

No. 671,809.

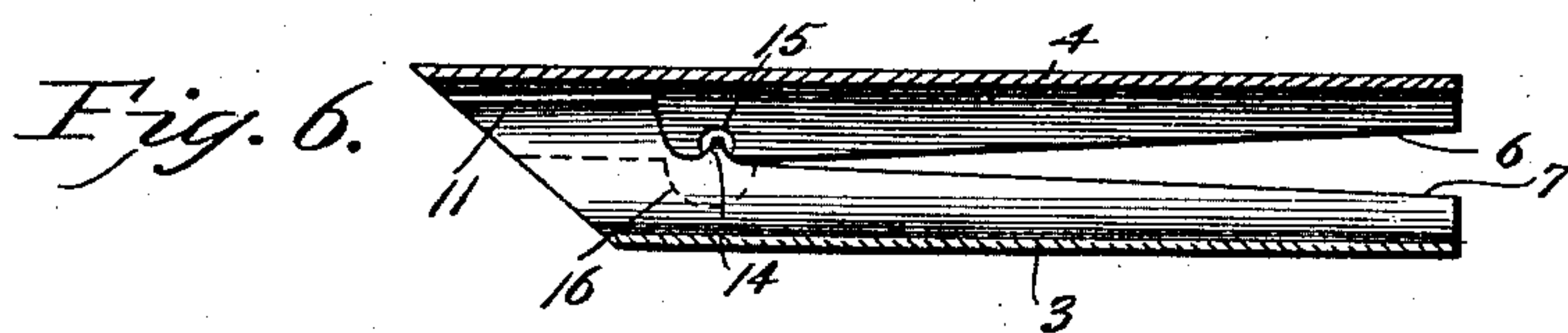
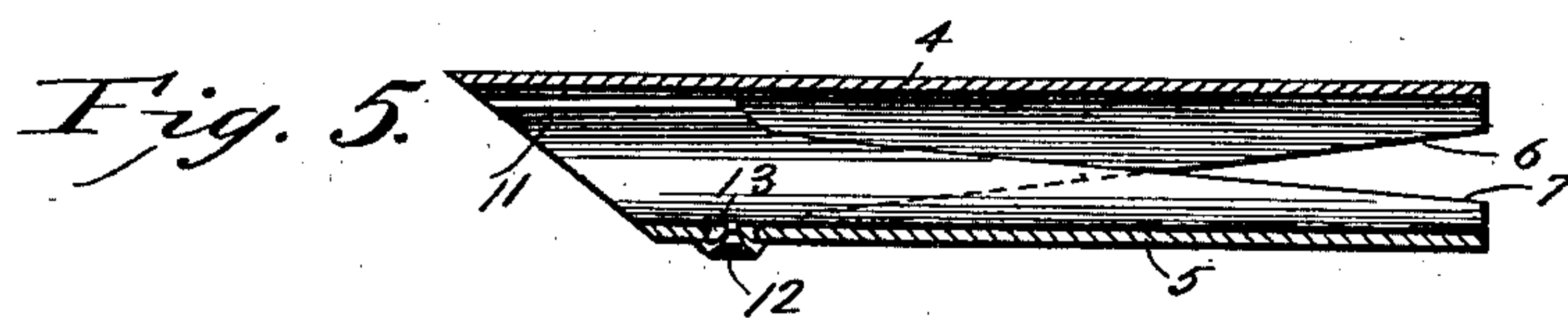
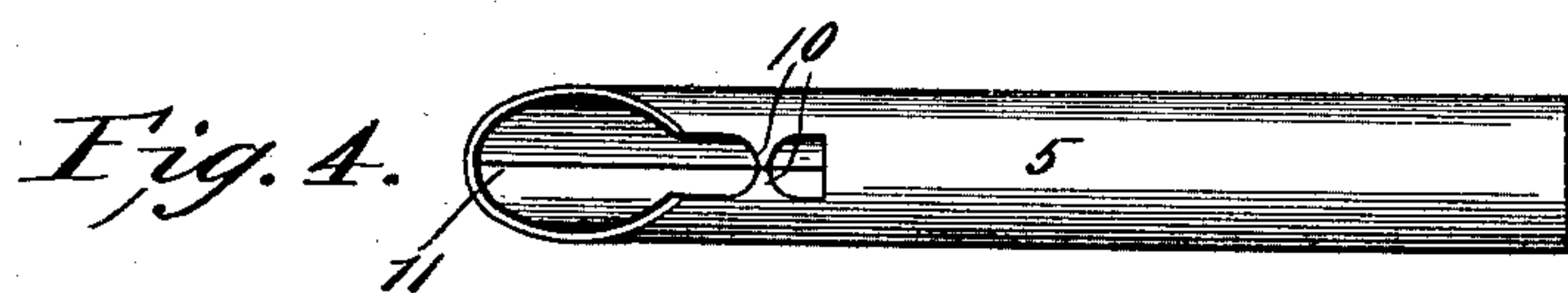
