

No. 885,404.

PATENTED APR. 21, 1908.

F. THOMPSON.

PENCIL.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 17, 1908.

Fig. 1.

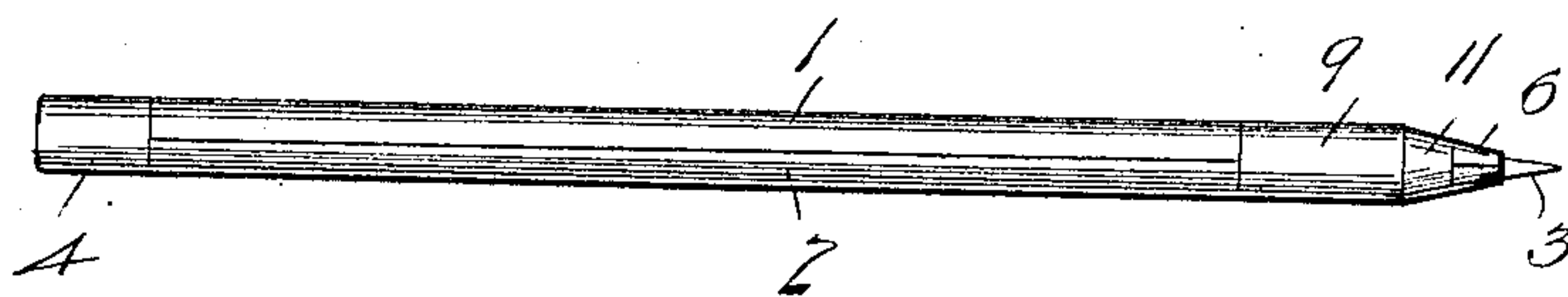


Fig. 2.

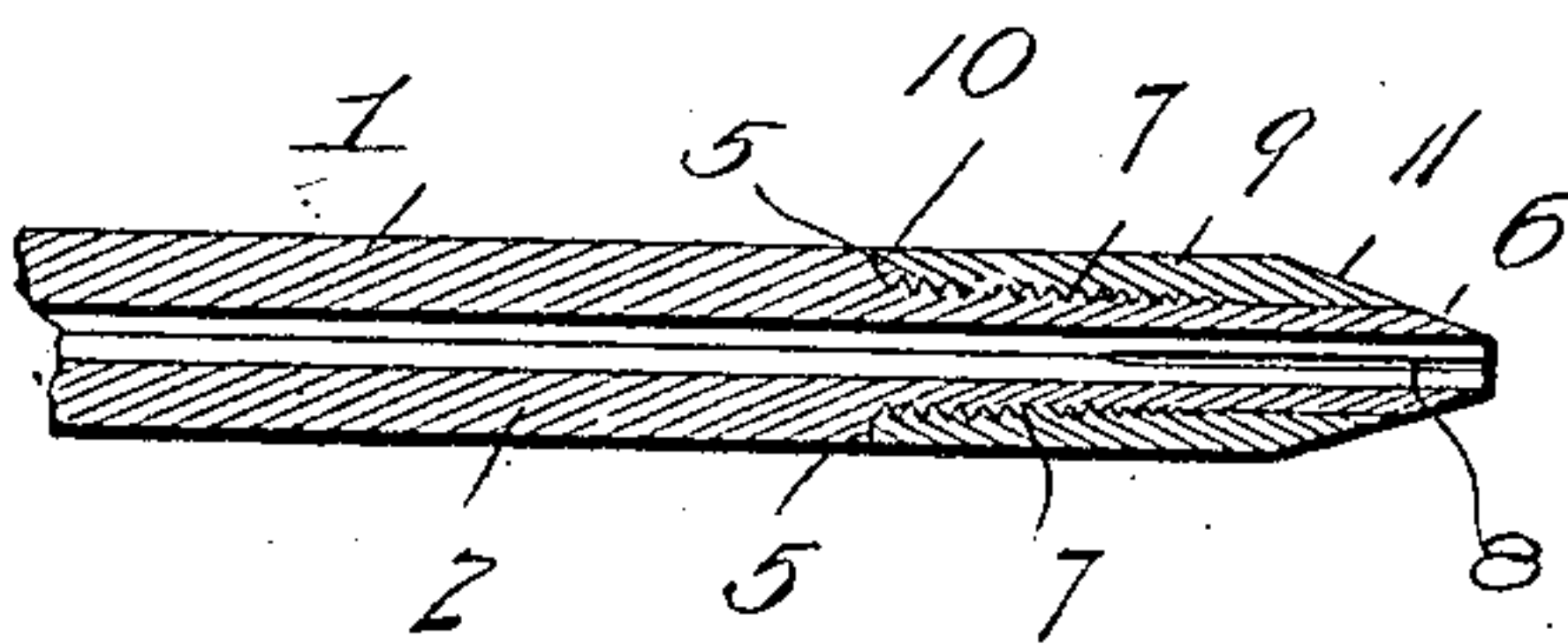
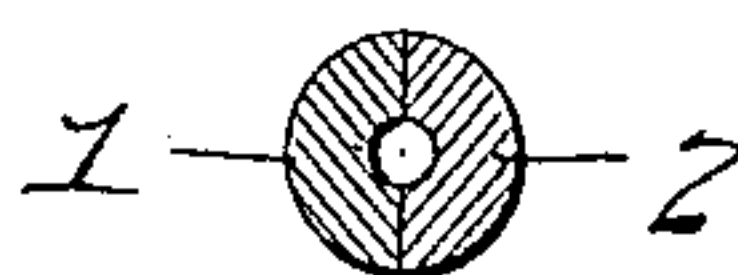


