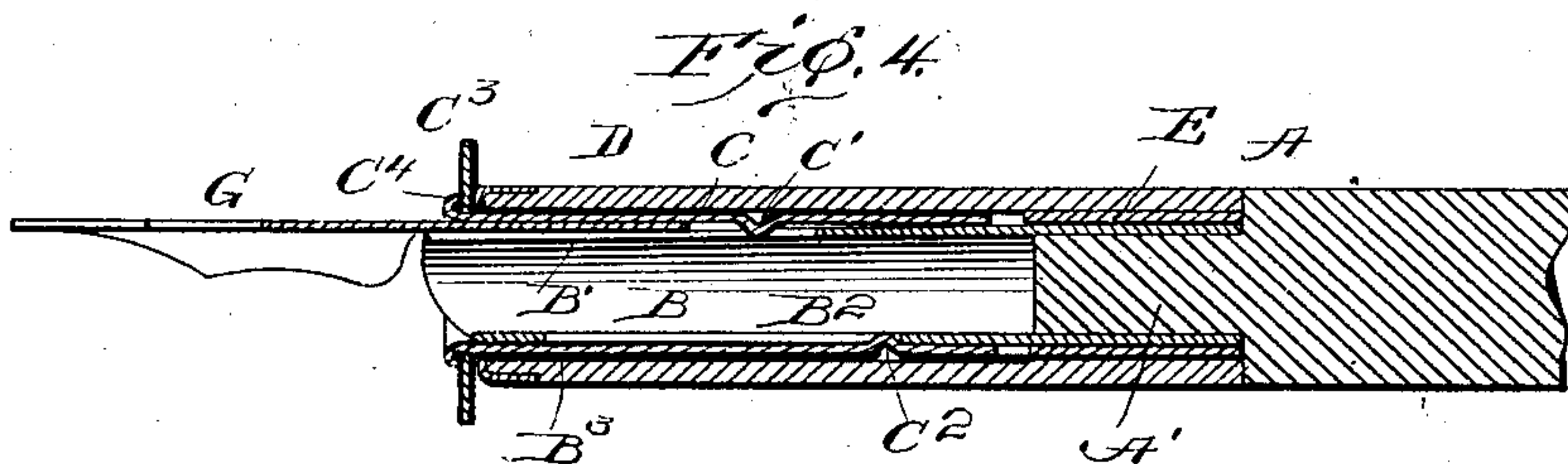
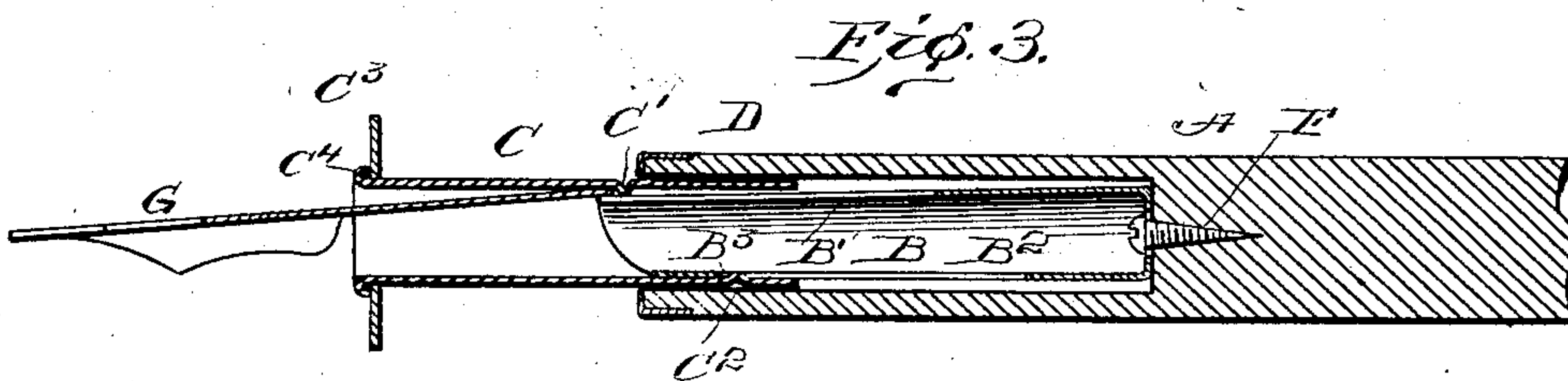
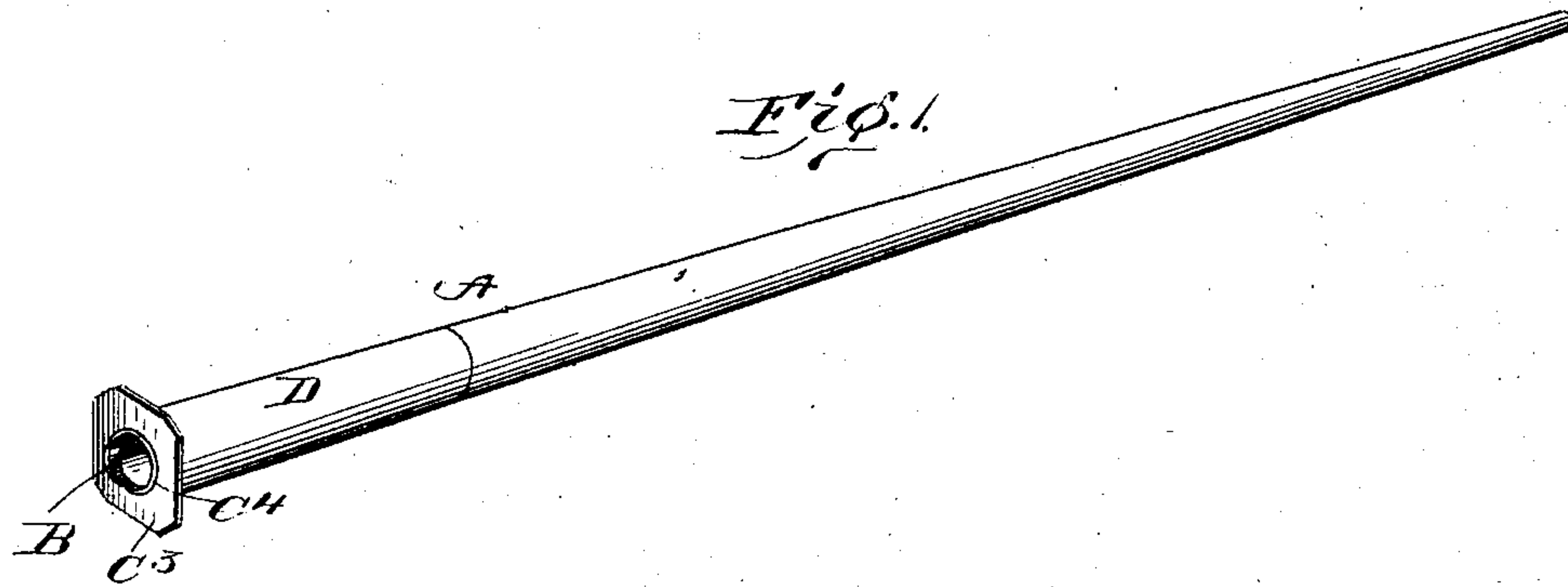


