

(No Model.)

M. RUBIN.

PENCIL OR CRAYON HOLDER.

No. 316,402.

Patented Apr. 21, 1885.

Fig: 1.

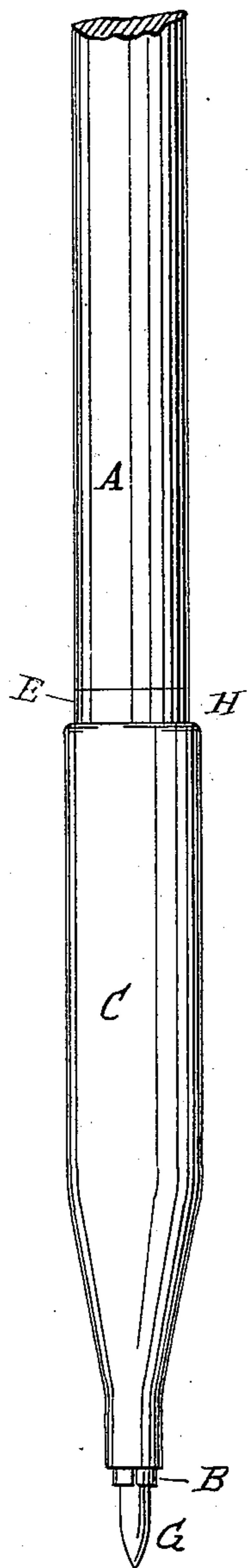


Fig: 3

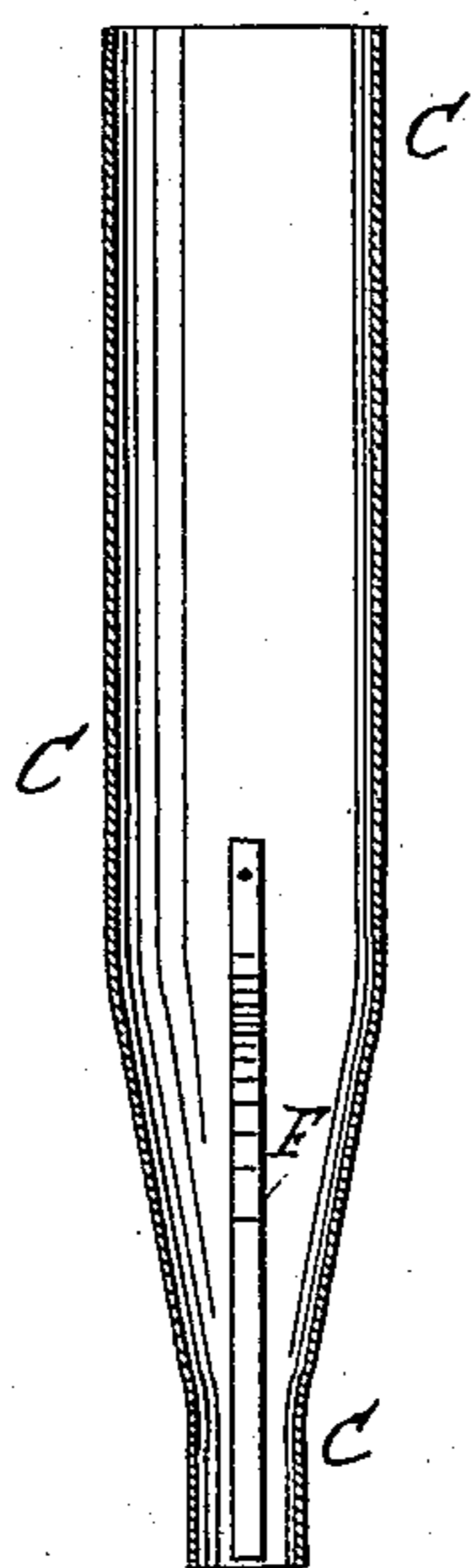
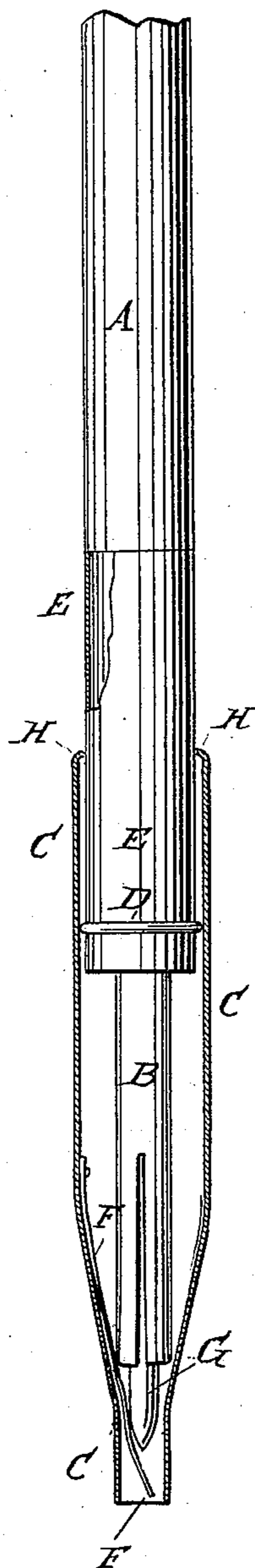


