed downward the jaws G clamp the pencil H and force it downward, the said pencil being held from being carried back by the jaws G in their upward movement by the holding-jaws, hereinafter described.

I is the lower end or point of the holder, which is made conical in form and has a perforation formed through it of such a size as to receive and fit upon the pencil H. The upper part of the point I is made tubular in form and of such a size as to fit into the lower end of the case A, where it is secured in place by friction or any suitable fastening.

Upon an internal shoulder of the point I rests a small spiral spring, J, through which the pencil H passes, and upon the upper end of which rests the beveled lower ends of two jaws, K. The inner surfaces of the jaws K are concaved to receive and fit upon the pencil H. The outer surfaces of the jaws K are made conical in form, and fit into the conical-shaped interior L' of the small tube L, which fits into the upper part of the tubular upper end of the point I, where it is secured in place by a bayonet-clutch, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 4, or by other suitable means. With this construction, as the pencil H is forced downward by the downward movement of the jaws G the friction of the pencil H upon the jaws K will tend to move the said jaws downward into the larger lower part of the tube L, and the said pencil will slide down between the jaws K. As the jaws G begin to move upward their tendency is to carry the pencil H with them, which upward movement of the pencil, together with the upward pressure of the spring J, forces the jaws K into the tube L, the conical inner surface of which forces the said jaws K inward against the pencil H with sufficient force to hold it against the pull of the jaws G, so that the pencil H will be forced downward a short distance at each downward movement of the jaws G.

In supplying the holder with a pencil the point I is detached from the case A and the pencil is inserted through the tube L and jaws K from the inner end of the said point I. The upper end of the pencil H is inserted in the

lower end of the case A, is guided into the space between the jaws G, and is pushed upward until the point I reaches its seat. The pencil H is then pushed inward to the proper point and is ready for use. With this construction the pencil H, when not required for use, can be pushed inward until its point enters the point I, so that the pencil-point will be protected from being accidentally broken.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination, with the case A, of the slide B, carrying springs F F, bowed out to bear against said case, and provided at the ends with the jaws G G, whereby the latter are held to the pencil by a frictional contact sufficient to carry it outwardly, but not sufficient to withdraw it inwardly against a slight resistance.

2. In a pencil-holder, the combination, with

the case A and the point I, attached to the case, of the conical jaws K, the tube L, having conical seat L', and the spring J, pressing the said jaws into their seat, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby the pencil is held from being drawn inward by the return movement of the push-jaws, as set forth.

3. The combination, with the pencil-holder point I, chambered and shouldered in its upper part, of two upwardly-conical unfastened jaws, K K, supported on a spring, J, and a fixed tube, L, having a conical interior at the lower end, whereby an upward movement of the pencil will cause it to be seized and held by the jaws, while a downward movement will cause it to be unclaspd, as described.

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Witnesses:

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