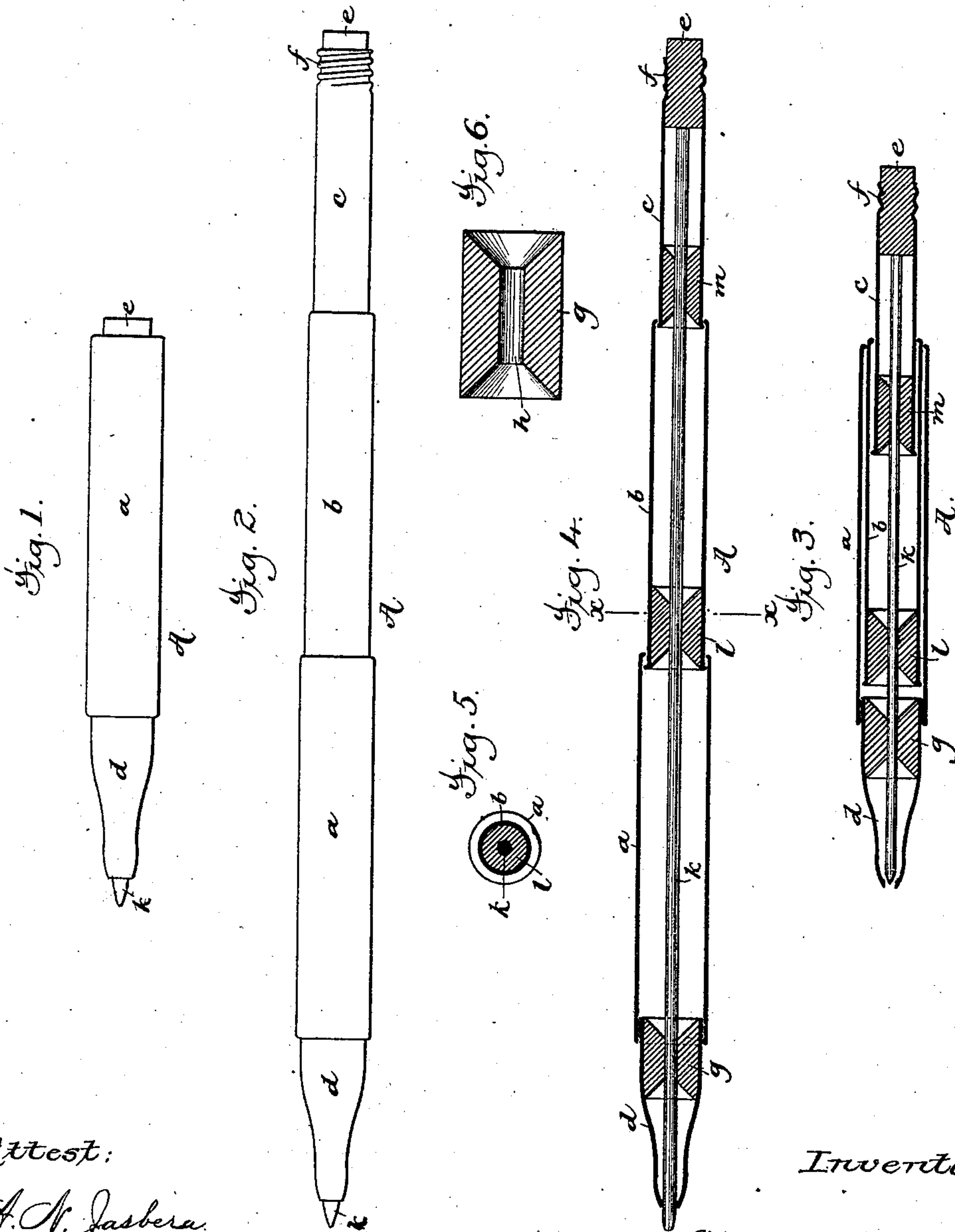


(No Model.)

C. W. BROWN.  
LEAD AND CRAYON HOLDER.

No. 294,756.

Patented Mar. 11, 1884.



Attest:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. BROWN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## LEAD AND CRAYON HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 294,756, dated March 11, 1884.

Application filed May 2, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lead and Crayon Holders, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

This invention relates to that class of lead and crayon holders known as the "Automatic," in which the lead is held in a sheath or casing in such manner that it can be caused to project beyond the end of the casing when it is desired to use the pencil, and retracted within the casing when the pencil is not in use.

The invention consists, mainly, in the means by which the lead or crayon is protruded and retracted, and by which it is retained in either of these positions.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are side views of a holder embodying the invention, the parts being shown in different positions. Figs. 3 and 4 are longitudinal sections of the same. Fig. 5 is a cross-section taken upon the line *xx* of Fig. 4, and Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section of the lead-grasping device.

