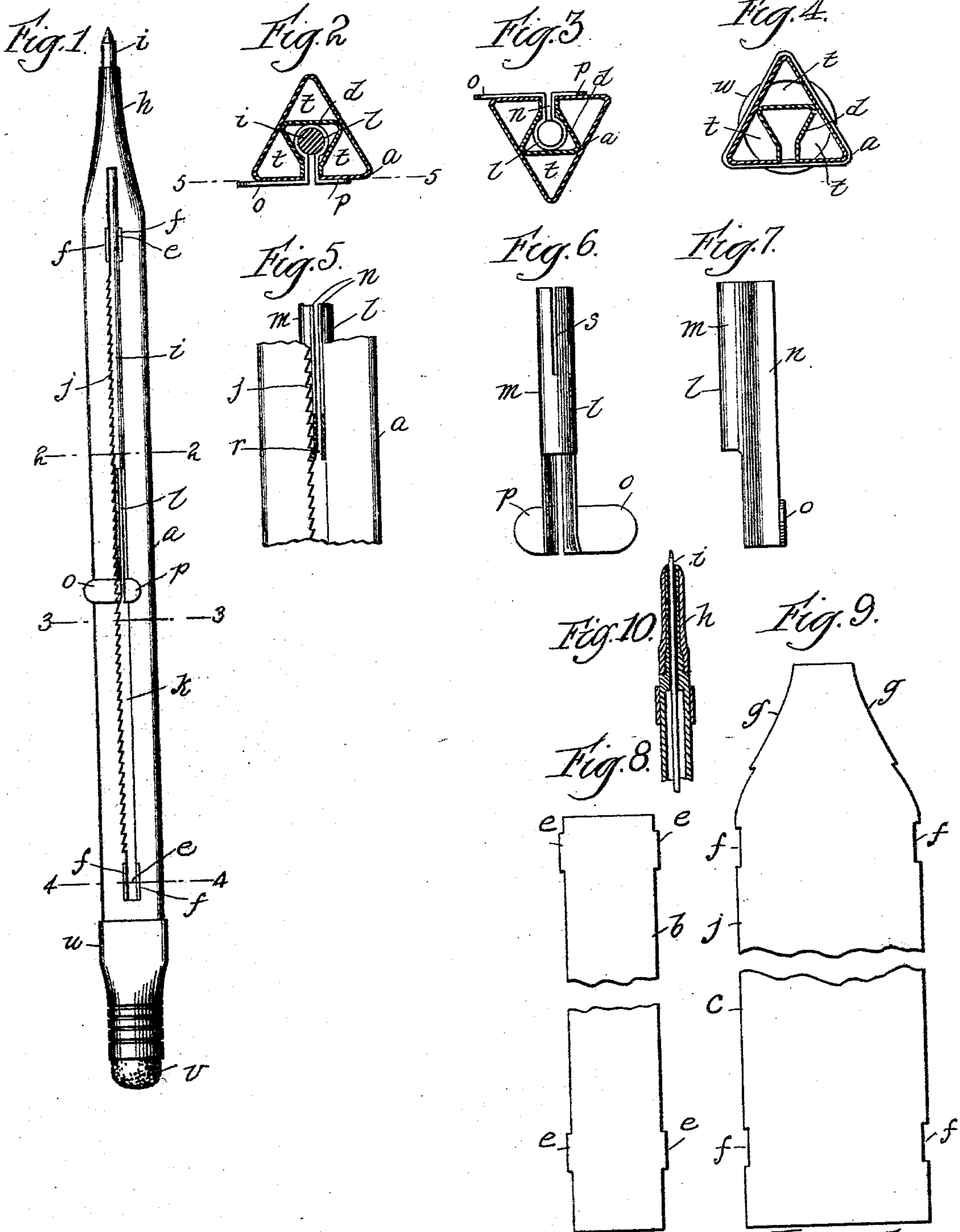


(No Model.)

J. W. STEELE.
MAGAZINE PENCIL.

No. 561,734.

Patented June 9, 1896.



Witnesses
Wm. J. Hemming
J. M. Rheems.

Inventor
James W. Steele.
By David H. Fletcher, his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. STEELE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

MAGAZINE-PENCIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 561,734, dated June 9, 1896.

Application filed June 3, 1895. Serial No. 551,497. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. STEELE, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Magazine-Pencils, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which corresponding letters of reference in the different figures indicate like parts.

