

(No Model.)

E. ACKERMAN.
PENHOLDER.

No. 567,953.

Patented Sept. 22, 1896.

FIG.1

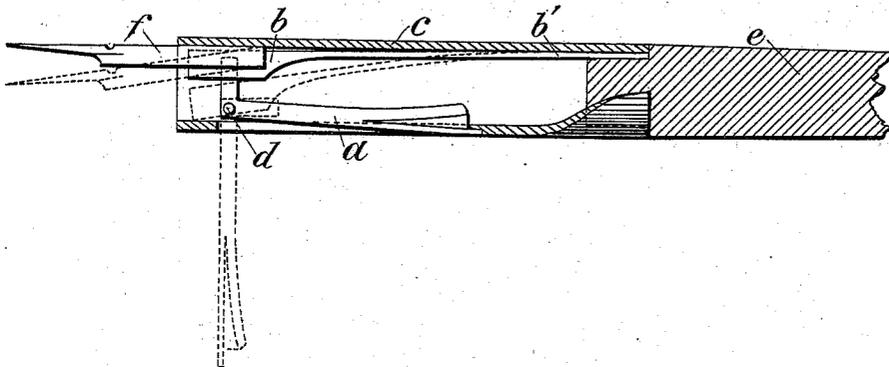


FIG.2

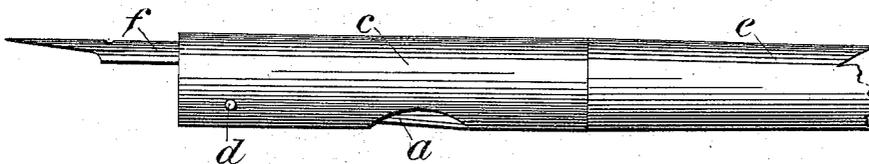
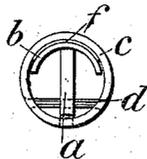


FIG.3



INVENTOR

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WITNESSES

Hermann Heine
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BY

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SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 567,953, dated September 22, 1896.

Application filed March 2, 1896. Serial No. 581,448. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST ACKERMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Penholders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to penholders in which the pen-engaging parts are capable of being fixed in one adjustment for retaining a pen and a different adjustment for releasing same. Its objects are, first, to provide a penholder of this class which will firmly grasp a pen, so as to prevent movement of the pen in the holder when same is in use, and, second, to provide such arrangement for the parts that the pen may be readily discharged by the operator without taking hold of same to remove it from the holder. I attain these objects by the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal partly sectional view of a holder constructed according to my invention, showing a pen in position for use; also showing in dotted lines the position of the parts when in adjustment to receive or discharge a pen. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal exterior view of the same. Fig. 3 is an end view of Fig. 2.

The parts indicated by the letters of reference are as follows: the handle, *e*; tube or hollow end of holder, *c*; tongue, *b*, with its spring-stem *b'*; lever, *a*, with its pivot or fulcrum *d*, and the pen *f*. The stem *b* (shown in Fig. 1) is seated in a groove in the handle *e* and held therein by the tube *c*. A slot is provided in the tube for the outer arm of the lever *a*. The lever is pivoted in the tube at *d*.

The operation of the device is as follows: When the outer arm of the lever is turned out of the slot, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, the inner arm releases the tongue *b*, so that the same leans away from the inner pen-engaging face or wall of the tube, as shown by the dotted lines, the stem *b'* being of resilient material and holding the tongue normally in that position. While the parts are in this adjustment a pen may be inserted in the position shown by *f* in Fig. 1. The outer arm of the lever is then turned into the slot, the inner arm pressing against the tongue and thus firmly clamping the pen between the

tongue and the wall of the tube. When the outer arm of the lever is again pulled out of the slot, the tongue will resume its normal position and release the pen, which will drop out of the holder. The outer arm of the lever is preferably made with a thumb-slot similar to that of a knife-blade, and the tube cut away at this place, as shown in Fig. 2. The stem *b* may be secured to the handle or to the tube in any other convenient manner than that shown, as by being stuck into the handle nearer the middle, or secured directly to the tube. The tongue is preferably made broader than the ordinary pen-shank, and in cross-section is preferably made with a curve of greater radius than that of the pen-shank. The broad part of the tongue is also preferably made of resilient material, so that when the lever is pressed against same it tends to conform to the curve of the pen-shank and thus firmly engages same. I do not confine myself to this particular shape of the tongue, nor to the particular shape of the tube; neither do I confine myself to the arrangement shown for grasping the lever, as it will be readily seen that these parts may be altered in various ways without substantially changing the manner of operation. It will be seen that the lever would not hold the pen as firmly without the intervention of the tongue, the contact-surface of the lever with the pen in such case being necessarily limited to permit of free movement of the lever. A further advantage in the use of the intervening tongue is that it has a substantially direct face-to-face contact with the pen, as distinguished from the sliding contact of the lever if used without the tongue. This direct contact avoids any tendency to push the pen forward or draw same back in locking it into position or releasing same.

I am aware that penholders with pivotally-supported levers for engaging the pen have been used heretofore. I therefore do not claim such construction broadly.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A penholder having a pair of pen-engaging lips, a spring urging the lips apart and a lever pivotally secured to one of the lips and adapted to clamp same together.

2. A penholder having a hollow end with

an inner pen-engaging face, a spring-tongue in said end, normally urged away from said face, and a lever adapted to clamp the tongue against said face.

5 3. A penholder comprising a handle, a tube thereon having an inner pen-engaging face, a tongue in the tube having a spring-stem seated in the handle and normally urging the

tongue away from said face, and a lever pivoted in the tube and adapted to clamp the tongue against said face.

ERNEST ACKERMAN.

Witnesses:

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