(No Model.)

S. W. WOOD.

PEN AND PENCIL CASE.

No. 339,123. Patented Mar. 30, 1886.

Fig. 12.

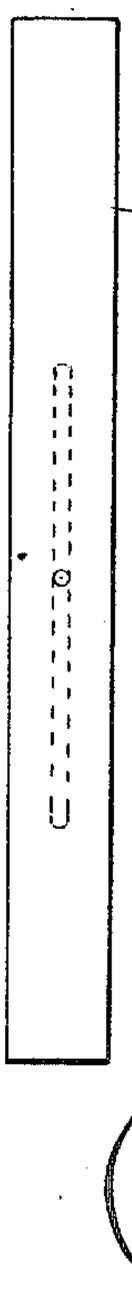


Fig. 8

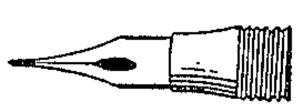


Fig. 9.

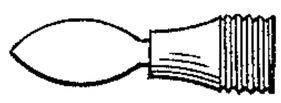


Fig. 7.

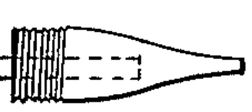


Fig. 13.

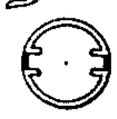


Fig. 1

Fig. 2.

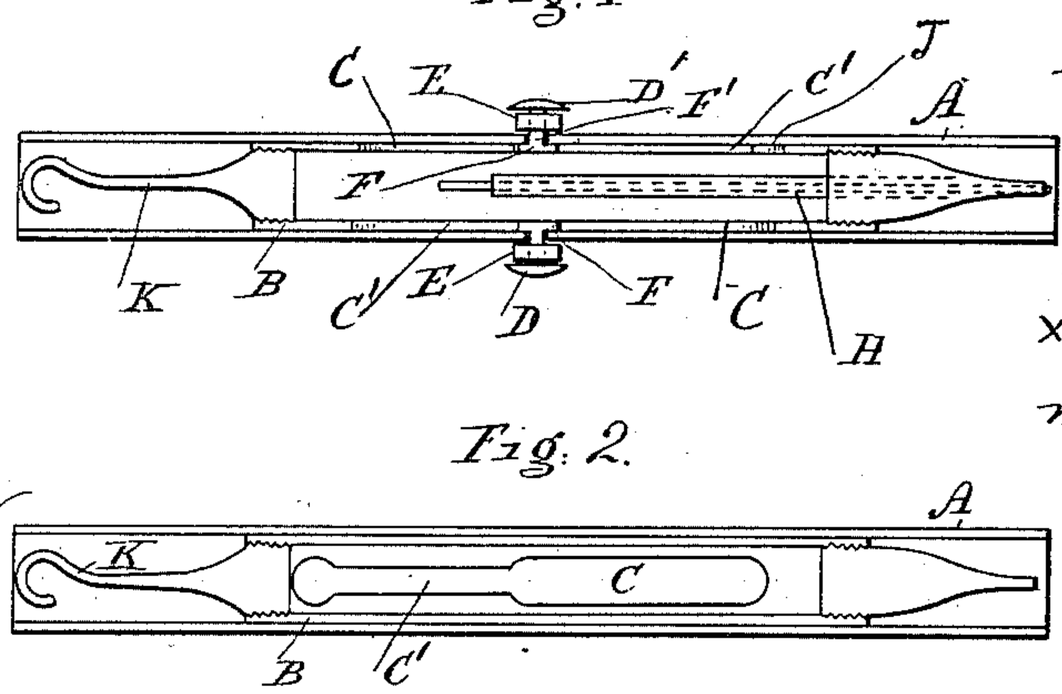


Fig. 14.

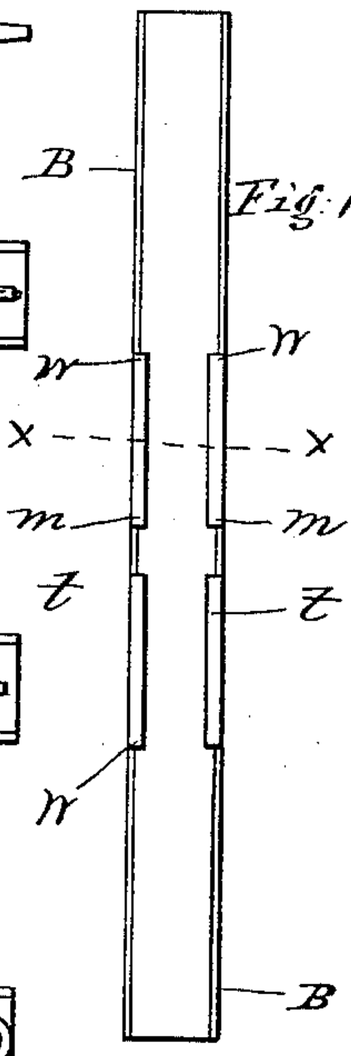


Fig. 3.