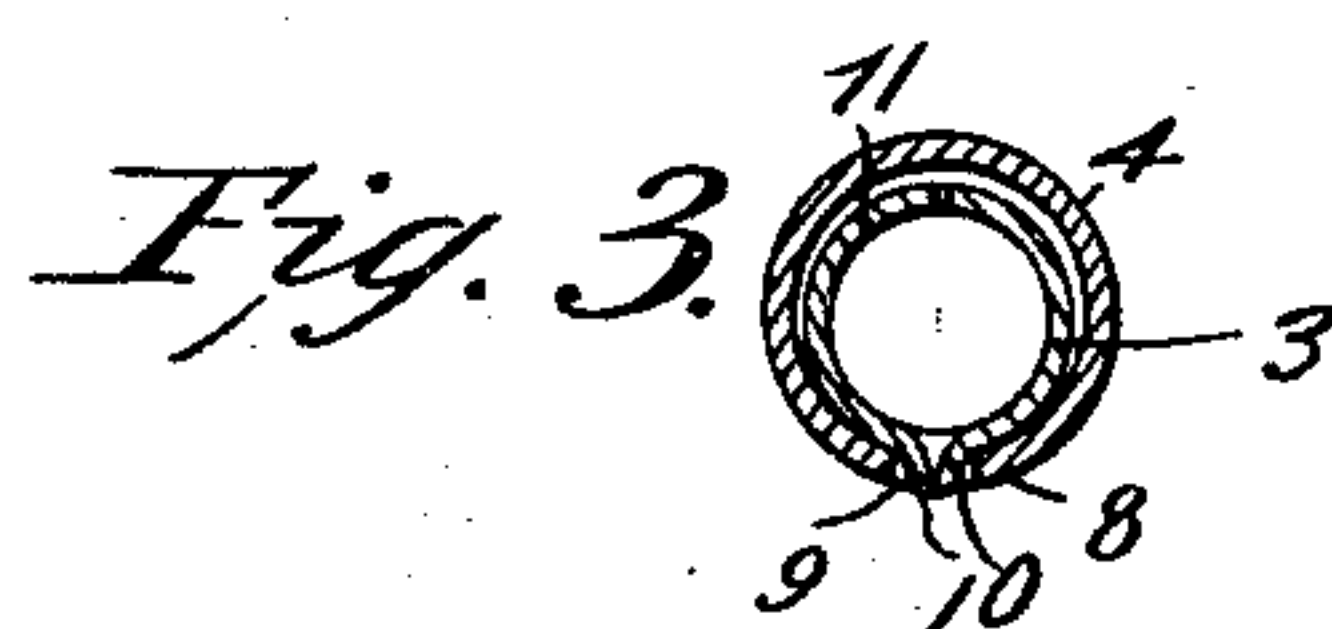
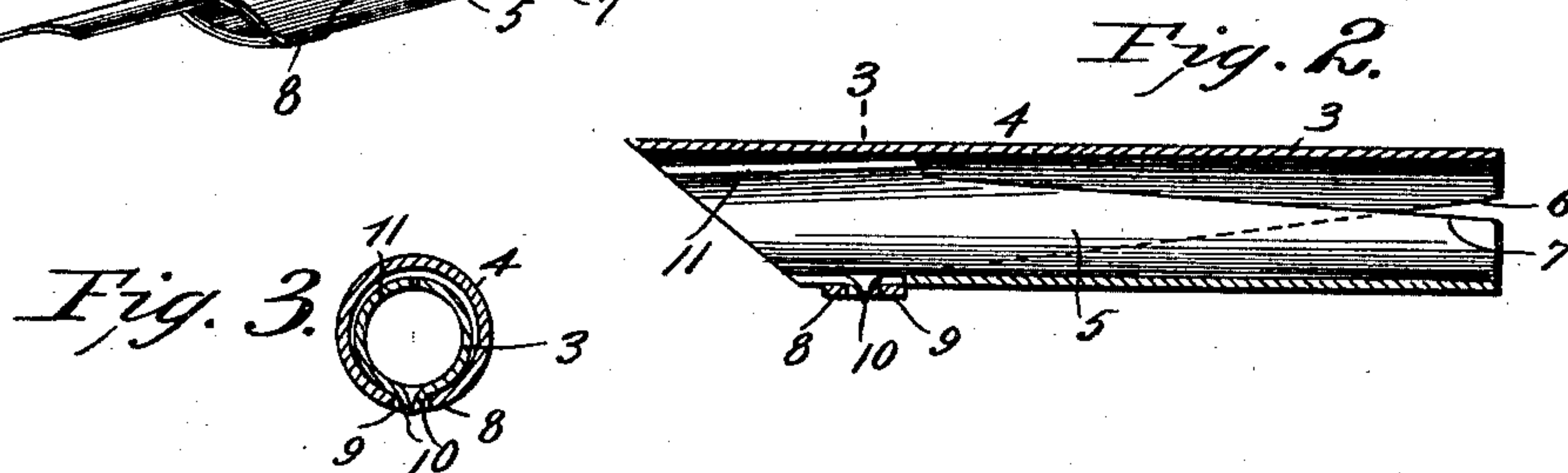
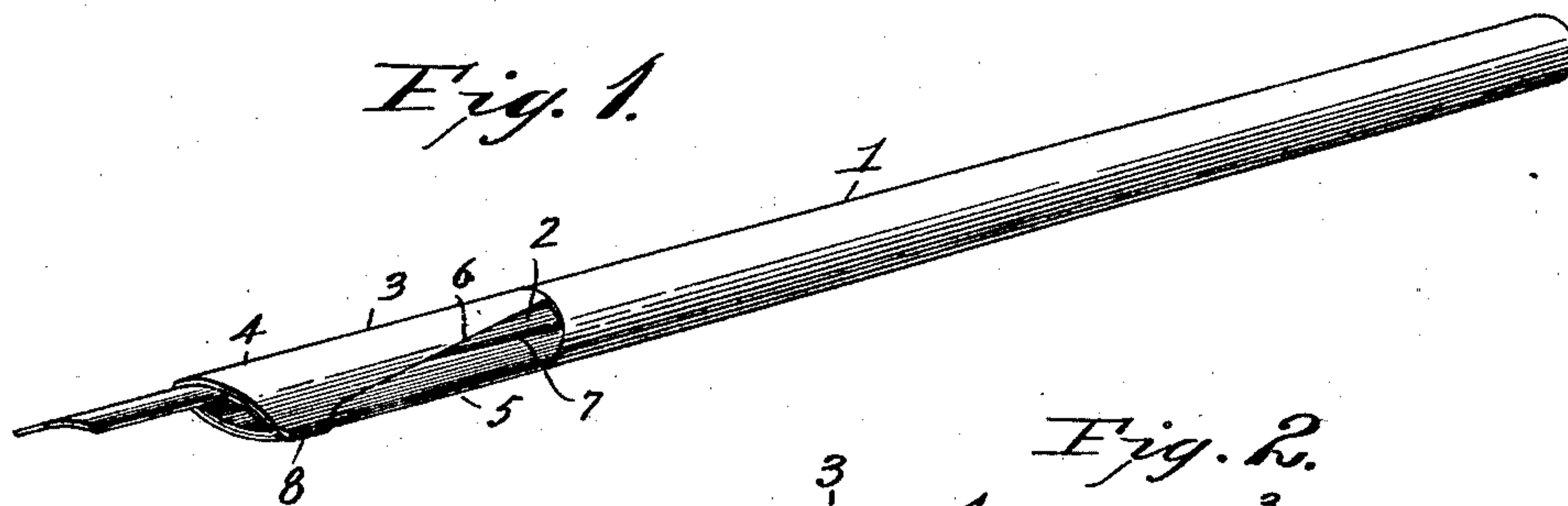
Patented Apr. 9, 1901.

