

A. REINIKKA.  
PENHOLDER.  
APPLICATION FILED JULY 5, 1910.

992,987.

Patented May 23, 1911.

Fig. 1.

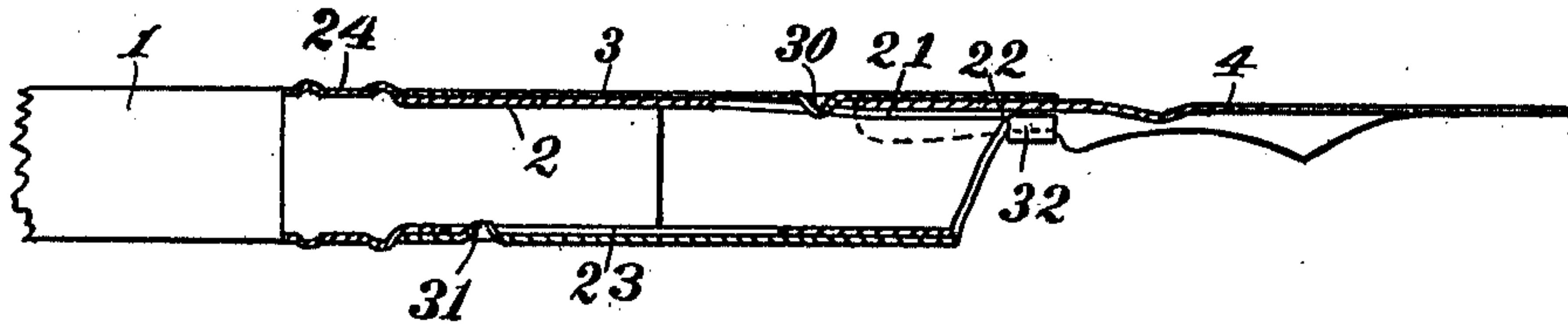


Fig. 2.

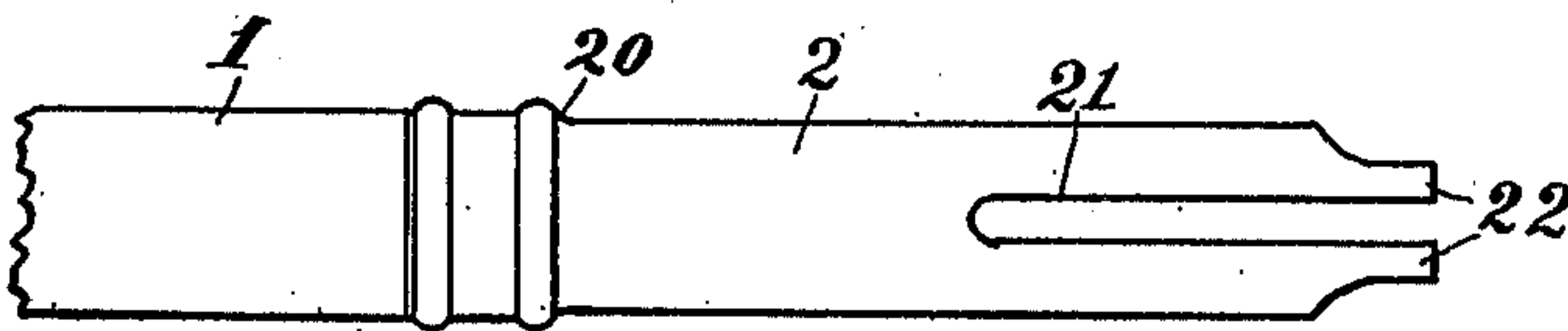


Fig. 3.

