R. Cross.
Pen & Pencil Case.

No. 14,306. Patented Feb. 26. 1856.

Fig. 1.

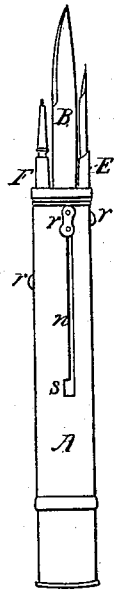

Fig. 2.

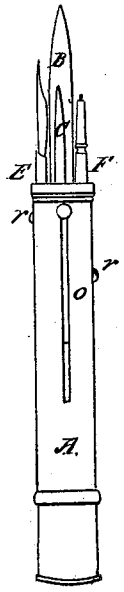

Fig. 3.

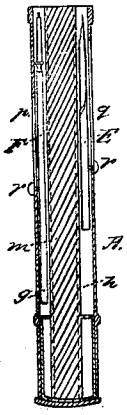

Fig. 4.

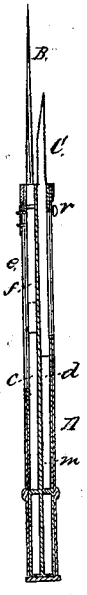

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

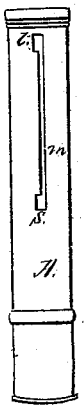

Fig. 8.

Fig. 10.

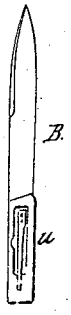

Fig. 7.

Fig. 9.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD CROSS, OF ATTLEBORO, MASSACHUSETTS.

COMBINED KNIFE AND PENCIL CASE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 14,306, dated February 26, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD CROSS, of Attleboro, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Combined Pocket-Knives and Pencil-Cases or Cases or Handles for the Reception of a Series of Various Instruments; and I do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1, exhibits a front side elevation of one of my improved handles or cases containing a knife blade an ever pointed pencil, and other articles, such as a pen holder, and tooth pick. Fig. 2, is a rear side elevation of the same. Fig. 3, a longitudinal section of it taken through its greatest width. Fig. 4, another longitudinal section taken through the knife blade and tooth pick. Fig. 5, is a transverse section of the handle. Fig. 6, is a side view of the outer tube of the handle. Fig. 7, a cross section of the same, Fig. 8, a side view of the inner tube of the handle. Fig. 9, a cross section of the same.

In these drawings, A is the handle. B, is a knife blade. C, is a tooth pick; E, a pen holder and, F, a pencil case, all of which respectively are arranged in long chambers, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, formed longitudinally within the handle. The knife, pen holder, tooth pick, and pencil case, are adapted to their respective chambers, so that they may slide into and out of the same, and when slid outward, project from one end of the handle as seen in Figs. 1 and 2. The main part of the handle I construct of two thin metallic tubes *e*, *f*,—each of which is formed with two opposite sides parallel as seen in the drawings, the inner tube being square or rectangular in transverse section. This square or rectangular tube marked, *f*, I extend through the other tube, *e*, the external width of the internal tube corresponding with, the internal width of the outer tube so that the parallel sides of the two tubes—when one is arranged within the other shall come in contact. The external tube is constructed, elongated in transverse section, and so much larger than the inner tube as to form with it, one or more chambers, *g*, *h*, for the reception of a pen, pencil case or holder. As the outer tube is made of very thin metal the inner tube not only supports it from being bent inward flatwise, but with it forms one or more chambers as above set forth. The inner tube may be divided into two or more chambers, by one or more partitions, *m*, extending across it. In the drawings it is shown as separated into two chambers, one of which receives a pen knife blade, while the other serves to carry a tooth pick. A long slit may be made through the side of the handle into each chamber as seen at, *n*, in Fig. 1, or, *o*, in Fig. 2, as well as at, *p*, and *q*, in Fig. 3, these slits serving respectively to receive the thumb studs or projections, *r*, *r*, *r*, by which the various instruments are pushed into or out of their sockets by the action of the thumb of a person. The slit of the knife blade sockets, I construct with two recesses, *s*, *t*, extending laterally from it at its two ends, these recesses being for the reception of the thumb stud or spring catch, *r*, the spring of which I arrange within a slot, *u*, made through the shank of the knife blade as seen in Fig. 10, which is a view of the knife blade as it appears when separated from the handle. The object of arranging the spring within a slot is to protect the spring on its opposite sides from being impeded in its operation by dust or dirt, which might readily be scraped from the socket of the knife blade by the knife shank during its movements. I do not intend to have it inferred that my improvement entirely so protects the spring but I would have it understood that the spring by such is much better protected than it would be placed simply in a notch formed in the edge of the knife shank.

My mode of constructing the handle enables me to make it both stronger and much cheaper, or to much better advantage than the same can be made, were it formed of a single plate tube divided by partitions into chambers. My mode of constructing this handle enables me to use very thin sheet metal and still make a strong and very durable handle.

Now I do not claim a handle formed with the chambers or recesses for receiving several instruments, which respectively slide into and out of said recesses or chambers, but

What I do claim is—

1. My improved mode of constructing such a handle, viz, of two separate tubes so formed and applied that when one is ex-

tended through the other, it shall not only serve to support it on two of its opposite sides, so as to prevent them from being crushed inward, but form with the remainder of the inclosing tube, and between it and the latter, one or more chambers for the reception of instruments, as specified.

2. I also claim arranging the spring of the knife blade in a slot made through the shank of the blade as described, the same being in manner and for the purpose as set forth.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my signature this twenty-ninth day of December A. D. 1855.

RICHARD CROSS.

Witnesses:
JOHN DAGGETT,
G. H. BRAGG.