A. G. Bagley.
Pencil Case.

No. 4840. Patented Nov. 6. 1846

Fig: 1.

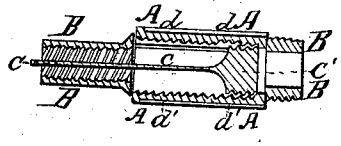


Fig: 2.

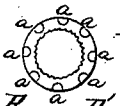


Fig: 3.

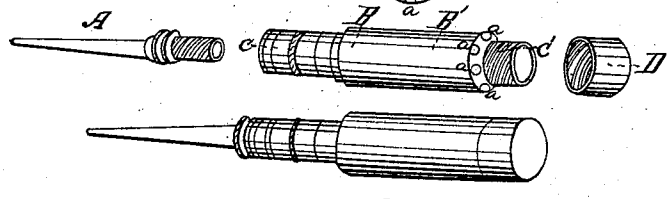


Fig: 4.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

A. G. BAGLEY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

EVER-POINTED PENCIL.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 4,840, dated November 6, 1846.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT G. BAGLEY, of the city and State of New York, have invented an Improved Reserve for Leads for Ever-Pointed Pencils; and I hereby declare the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, which make a part of this specification.

There are reserves constructed in the shape of bottles at the top end of the pencil case and there are others which are devised for holding pencils in the machine part of the pencil. The former is objectionable on account of its increasing the length of the pencil case, and the latter is an inferior device on account of its deficiency in space to contain sufficient leads, and the probability of the motion of the "driver" being interfered with.

My invention is an improvement upon them as it does not increase the length of the pencil case, nor interfere with the working of the "driver." I arrange my pencils around the periphery of the outer cylinder of the machine into grooves cut out of the solid; over them I place a thin cover of silver or other suitable material so as to confine the pencils in the grooves. Thus I do not increase the length of the pencil case, nor introduce anything which can interfere with the working parts of the pencil.

Figure 1 is a section of the machine and reserve. A A A A the outer cylinder having a screw cut on its inside surface. B, B, B, B the inner cylinder. C, C, C′ the traveler for driving a lead forward having the head C′ notched so as to be acted upon by the screws on the inside of the outer cylinder. These parts and their modes of working are the same as ordinarily constructed for ever pointed pencils. *d*, *d*, *d′*, *d′* are two of the grooves cut on the periphery of the outer cylinder. These grooves are not cut the entire length of the outer cylinder a part being left solid at one end to form a bottom for the reserve.

Fig. 2, is a transverse section of the outer cylinder. *a*, *a*, *a*, *a* are the grooves cut out of the solid, and the bounding black line shows the covering of silver or other suitable material so as to retain the leads in the grooves or reserve. These grooves might be substituted by holes drilled entirely out of the solid but as it is more expensive and difficult to execute the former device of grooving and a covering of metal is here described.

Fig. 3, is the machine unscrewed showing the open ends of the grooves or reserve. A is the point. B, B′, is the outer or revolving cylinder in which the grooves forming the reserve for the leads are cut. *a*, *a*, *a*, *a* are the open ends of the grooves or reserve for the leads. C shows part of the inner cylinder having a covering of chased silver or other suitable material used for pencil cases. C′ has a screw cut upon its surface and is less in thickness than C. D is a cap to screw on to C′ and to keep the leads in the reserve.

Fig. 4 is a view of the reserve complete.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The mode of forming a reserve for leads in the outer or revolving cylinder of the machine by cutting grooves in the periphery of the latter and covering them with an outer casing of silver or other suitable material as herein set forth.

A. G. BAGLEY.

Witnesses:

ROBERT G. CAMPBELL,

GEO. G. SICKLES.