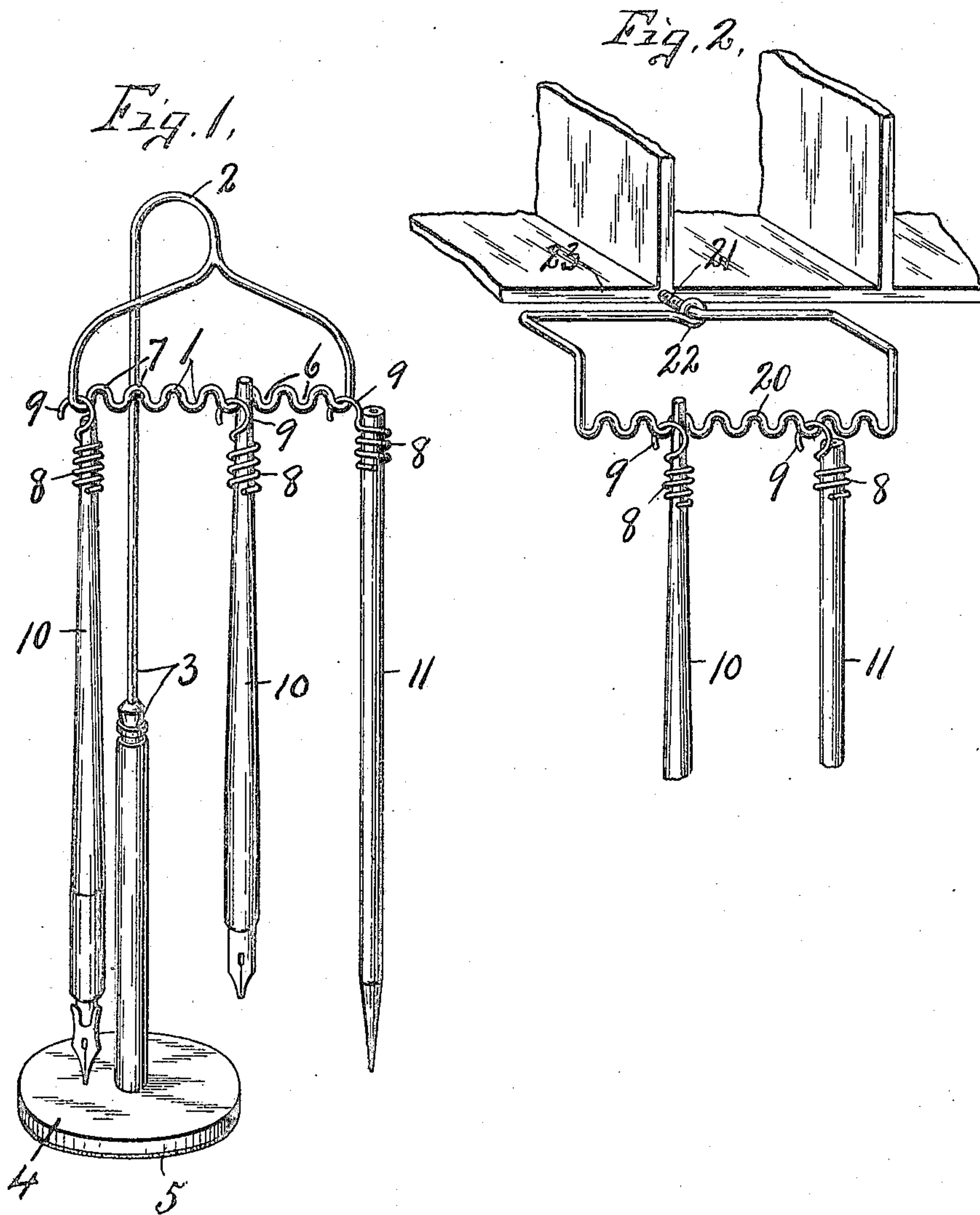


No. 875,064.

PATENTED DEC. 31, 1907.

G. B. GRAVES.  
PEN AND PENCIL HOLDER.  
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 26, 1906.



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PEN AND PENCIL HOLDER.

No. 875,064.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 31, 1907.

Application filed December 26, 1906. Serial No. 349,394.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE B. GRAVES, of Albany, in the county of Albany, in the State of New York, have invented new and  
5 useful Improvements in Pen and Pencil Holders, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to certain im-  
10 provements in pen and pencil racks, or holders, comprising essentially a corrugated bar and one or more coil springs having open loops or eyes at one end adapted to be hooked upon or engaged with one or the other of the  
15 loops of the corrugated bar, each coil being adapted to receive and to frictionally retain therein the handle of the pen or pencil.