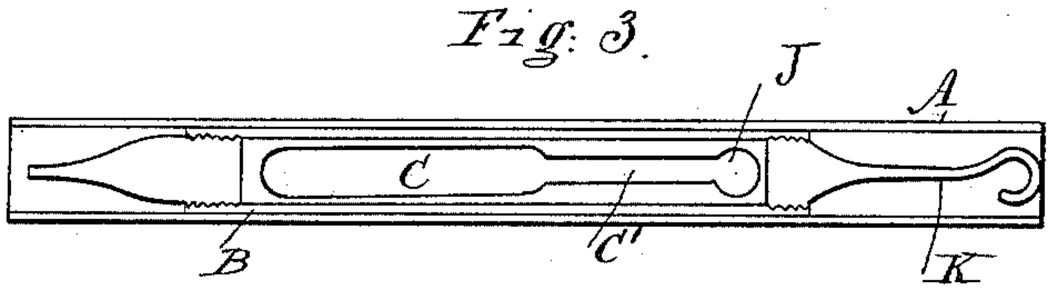


Fig. 4.

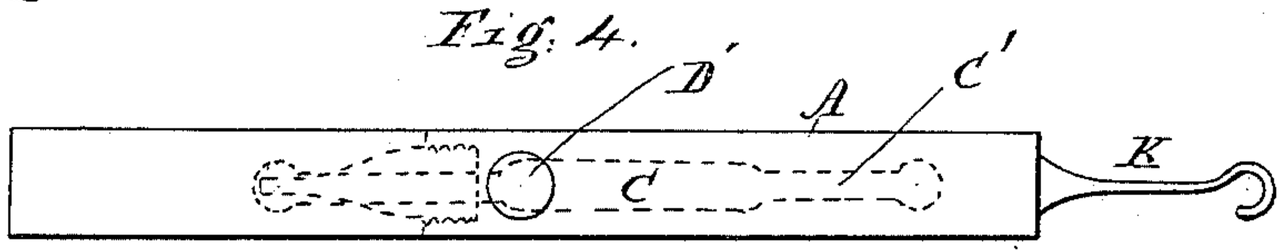


Fig. 10.

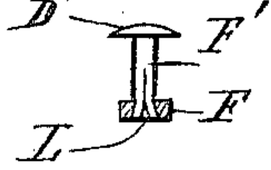


Fig. 11.

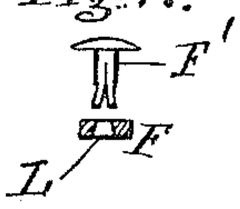


Fig. 6.

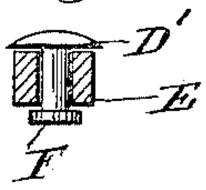
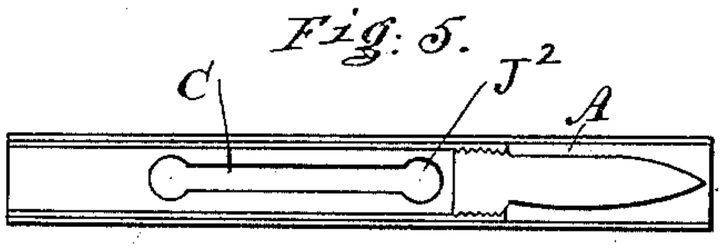


Fig. 5.



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INVENTOR:

S. W. Wood

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN W. WOOD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE ANNEX PENCIL COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

PEN AND PENCIL CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 339,123, dated March 30, 1886.

Application filed December 10, 1885. Serial No. 185,247. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN W. WOOD, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful improvements in handles fitted with an automatic carrier adapted to receive pens, pencils, erasive rubber, knife-blades, button-hooks, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists in an implement constructed and operating substantially as hereinafter described, a casing open at both ends, a sliding tool-carrier within said casing capable of movement back and forth, a stop or stops on the casing to engage and hold the carrier at the limit of its movement in either direction and in a central position.

Figures 1, 2, 3, and 5 represent central longitudinal sections of a handle fitted with an interior carrier adapted to receive various articles detachably secured thereto. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a handle, showing a top view of a central spring-catch to lock and unlock the sliding carrier. Fig. 12 is an elevation of the interior carrier, showing a longitudinal slot in dotted lines and a central steady-pin to guide the carrier, as hereinafter set forth. Fig. 14 is a central longitudinal section of an interior carrier, showing flanges turned inwardly in forming the longitudinal slots therein to receive the shanks of a spring-locking device, the ends of the flanges serving as shoulders, against which the locking device rests in holding the carrier in a desired position. Fig. 13 is a cross-section through the line *x x* of Fig. 14. Figs. 6, 10, 11 are detached views of the spring locking and unlocking device.