M. SPORLEDER.
PENHOLDER.

(Application filed Oct. 29, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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(Application filed Oct. 29, 1900.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 7.

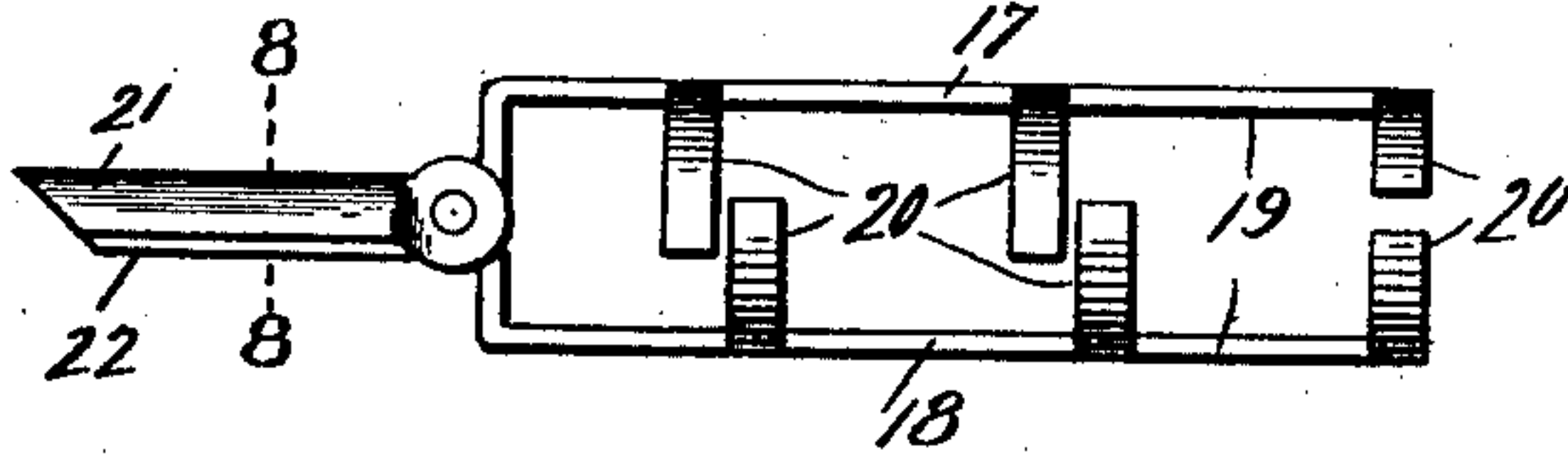


Fig. 8.

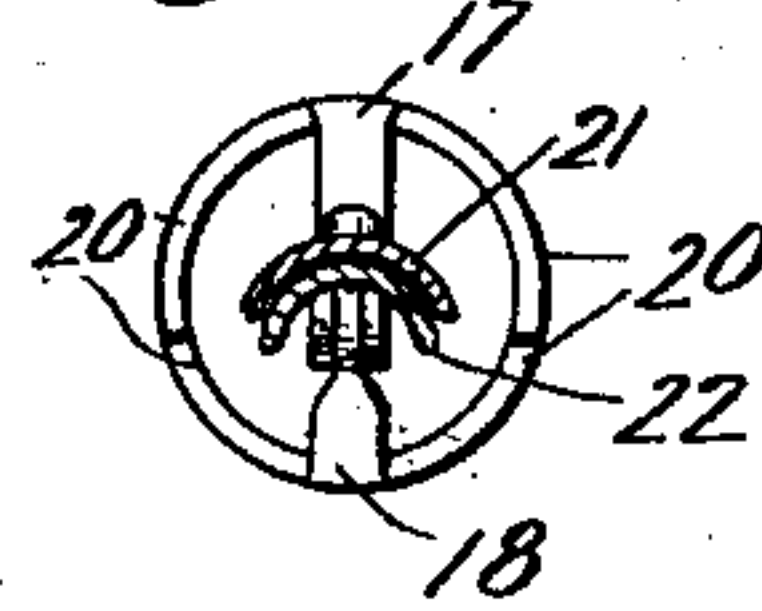


Fig. 9.

