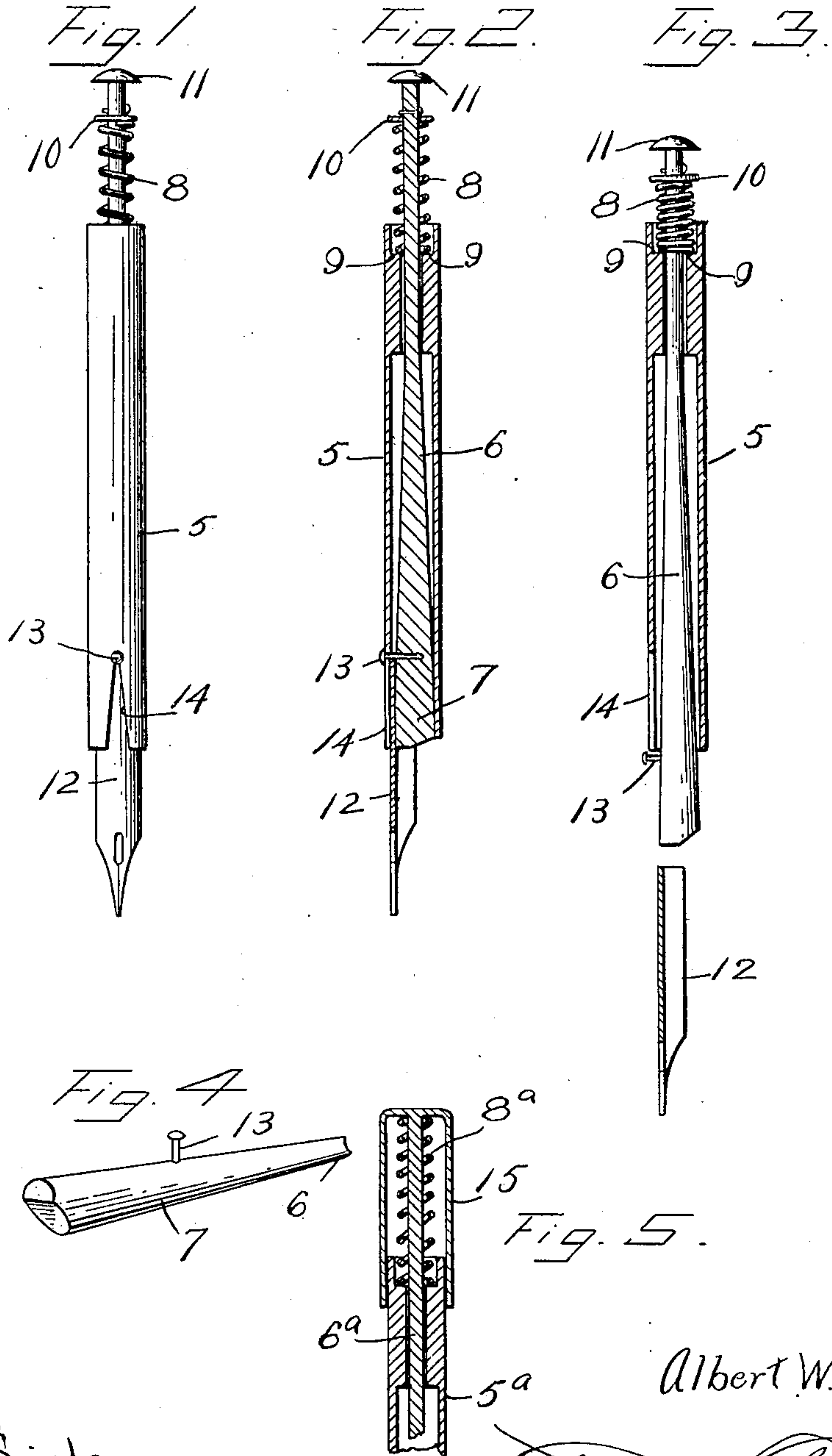


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PENHOLDER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT W. PEGG, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Thomas, in the county of Pembina, State of North Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Penholders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to penholders and more particularly to that class including means whereby the pen may be ejected, the object of the invention being of course to obviate soiling of the fingers or the use of pliers or other tools for extracting the pen.

