

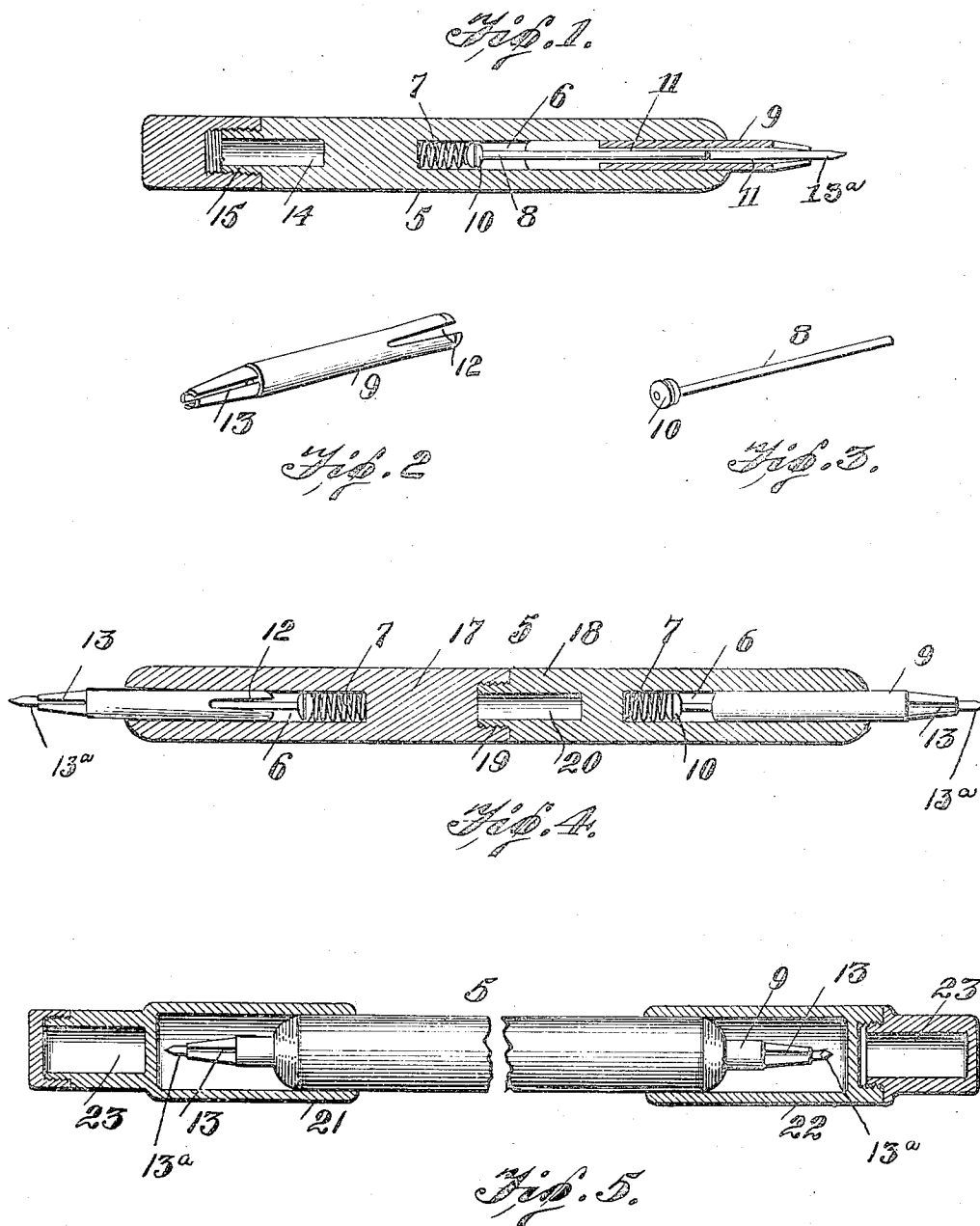
G. V. ORBAN & B. SILBERSTEIN.

PENCIL CASE.

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1,049,137.

Patented Dec. 31, 1912.



Witnesses
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GEORGE V. ORBAN AND BOGUMIL SILBERSTEIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PENCIL-CASE.

1,049,137.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE V. ORBAN and BOGUMIL SILBERSTEIN, subjects of Hungary and Austria, respectively, residing at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pencil-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improved pencil cases, and more particularly to cases of this character wherein provision is made for the expedient feeding of the lead.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a pencil case in which the lead feeding mechanism is extremely simple and composed of but few parts, so as to minimize the likelihood of the device becoming disarranged, and to render the manipulation of the mechanism more easy.