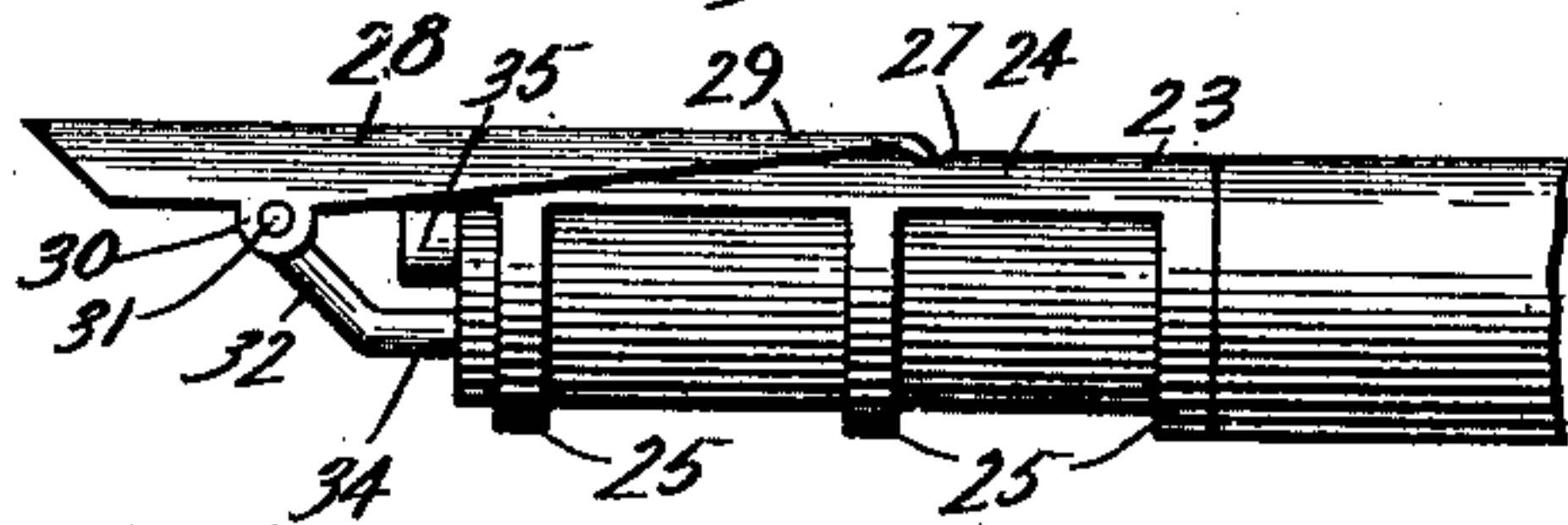


Fig. 10.

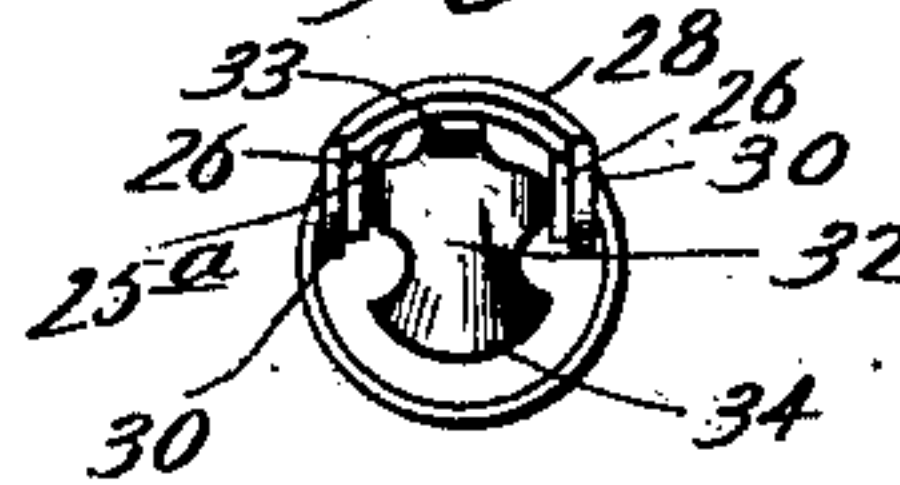


Fig. 11.

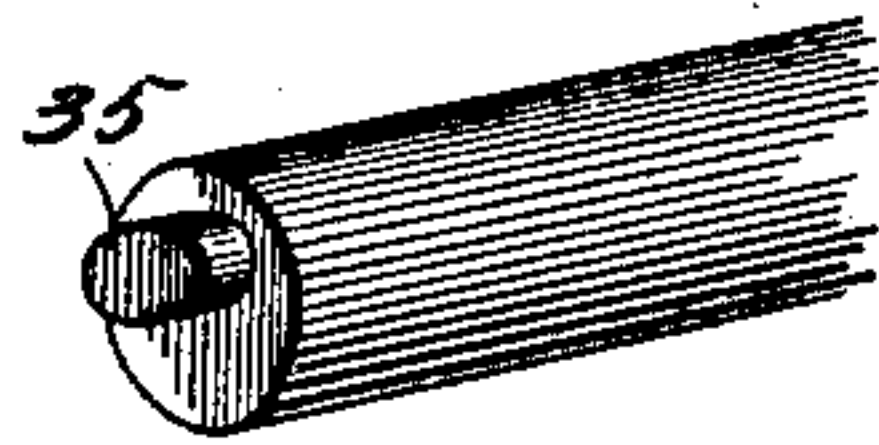


Fig. 12.