Fig. 3.



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FRANKLIN THOMPSON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

PENCIL.

No. 885,404.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 21, 1908.

Application filed January 17, 1908. Serial No. 411,266.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN THOMPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Pencil, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to pencils and the object of the invention is to provide a pocket pencil by means of which a good point may be maintained without the necessity of repeated sharpening, the construction of the pencil being such that as the lead wears away the point of the pencil lead may be quickly and easily advanced to give the requisite projection for writing purposes. With equal ease the lead may be pushed back into the body of the pencil when not needed thereby obviating the liability of breaking off the lead while in the pocket or when the pencil is accidentally dropped.

Much time and annoyance is saved in the use of the pencil hereinafter particularly described, the body of the pencil is always of the same length, and any kind of lead or writing substance in stick form may be used.

With the above and other objects in view, the nature of which will more fully appear as description proceeds, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as herein fully described, illustrated and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings;—Figure 1 is a plan view of a pencil embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged central longitudinal section through one end of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross section through the pencil.

The body of the pencil resembles that of an ordinary pencil, but in carrying out the present invention said body is divided longitudinally and centrally or approximately so into two halves or similar pieces as indicated in Fig. 1. These pieces designated 1 and 2 are normally held together at both ends so as to confine the lead between them, the said sections being grooved lengthwise to form a pocket or channel in which the lead is received and along which it may be fed or shifted to give it the requisite projection for writing purposes.

At one end the pencil sections 1 and 2 are removably held together by a head piece or ferrule 4, preferably of the same external diameter as the body of the pencil, the latter

being reduced and shouldered to permit the head piece or ferrule to be slipped over it.

The opposite end of the body is reduced as shown in Fig. 2, forming a shoulder 5, and such reduced portion of the pencil tapers gradually from the shoulder outward toward the point, and just before reaching the point of the pencil the extremity of the body is given a more decided or abrupt taper as shown at 6. This reduced portion of the body is also threaded as shown at 7, and it will be noted that the threads 7 start from a point immediately adjacent to the shoulder 5 and gradually diminish therefrom and finally disappear at a point intermediate the shoulder 5 and the extremity of the body, merging into the taper of the reduction. The meeting faces of the sections 1 and 2 are also slightly cut away to form a slot 8 which adds to the flexibility of the points of the sections for clamping the lead as will hereinafter appear.

9 designates a cap piece or nut which screws on the reduced portion of the pencil, the same having a tapered and threaded bore corresponding exactly with the body of the pencil, as shown in Fig. 2, and also having a shoulder 10 formed by the inner end thereof which bears tightly against the shoulder 5 of the body, whereby the threads of the body and cap or nut are caused to bind tightly upon each other, when the cap is in its place. The outer end of the cap 9 is tapered coincidently with the extremity of the body as shown at 11, thus giving the proper taper to the end of the pencil as a whole.

By slightly loosening the cap piece or nut 9, the lead may be drawn outward or pushed inward and in that way adjusted to suit requirements, after which the cap piece or nut is again tightened, thus fixing the adjustment. The expedient described effects a saving in time as compared with the old plan of sharpening a pencil; the pencil always remains the same length, and any kind of lead or writing material in stick form may be used.

Any suitable material may be employed in the manufacture of the several parts of the pencil hereinbefore described.

I claim:—

A pencil the body of which comprises a plurality of strips separable throughout their length and grooved to receive the lead, one end of the body being reduced and shouldered and tapered from the shoulder toward the extremity which is pointed, such re-

duced part being provided with a screw-
thread which starts from a point adjacent to
the shoulder and gradually diminishes there-
from and disappears at a point intermediate
5 the shoulder and extremity of the body; a
cap having a corresponding shoulder, inter-
nal taper and thread and having the same
outside diameter as the body and also pointed

coincidentally with the body; and means for
confining said strips at the opposite end. 10

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

FRANKLIN THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

HERMAN RICHTER,
JOHN P. GRIEBEL.