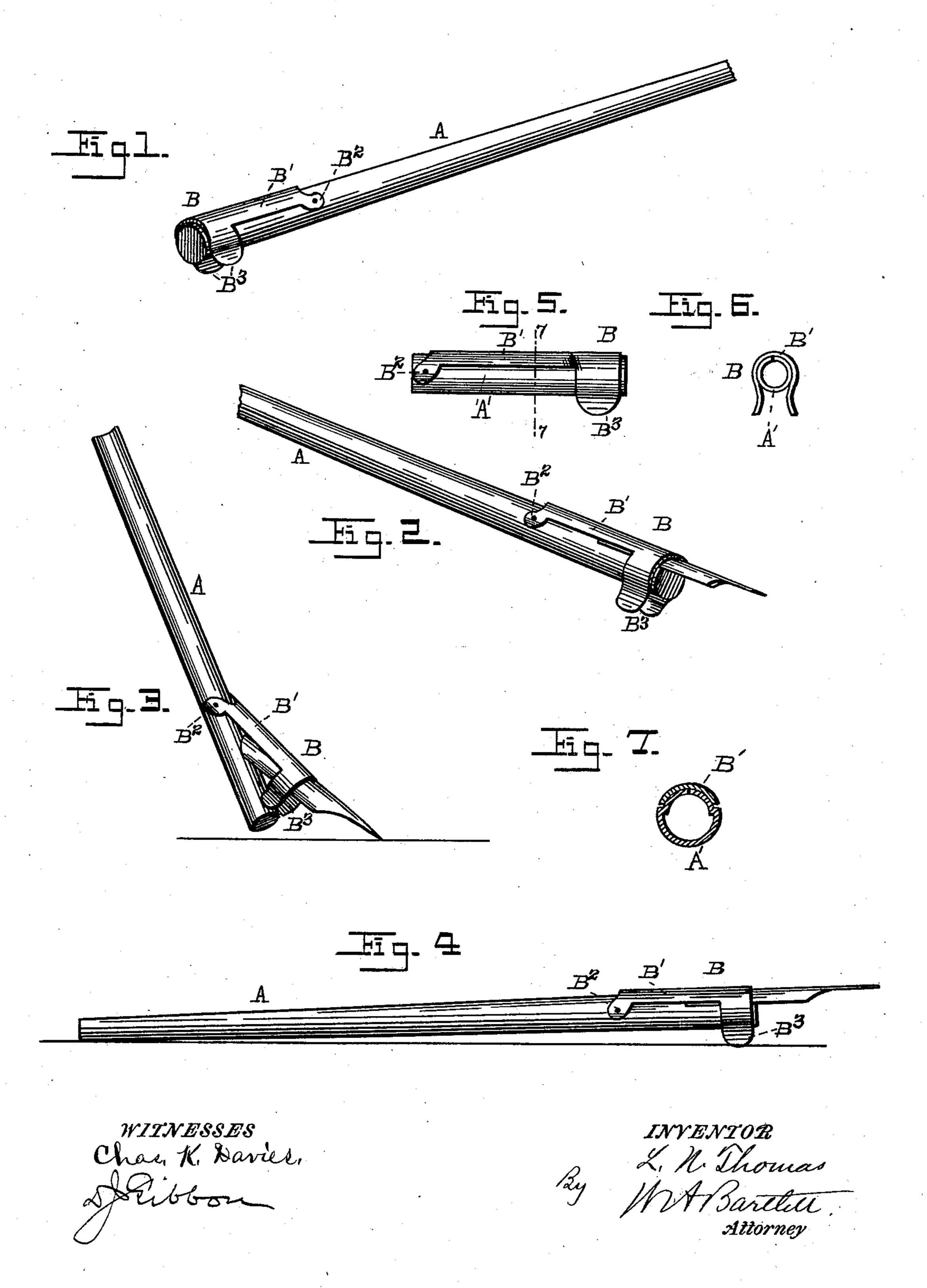
(No Model.)

L. N. THOMAS. PENHOLDER.

No. 599,749.

Patented Mar. 1, 1898.



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United States Patent Office.

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PENHOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 599,749, dated March 1, 1898.

