(No Model.)

R. M. COLLARD.

CASE FOR PENCILS AND SIMILAR IMPLEMENTS.

No. 300,346. Patented June 17, 1884.

Fig. 1.

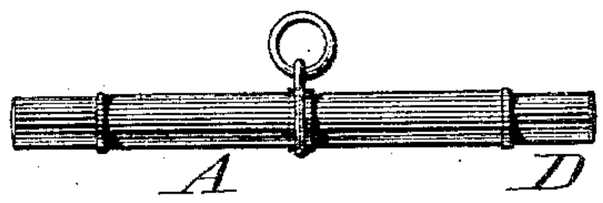
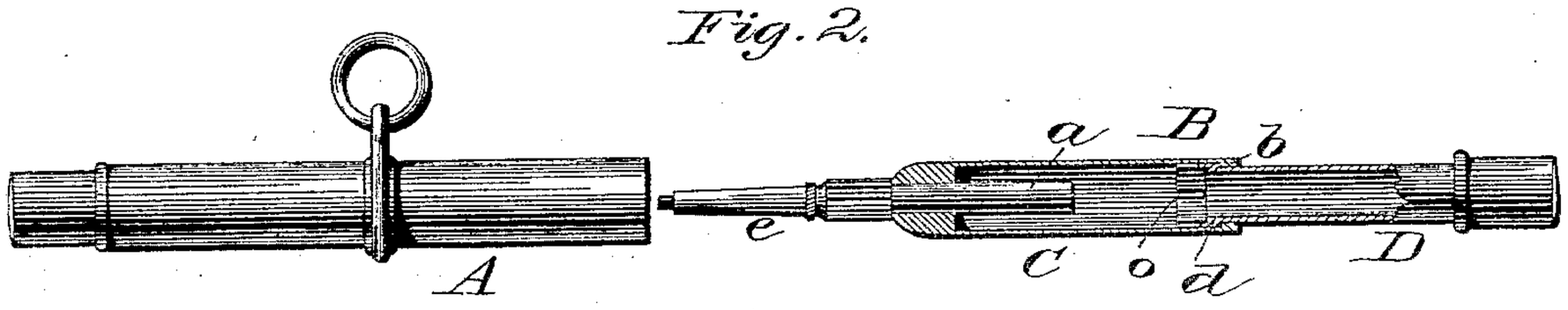


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CASE FOR PENCILS AND SIMILAR IMPLEMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,346, dated June 17, 1884.

Application filed April 19, 1884. (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 Cases for Pencils and Similar Implements, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in the construction of cases for pencils and similar implements, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device arranged as a toggle or bar for watch-chains. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view showing the parts detached and partially in section.

This invention is an improvement on the device for which a patent was granted to L. W. Fairchild, September 2, 1879, No. 219,081. In that the extension pencil-case was arranged to be automatically closed or contracted by the act of inserting it within the holding case or bar, and in like manner to be automatically extended in the act of withdrawing it from the case, and this is designed to operate in the same manner, but to be simpler and cheaper in construction. In the former case the pencil-case was composed of two tubes—an inner and an outer one—arranged to telescope or slide one upon the other, the inner tube being much longer than the other, and the outer tube being connected to screw mechanism which carries the lead point by means of a pin passing through a slot cut in the inner tube. In the present instance I construct these parts as shown in Fig. 2, in which the inner tube, D, and the outer tube, C, are made of uniform lengths, or nearly so. The outer tube, C, is provided at its outer end with an internal shoulder, *b*, and the inner tube, D, is provided with an external shoulder, *d*, at its inner end, as represented in Fig. 2, these shoulders *b d* serving as stops to prevent the inner tube from being pulled entirely out of the outer tube. The inner end of the inner tube has a series of slits, *o*, cut in it, the parts between the slits being slightly sprung outward, so as to create sufficient friction to hold the parts in position when extended, and thus prevent them from accidentally moving when extended for use. The tube *a*, which contains the screw mechanism for moving the lead, and to which the lead-carrying point *e* is attached, is soldered or otherwise securely attached to the opposite end of the outer tube, C, the part *a* extending up within the tube and occupying a central position, as shown in Fig. 2, so that when the inner tube, D, is shoved in it will pass down around the part *a*. By this construction I am enabled to make the inner tube about one-third shorter than by the former plan, and to dispense with the slot in it, and also the pin used to connect the outer tube to the lead-operating tube *a*, which in these small cases is not only somewhat difficult to construct satisfactorily, but is also liable to get out of order. Another advantage of this construction is that it enables me to attach the lead-carrying point or mechanism directly to the outer tube in such a manner that it is rigid and secure. It will therefore be seen that this construction requires less material, and is therefore cheaper, and that it is stronger and better.

It will of course be understood that instead of the pencil-point *e* any other small implement—such as a tooth-pick, ear-spoon, nail-cleaner, small button-hook and the like—may be substituted; and it is also obvious that instead of providing the holding case or sheath A with a ring to adapt it to be used as a chain-bar the ring may be omitted, and the case A be made in any style desired to adapt it to be carried in the pocket, or may have the ring attached so it may be worn as a pendant or charm. So, too, I propose to provide the case A with a pin and hook, so it may be worn as a scarf or shawl pin when desired, and also to secure it to bracelets, or apply it in any manner desired, the extension-case B being in all cases the same.

It will of course be understood that the holding case or sheath A will be provided internally with friction-springs, which will hold the case B securely therein, as in the former patent, and that the friction between the parts A and C will be greater than between the parts C and D, so as to cause the extension-case to contract automatically when shoved into the case A, and to be automatically extended when drawn therefrom, the same as in the former patent.

The manner of constructing the friction de-

vice in the holding-case, being well understood, need not be specially described.

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

1. The tube C, having the screw mechanism or tube *a* rigidly secured to it at one end, and provided with the internal shoulder or stop at its opposite end, in combination with the tube D, provided with the external shoulder or stop, all arranged to operate substantially as shown and described.

2. The telescopic case consisting of the external tube, C, having the screw mechanism or tube *a* rigidly secured to it at one end, and provided with the internal shoulder or stop, *b*, at its opposite end, and the tube D, provided with the external shoulder or stop, *d*, in combination with a holding sheath or case, A, all arranged to operate substantially as shown and described.

RICHARD M. COLLARD.

Witnesses:

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