

(No Model.)

R. M. COLLARD.

PENCIL CASE.

No. 287,907.

Patented Nov. 6, 1883.

Fig. 1.

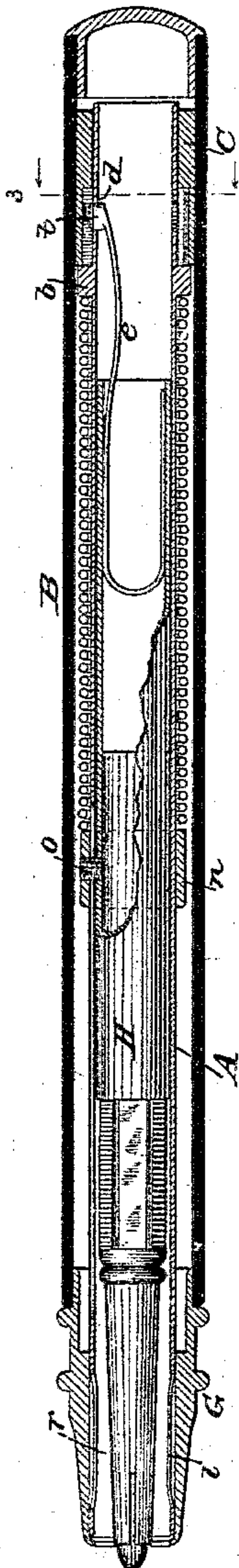


Fig. 3.

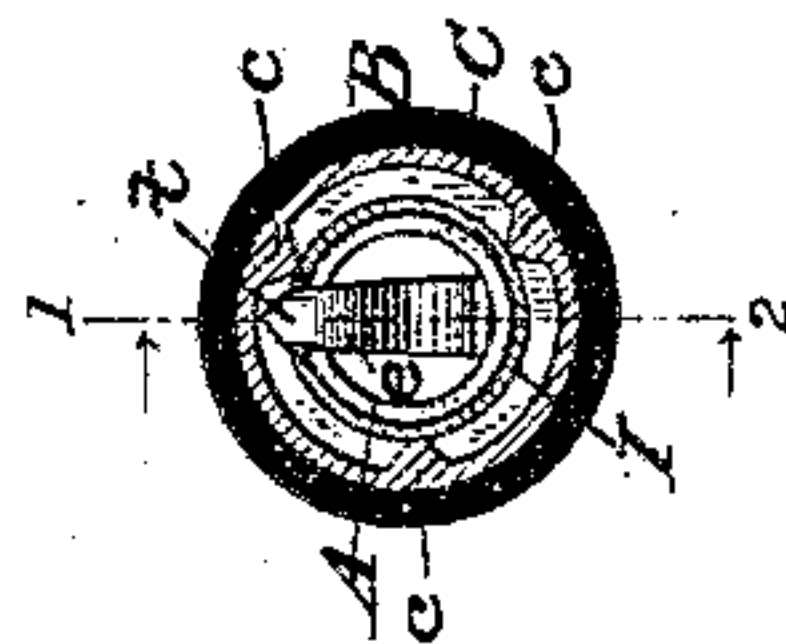
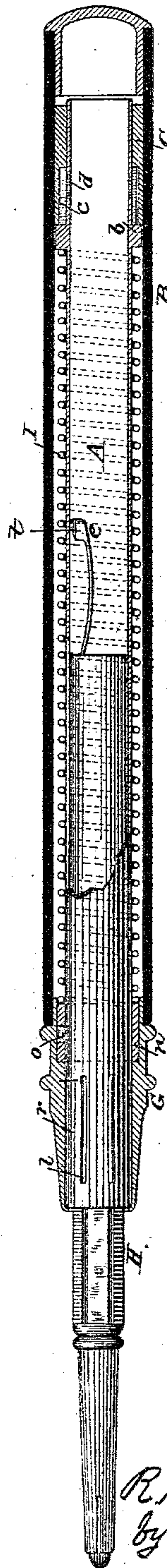


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PENCIL-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,907, dated November 6, 1883.

Application filed June 19, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD M. COLLARD, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Pencil-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of pencils in which a spring is used to project the lead-holder; and the invention consists of a friction-tube for holding the lead-holder when projected, and a rotating sleeve or cap provided with ribs or projections for releasing the spring-catch which holds the lead-holder when shoved back into the case, combined with a slotted tube, a spring for projecting the lead-holder, and a lead-holder for carrying the lead, all as hereinafter more fully set forth.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a pencil made on my plan with the lead-holder shoved back within the case. Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the lead-holder projected, ready for use; and Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1, all the views being enlarged for the purpose of more clearly illustrating the construction.