No. 720,236.

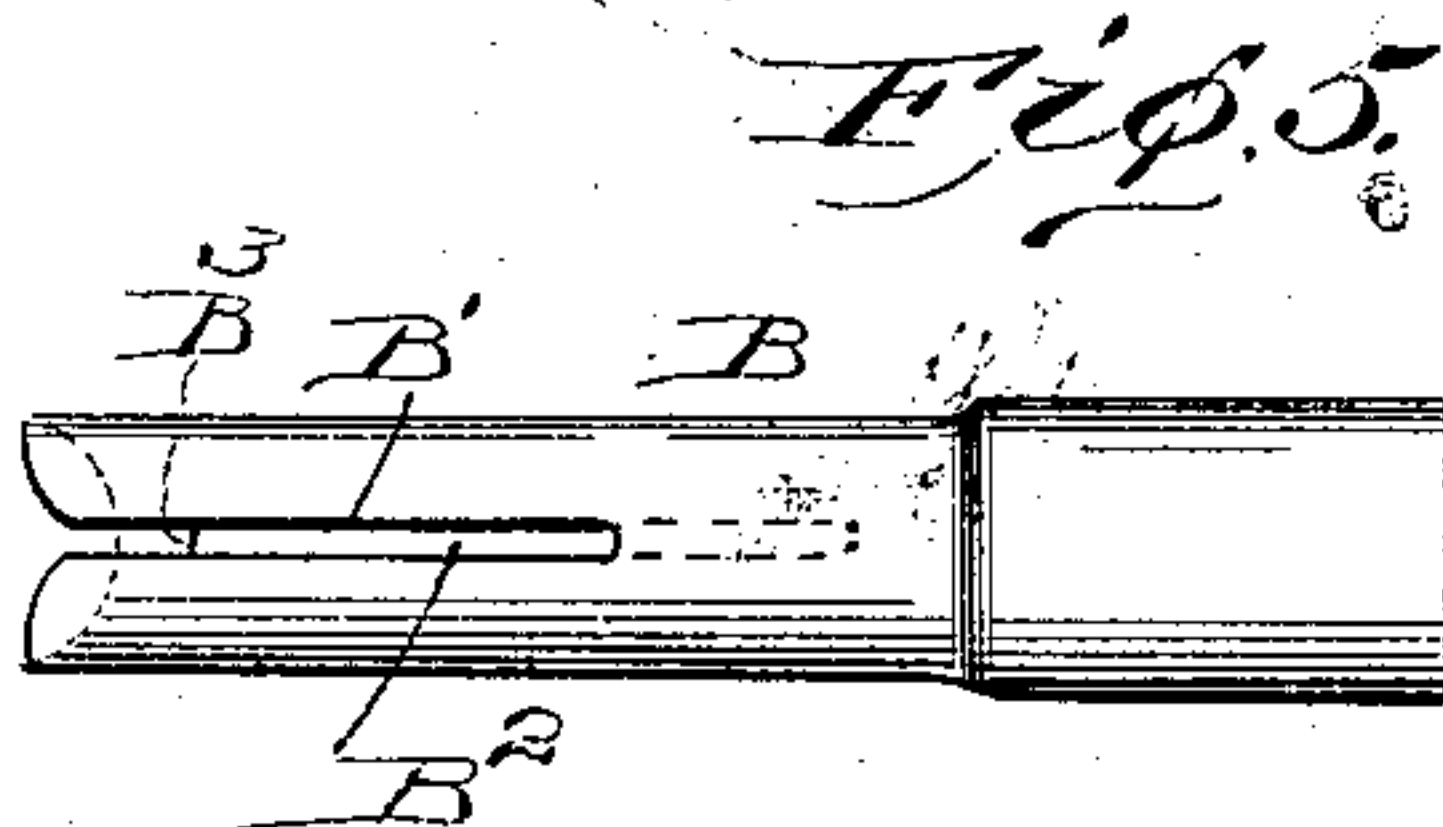
PATENTED FEB. 10, 1903.

