

(No Model.)

A. LOWY.
GUARD FOR PENHOLDERS.

No. 510,690.

Patented Dec. 12, 1893.

Fig. 1.

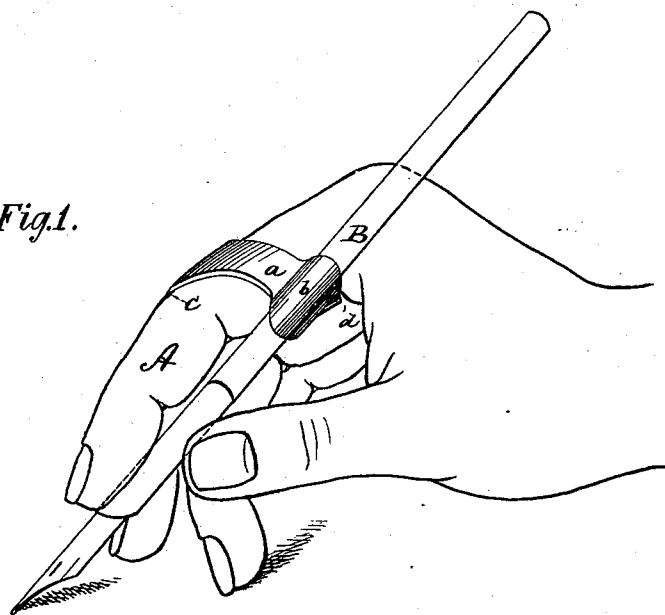


Fig. 2.

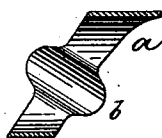


Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.

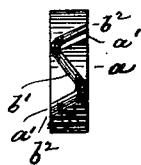
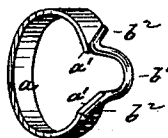


Fig. 4.



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GUARD FOR PENHOLDERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 510,690, dated December 12, 1893.

Application filed September 25, 1893. Serial No. 486,365. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLF LOWY, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Guard for Penholders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a guard which holds the penholder at an inclination to the index finger, so as to be in the best possible position for writing and which at the same time prevents the index finger from being crooked.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved guard showing it in use. Fig. 2 is a cross section of the guard; Fig. 3 a perspective of the guard showing it in a different position; Fig. 4 a perspective of a modification, and Fig. 5 an end view thereof.

My improved guard consists of two communicating rings opening into one another *a*, *b*, made of suitable material and adapted to embrace respectively the upper member of the index finger *A*, and the penholder *B*. The peculiarity of the construction consists in not having the axes of the rings *a*, *b*, parallel as usual, but at an inclination to one another. Thus it will be seen that when the ring *a*, is slipped over the finger, the ring *b*, will assume an inclined position and conduct the holder *B*, from a point above such finger to a point below the same. This places the pen in a most natural and convenient position for writing and, other things being equal, insures a much higher degree of penmanship, as when the penholder is forcibly held parallel to the finger.

The ring *a*, I prefer to make with an elliptic top and bottom, produced by severing from

a hollow cylinder, a section by means of two parallel cuts, which are inclined and not parallel to the base. The result of this construction is that the ring *a*, projects at the top of the finger forward to the knuckle *c*, while at the bottom of the finger, it projects backward to the base *d*. In this way the entire upper member of the finger is stiffened, without inclosing it in a solid tube, which would be objectionable because the tube would be apt to cut into the joint at the bottom of the finger and also on account of its weight and size.

In Figs. 4 and 5, the ring *b*, is replaced by a staple *b'*, also set at an inclination to the axis of ring *a*, (Fig. 5,) so as to cause the penholder to diverge from the index finger in the manner already described. The shanks *b²* of the staple project in opposite directions from its bulged center, and are soldered to the beveled edges *a'*, of the open ring *a*. The ring *a*, may be made either of the peculiar slanting form shown in Fig. 2, or it may be made with circular top and bottom, as in Fig. 4.

What I claim is—

1. A guard for penholders consisting of two connecting rings opening into one another and placed at an inclination to each other, substantially as specified.

2. A guard for penholders consisting of a ring *a* and of a staple *b'*, placed at an inclination to the ring and opening into the same, the staple having shanks *b²*, that project in opposite directions and that are secured to such ring, substantially as specified.

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