

No. 816,544.

PATENTED MAR. 27, 1906.

R. D. FASSETT.  
POCKET RULE HOLDER.  
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1904.

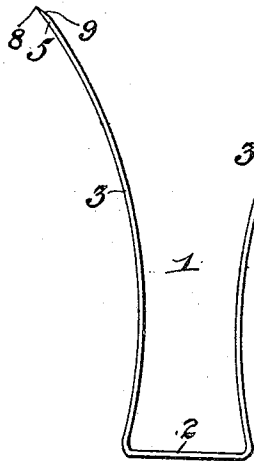


Fig. 1.

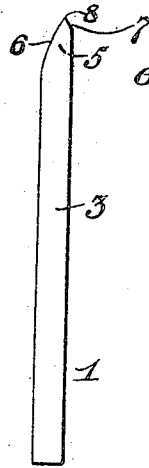


Fig. 2.

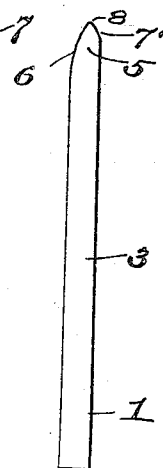


Fig. 4.

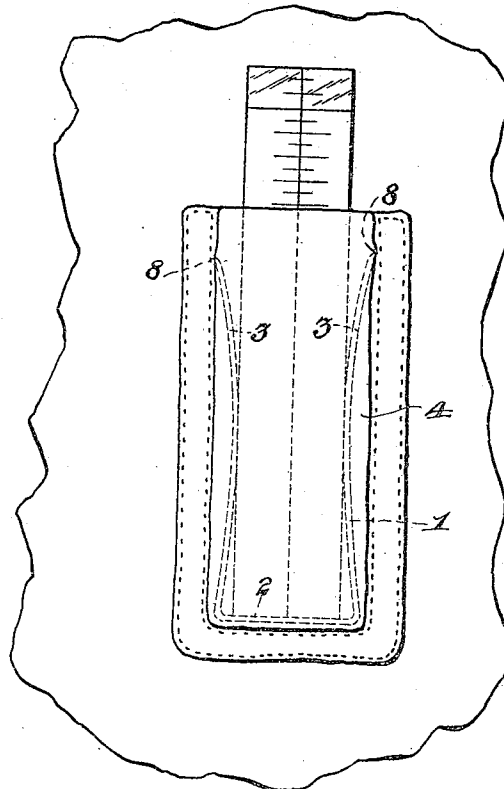


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

*Clarence*  
*Henderson F. Hill*

INVENTOR.

*Riley D. Fassett,*

BY

*Mason, Furwick & Lawrence*

ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RILEY D. FASSETT, OF DENVER, COLORADO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
WILLIAM H. NEFF, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

## POCKET-RULE HOLDER.

No. 816,544.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 27, 1906.

Application filed December 31, 1904. Serial No. 239,154.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RILEY D. FASSETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Denver, in the county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket-Rule Holders; 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 improvements in means for holding articles in pockets, and particularly to means for holding rules or other implements or tools in the overalls or trousers pocket of a workman.

The invention consists in a strip of material shaped so as to have a central body portion and spring-arms projecting therefrom, said arms being made shorter than the pocket which is to receive it and pocket-engaging ends formed upon said arms for holding the device in position.

The invention also consists of certain other novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved pocket-rule holder. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a view showing a portion of a garment with the pocket formed thereon and the pocket-rule holder shown in position in dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a view in side elevation of another embodiment of the present invention, showing differently-constructed points or ends.

It is the purpose of the present invention to provide a device for holding articles in the pocket of a person, the device being capable of insertion in the pocket without any especial preparation or formation of the pocket to receive it. The device is also of such a character that when it is placed in the pocket its will of its own action hold itself in place and be ever in readiness for receiving the rule or other implement which is to be placed in the pocket.

I have illustrated in the accompanying drawings the manner in which I preferably form the rule-holder and will proceed to describe my invention, reference being had to the said illustration.

The holder 1 is constructed of a compara-

tively narrow strip of material capable of having a spring action. The device is preferably formed of metal and is shaped to provide a central body portion 2 and inwardly-bowed side arms 3. The arms 3 are curved in such a manner as to make it necessary to force or spring them inwardly when the device is inserted in a pocket. The body portion 2 is preferably made about the width of the pocket and should always be a little longer than the width of the rule which is to be inserted in the pocket. When the device is not located in the pocket, the arms 3 spring outwardly to a considerable extent, as shown in Fig. 1; but when the holder is inserted in a pocket, as 4, (shown in Fig. 3,) the arms 3 are compressed to some extent, as clearly indicated in dotted lines in said Fig. 3. The shape of the arms is such that the free ends thereof will be forced outwardly against the side edges of the pocket, while the central portion of the arms will bear with a spring-pressure upon the sides of the rule or other articles to be held in place.

The formation of the points or ends of the arms 3 is an important feature of the invention. Each of said points 5, as shown in Fig. 2, is preferably formed by a curved surface 6 upon one side and a shorter curved or straight surface 7 upon the other side. This mode of construction brings the point 8 quite close to one edge of the material, as shown in Fig. 2. When the holder is inserted in the pocket, the points 8 are arranged close to the body of the wearer, so that they will not project outwardly through the outer side of the pocket. This is an advantageous construction, since it prevents any possibility or likelihood of the points catching upon other portions of the clothing or forcing their way through the goods which form the pocket and catching or scratching the hand of the user. The points 8 engage the material of the pocket usually at a point near the stitching, so that the device will not slip from the pocket unless the side arms 3 are compressed to a smaller compass than the mouth of the pocket. The points 8 are preferably beveled, as at 9, to form their sharpened edges upon the outer faces of the arms 3. In Fig. 4 the edge 7' is curved instead of being straight, as the edge 7.

When the device is placed in a pocket, the flared arms 3 not only form the means for retaining it therein, but extend inwardly a suf-

sufficient distance to bear upon and tend to hold within the pocket any device which is placed between them—such, for instance, as a rule. The flaring nature of the device also facilitates the insertion of the rule in the pocket, for the arms tend to guide the same in position.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A pocket-rule holder formed with a straight portion for fitting in the bottom of the pocket, and side portions extending therefrom and having a spring action for forcing their free ends into the material of the pocket, the central portion of said arms curved inwardly their entire length for gripping the rule which is placed in the pocket.

2. A pocket-rule holder comprising a bent strip of material provided with a straight,

central body portion and inwardly-bowed side arms provided with free ends, the free ends of said arms being beveled for forming sharpened edges, and each arm having a curved surface and a shorter straight surface formed upon its free end, constituting the engaging point.

3. A device of the character described, comprising a bent strip of material provided with a straight, central body portion, and arms bowed inwardly their entire length, said arms constituting article - clamping means, and each arm provided with a penetrating-point formed upon its free end.

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

RILEY D. FASSETT.

Witnesses:

C. E. SMEDLEY,  
CARLE WHITEHEAD.