More specifically speaking, the penholder comprises a staff which is tubular and in which is slidably arranged a stem. A spring is disposed upon this stem at its upper portion and exerts a tendency to withdraw the stem upwardly from the staff, this tendency being arrested however, by the engagement, in a slot formed at the lower end of the staff, of a pin carried by the stem. The lower end of the stem is formed with a tapered enlargement and the pen has its shank received between this enlarged end of the stem and the inner wall of the lower end of the staff, the upper end of the pen shank being engaged by the pin upon the stem so that when the stem is depressed, against the tension of the spring, not only will the pen be relieved of the clamping action exerted upon it by the enlarged end of the stem but it will be positively ejected by reason of the engagement of the pin with the upper end of its shank.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the penholder showing a pen engaged therewith for use, Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the penholder and pen. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing the manner of ejecting the pen, Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the lower end of the ejecting stem, and, Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 2 illustrating a slight modification of the invention.

As shown in the drawings, the penholder comprises a tubular staff 5 which may be of any suitable material and any desired design. Slidable in the bore of the staff is an ejecting stem 6 which also may be of any suitable material or may be composite if desired, the body portion being, for example, of

metal and the lower or pen clasp portion of wood, cork, or composite material. The stem is of greater length than the staff 5 and at its lower end is formed with a tapered enlargement 7, the function of which will be presently fully described.

Disposed upon the stem 6 at the upper end thereof is a spring 8 and this spring bears at its lower end against an annular shoulder 9 formed within the bore of the staff and at its upper end against a collar 10 formed upon the stem, although this collar may be detachable if desired or found expedient. In the first three figures of the drawings, the stem is shown as formed at its upper end with a finger piece 11 by means of which it may be depressed against the tension of the spring, it being understood that the spring at all times exerts a tendency to withdraw the stem vertically from the staff and in this manner the lower end of the stem has a wedging reception within the lower end of the staff, the shank 12 of an ordinary pen when engaged in the lower end of the staff between the inner wall thereof and the tapered lower end of the stem being wedged in place and held by such wedging action as is clearly shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. A pin 13 is formed upon or carried by the tapered enlarged lower end of the stem 6 and this pin, when the stem is at the upper limit of its movement, bears at the upper end of a slot 14 formed in the staff, the pin being also engaged by the upper end of the shank 12 of the pen.

From the foregoing description of the invention it will be observed that in order to release the pen 12 from the holder, it is only necessary to depress the ejecting stem 6 which will not only relieve the pen of the wedging action but, by reason of the engagement of the upper end of its shank by the pin 13, will positively eject the pen.

In the form of my invention shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings, a penholder identical in construction with the form just described is illustrated corresponding parts being indicated by the same reference numerals with the addition of the suffix *a*. The only difference in this form of the invention and the first described form lies in the fact that a thimble 15 is formed or secured at the upper end of the ejecting stem 6^a and fits over the upper end of the staff 5^a, this thimble serving effectually to conceal the said upper end

of the stem 6^a and the spring 8^a engaged thereon. In either event the operation remains the same.

What is claimed, is:—

5 A penholder of the class described comprising a tubular cylindrical staff, a frusto-conical stem slidably received within the staff and having its smaller end near the top thereof, a spring for moving the stem vertically within the staff, a cylindrical extension
10 on said stem passing through said staff and surrounded by the spring, a top for said extension provided with a cylindrical portion

adapted to slide over the staff and closely embrace the same, the staff being formed in
its lower end with a V-shaped slot with the
outer ends of the V outermost, and a pin
upon the stem and working in said slot for
positively ejecting a pen from engagement
between the inside of the staff and the stem. 15 20

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

ALBERT W. PEGG.

Witnesses:

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