A in the accompanying drawings represents a tubular handle, of metal or any other suitable material, to which is fitted an interior carrier, B, which carrier is to move certain fixed distances in either direction in the outer handle, A, by its own gravity to expose such articles as may be secured thereto, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. To govern the movements of this sliding carrier B, a spring-catch is fitted centrally to the outer handle, A, as shown in Fig. 1, the inner enlarged end, F, of which is to operate in the wide slots C. In order that this carrier B may move back and forth certain fixed distances within the handle A, it is provided with wide slots C and narrow slots C′, connecting centrally, as represented in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. This carrier B is provided with corresponding slots, C C′, reversed on its opposite sides, in order to slide back and forth alternately toward the opposite ends of the handle A, and to be held centrally therein, when required, to conceal the articles secured to its opposite ends, as shown. Centrally to this handle A, on its opposite sides, are fitted spring catches or stops, to the shanks F′ of which are secured (or formed thereon) heads F, as shown in Figs. 1, 6, 10, and 11. The heads F of these spring-stops are fitted so as to operate freely back and forth in the wide slots C in opposite directions, and the shanks F′ thereof are fitted to move freely backward and forward in the narrow slots C′. In this construction rubber springs E are employed, which surround the shanks of the catches beneath the buttons D′, and rest upon the outer surface of the handle A, to maintain the heads F in position in the wide slots C, to lock and hold the carrier B either centrally in the handle A, as shown in Fig. 1, or in position, as shown in Fig. 4, to expose a button-hook, K, secured thereto.

In Figs. 2 and 3 the two sides of the carrier B are shown representing the wide and narrow slots C C′, formed in the carrier in opposite directions from the center.

The movement of the carrier and the operation of the spring-catches may be described briefly, as follows: If it be desired to use the button-hook, the spring-stop D′ is pressed down, so that its head F passes below the thickness of the carrier B or below the edges of the flanges *t*, as shown in Fig. 14. Then, by turning the end of the carrier to which the hook is secured downward, the shank F′ will pass from the enlarged part J into the narrow slot C, when the carrier, by its own gravity, will slide toward the end of the handle until the head F of the opposite stop, moving in the wide slot C, formed in the opposite side of the carrier, strikes against the end of the slot and thus stops the outward movement of the carrier. At this stopping-point the narrow slot C, in which the shank F has traversed, is enlarged, as at J, sufficient to admit the head F of the stop to lock the carrier in this outward position. When the button-hook is to be returned and locked within the handle A, the

stop D′ is again pressed down, the button-hook end of the handle turned upward, when the carrier B will slide of its own gravity inward until the head F of the opposite stop reaches its narrow slot C′ and arrests the carrier. In this position the heads F of the two stops hold the carrier centrally from moving in either direction in the handle A by bearing against the ends of the narrow slots, respectively, as shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 5 the spring-stop is placed at the enlarged part J^2 of the slot C, in which construction the carrier B is intended to move outward in one direction only, and to be returned and locked in position as represented.

Figs. 10 and 11 represent the spring-stops detached from the handle, and show the manner of connecting independent heads F to the shanks F′ thereof. In this construction the shanks F are split and rendered flexible, and are bent slightly outward, and the heads F provided with flaring openings L, so that when the split spring ends are introduced therein the heads will be firmly retained upon the spring ends of the shanks, as shown in Fig. 10. The ends of the shanks F′ may be upset and heads formed thereon to hold the heads F, if preferred.

The slot T (shown in dotted lines, Fig. 12) is provided with a steady-pin, V, extending through the two opposite sides of the handle A, so as to steady the movement of the carrier and to relieve the heads F of the spring-stops when the carrier reaches its extreme movement in either direction, so as to operate freely to lock and hold the carrier by entering the enlarged part of the slots. When the flanges *t* are formed as shown in Fig. 14, the heads F of the stops enter between the shoulders *m* to hold the carrier B centrally in the handle A, and rest against the shoulders W to hold the carrier at the extreme of its outward movement to expose the article secured thereto.

Figs. 7, 8, and 9 are views, respectively, of detachable implements adapted to be used in this holder.

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

1. The pocket implement herein described and shown, consisting of a casing open at both ends, a sliding tool-carrier within said casing capable of movement back and forth, a stop or stops on the casing to engage and hold the carrier at the limit of its movement in either direction and in a central position, as set forth.

2. In an implement of the character described, a sliding hollow tool-carrier with longitudinal openings in its side or sides, the edges of said openings turned inward to form substantially radial flanges, in combination with an inclosing-casing and stops projecting into said openings, as set forth.

3. In an implement of the character herein described and shown, the combination of a tubular casing, a tool-carrier capable of moving back and forth therein, and having slots in its opposite sides, each slot having a wide and narrow part, the wide portions being on opposite sides of a central point, and headed stops on the casing, the heads adapted to the wide parts of the slots and the necks to the narrow parts, whereby the slide is engaged and held in a central position, substantially as set forth.

STEPHEN W. WOOD.

Witnesses:
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JOHN J. MALONE.