

(No Model.)

F. M. LIBBY.

PEN HOLDER.

No. 294,477.

Patented Mar. 4, 1884.

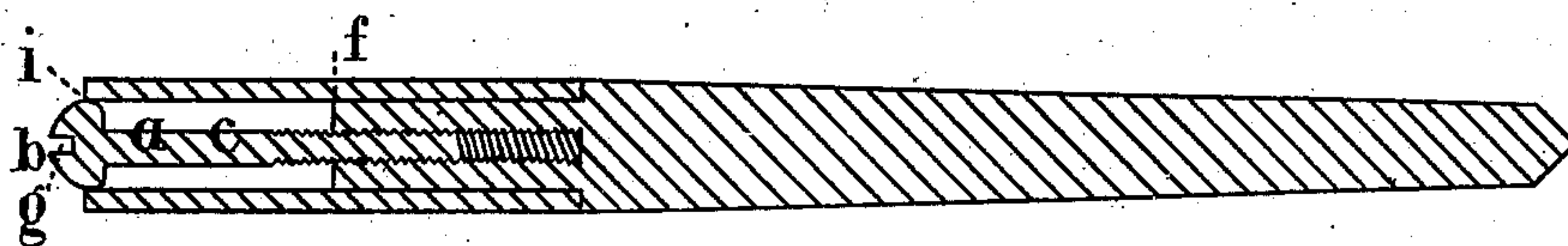


FIG. 1.

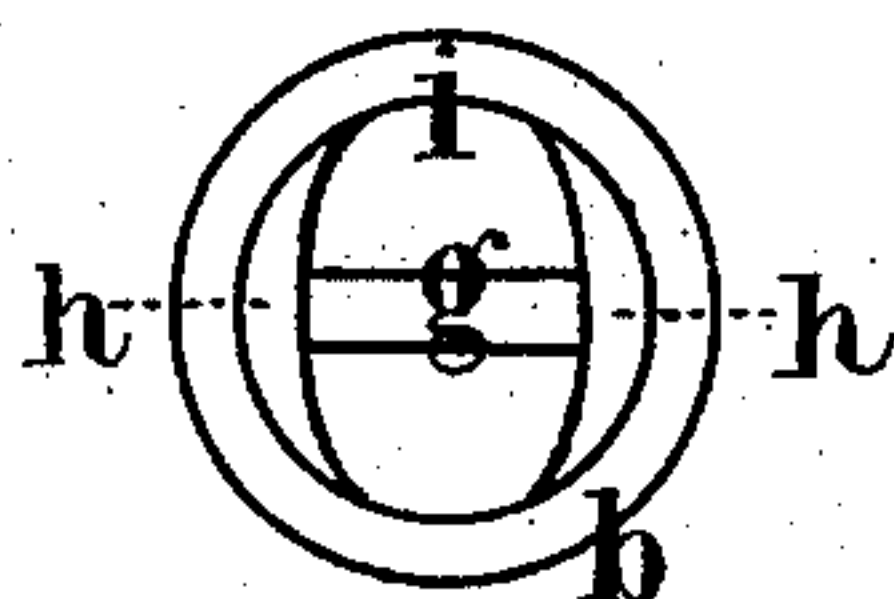


FIG. 2.

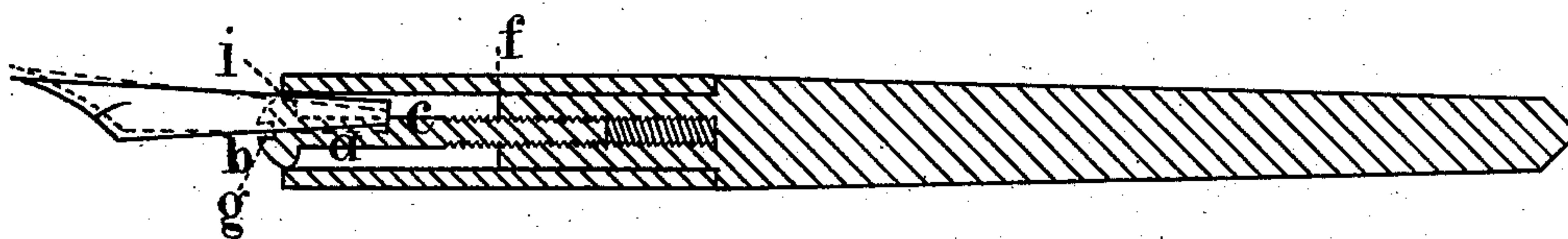


FIG. 3.

WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR:

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Per Atty

William Henry Clifford

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERIC M. LIBBY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

PEN-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 294,477, dated March 4, 1884.

Application filed August 30, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERIC M. LIBBY, of Portland, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Pen-Holders; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification:

Figure 1 is a side sectional view of a pen-stock with my improvement thereon. Fig. 2
15 is an end view of a pen-stock with the same. Fig. 3 is a side sectional view with pen inserted.

Same letters show like parts.

My invention relates to pen-holders in pen-
20 stocks. It is intended to impart elasticity or a yielding property to the pen when it is pressed upon the paper in writing. This quality of yielding affords great relief to the fingers and wrist in writing and prevents much
25 of the fatigue and pain consequent upon the use for a long time of a pen that is stiff and rigid in the holder and stock. The pen, when placed in my holder, has a slight tipping or vibrating motion when pressed on the
30 paper, and so relieves the writer's hand to a very considerable degree. I accomplish this result by holding the pen in its stock or holder so that the rear or inner end of the pen is free to move or vibrate slightly, thus imparting to
35 the point or nib the yielding quality spoken of. With this view I construct a screw, *a*, with a head, *b*, and shank *c*. The screw enters the solid part of the pen-stock at *f*, and thus holds the head *b* at the proper point in
40 the stock. It will thus be seen that only a small part of the pen bears on the head *b*, and that the back part of the pen is free to tip or vibrate slightly when the point is pressed upon the paper.

45 The degree of rigidity with which the pen is held is regulated in a variety of ways: first, by the width or bearing-surface of the head *b*; second, by the leverage which the pen has on being pressed in or pulled out of the pen-
50 holder; third, by placing the pen over or across the slot *g*. This last arrangement places the

pen upon such a bearing as insures a greater degree of rigidity than the other bearing. In the first instance—placing the pen over the parts of the head that form the narrow circle—
55 the head *b* goes up under the shank of the pen, while the sides of the shank rest in the spaces *h h*. In the second instance the sides or edges of the shank of the pen rest upon the solid oblique portion of the head *b*, and consequently displace more space and give a
60 greater degree of firmness or rigidity, while at the same time leaving a certain degree of elasticity to the pen.

In Fig. 2 is seen the shape of the head *b* in
65 end view. It will be seen that it is not perfectly round, but that it has one diameter somewhat less than the other. The head can be made of any number of sides or curves and accomplish the same result, so long as the form
70 of the head is preserved, in order that it may act as a fulcrum or pivot. The object of using this form of head is this: When the pen is inserted into the stock at *i*, the edges of the pen are in the spaces *h h*, and the sides of the shank
75 are pressed upon downwardly by the tip or ferrule, and held firmly in the stock without any side motion. I make the slot in the head *b* for the sake of ease in removal of the head, and in order to guide the user in the insertion
80 of the pen into its place in the stock—that is, when the pen is inserted with the shank across the slot, the pen is held in one way, and in a different way when inserted, so to speak, parallel with the slot. The pen can be held with
85 a longer or shorter bearing, as desired, by varying the width of the head *b*. It is evident that the head can be removed in case of clogging with ink, cleaned, and replaced. The head can be made solid if a heavy holder is
90 desired, or hollow if a lighter one is wanted.

The tipping or vibrating capacity of the pen is the chief result aimed at by the use of the head, or an elastic condition of the pen when
95 pressed on the paper in writing. Some pens in the same box, and all manufactured to be of uniform quality, are stiff, others limber. Thus there is no certainty; but the different conditions of the joints and muscles of men's hands absolutely require for ease in writing
100 elasticity or rigidity. This result is accomplished by my invention independently of the

quality of the material of the pen. By my device a freedom of motion is given to the inner end or shank of the pen, which gives elasticity to the pen in use. If it is desired to have the
5 nib of the pen point downwardly, the head *b* is entered farther into the hollow end of the stock. This tips up the shank, and so turns downward the nib or point. Drawing out the head turns the nib upwardly.
10 With my holder a pen is always easily removable from the stock, and can also be easily inserted into the same. If a hollow rubber or celluloid holder breaks or splits, it can be cut off as far as split, and the holder or head *b*,
15 and the whole still be useful. It will be seen

that a pen can be held either loosely or rigidly, as desired, in my invention.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The combination, with a hollow pen-stock 20 having a solid portion to receive the screw *a*, of the screw *a* and head *b*, the said head being shaped as herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of 25 two witnesses.

FREDERIC M. LIBBY.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM HENRY CLIFFORD,
NEWELL W. EDSON.