

No. 609,910.

Patented Aug. 30, 1898.

H. H. SEAMAN.
PENCIL.

(Application filed June 14, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

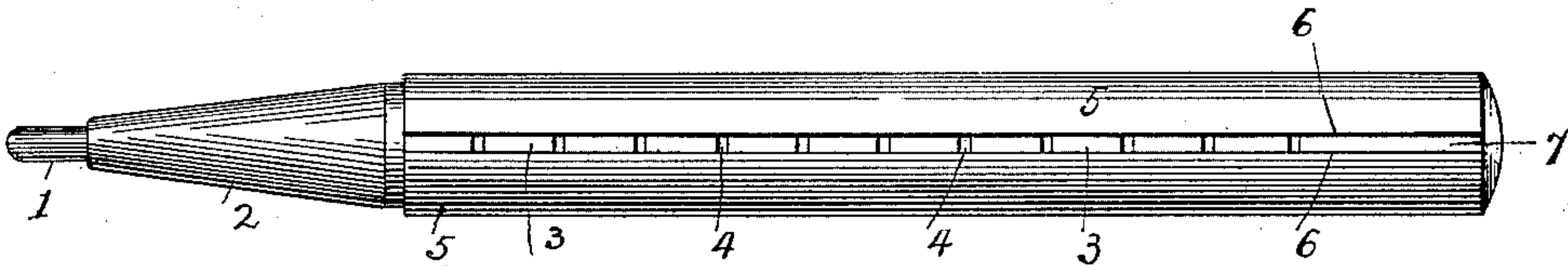


Fig. 2.

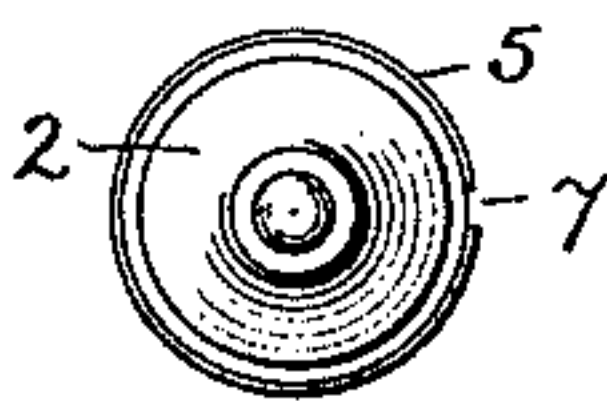


Fig. 3.

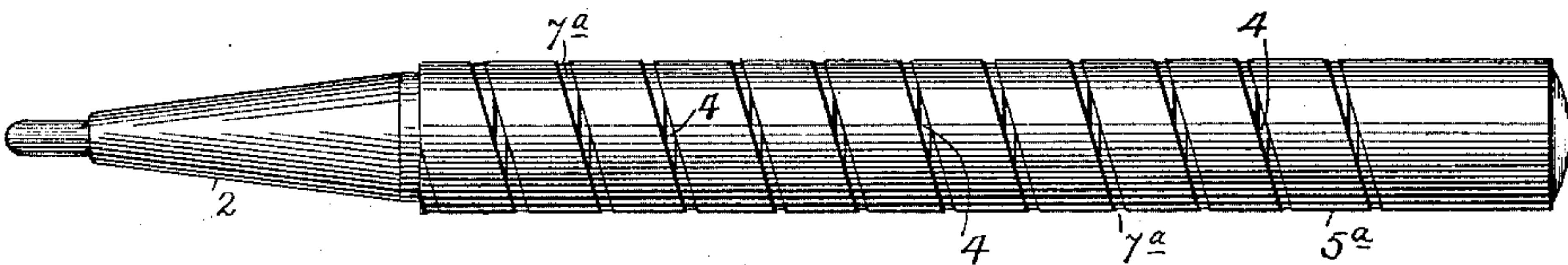
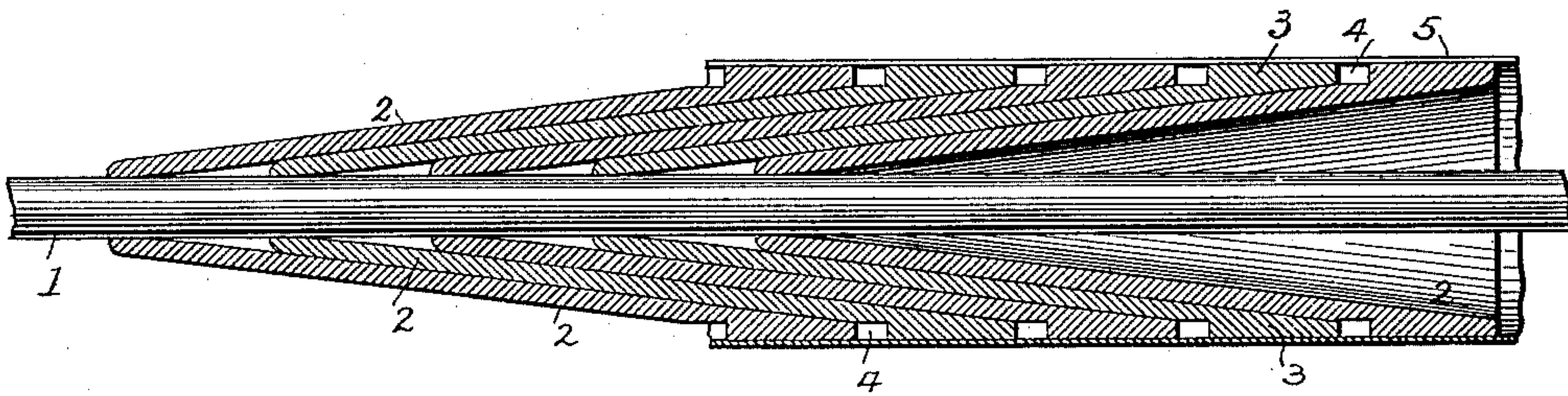


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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HERBERT H. SEAMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE STYLUS
PENCIL COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

PENCIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 609,910, dated August 30, 1898.