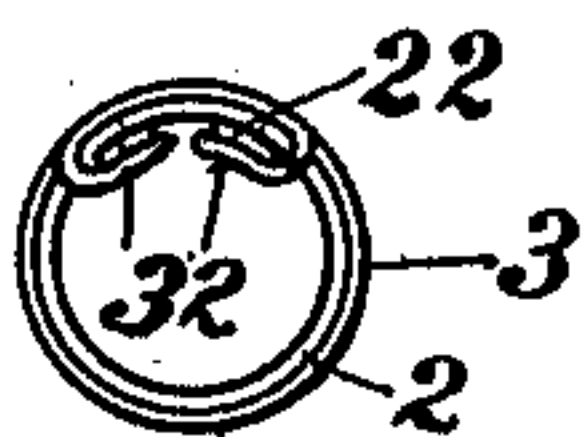
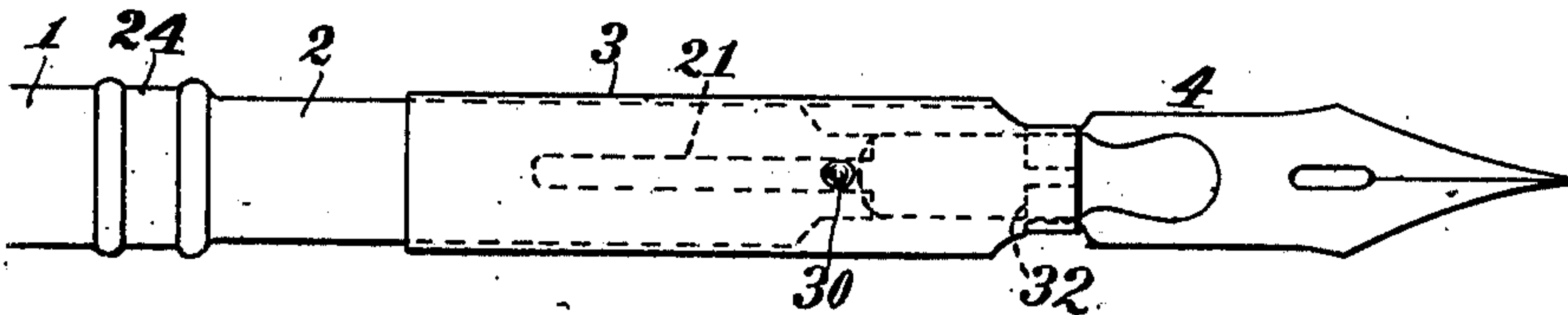


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTTI REINIKKA, OF ISSAQUAH, WASHINGTON.

PENHOLDER.

992,987.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 23, 1911.

Application filed July 5, 1910. Serial No. 570,490.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANTTI REINIKKA, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Issaquah, King county, Washington, have  
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Penholders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in penholders, and comprises the novel parts  
10 and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The principal object of my invention is to provide a penholder from which it will  
15 always be easy to remove the pen.

It is also my object to improve the device in other ways.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown my invention embodied in the form  
20 which is now preferred by me.

Figure 1 is a side view of the penholder with the penholding parts in section. Fig. 2 is a top view with the sliding sleeve removed. Fig. 3 is an end view. Fig. 4 is a  
25 top view showing the sliding sleeve drawn out, as in removing a pen.

A common difficulty in the use of the average penholder is the sticking of the pen and inability to remove it from the penholder  
30 when, for any reason, it is desired to change the pen. The ordinary penholder has the pen-holding members made of metal, as is also the ordinary pen. The acids in inks used are likely to rust both pen and holder,  
35 and in addition ink will enter the capillary spaces between holder and pen and dry, all of this serving to cement the pen into the holder and make it difficult to extract it.

In my invention I have made one part of  
40 the holder which engages and holds the pen, so that it will slide upon the other parts and have provided this slidable member with a projection engaging the rear or inner end of the pen so as to force the pen out when  
45 this slidable member is pulled out.

I have shown my invention in the form of a penholder having a handle 1, which is usually of wood, and a tubular sleeve 2 of metal surrounding one end and projecting beyond  
50 the same. Surrounding the metal tube 2 is a sleeve 3, also of metal and fitting with just sufficient looseness to be slidable upon the inner member 2 without too much resistance.