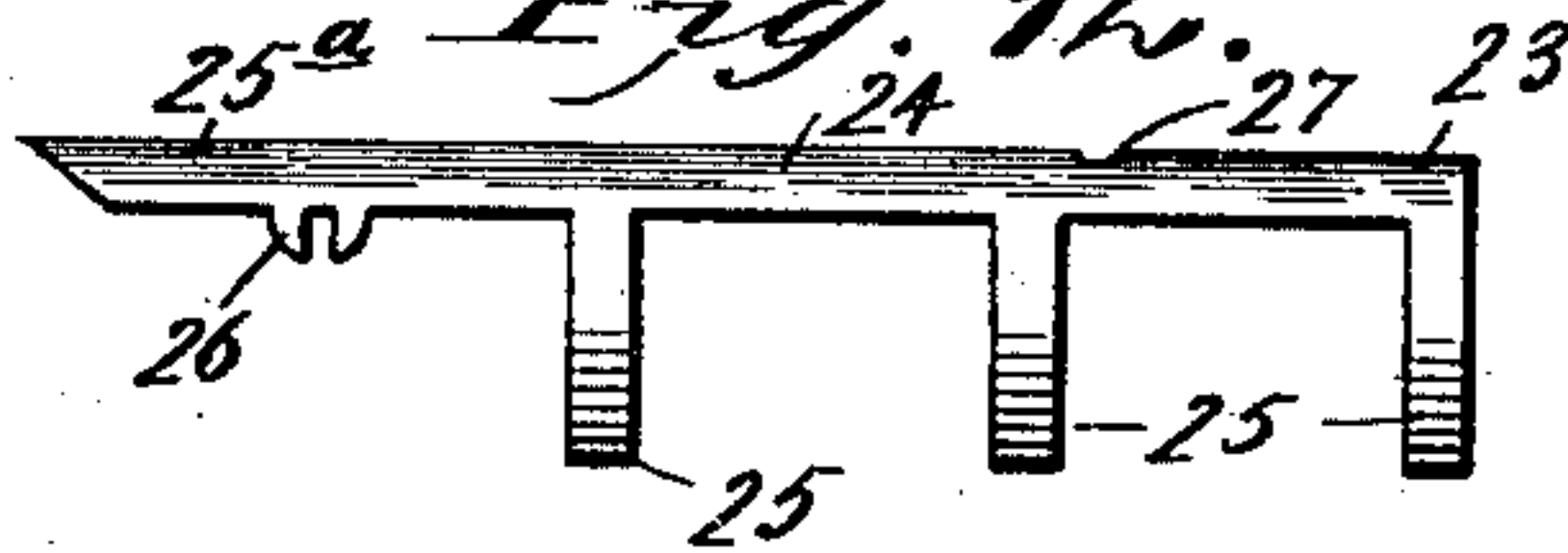


Fig. 13.

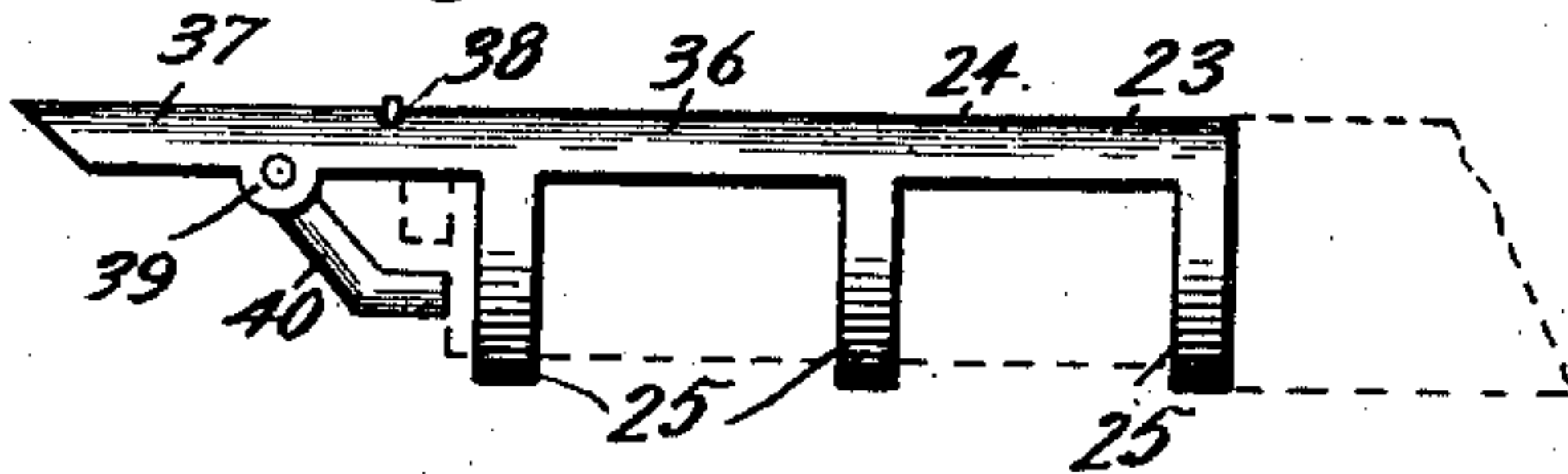


Fig. 14.