To construct a pencil on my plan I provide a tube, A, which forms the body of the case, and which has near its upper end a collar, b, and just above that a hole, d, for a spring-catch, e, to engage in, as hereinafter explained, and as shown in Fig. 1. At or near its lower end this tube A has a series of longitudinal slots, l, cut in it, as shown in Fig. 2, and the intervening strips, r, of the tube are compressed or bent slightly inward, as shown in Fig. 1, thus forming a friction-holder for the lead-holder H when the latter is projected, as shown in Fig. 2, the strips r acting as springs bearing against the sides of the lead-holder, and thus creating a friction which tends to hold the point or lead-holder H securely in place, and prevent it from being shoved back when in use.

Upon the tube A is placed a spiral spring, I, the upper end of which bears against the collar b, while its lower end bears against a sliding collar, n, which moves freely upon the tube A, but is secured by a pin or screw, o, to the lead-holder H, the pin o passing through

a slot in the tube A, as shown in Fig. 1, where by the spring I operates to project the lead-holder H, as shown in Fig. 2.

To the upper end of the lead-holder H, I secure a spring-catch, e, which is so arranged that when the lead-holder H is shoved back into the case this spring-catch will engage in the hole d, and thus lock the lead-holder fast in that position, the spring I, of course, being compressed by the shoving back of the lead-holder, as shown in Fig. 1. In order to disengage this spring-catch e, and thus release the lead-holder, so that it may be projected by the spring I, I provide a sleeve, C, of the proper size to fit and turn loosely upon the upper end of tube A, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This sleeve C has in its lower portion a series of ribs or projections, c, (shown more clearly in Fig. 3,) these ribs being so arranged as to fit over the tube A at the point where the hook t on the end of the spring-catch e projects through the hole d, as shown in Fig. 1. By turning this sleeve C in either direction one of the ribs c will be brought against the projecting end of the hook t, and, forcing it inward, will disengage it from the hole d, thereby unlocking or releasing the lead-holder H, when the spring I will at once project the latter, as shown in Fig. 2, its body being forced down into the friction-holder at the lower end of tube A, which will hold it with sufficient force to prevent it from being shoved back by the act of writing. As shown in Fig. 3, the ribs c are beveled on both sides, so that whichever way the sleeve may be turned they will act like a wedge or cam upon the projecting end or point of the hook t, which latter is beveled or inclined on its outer face or end, as shown in Fig. 1, so that when thus forced inward by the rib c it will be sure to be disengaged from its hold on the tube A and release the lead-holder.

An outer shell or case, B, of any suitable material, is slipped over the whole, in order to protect the parts and make a finish; and it is secured to the sleeve C by friction or otherwise, so that whenever it is turned it carries the sleeve with it, the lower end of this outer tube or case, B, fitting and turning freely upon



the upper portion of an ornamental tubular tip, G, secured upon the lower end of tube A, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

To shove in the lead-holder H its point is simply placed upon the desk and the outer case, B, shoved down, when the spring-catch *e* will engage in the hole *d* and hold it fast. When wanted for use, it is held by the tip G between the thumb and finger, and the case B is turned by the other hand, when the lead-holding point is instantly projected.

I consider the friction-holder a very important feature of my invention, as without it the pressure necessary in writing would compress the spring more or less, thus permitting the point to be constantly yielding; and this has proved a serious objection to this style of pencil as usually made. So, too, the ribbed sleeve for releasing the lead-holder I consider an important feature, as it is exceedingly simple and efficient and can be easily operated.

The longitudinal slot in which the pin *o* slides serves as a guide to direct the spring-catch *e* in line with the hole *d*, in which it engages. This hole *d* may be made of any desired size, and should be of such a size as to insure the engagement of the hook *t* whenever it is shoved up opposite it.

I am aware that pencil-cases have hereto-

fore been made with a spring arranged to project the lead-holder, and therefore I do not claim that, broadly; but

What I do claim is—

1. The combination of the longitudinally-slotted tube A, provided at its lower end with the friction-holder, and with the hole *d* at its upper end, the lead-holder H, provided with the spring-catch *e*, the spring I, connected with the tube A and lead-holder H, and the rotating sleeve C, provided with the ribs or projections *c*, all arranged to operate substantially as shown and described.

2. In a pencil, the combination of a shell or case, a lead-holder, a spring for projecting the latter, and a tubular friction-holder having spring-arms formed integrally with the body of said holder, all substantially as shown and described.

3. In a pencil-case having its lead-holder projected by a spring, and provided with a spring-catch for holding it when shoved in, the rotating ribbed sleeve C for releasing the lead-holder, as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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