(No Model.)

W. G. DINKELMEIER.

PEN AND PENCIL CASE.

No. 329,541. Patented Nov. 3, 1885.

Fig. 1.

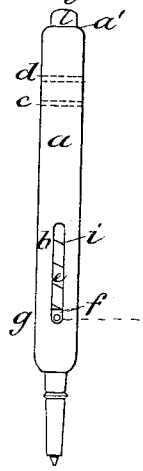


Fig. 2.

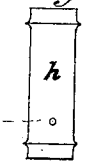


Fig. 3.

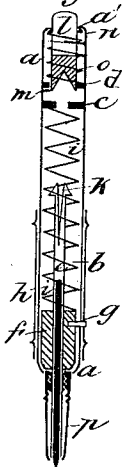


Fig. 4.

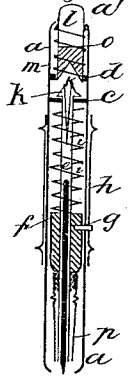


Fig. 5.

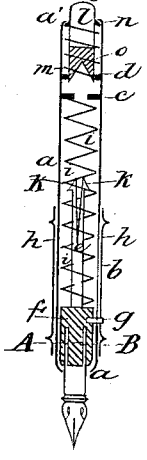
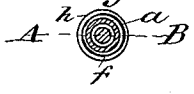


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILHELM GUSTAV DINKELMEIER, OF NUREMBERG, BAVARIA, GERMANY.

PEN AND PENCIL CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 329,541, dated November 3, 1885.

Application filed September 22, 1884. Serial No. 143,640. (No model.) Patented in Germany November 16, 1883, No. 27,617, and in England January 5, 1884, No. 769, and September 3, 1884, No. 11,959.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILHELM GUSTAV DINKELMEIER, of Nuremberg, Bavaria, Germany, have invented a new and useful Pen and Pencil Holder, (for which I or my representatives have obtained patents in Germany, No. 27,617, dated November 16, 1883, and in Great Britain, No. 769, dated January 5, 1884, and No. 11,959, dated September 3, 1884,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of pen and pencil holders which are provided with means for withdrawing the point of the pen or pencil in order to prevent the same from injury when not in use.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate the invention, Figure 1 is an outside view of the improved pencil-holder; Fig. 3, an axial section of the same with the pencil drawn out for use, and Fig. 4 an axial section in the contracted position, while Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of a holder with pen in the contracted position; Fig. 6, a cross-section of the same along line A B of Fig. 5, and Fig. 2 a detail view.

The pencil-holder is constructed as follows: The tube *a*, Fig. 1, is provided below with a slot, *b*, and at the upper part are fixed or formed two internal rings, *c d*. Into the lower end of the tube *a* is introduced the tube *e*, serving to hold the lead, as shown by the section Fig. 3. This tube *e* has a swelling or collar, *f*, connected by means of the pin *g* (guided in the slot *b*) with the sleeve *h*, which is adapted to slide on the tube *a*. Against the collar *f* abuts a helical spring, *i*, which surrounds the tube *e* and presses with its upper end against the ring *c*. The upper end of the tube *e* forms a pointed split cone, *k*, the base of which projects somewhat over the circumference of the tube *e*. This cone is split, and the slit continued far into the tube, so as to render the latter elastic. The cone is arranged to close when introduced into the ring *c* by pushing the sleeve *h* on the casing *a*. The conical point thus passes through the ring and again opens when free, so as to rest with its base on the ring *c*, Fig. 4. In the upper end of the tube *a* is situated the disengaging mechanism for the split end of the tube *e*. It consists of a cap, *l*, provided at its lower end with a hollow cone, *m*, made of wood or other suitable material, and having a shape corresponding to the conical point of the tube *e*. This cap rests with its roof-shaped collar or annular projection *n* on a helical spring, *o*, which abuts against the ring *d*. The cap is maintained in place above its roof-shaped collar *n* by the inward bend *a'* of the tube *a*. When the tube *e*, provided below the collar *f* with a lead-holder, *p*, is pushed upward by means of the sleeve *h*, (see Fig. 4,) the cap *l*, with its hollow cone *m*, will be situated close over the split-cone end *k* of the tube *e*. If, now, the cap *l* is slightly depressed, the hollow cone *m* contracts or closes the split-cone ends *k*, thereby releasing the latter from the ring *c*. The helical spring *i*, which has been stretched during the introduction of the pointed split cone *k* into the ring *c*, forces the tube *e* back into the position shown by Fig. 3 as soon as the pointed split cone *k* has been disengaged.

Fig. 2 represents the sleeve in detail. The tube *h*, which surrounds the casing *a*, is held by the fingers while writing.

Fig. 5 represents a pen-holder. The arrangement is substantially the same as that of the above-described pencil-holder, but the tube *e* is somewhat shorter. The collar *f* is situated at the end of the tube *e*, and adapted to receive and hold the nib of a pen.

What I claim is—

A pen or pencil holder comprising in its construction a casing, *a*, having an internal ring, *c*, and inclosing a spring, *i*, a tube, *e*, carrying the nib or pencil and having a split-cone extremity, *k*, a sleeve, *h*, connected with the tube *e* through a slot of the casing *a*, and a spring-pressed cap, *l*, having a hollow cone or cavity, *m*, adapted to contract the split extremity *k* of the tube *e*, the said ring *c* having an inner diameter allowing the extremity *k* to pass in the contracted position only, and the spring *i* being adapted to draw the tube *e* partly out of the casing *a*, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILHELM GUSTAV DINKELMEIER.

Witnesses:
ADOLF HENLEY,
MORITZ SACHS.