B. B. GOLDSMITH.
PEN EJECTING PENHOLDER.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 10, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BYRON B. GOLDSMITH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PEN-EJECTING PENHOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 720,236, dated February 10, 1903.

Application filed March 10, 1902. Serial No. 97,539. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BYRON B. GOLDSMITH, a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in Penholders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object the production of a penholder in which the pen may be ejected by grasping a device at its front end
10 and by moving it to eject the pen, which device may and preferably has a shape which will enable it to afford a rest for the penholder and prevent its rolling when laid upon a desk or table.

15 In ejecting-penholders previously made the movable ejecting device is on the outside of the holder. This as a rule gives to the ejecting-penholder a different appearance from that of the ordinary non-ejecting penholder,
20 and this was objectionable to users. By means of my invention the appearance of the outer form and the continuity of the surface of the penholder are preserved and the moving mechanism is all hidden from view, but
25 is connected with a push-piece in front of the holder, which alone is visible and which is not suggestive of mechanism, since it may serve useful purposes irrespective of its use in ejecting the pen.

30 To this end my invention consists in a penholder formed with a fixed sleeve at its forward end surrounding a bore or longitudinal recess and an ejecting device moving within
35 the recess and having a push-piece secured thereto located in front of the sleeve. This fixed sleeve may be in one piece with the body of the penholder or it may be separate therefrom, but rigidly secured thereto.

40 In the drawings, Figure 1 shows my penholder in perspective. Fig. 2 shows a longitudinal section of the same, on an enlarged scale, with the parts in position for use. Fig. 3 shows a longitudinal section of the same with the pen ejected. Fig. 4 shows a longitudinal
45 section of a modified form in which the fixed sleeve is not in one piece with the holder, and Fig. 5 is an elevation of a modified detail of construction.

50 The penholder A may be made of any desired material, such as wood or plastic material. It is provided with a longitudinal recess or bore in its forward end, the walls of

which are formed by a sleeve D. This recess is preferably of cylindrical but may be of annular form. In this recess is rigidly secured the slotted tube or pen-carrier B.
55 (Shown in Fig. 2.) This is done by providing the tube B with an axially-extending flange at its inner end, through an aperture in which is passed a screw F to secure the
60 tube B to the holder A. The ejector C is provided with indentations C' C² and with a push-piece or push-piece and pen-guard C³ at its forward end, which push-piece is located in front of the end of the sleeve D. The push-
65 piece C³ may be secured to the ejector C by the flange C⁴ by solder or in any other suitable manner. The indentation C' of the ejector C moves in the slot B' of the tube B, and the indentation C² of the ejector C moves
70 within the slot B² of the tube B. This slot B² is closed at its forward end to form a stop B³, thus preventing the ejector C from being pushed clear out of the penholder.

