

(No Model.)

C. TOLLNER.  
PEN AND PENCIL CASE.

No. 565,710.

Patented Aug. 11, 1896.

Fig. 1.

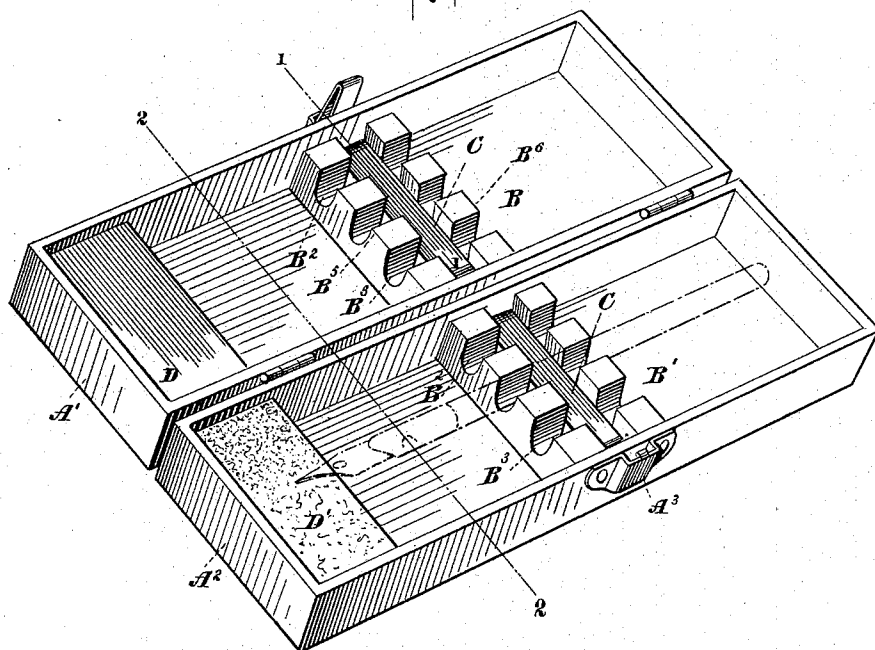


Fig. 2.

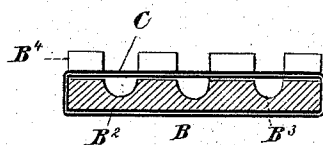
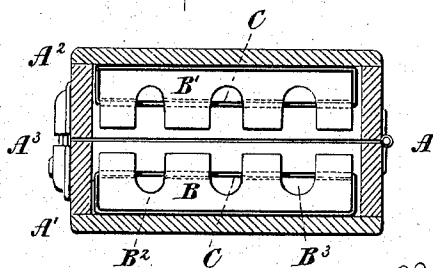


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

*Gustave Petersch.*  
*John Kehlmeier.*

INVENTOR

*Charles Tollner*

BY

*James S. Stetson*  
ATTORNEY.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES TOLLNER, OF PULASKI, NEW YORK.

## PEN AND PENCIL CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 565,710, dated August 11, 1896.

Application filed April 30, 1896. Serial No. 589,655. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES TOLLNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pulaski, in the county of Oswego and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pen and Pencil Cases, of which the following is a specification.

The subject of the present invention is an improved case for containing lead and slate pencils, penholders, and similar articles, and has for its object a simple, inexpensive, and durable arrangement in which articles such as those mentioned can be conveniently inserted for secure retention against all movement except that required for their withdrawal, and without the necessity for manipulating any of the parts included in the case, other than the movement incident to the elastic retaining provision.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved case and represents the same in an open position. Fig. 2 is a detail cross-sectional view taken in the plane indicated by the dotted lines 1 1 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a corresponding view, but taken in the plane indicated by the dotted line 2 2 in Fig. 1 when the case is closed.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures where they appear.

The case proper, A, is composed of the top and bottom sections A' A<sup>2</sup>, which are hinged together at their contiguous sides and are provided with a simple spring-catch A<sup>3</sup>, by which, when desired, they may be secured together to retain the case in a closed position.