Application filed April 13, 1897. Serial No. 631,943. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Beitknown that I, LINCOLN N. THOMAS, residing at Madisonville, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Penholders, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to penholders.

penholder which will readily receive and hold pens of different size, the clasp or clamp yielding to conform to the pen; also, to produce a penholder from which the pen can be readily removed without soiling the fingers; also, to produce a penholder which will not roll when placed on an inclined desk; also, to improve penholders in various particulars, substantially as hereinafter claimed.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a penholder embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view with pen applied. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing clasp lifted for releasing the pen. Fig. 4 is a broken side elevation of pen and holder lying on a plane surface, as a desk. Fig. 5 is a side elevation, Fig. 6 an end elevation, and Fig. 7 a section on line 7 7, of a modification of the invention.

A indicates the pen stock or handle, which 30 may be of wood or other suitable material and is usually a turned stick.

B indicates the clamping-piece of spring-steel or other material possessed of elasticity. This piece B is preferably struck up from a metallic plate into a generally semicylindrical form for the body portion B', but having ears or lugs B² at the rear end. At the front end there are wings B³, much longer than the ears B² and brought somewhat toward each other, so that the space between said wings toward their ends is less than the diameter of a cylinder which will fit neatly between said wings close under the arched top of the clamp-piece. The extreme ends of the wings may be slightly expanded to guide the handle in restoring it to place after removing a pen.

The ears B² preferably extend a little backward from the arched body of the clamp-piece and are pivoted to the stock or handle A either by a pin passing through or into the handle or by an inturned boss or projection.

The clamp-piece then extends to about one end of the stick or handle A, but may leave a small crescent-shaped space between either by reason of the form of the handle or of the 55 arched piece or by the relative location of

parts.

A pen may be inserted and held between the clamp B and the stick A and will be held in place by the elastic force of wings B³, bear-60 ing against the sides and under surface of the piece A. When it is desired to remove the pen, the point of the pen may be pressed on the desk or table, as indicated in Fig. 3, and by its leverage the pen will lift the clamp and 65 release itself, or as such removal might injure a pen which is considered worth saving the wings B³ may be placed on the table, and by a pressure or cramping action on the stock A the clamp is released.

As the wings B³ project some little distance from the lower side of the pen-handle, these wings will prevent the rolling of the pen-holder when placed on an inclined desk. They also serve to raise the pen-point from 75 contact with the desk if the handle is laid down, as it may be, to rest on these wings.

As the clamp holds with sufficient firmness to hold a pen and yet will yield to pressure it adjusts itself to the various conditions of use. 80

In the modified forms, Figs. 5, 6, and 7, the arched piece B is pivoted not directly to the stick forming the pen-handle, but to a short tubular section A', which is preferably formed with a recess at its upper surface, as shown 85 in Fig. 7, except at the end where the wings extend below the lower surface of this tube. The wooden handle may be inserted in the metallic tubular piece A' in usual manner. All the metallic parts can be struck up from 90 sheet metal, as well known in this art, and the pivotal connection may be a boss and depression, as is also well known. The tube A' and its arched piece form externally substantially a cylinder, save where the wings ex- 95 tend past the sides of the tube.

Should the arched piece get out of proper shape it can generally be restored by pressure from the fingers.

I claim—

1. A penholder consisting of a body portion, and an arched clamping-piece pivotally

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connected thereto at or near the upper end of said clamping-piece, the lower end of the arched piece being about in line with the lower end of the body portion, and embracing the sides of said body with spring-pressure.

2. The combination with a pen-handle of a recessed sleeve connected to one end of said handle, and a clamping-piece substantially filling the recess of said sleeve and forming with the enlarged portion of the sleeve substantially a cylinder, said clamping-piece pivoted to said cylinder and having wings projecting alongside said sleeve and beyond the margin thereof when in closed position, so that by pressing said wings against a surface

that by pressing said wings against a surface the clamp-piece may be lifted, there being a recess between said sleeve and the clamp-piece for the reception of the pen, all sub-

stantially as described and for the purpose stated.

3. The combination with the pen-handle, of the clamping-piece B of elastic metal having ears B² extending backward from the body of said piece and pivoted through said ears to the handle portion, and having wings B³ at 25 its front end, extending past the sides and below the bottom of the handle when adjusted for clasping the pen, all substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 30 in presence of two witnesses.

LINCOLN N. THOMAS.

Witnesses:

W. A. BARTLETT, THOMAS J. STALEY.