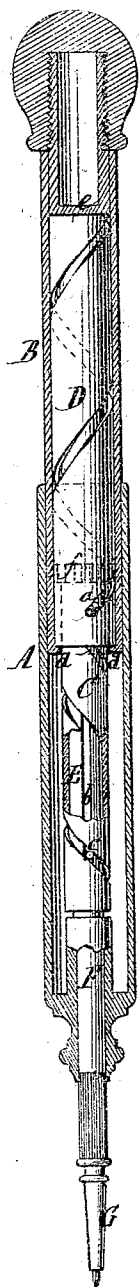


JOHN H. KNAPP.

Pencil Case.

No. 123,485.

Patented Feb. 6, 1872.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. KNAPP, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN PENCIL-CASES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 123,485, dated February 6, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. KNAPP, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pencil-Cases; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, which drawing represents a longitudinal section of a pencil-case constructed according to my invention.

This invention relates to that class of pencil-cases consisting of two telescopic shells, each containing a spiral-grooved tube, combined with each other, and with a straight-slotted tube containing the lead-holder, in such a manner that, by extending the inner telescopic-shell, the tip is advanced to its working position; and by pushing in the same the tip is retracted. My improvement consists in forming the inner telescopic shell with a flange, and loosely fitting the same directly upon the outer spirally-slotted tube and a portion of the lead-chamber, said tubes constituting the extension handle of the pencil-case.

In the drawing, the letters A B designate the two sections of the outer shell of the pencil-case, the section B being fitted in the section A so that it can be pushed in or drawn out like the sections of a telescope. In the interior of the section A is situated a spiral-grooved tube, C, from which projects a pin, *a*, that engages with the spiral groove of the tube D, which is inclosed in the section B of the shell. The spiral-grooved tube C incloses a stationary tube, E, which is provided with a longitudinal slot, *b*, and which incloses the lead-tube F, to the end of which the tip G is secured. From the lead-tube extends a pin, *c*, through the slot *b*, into the spiral groove of the tube C, so that, by turning the last-named tube, the pin is caused to travel up and down in the slot *b*, and the tip G is advanced or retracted, the spiral-grooved tube C being so arranged that it can freely turn around its own axis without being permitted to move in the direction of said axis.

The section B of the outer shell is fitted loosely over the spiral-grooved tube D, and it is provided at its inner end with a flange, *d*,

while its outer end contains the lead-receptacle *e*, so that the spiral-grooved tube D is confined between the flange *d* and the inner end of the lead-receptacle, leaving the section B free to turn on the spiral-grooved tube D, while this tube is compelled to partake of any motion imparted to said section in the direction of its axis. If the section B is drawn out, the pin *a* slides down on the spiral groove of the tube D, and a revolving motion is imparted to the spiral-grooved tube C, whereby the tip G is advanced to the position shown in the drawing, and by pushing the section B into the section A the tip G is retracted.

The tube D is grooved on the inside, and it is prevented from turning by passing over the grooved head *f* of the stationary tube E.

If the cap of the lead-receptacle is to be unscrewed, the section B must first be drawn out so that it can be held in the hand, and consequently no strain is exerted on the spiral-grooved tubes, while in pencil-cases where both sections A B are fast to their spiral-grooved tubes, the operation of unscrewing the cap of the lead-receptacle produces an injurious strain on the spiral-grooved tubes, particularly if said cap works tight or has been screwed in hard. Or, if any attempt is made to operate the mechanism by turning the section B round, said section turns freely and the mechanism is not strained or injured, and at the same time no additional piece is required in the construction of the case, and the cost of the whole is not increased.

I do not claim a case swiveled as set forth in the patent of J. H. Rausch, dated June 22, 1869, as such cannot be used in connection with the telescopic tubes constructed as shown in my pencil.

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

In a pencil-case, constructed as described, the tube B, having the flange *d*, directly and loosely fitted upon the spirally-slotted tube D, and containing the lead-chamber E of the extension handle, as herein shown, for the purpose set forth.

Witnesses:

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