Within each of the sections A' A<sup>2</sup> is a transverse block B B', the upper surface of which lies in a plane below that of the top edges of the case-section. Each block has a series of recesses B<sup>2</sup> B<sup>3</sup> extending longitudinally with respect to the case and with a cross-channel B<sup>4</sup> located transversely thereto. The blocks are each secured in position, preferably by being glued to the section; and each is of such shape and dimensions that a slight clearance

is afforded between it and the side walls of the section in which it is placed.

C is an elastic medium, preferably a strip of rubber, of such width as to lie easily in the cross-channel B<sup>4</sup>, the ends of the strip being passed around the ends of the block to extend between the same and the adjacent side walls of the section, the terminal portions being folded beneath the block, to be held by the latter when it is glued in position. The bottom and side faces of the block may be slightly recessed to form depressions to receive the strip C, so that it need not interfere with the block making close joint with the section. Such a provision is disclosed in Fig. 2.

The cross-channel B<sup>4</sup> of each block is of such depth that the upper parallel portions or longitudinal ribs formed by the recesses B<sup>2</sup> B<sup>3</sup> are divided into two transverse series of lugs or projections B<sup>5</sup> B<sup>6</sup>, between which is guided the strip C, previously referred to. It will be observed that, as illustrated, the several recesses B<sup>2</sup> B<sup>3</sup> of each block are of relatively-varying width to accommodate articles of different diameters. In the drawings the recesses B<sup>2</sup> of both blocks are represented as being the smallest, they being only intended for the reception of slate-pencils, the large openings being for pencils, penholders, &c. It is manifest that the number and size of the openings may be altered to suit the fancy of the maker.

In use, pencils, penholders, crayons, or similar articles can be satisfactorily placed in the case by inserting the smaller or pointed end of the article in one of the recesses adapted therefor and bringing it as nearly as convenient to a horizontal position, after which it may be moved beneath the elastic strip and be retained in its particular recess. Several articles thus arranged in each block will be properly held against movement either relatively to the block or each other. Thus liability of injuring the points is avoided.

From the foregoing it will be clear that in using the novel arrangement of case all that is required is the mere longitudinal insertion of the articles, so that they will lie in the recesses beneath the retaining-strips. With the exception of the simple provision of the

elastic strip there are no movable parts within the case to be manipulated in order to introduce a reasonable number of articles.

As shown in Fig. 1, within each of the hinged parts of the case and at one end thereof I place a section preferably rectangular and of such size as to fit snugly in position. The articles will be introduced so that the pointed ends will bear on this section, which will be of yielding material, to further protect them from damage. The value of the case as a whole will be enhanced by making these cushion-sections of a material capable of some other function in the general line of service for which the case and its contents are intended. In furtherance of this the cushion-section D is in the form of an erasing-rubber, while the section D' is of felt suitable for use as a pen-wiper. These sections D D' also brace the articles at one end to prevent them from vibrating on the central bearing formed by the block in which they rest.

When the case is closed, the blocks B B' will be immediately opposite each other, so that there will be but little clearance afforded for the articles to unduly play in the recesses.

The recesses B<sup>2</sup> B<sup>3</sup> are of such depth that the articles will rest therein with their upper surfaces slightly below the top face of the blocks. The elastic strip can thus bear upon every one of the articles, irrespective of the number and varying diameters.

The case may be of either wood or metal, and the blocks of the same materials. The

blocks can well be made of pasteboard, papier-mâché, or other composition, according to inclination.

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

1. In a pen and pencil case, the combination with the case proper comprising the mutually-hinged bottom and top sections, of transverse blocks B, B', rigidly secured in the same, to be immediately opposite each other when the case is closed, said blocks having longitudinal recesses and cross-channels, and elastic retaining-strips in said channels, substantially as specified.

2. In a pen and pencil case, the combination with the case proper, comprising bottom and top sections, of a yielding cushion-section within one end of one of the sections, and a transverse block intermediately and rigidly secured in the same, and having longitudinal recesses and cross-channel and an elastic retaining-strip in the channel, and adapted for holding the pens, pencils, &c., the ends of which can bear upon and be protected by the yielding cushion, substantially as herein specified.

In testimony that I claim the invention above set forth I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES TOLLNER.

Witnesses:

J. J. DILLENBECK,  
L. A. KNOWLTON.