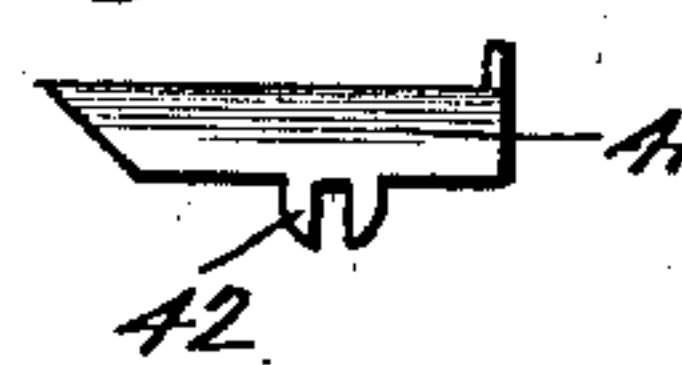


Fig. 15.

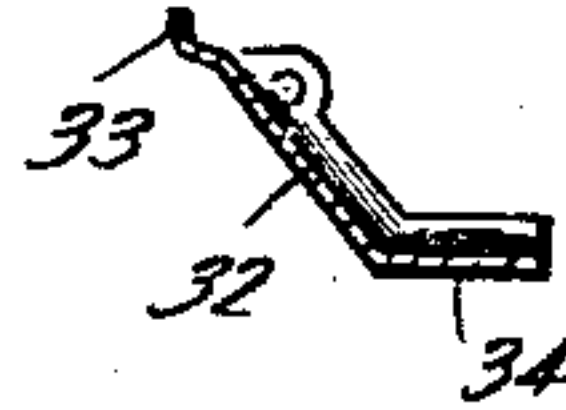


Fig. 16.

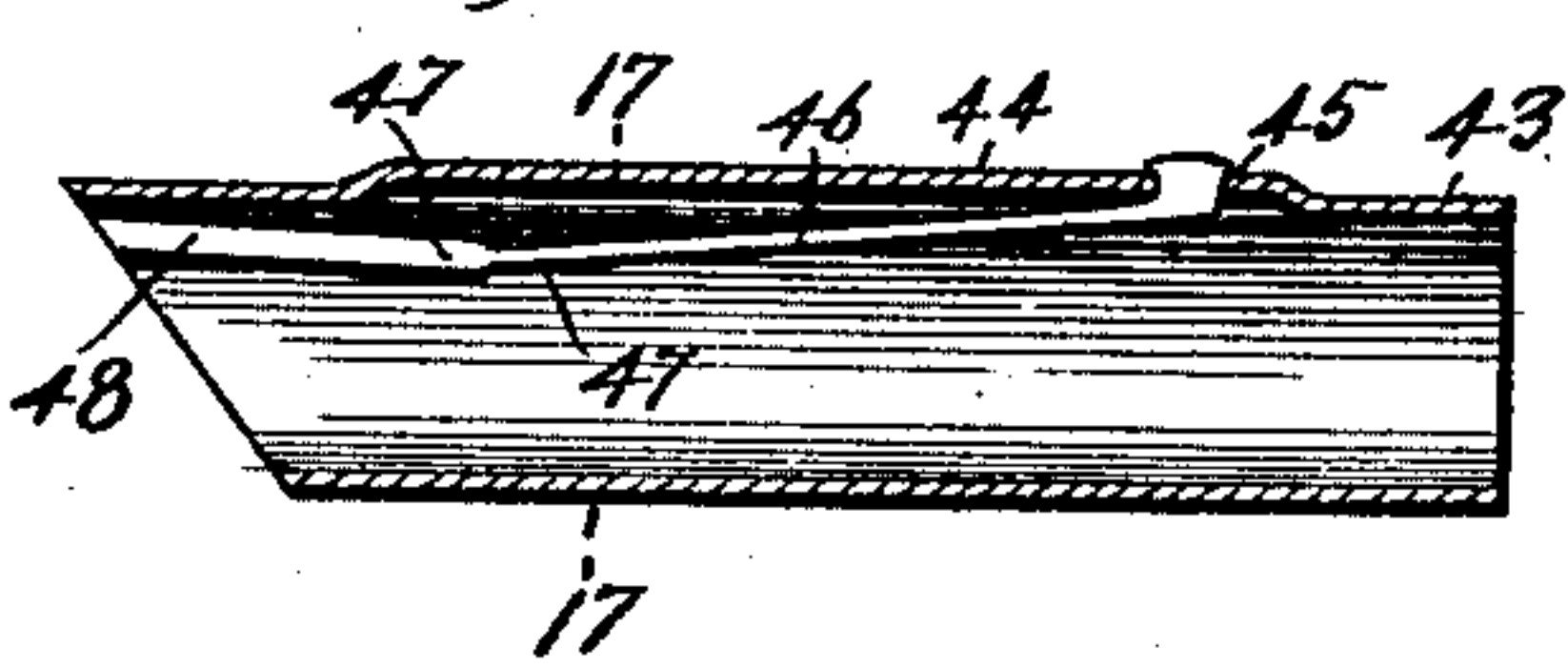
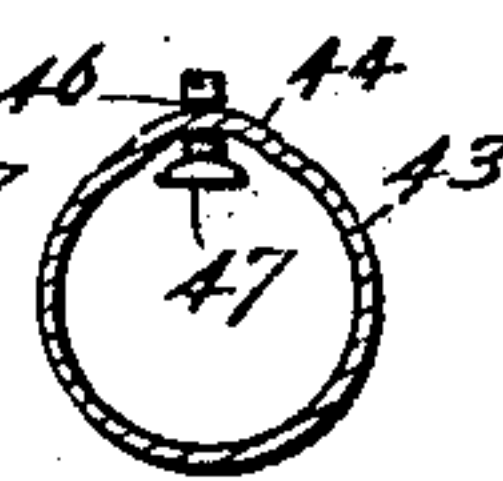