Fig: 2.



WITNESSES:

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PENCIL OR CRAYON HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 316,402, dated April 21, 1885.

Application filed September 20, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX RUBIN, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pencil or Crayon 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 one of my improved lead-pencil cases. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, partly in section and part being broken away. Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation of the sliding conical sleeve shown as turned one-quarter around from the position shown in Fig. 2.

The object of this invention is to provide lead-pencil cases constructed in such a manner that the lead, when loose, cannot escape or project from the case, and that the lead cannot be made to project farther than a fixed distance.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

A represents the handle, which may be made of wood, metal, hard rubber, or other suitable material, and which is made tubular to receive the lead.

To the lower end of the handle A is attached a tube, B, of such a size as to receive and fit loosely upon the lead. The lower part of the tube B is slotted, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, to adapt it to be compressed to serve as a clamp to grasp the lead and feed it forward. The tubular clamp B is made of a material sufficiently elastic to cause its strips to resume a straight position when the compressing force is removed.

Upon the lower part of the handle A is placed a sleeve, C, the upper part of which is cylindrical, and is arranged to slide up and down upon the said handle. The upper edge of the sleeve C has an inwardly-projecting flange, H, formed upon it, as shown in Fig. 2, to engage with a bead, D, formed upon the handle A, or upon a ferrule, E, placed upon the lower end of the said handle, to prevent

the said sleeve C from becoming detached from the said handle A. The lower part of the sleeve C is contracted or made conical, a short portion at the extreme end being made cylindrical, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

Within the lower part of the sleeve C is placed a small spring, F, the upper end of which is secured to the said sleeve C at or near the base of its conical part by a rivet, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3, by solder or by other suitable means. The spring F passes down along the side of the conical part of the sleeve C, passes diagonally through the lower cylindrical part of the said sleeve, and is made of such a length that its lower end will be at or near the lower end of the said sleeve C, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

With this construction, when the sleeve C is drawn down into the position shown in Fig. 2, the lower end or point of the lead G will rest against the spring F, and will thus be held from dropping out. When the sleeve C is drawn upward, the lower end of the tubular clamp B comes in contact with the sides of the conical part of the said sleeve, and is made to grasp the lead G and carry it downward, pushing back and passing the lower end of the spring F, and causing the point of the said lead G to project to a fixed distance beyond the lower end of the said sleeve C. When the sleeve C is again pushed downward, the free end of the spring F moves forward across the lower cylindrical part of the said sleeve, and the tubular clamp B releases the lead G, allowing it to be supported by the said spring F. When the sleeve C is pushed downward, the point of the lead G will enter the angular space between the spring F and the side of the sleeve C, where it will be held with sufficient force to prevent it from shaking about within the case.

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

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a pencil or crayon holder consisting, essentially, of the handle A, the tube B, attached to the lower end of the handle, and having its lower end slotted, as described, the sleeve C, constructed to slide on the handle, and having its lower end contracted, and a spring, F, extend-

ing diagonally across said contracted portion, whereby when the said clamp is slid down the spring will prevent the lead from dropping out, and when the clamp is slid up the lead 5 will be exposed and clamped in place, substantially as set forth.

10 2. The combination, with a crayon or pencil holder having a split or slotted lead-tube fixed thereto, of a sliding sleeve mounted on the lower end of the holder, the lower end of the sleeve being contracted or made conical, and a spring extending diagonally across the open lower end of the sleeve, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the holder A, hav- 15 ing a bead, D, around its lower end, and the split or slotted tube B, of the sleeve C, mounted to slide on the holder, and formed with an inward-projecting flange, H, at its upper end, and having its lower end contracted, and a 20 spring extending diagonally across the lower open end of said tube, substantially as set forth.

MAX RUBIN:

Witnesses:

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