I have shown the inner end 24 of the inner  
55 member as being slightly enlarged, this part being of the same size as the outer member

3. In this way is formed a stop limiting the inward motion of the outer sleeve 3. This section 24 may be made independent of the inner member 2 if desired. The outer end  
60 portion of the inner member 2 is made so that there is a pen holding recess or space between it and the outer sleeve upon the upper side of the pen holder, this space being made of such size as will receive the butt  
65 of the pen and hold it with a fair amount of friction. The inner member is also provided with a longitudinal groove or slot 21 extending from its outer end inward a distance equaling or exceeding the length of  
70 that part of the pen which is placed within the holder. This is shown in the drawings as a slot, although it will be apparent that this might be made as a depression or groove. I prefer to use the slot, as, when this form  
75 is used, the parts have a certain amount of spring action which they would not have if a depression were used. This action tends to hold the pen securely without binding. The outer sliding sleeve 3 has an inward pro-  
80 jection 30 lying in this groove or slot 21, and at a distance back from the end to lie at all times just back of the inner end of the pen butt. This projection is sufficient to extend inward rather farther than the  
85 material of the pen, so as to engage the inner end of the pen and force it outward when the sleeve is slid outward.

A stop should be provided to limit the outward movement of the outer sleeve, so  
90 that it may not be entirely withdrawn from the inner member 2. I have shown this as being secured by forming a slot or groove 23 in the under side of the inner member 2, and providing the outer sleeve 3 with a  
95 projection 31 entering this groove or slot. I have shown the projection 30 and the projection 31 as both consisting of a prick-punch mark which extends the metal of the sleeve inward. This is the simplest way of  
100 forming this projection and is efficient. The slot or groove 23 does not extend to the outer end of the inner member, and therefore the two parts cannot be separated by drawing the outer off. This projection 31  
105 and its coacting groove or slot 23, may also be utilized as a stop to limit the inner movement of the sleeve 3.

The inner sleeve 2 terminates at its outer end in two short parallel arms or fingers  
110 22, these being of a size that they are, taken together, substantially equal in width to the



width of the butt of the pen to be used, or as wide as any pen which it is intended the holder shall hold. The outer sleeve 3 has laterally projecting fingers 32 which are bent about and underneath the fingers 22, thereby acting as a support for these fingers 22. They also act as a temporary support for the pen while being removed from the holder, or when in the position shown in Fig. 4. When it is desired to remove a pen it is only necessary to pull the sleeve 3 outward. The projection 30 will engage the inner end of the pen and bring the pen with it and this may be done against considerable resistance.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. A penholder having an inner and an outer sleeve, the inner sleeve being slit from its outer end inward and the outer sleeve having a projection entering said slit, said outer sleeve being slidable lengthwise the inner and also having side-extending terminal fingers folded under and adapted to embrace both the outer tops of the inner sleeve and the butt of the pen between said sleeves when the outer sleeve is in its innermost position.

2. A penholder having an inner sleeve secured to the handle and having a longitudinal slot in its outer end and terminating in a finger extending lengthwise at each side of said slot, the two fingers being of

an overall width approximating that of the butt of a pen, a sleeve slidable lengthwise upon the inner sleeve and having a projection entering said slot in the inner sleeve and adapted to engage the inner end of the pen when inserted, and also having side fingers at its outer end folded under and adapted to embrace and support the terminal fingers of the inner sleeve and the pen held thereby when said outer sleeve is in its innermost position.

3. A penholder comprising a fixed sleeve and an outer sleeve slidable thereon, said sleeves being shaped to form a penholding recess between them, the inner sleeve having longitudinally extending fingers at its outer end adapted to engage the under or inner side of a pen butt and the outer sleeve having laterally extending fingers bent under and adapted to receive the pen between them and to embrace and support the fingers of the inner sleeve when the outer sleeve is in its innermost position.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of the subscribing witnesses, this 25th day of June, 1910.

ANTTI REINIKKA.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. GIBSON,  
GRANT M. GIBSON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."