The object of my invention is to provide a magazine pencil-case consisting of two blanks constructed in triangular form in cross-section, one being inclosed within the other and so arranged as to form a series of adjacent triangular chambers, in combination with means for adjusting and clamping the lead of the central chamber, all of which is hereinafter more particularly described, and definitely pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a pencil embodying the features of my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view taken upon the line 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a like view taken upon the line 3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a like view taken upon the line 4, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a detail view representing the body of the pencil broken away to show my improved lead-holding clamp, which is sectioned upon the line 5, Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a rear view, in detail, of the lead-holding clamp. Fig. 7 is a side view of the same. Fig. 8 represents a sheet-metal blank from which the central chamber of the preferred form of pencil is constructed. Fig. 9 represents the sheet-metal blank from which the body of the pencil-case is constructed; and Fig. 10 is a detail view of a pencil-tip, showing the usual form of clamping device.

Referring to the drawings, *a* represents the body of my improved pencil, which consists of a metal case triangular in form, as more clearly shown in Figs. 2 to 4, inclusive. I prefer to construct said pencil-case of sheet metal, and in order to make the same in the form suggested I first provide the sheet-metal blanks *b* *c*, Figs. 8 and 9, respectively, for the purposes hereinafter stated. The blank *b*, which is intended to constitute the walls *d* of the central chamber of the pencil-case, is formed in a suitable die in a substantially tri-

angular form, as clearly shown in Figs. 2 to 4, inclusive, and is provided with projections *e*, which are adapted to fit within corresponding notches *f*, formed in the edges of the blank *c*, when the latter is formed upon a similar die in the shape indicated. The projections *e* are bent and compressed into the notches, as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

When the parts *g* *g* of the blank *c* are brought together edge to edge, they are permanently attached, by brazing or otherwise, so as to form a smooth and even surface. This part constitutes the tapered end *h*, Fig. 1, which receives and forms a support for the lead *i*. One edge of the blank *c* is notched or serrated, as shown at *j* in the complete structure represented in Fig. 1, and when the blank is compressed in the desired shape to form the case a slot *k* is formed throughout the greater portion of its length, having the notches *j* upon one side.

The clamp *l*, for grasping, holding, and regulating the lead, is formed from a single piece of sheet metal, preferably spring-brass, and is provided with a rounded portion *m* for clamping the upper end of the lead, parallel flanges *n* *n*, which pass into the slot *i*, and tangs or lips *o* *p*, which are bent downwardly against the body of the pencil, as shown, the former being made to project beyond the edge of the pencil-case to such an extent as to enable it to be grasped by the nail of the user and pushed up or down, as occasion may require. That portion of the flange represented at *r*, Fig. 5, is bent laterally, as shown, so as to engage with the teeth *j* of the slot. The clamp, being made of spring metal, as stated, is so formed as to cause the flanges *n* to tend to separate from each other, and hence to press with a yielding pressure against opposite sides of the slot. This serves to keep the part *r* in engagement with any one notch in which it is placed. A slot *s*, Fig. 6, in the clamp enables the end of the lead to be easily inserted in the clamp, and when the latter is inserted in the case the lead is firmly grasped. By compressing the parts *o* *p* with the thumb and finger the clamp may be pushed up or down in the slot and the lead adjusted accordingly.

The construction described enables a series of lead-holding chambers *t* to be formed

around the lead-clamp, as shown in Figs. 2 to 4, inclusive.

5 A removable cap *u*, Figs. 1 and 4, is placed upon the top of the case, which cap may be provided with the usual rubber tip *v*. The removal of the cap enables the clamp to be removed from or placed in the case, and likewise permits the leads to be removed from or inserted in the chambers.

10 The advantages of my improved pencil are that it enables a number of leads to be stored in the case of a length corresponding to that of the body of the pencil, while the clamp not only serves to hold the lead securely in
15 any desired position, but, owing to its construction, is not subject to wear so as to fail to hold the lead securely while in use.

It is obvious that the usual well-known screw-clamp may be attached to the tip of the
20 pencil, as indicated in Fig. 10, or that any

other form of clamp may be used therewith; but I prefer the clamp *l*, in combination with the serrated slot.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

25 A magazine pencil-case composed of two blanks bent in triangular form in cross-section, one being inclosed within the other, forming a series of adjacent triangular chambers, and means for clamping and adjusting
30 the lead of the central chamber, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 27th day of May, 1895.

JAS. W. STEELE.

Witnesses:

D. H. FLETCHER,

FLORENCE EMBREY.