

J. W. PUTERBAUGH.
CHALK HOLDER.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 5, 1909.

953,229.

Patented Mar. 29, 1910.

Fig. 1.

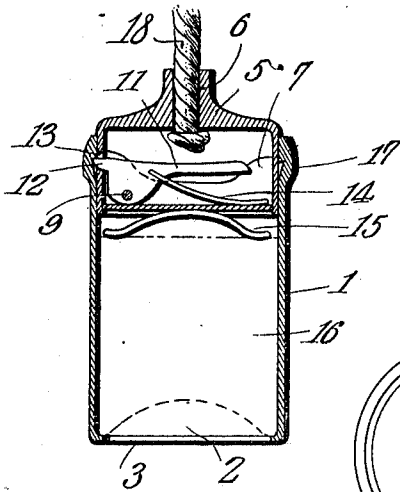


Fig. 2.

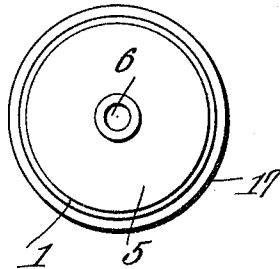
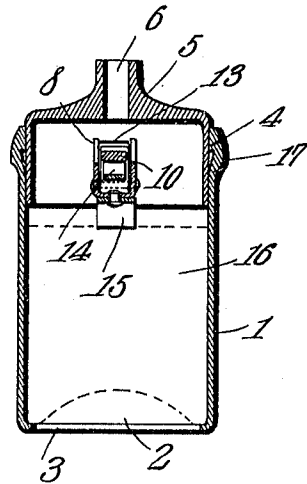


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

E. C. Stewart
Mason B. Lawton

Inventor

John W. Puterbaugh.

By

C. A. Snow & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. PUTERBAUGH, OF SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

CHALK-HOLDER.

953,229.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 29, 1910.

Application filed January 5, 1909. Serial No. 470,865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. PUTERBAUGH, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Jose, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California, have invented a new and useful Chalk-Holder, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of the invention are, generally, the provision, in a merchantable form, of a device of the above mentioned class which shall be inexpensive to manufacture, facile in operation, and devoid of complicated parts; specifically, the provision of a chalk holder in which the chalk may be locked securely and from which it can only be removed when the chalk has been entirely worn away; the provision of a catch for locking the component parts of the device together which shall be securely concealed in the device and protected from accidental or malicious manipulation into an unlocked position; other and further objects being made manifest hereinafter as the description of the invention progresses.

The invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter described, delineated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that divers changes in the form, proportions, size, and minor details of the structure may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to denote corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 shows my invention in vertical longitudinal section, the cutting plane being passed longitudinally of the bridge piece and catch; Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section, the cutting plane being passed transversely through the bridge piece and catch; and Fig. 3 is a top plan.

In carrying out my invention I provide, primarily, a shell 1 which, if desired, may be cylindrical in shape. The shell 1 is provided with an open lower terminal 2, from which projects into the interior of the shell an annular shoulder 3. The upper terminal of the shell 1 may be slightly thickened, as denoted by the numeral 17, and into this thickened portion is cut an annular recess, whereby there is formed upon the interior of the shell an upper shoulder 4. I further

provide a cap denoted generally by the numeral 5 and provided with a central axial opening 6 in its top. A bridge piece 7 preferably trough shaped is transversely disposed in the cap 5 and terminally mounted therein. The side walls 8 of the bridge piece carry a transversely disposed pivot member 9, upon which is mounted a catch 10 disposed between the walls 8 of the bridge piece. The body portion of the catch 10 engages the pivot 9, and from this body portion projects an arm 11 disposed in alinement with the opening 6 in the cap 5. A stud 12 projects from the body portion of the catch and through an opening 13 in the side walls of the cap into engagement with the shoulder 4 of the shell. The shoulder 4 and the stud 12 are so beveled that the cap 5 may freely move downward in the shell 1 toward its open terminal 2, their function being simply to limit the upward movement of the cap 5 to a position within the shell 1. The resilient means for operating the catch 10 may be of any form; preferably, however, as shown clearly in Fig. 1, these means take the form of a leaf spring 14 having one of its terminals rigidly mounted in the catch 10, its other terminal being arranged to maintain a wiping contact with the bottom of the bridge piece 7. The lower face of the bridge piece 7 carries a bowed leaf spring 15 mounted intermediate its ends upon the said bridge piece, its ends being downbent to engage the chalk 16.

In practical operation, the chalk is placed within the shell 1 and pushed downward to contact with the shoulder 3. The cap 5 is then introduced into the upper end of the shell 1 and pushed downward, the wall of the shell engaging the stud 12 of the catch and forcing it upward into the cap against the effort of the spring 14. When the stud 12 has passed the shoulder 4, the said stud will move outward engaging the shoulder 4 and firmly locking the cap in the shell.

In order to maintain the chalk constantly in contact with the shoulder 3, the spring 15 is provided which constantly bears against the chalk.

In order to separate the shell 1 from the cap 5 after the chalk has been used, a bent wire or like implement is introduced into the open terminal 2 of the shell and made to engage the arm 11 of the catch, drawing the same toward the open terminal of the shell and freeing the stud 12 from the shoulder 4.

The foregoing operation is necessary for the reason that when the holder is in use the central opening 6 in the cap is normally closed by the cord 18 by which the device is suspended, so that there is no access to the catch at the upper end of the device. It is obvious, however, that when there is no cord to close the opening 6, the device may be unlocked by the introduction of a pin or like device into the opening 6, whereby the arm 11 of the catch may be depressed. By this means the device may be readily unlocked by salesmen when demonstrating the device to customers, and under similar conditions when the device is not suspended for use.

I regard it as of importance that the catch is operable into unlocked position by pressure in an opposite direction from that in which the pressure of the cue is ordinarily exerted. It is the common practice to provide chalk holders which are unlocked by the pressure of the end of the cue after the chalk has been worn away. The objection to a device of this sort is that when the chalk is nearly worn away the cue may break suddenly through the thin intervening wall of chalk, striking the unlocking mechanism forcibly and frequently injuring the same and rendering it inoperative. In my invention there are no delicate or moving parts which are within reach of the end of the cue, and the pressure of the cue can under no circumstances whatever unlock the device or touch the locking parts.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to protect by Letters Patent is:—

1. A chalk holder comprising a shell and a cap arranged to slide in the shell; a bridge

piece transversely mounted in the cap; a catch pivoted in the bridge piece and arranged to project through the cap into engagement with the shell; and a leaf spring having one of its terminals mounted in the catch, its other terminal having a sliding contact with the bridge piece.

2. A chalk holder comprising a shell; a cap slidably mounted in the shell and arranged to fit in one end thereof; a catch fulcrumed intermediate its ends in the cap and arranged to project at one end through the cap into engagement with the shell, the other end of the catch being movable in the direction of the open end of the shell, to withdraw the projecting end of the catch from its engagement with the shell.

3. A chalk-holder comprising a shell; a cap slidably mounted in the shell and arranged to fit in one end thereof; a catch fulcrumed intermediate its ends in the cap and arranged to project at one end through the cap into engagement with the shell, the other end of the catch being movable in the direction of the open end of the shell, to withdraw the projecting end of the catch from its engagement with the shell; and an imperforate bridge-piece transversely mounted in the cap between the catch and the open end of the shell and constituting a shield for the catch.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN W. PUTERBAUGH.

Witnesses:

A. J. RHEIN,
E. L. REIDING.