The case or sheath A of the holder consists of a number of independent sections, as *a b c*, arranged to telescope, as indicated in the drawings, the lower one of said sections being provided with the usual tip, *d*, having an opening of suitable size for the passage of the lead or crayon. The tip *d* will preferably be made to screw into the section *a*, but may be made integral therewith, or secured thereto in any other convenient manner. The sections *a b c* will be constructed in the usual manner, so as to be capable of telescoping to the position shown in Figs. 1 and 3, or expanded to the position shown in Figs. 2 and 4, without danger of being detached from each other. The number of the sections is not material, though it will usually be found preferable to employ three, and the several sections will be of such lengths that the whole case, when in the position shown in Figs. 2 and 4, will be about six inches long, and when in the posi-

tion shown in Fig. 1 about three and one-half inches. The length, however, may of course be varied to suit the requirements of the user.

The tip *d* and the sections *a b c* may be made of any of the materials usually employed for such purposes, and may be ornamented in any suitable or desired manner. The upper end of the section *c* may be closed by a cap, cover, or plug of any convenient form or construction; or it may be closed by a block, *e*, of rubber, forming an eraser. The eraser *e* may be secured in the end of the section *c* by means of screw-thread *f*, formed in the end of the latter, or in any other convenient or desirable manner. The tip *d* is provided with a block, *g*, of some elastic material, which is securely held in position either by its own elasticity or by suitable cement. The block *g* will preferably be made of rubber, but any other elastic substance may be used. In some cases cork or such similar substance will be found to operate tolerably well. The ends of the block *g* will preferably be conically recessed, as shown, and it is provided through its center with an opening, *h*, of suitable size to admit the passage of the lead or crayon *k*. The block *g*, instead of being located in the tip *d*, may be located in the section *a* at a point near the tip, if preferred. The other sections, as *b c*, will preferably be provided at their lower ends with blocks, as *l m*, similar to the block *g*, which will preferably be made of elastic rubber also, but may be made of wood or any other suitable material, and held in position in any convenient manner. The opening *h* in the block *g* will be of such size that when the lead or crayon *k* has been passed through said opening the substance of which the block is composed will, by reason of its elasticity, grasp the lead or crayon with sufficient firmness to hold it against the pressure exerted in ordinary writing. The openings through the blocks *l* and *m* may also be so small that said blocks will grasp the lead or crayon with some degree of firmness; or said openings may be of sufficient size to allow the lead or crayon to pass freely through them. The lead or crayon *k* may be introduced into the holder through the opening in the point of the tip *d*, or by removing the cap or eraser *e* it may be introduced through the opposite



end. The concave recesses in the ends of the blocks *g l m* will aid in this introduction by guiding the lead or crayon into the openings in the several blocks as it is introduced. When  
 5 it is desired to introduce the lead or crayon only at one end of the holder, the blocks *g l m* need not be provided with the conical recesses at but one end.

The lead or crayon having been introduced  
 10 into the holder, the operation of using the pencil will be as follows: When it is desired to use the pencil, pressure will be applied to the upper end of the holder, thereby bringing the cap or eraser *e* against the upper end  
 15 of the lead, and forcing the same through the block *g* until it projects the proper distance beyond the tip *d*, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. In this operation the guide-blocks *l m* will operate to give lateral support to the lead or  
 20 crayon and prevent the same from springing to one side and being broken. As the lead or crayon is worn away in writing, the cap or eraser will from time to time be forced downward, thereby telescoping the sections, as  
 25 shown in Fig. 3, and keeping the lead or crayon protruded the proper distance, and this will continue until the sections are entirely telescoped, as shown in Fig. 1.

When the pencil is not in use, the lead or  
 30 crayon can be retracted within the holder by simply applying pressure to its point, so as to push it back through the block *g* to the position shown in Fig. 3.

What I claim is—

35 1. A lead or crayon holder consisting of a casing, as *A*, provided with a piece of elastic material, as *g*, so arranged that by reason of its elasticity it will hold the lead or crayon in any position to which it may be moved, and

means by which said lead or crayon can be  
 40 moved against the resistance of said elastic material, substantially as described.

2. A lead or crayon holder consisting of a casing, as *A*, provided with a piece of elastic material, as *g*, so arranged that by reason of  
 45 its elasticity it will hold the lead or crayon in any position to which it may be moved, one or more guide-blocks, as *l m*, and means by which said lead or crayon can be moved against the resistance of said elastic material,  
 50 substantially as described.

3. A lead or crayon holder consisting of a casing, as *A*, provided with a piece of elastic material, as *g*, having a central opening and  
 55 conically-recessed ends, and so arranged that by reason of its elasticity it will hold the lead or crayon in any position to which it may be moved, and means by which said lead or crayon can be moved against the resistance of  
 60 said elastic material, substantially as described.

4. A lead or crayon holder consisting of a casing, as *A*, provided with a piece of elastic material, as *g*, so arranged that by reason of  
 65 its elasticity it will hold the lead or crayon in any position to which it may be moved, one or more guide blocks or pieces, as *l m*, all of said pieces having central openings and conically-recessed ends, and means by which said  
 70 lead or crayon can be moved against the resistance of said elastic material, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHAS. W. BROWN.

Witnesses:

JAS. A. HOVEY,  
 T. H. PALMER.