Application filed June 14, 1897. Serial No. 640,650. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT H. SEAMAN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, (Brooklyn,) in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pencils, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to that class of pencils made the subject-matter of Letters Patent No. 555,341, granted to me February 25, 1896.

In making pencils according to the plan shown in said patent I have met with considerable difficulty in the application of the covering or wrapping strip, and I have accordingly devised various ways of overcoming the trouble thus experienced, one of which ways forms the subject-matter of this application and another of a separate application filed simultaneously with this. The wrapping-strip or cover shown in said patent is formed with a series of diagonal slots or perforations, which intersect the circular or peripheral grooves formed at the bases of the series of cones, so as to disclose the said grooves and thus assist the user to sever the wrapper on the proper lines to enable the cones to be removed as required by the wearing out of the lead. The said wrapper of my said patent is formed of a strip of paper or the like equal in length to that of the pencil and of a width slightly greater than is enough to wrap around the pencil, so that the longitudinal edges of the strip overlap and are pasted one upon the other. In manufacturing pencils upon this plan I have found that the wrapping-strip must be held taut while put on and that this distorts the wrapper or pulls it out of shape, being unevenly weakened by the perforations, and as a consequence it is difficult and time-consuming to place the wrapper on properly or uniformly. Moreover, in gluing the wrapper by means of a glue brush or roller passing over the perforated strip some of the glue will run through the perforations or slots and adhere to the wrapping-machine table and smear the outside of the wrapper. I have endeavored to first glue or gum the paper and then perforate or slot it; but I found this impracticable, as the pieces cut out adhere to the die or cut-

ter. Finding the perforated wrapper slow of application and objectionable for the other reasons stated, I made numerous experiments for the purpose of discovering a more suitable or desirable mode of applying the wrapping-strip, which, it will be understood, must be so put on as to show where it must be broken or severed to enable the removal or detachment of the successive cones.

In the present instance the means devised consists, essentially, in so spacing the edges of the wrapper as that a portion of each circular groove formed by the junction of adjacent cones shall be uncovered and exposed to the eye, all as will be hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an enlarged side elevation of a pencil embodying my present invention. Fig. 2 is an end elevation thereof, viewed from the point of the pencil. Fig. 3 is an enlarged side elevation of a modification of my invention, and Fig. 4 is a further enlarged longitudinal central section of the form shown at Fig. 1.

In the several views the same part will be found designated by the same numeral of reference.

1 designates the centrally-disposed continuous stick of lead or the like, and 2 2 the series of individual nested conical sections or members. In this case I have shown an improved construction of conical member for the sake of convenience, but which I refrain from describing in detail, since it forms the subject-matter of claims in my aforesaid contemporaneous application. While showing this new construction of conical member, it will be understood, however, that as far as my present improvement is concerned conical members such as shown in my said patent may be employed in lieu thereof without departing from the spirit of my invention. Each conical member has a cylindrical collar 3, and between adjacent collars is a depression 4, extending circularly about the pencil, there being one depression at the base of each conical member.

5 designates the wrapper, which is unperforated and which may be made of paper or other suitable material. At Figs. 1, 2, and

4 the wrapper is cut to a length about equal to that of the pencil and of a width slightly less than that of the circumference of the pencil, so that when said wrapper is glued or
 5 gummed around the pencil its opposite longitudinal edges 6 will not meet, thus leaving an intervening space or gap 7 between said edges and thereby exposing for the full length of the pencil small portions of the said series
 10 of circular depressions 4, as well as the collars 3; but of course the exposure of the depressions 4 is the main desideratum. By thus constructing and applying the wrapper it will be seen that the user of the pencil may discern at a glance just where to apply the knife
 15 or other instrument in order to sever the wrapper circularly at the base of the next cone to be removed when it may be desired to uncover or project a fresh portion of the lead.
 20 Referring now to Fig. 3, it will be seen that the cover or wrapper, instead of being made of a length equal to that of the pencil and of a width less than the circumference thereof, is made comparatively narrow in width and
 25 of considerably greater length than that of the pencil and is wrapped around the exterior of the cones in convolutions or spiral lines for practically the whole length of the pencil. This spiral or coiled wrapper 5^a is so
 30 wound, as plainly seen at Fig. 3, as that the adjacent edges of successive convolutions are laid a slight distance apart, thus producing spaces 7^a and causing small portions of the series of circular depressions 4 to be exposed
 35 along the whole length of the pencil, thereby

producing, as in Fig. 1, a structure by which successive cones may be removed with great nicety and facility.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A pencil comprising a series of individual, nested, conical members and having a series of depressions at the bases of the members, and a wrapper covering only a portion of each said depressions and thereby exposing a portion of the same. 40 45

2. A pencil comprising a series of individual, nested, conical members, a series of circular depressions formed at the bases of said members, and a wrapper or cover secured to said members and having its edges spaced or separated so as to expose portions of said depressions. 50

3. A pencil comprising a series of individual, nested, conical members, a series of circular depressions formed at the bases thereof, and a wrapper or cover of a length equal to said pencil and a width less than the circumference thereof and gummed or otherwise secured to said conical members, so that its longitudinal edges are spaced or separated and thereby expose portions of the said circular depressions. 55 60

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 11th day of June, A. D. 1897. 65

HERBERT H. SEAMAN.

Witnesses:

EDGAR P. HICKS,
 K. V. DONOVAN.