The device, including the corrugated bar, and one or more of the coil springs, is adapted for office use to retain the penholders and  
20 pencils suspended separately and in plain view where they are out of the way, but are separated one from the other so that the desired pen or pencil may be quickly selected,  
25 removed, and replaced without loss of time or careful scrutiny or overhauling of the several articles which may be suspended upon the rack or corrugated bar.

My object, therefore, is to provide a simple, practical and efficient means for holding  
30 or suspending pen-holders, pencils and similar articles in plain sight upon a table, desk, or other article of office or library furniture where such device might be useful.

It is obvious that the corrugated bar may be supported in various ways, according to the piece of furniture with which it is used.

In Figure 1 I have shown the device as adapted for library or office-table use. In  
40 Fig. 2 I have shown the device as applied to the interior of an office desk having partition compartments, such as pigeon holes, or file-pockets.

In Fig. 1, I have shown a corrugated bar  
45 —1— of comparatively stiff wire having its ends converging upwardly and merging into a single stem or rod —2— which is deflected downwardly in a substantially straight line and forms a part of an upright standard  
50 —3—, the lower end of which is rigidly secured in a suitably weighted metal base —4—, the latter being provided with an under layer —5— of felt, or equivalent soft material to prevent marring of the desk or  
55 table upon which the base rests. The lower

portion of the standard —3— is somewhat larger in diameter than the stem —2— which enters it so as to afford greater rigidity to the standard, and also to add to the weight of the base to keep the whole device in an upright  
60 position under reasonable use upon a table or other flat support.

The corrugated bar —1— is provided with a series of alternating depressions —6— and  
projections —7— for receiving and retain-  
65 ing one, or a series of coil springs —8— having their upper ends terminating in open loops or hooks —9—. These coil springs —8— are adapted to be placed upon the reduced ends of the handles of pen holders,  
70 as —10—, or upon the upper ends of pencils, as —11—, the helices of said coils serving to frictionally retain the pen-holders or pencils therein, while their hook-shaped extremities  
—9— are adapted to be engaged with or  
75 disengaged from the depressed portions —6— of the corrugated bar —1—.

It will be observed that when the pen or pencil is removed from the corrugated rack  
—1— for use the coil —8— is removed there-  
80 with, it being understood that the helices of the coil grip the holder or pencil with sufficient firmness to retain itself thereon without liability of accidental displacement when the hook —9— is being attached to or disen-  
85 gaged from the rack —1—. It will also be observed that when a series of articles are to be suspended from the rack —1— they are held a limited distance apart by the intervening  
90 projections —7— so as to enable the user to readily detect and select the article which he desires to use, the open side of each hook being sufficiently large to permit such hook to be readily engaged with the depression in  
95 the rack —1— without closely observing either the position of the hook or rack, that is, the user soon becomes habituated to the position of the rack, and may easily suspend the article which he may have been using by  
100 its hook without close attention as to the position of the hook.

In Fig. 2, I have shown a corrugated rack  
—20— similar to the rack —1— except that its ends are bent upwardly and rearwardly and then brought toward each other in sub-  
105 stantially co-incident lines, one of the extremities being offset laterally and screw threaded at —21—, while the other extremity is provided with an eye —22— through which the screw threaded end —21— is passed and  
110



screwed into one of the partitions as —23—  
of a desk or similar article of furniture. In  
this latter device the ends of the corrugated  
rack or rather the ends of the wire which  
5 form such rack are interlocked with each  
other forming an open frame, portions of  
which are disposed in a horizontal plane  
while the central portion constituting the  
rack —20— is disposed in a substantially ver-  
10 tical plane for receiving the hooks —9— of  
the coils —8—, the latter being the same as  
shown in Fig. 1.

What I claim is:

1. A device of the class described consist-  
15 ing of a frame formed from a single piece of  
wire with its intermediate portion bent into  
oppositely extending corrugations and bent  
at the ends of the corrugated portion at right  
angles thereto and united in a stock portion

adapted to be engaged with a supporting 20  
member.

2. A device of the class described consist-  
ing of a frame formed from a single piece of  
wire with its intermediate portion bent into  
oppositely extending corrugations and bent 25  
at the ends of the corrugated portion at right  
angles thereto with one terminal of the wire  
coiled around the body of the wire near the  
other terminal and said other terminal  
threaded to provide means for connecting 30  
the device to a supporting member.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my  
hand this 21st day of December 1906.

GEORGE B. GRAVES.

Witnesses:

JOHN L. TRAIN,  
CHESTER A. DONNELLY.