Fig. 17.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL SPORLEDER, OF COLORADO CITY, COLORADO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO THOMAS M. MAHON, OF COLORADO.

PENHOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 671,809, dated April 9, 1901.

Application filed October 29, 1900. Serial No. 34,835. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL SPORLEDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Colorado City, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Penholder, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a penholder; and the object of the same is to provide simple and effective means for readily clamping or releasing a pen through the medium of the pen-stock and at the time that the pen is secured to simultaneously secure the stock and the pen-holding barrel or attachment, thereby by permitting the insertion of the most sensitive pen without injury to the latter and avoiding the inconvenience of a sticking pen that may become rusted or clogged with ink and other accumulation.

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

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pen-stock and pen-holding barrel or attachment embodying the features of the invention in a simplified form and showing a pen held in the barrel or attachment. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the barrel or attachment directly engaged by the pen. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section on the line 3 3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the clamping member shown by Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal vertical section of the pen-holding barrel or attachment, showing a modification in the construction. Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5, showing a further modification. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of a further modified form of the pen-holding barrel or attachment. Fig. 8 is a transverse vertical section on the line 8 8, Fig. 7. Fig. 9 is a side elevation of a portion of a pen-stock and the pen-holding barrel or attachment, showing a further modification. Fig. 10 is a front end elevation of the pen-holding barrel or attachment. Fig. 11 is a detail perspective view of a portion of the pen-stock as used in the device shown by Fig. 9. Fig. 12 is a detail side elevation of the pen-holding barrel or attachment as employed in the construction shown by Fig. 9.

Fig. 13 is a side elevation of a pen-holding barrel embodying a still further modification. Figs. 14 and 15 are detail elevations of the locking devices used in the form of the device shown by Fig. 13. Fig. 16 is a longitudinal vertical section of a still further modification. Fig. 17 is a transverse vertical section on the line 17 17, Fig. 16.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, the numeral 1 designates a pen-stock of any preferred or ordinary form of construction having a reduced end 2, which directly operates to clamp the pen in the holding barrel or attachment 3. The barrel or attachment 3 comprises in this simplified form of the device an outer supporting member 4 and a movable clamping member 5, the member 4 being formed with an under elongated beveled portion 6, extending upwardly to the rear end thereof, and the member 5 similarly formed with an upper beveled portion 7, extending downwardly to the rear end of the same, both beveled portions providing elongated openings, so that the member 5 may be fitted and have movement in the member 4. The members have the front ends thereof cut off at an upward bevel for obvious reasons, and across the lower front portion of the member 4 is a bearing-bar 8, having a central opening 9 to receive fulcrum projections 10, constructed in the adjacent lower portion of the member 5 and which are bent and projected through the said opening 9 to connect the two members and permit movement of the member 5 in relation to the said member 4. The upper front portion of the member 5 is formed with a clamping-bed 11, which is slitted or split longitudinally to give sufficient resiliency thereto to provide a yielding seat for the reception of the pen. When the reduced end of the stock is inserted in the rear portions of the members 4 and 5, the latter are pressed apart at said rear portions and the table or bed 11 is brought up close to the inner upper front portion of the member 4 to cause the said bed to firmly clamp the pen inserted between the front upper portions of both members. The bed 11 remains in con-

stant clamping relation to the upper portion of the member 4 as long as the reduced end of the stock is allowed to remain inserted within said members; but when it is desired to remove a pen that may have become clogged and sticks with such force as to resist removal in the ordinary manner the reduced end of the stock is withdrawn from the members to release the bed 11 or to permit the member 5 to have free movement in the member 4.

The modified form of the device shown by Fig. 5 is similar to that just described in the main features, the variation being resident in the mode of connecting the two members. In this instance the member 4 is formed with inwardly-bent fulcrum projections 12 at the lower central portion at the front, the said projections passing through an opening 13 in the adjacent portion of the member 5. It will be seen that the connection in this modified form of the device is a reversal of that disclosed in the first form; but the operation is precisely the same.

In the form of the device shown by Fig. 6 the construction is also the same in the main particulars as in the forms previously explained, the variation in this instance also residing in the mode of connecting the two members and a slight change in the construction of the member 4. At each side of the front portion of the member 5 are out-turned pivot projections 14, extending loosely through openings 15 in the adjacent side portions of the member 4, the latter being completely open in its lower portion in this instance and having depending guards 16 below the openings 15 to embrace opposite portions of the member 5 to maintain the two members in operative relation, as clearly shown by dotted lines in Fig. 6.