75 It will be seen that the penholder thus described does not differ in appearance from common types of non-ejecting penholders, this being due to the fact that the ejector, except for its push-piece, is entirely hidden within the recess in the forward end of the
80 penholder, which recess is formed within or is bounded by the fixed sleeve D. The push-piece C³, as before indicated, may be made of the shape indicated in Figs. 1 and 2, in which case it will serve as a rest for the penholder
85 when the same is laid upon the table and as a rest for the fingers of the operator in writing. It is to be understood, however, that any construction which permits the fingers of the operator to grasp or act upon the ejector
90 C to move it to eject a pen is a push-piece within my meaning.

The operation of the penholder shown in Figs. 1 and 2 will be obvious without further description. In order to eject the pen G, the
95 operator grasps the push-piece C³ and pushes or pulls it away from the body of the holder, whereby the indentation C' will act against the rear end of the pen, which normally rests between the tube B and the ejector C, to eject
100 the pen.

In Fig. 4 I have shown the fixed sleeve D in a separate piece from the body of the holder, and I use the term "fixed sleeve" to cover

both the construction in which the sleeve is integral with the body of the holder and the construction in which it is separate therefrom but rigidly united thereto. The holder A is
 5 formed with a tenon A'. Rigidly secured to this tenon A' is a structure composed of a slotted tube or pen-carrier B, the short collar or reinforcement E and the sleeve D forming a longitudinal recess in the forward end
 10 of the holder. These parts—the sleeve D, collar E, and tube B—are rigidly secured to each other and to the tenon A' by glue, solder, or rivets or any other proper fashion. The sleeve D thus becomes fixed to the penholder
 15 and acts as if it were made in one piece with the same, just as in the construction of Figs. 1 and 2.

In the construction shown in Fig. 4 the sleeve D is of rubber or cork, the collar E and
 20 slotted tube B are of metal, and the tenon A' is of wood, so that appropriate securing means, such as solder for the metal part and glue or cement or a rivet for the wood joint, should be employed. The collar E, which intervenes
 25 between the tube B and the sleeve D, secures an annular space between the forward portions of the tube B and the sleeve D, in which the pen and ejector may lie. The same result may be secured by making the tube B with
 30 an enlargement at the rear end or, what is the same thing, as a single ferrule formed with an offset, as shown in Fig. 5. The pen-carrier or tube B is formed with a slot B', which may extend to the outer end of the
 35 tube, and with a slot B², which stops short of the outer end, thus forming a stop B³. Sliding in the annular space between the slotted tube B and the sleeve D there is an ejecting device or tube C, formed with a spur or
 40 indentation C', which engages the slot B', and another spur or indentation C², which engages the slot B². The indentation C' engages back of the pen C to eject it upon the forward motion of the ejecting device, and
 45 the indentation C² moves in the slot B² to coact with the stop B³ to prevent the ejecting device from being completely withdrawn from the penholder. Instead of the indentations C' C², which I prefer, I may use other con-
 50 structions to answer the same purpose. Manifestly, too, I may have the ejector C slide on the inside of the slotted tube B. Rigidly secured by solder or by the flange C⁴ to the

front of the ejecting-tube C is a push-piece C³. This push-piece is preferably given a
 55 form which will enable it to act as a rest for the holder when the same is laid upon a desk or table; but while this is advantageous it is not essential.

The operation of the construction shown in
 60 Fig. 4 in ejecting a pen is similar to that already described for Fig. 2.

It will thus be seen that I produce both in
 Figs. 2 and 4 an ejecting-penholder in which the ejecting mechanism is hidden within a
 65 recess in the forward end of the holder, so that my ejecting-penholder does not materially differ in appearance from the non-ejecting types now in use.

What I claim is—

1. An ejecting-penholder having a fixed
 sleeve at its forward end forming a longitudinal recess, and an ejecting device, moving
 within the recess, and having a push-piece
 located in front of the sleeve, substantially
 75 as described.

2. An ejecting-penholder having a fixed
 sleeve at its forward end forming a longitudinal recess, a fixed pen-carrier and a movable
 ejecting device mounted within the recess
 80 and a push-piece on the end of the ejecting device located in front of the sleeve, substantially as described.

3. An ejecting-penholder having a longitudinal recess at its forward end, a slotted
 85 pen-carrier fixed within the recess, an ejecting device within the recess moving with relation to the carrier and having parts taking within the slots of the carrier, and a push-piece carried by the ejector, substantially as
 90 described.

4. An ejecting-penholder having a fixed
 sleeve at its forward end forming a longitudinal recess, a pen-carrier fixed within the
 recess, a tubular ejecting device cooperating
 95 with the pen-carrier to hold the pen in position for use and a push-piece on the ejecting device located in front of the sleeve, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my
 name to this specification in the presence of
 two subscribing witnesses.

BYRON B. GOLDSMITH.

Witnesses:

C. E. FINN,
 M. MADIGAN.