As shown by Figs. 7 and 8, the members 17 and 18 are of skeleton form and similar in construction, each having a supporting-bar 19 with curved ribs 20, the ribs of one extending upwardly or downwardly in relation to one side of the ribs of the other at a point intermediate the ends of the members and the rear ribs aligned. The bars 19 are pivotally connected at the front and continued into jaws 21 and 22, the lower jaw 22 serving as a clamping-bed, and both of concavo-convex form and fitted into each other, as shown, so that a pen-seat will be formed thereby. The jaws are firmly held closed by the insertion of the end of a pen-stock in the rear portions of the members 17 and 18, and by withdrawing the said stock the members are free to be drawn toward each other to open the jaws or the member 18 drawn toward the member 17.

In Figs. 9, 10, 11, and 12 a further modification is illustrated, and therein the main member 23 of the pen-holding barrel or attachment has an upper continuous curved web 24, with integral ring members 25 and a forwardly-extending pen-receiving bed 25^a, provided with pivot-seats 26, projecting down from the oppo-

site edges, the rear central portion of the web having an opening 27 therein. The pen-receiving bed 25^a has a supporting member 28 applied thereover and formed with a rear reduced end 29, which is bent and suitably fastened in the opening 27, and beyond the foremost ring of the member 23 the member 28 has depending ears 30, having the opposite ends of a pivot-pin 31 secured therein and engaged by the seats 26 of the bed 25^a. Between the said ears an angle-lever 32 is pivotally held and formed with an upward projection 33, that is forced against the under side of the bed 25^a. The lowermost portion 34 of the lever is cam-shaped and extends rearwardly for contact with the front terminal of the reduced end of the stock, or said rearwardly-extending portion of the lever may also be engaged by an eccentric 35 on the said front stock-terminal. The reduced end of the stock is inserted in the member 23, as shown, and when either the front terminal thereof is against the rear end of the portion 34 of the lever or said eccentric 35 is brought into engaging position with the said portion of the lever by turning the stock the projection 33 of the lever is forced upwardly with sufficient firmness to hold the pen against the bed 25^a and prevent accidental disengagement of the pen. When the pen sticks in this form of the device, the reduced end of the stock is withdrawn or turned to release the rear end of the portion 33 of the lever and permit the lowermost portion 34 to swing free.

In Figs. 13, 14, and 15 a further modification is shown and comprises a member 36, similar to the member 23, heretofore described, and having a forwardly-extending bed 37 with an upper central opening 38 and depending ears 39, between which an angle-lever 40 is pivotally mounted, the said lever being a counterpart of the lever 32. Between the uppermost projection of the lever 40 and the bed 37 a jaw 41 is mounted and has opposite fulcrum-seats 42 to fit over the fulcrum device of the lever, and at its rear end the said jaw is also provided with an upstanding projection which extends through the opening 38. The stock, as shown by dotted lines, has a construction similar in all respects to that illustrated by Figs. 9 and 11, and the operation in this instance is substantially the same in applying and removing the pen to and from the barrel or attachment.

In the modification shown by Figs. 16 and 17 the same principle is also involved, and in this instance the main member 43 is in the form of a complete cylinder to removably receive the reduced or other end of a pen-stock, and extending longitudinally of the upper portion of said member is an upwardly-projecting hollow rib 44, with an opening through the rear terminal thereof, as at 45. The upper enlarged end 46 of a yielding suspending-arm 47 is inseparably held in the said opening, and the front free end of the said arm is

constructed as pen-holding bed 48 and coacts with the upper front portion of the member 43. When the pen-stock terminal is inserted in the member 43, the bed 48 is pressed upward toward the front portion of the member, and the pen is thereby firmly clamped in operative position. By withdrawing the stock-terminal from the member 43, the bed 48 is released, and in the event of the pen sticking at the time of removal it can be readily disengaged when the bed is released, as described.

The material of which the several devices are formed and the mode of forming and assembling the same are immaterial, because it is obvious that either fine or base metal or other material could be employed for the purpose and in accordance with the expense of the attachment, and the particular methods of arriving at the structure and assemblage are innumerable. It is also obvious that the particular constructions set forth might also be further modified in size, proportions, form, and minor details without departing from the principle of the invention, the said principle being embodied in all the forms and consisting in the feature of a movable member supported by a contiguous member and directly operated by a portion of the pen-stock to arrive at the result sought. It is also proposed to slip a rubber sleeve over the pen-holding attachment when desired, a well-known expedient to assist in holding the pen as an entirety and benefit the clamping operation of the attachment.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. A pen-holding barrel or attachment having a movable member supported by a con-

tiguous member, and a pen-stock for operating the movable member and having its front extremity freely insertible in and detachable from between the rear portions of said members so that the attachment may be readily applied to different pen-stocks.

2. A pen-holding barrel or attachment having two members movably connected, and a pen-stock for engaging said members and causing a clamping operation to be set up between them, the said pen-stock having its front extremity freely insertible in and detachable from between the rear portions of said members so that the attachment may be readily applied to different pen-stocks without disorganization of the parts.

3. A pen-holding barrel or attachment comprising a supporting member and a clamping member having pen-holding portions in contiguous relation, the said members being pivotally connected and open at the rear, and a pen-stock movably insertible between the said members and directly engaging the clamping member.

4. A pen-holding barrel made up of two separable hinged members extending full length thereof and clearly open at the rear, combined with a pen-stock having a portion insertible between said members from the rear and freely detachable and removable entirely therefrom.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

MICHAEL SPORLEDER.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. HAGER,

CHAS. L. CUNNINGHAM.