To the accomplishment of the recited objects and others coördinate therewith, the preferred embodiment of my invention resides in that construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and embraced within the scope of the appended claims.

In said drawings: Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of the pencil case forming the subject-matter of our invention. Figs. 2 and 3 are detail perspective views of the sleeve and plunger, respectively. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of a modified form of the invention, and Fig. 5 is a similar view showing the adaptation of caps to ends of the pencil.

Referring more particularly to the drawings for a detail description of our invention, the numeral 5 designates a sheath, formed of any suitable material and provided with a longitudinal bore, as 6, extending from one end to a point just beyond the center of the sheath. This bore 6 is adapted to receive a small coil spring 7, a plunger 8, and a metallic sleeve 9. The plunger 8 is provided at its inner terminal with an enlarged head, as 10, which engages the outer end of said spring, while the shank of said plunger projects into the bore 11 of the sleeve 9, the latter being split longitudinally at diametrically opposite points, as at 12, on its rear extremity to present bifurcations of substantially arcuate cross section which diverge slightly in the direction of the length of the sleeve. On its outer extremity the sleeve is similarly split or

slotted at 13, only at a plurality of points, and the pieces of metal between the slots converge outwardly. The rear end of the sheath is formed with a longitudinally disposed bore 14 and with a threaded extension 15 adapted to receive a cap as seen in Fig. 1. This bore or chamber 14 serves as a receptacle for extra leads.

In assembling the component parts of the device, the spring is first inserted into the ends of the bore 6. A suitable length of lead is then introduced into the bore 11 of the sleeve through the inner end thereof. The diameter of the bore is such that when the sleeve is held in a vertical position with its outer terminal pointing downwardly, the lead will gravitate until it reaches the converging ends of the metal between the slots 13, which present a diameter somewhat less than the diameter of the lead, and consequently normally prevent the lead from protruding, or maintain the same in an inactive position. The plunger 8 is subsequently placed in the bore 11 of the sleeve so that the end of the shank contacts with the lead, whereupon the sleeve, with the lead and plunger occupying the aforesaid relations, is forced into the bore 6 of the sheath until the plunger head 10 engages the spring 7 sufficiently to overcome the resistance or clamping action of the metal intermediate the slots 13, and constrains the lead 13^a, outwardly to the desired active position, as exhibited in Fig. 1 of the drawings. In this connection, the divergent rear ends of the sleeve frictionally engage the walls of the bore 6 so as to effectively resist the expansive force of the coil spring 7, and at the same time permit of the sleeve being constrained inwardly when occasion requires feeding of the lead.

In Figs. 4 and 5 we have shown a slight modification of the device, wherein the sheath 5 is divided into two sections, 17 and 18, connected at their inner ends by means of the complementary screw threads 19. The outer extremity of each section, 17 and 18, is equipped with the same mechanism hereinbefore described and thus presents a double pencil case. At the junction of the sections a small bore, as 20, is formed for containing extra leads.

In conjunction with the modified form of our invention, we prefer to use the construction and arrangement of caps exhibited in Fig. 5 of the drawings, the same compris-

ing cylindrical shaped members, 21 and 22, which are designed to fit over each when either is removed from the terminal of the sheath, and the outer portions of said members are provided with receptacles, 23 for refills.

It should be understood that in its broader aspect the invention comprehends the employment not only of the various means described, but of equivalent means for performing the recited functions.

While the arrangement shown is thought at the present time to be preferable, it is desired to reserve the right to effect such modifications and variations thereof as may come fairly within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed, is:—

1. A pencil case comprising a sheath having a bore therein, a lead holder fitted within said bore and having its inner end longitudinally slitted and its outer end slotted with the material between the slots converging, and a plunger within the bore of the lead holder and means acting on said plunger to overcome the clamping action of the

outer end of the lead holder, said holder being inwardly movable within the sheath to force the lead outward.

2. The pencil case herein described the same comprising a sheath having a longitudinal bore, a sleeve having its outer end slotted and formed with lead grasping members and its inner end longitudinally slit with the bifurcations diverging in the direction of the length of the sleeve, a plunger within the sheath projecting into said sleeve, and a spring within the sheath acting upon said plunger to force the lead outward, said sleeve being frictionally and adjustably held within the sheath and by frictional engagement with the walls of the bore thereof adapted to resist the expansive force of said spring.

In testimony whereof we hereunto affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE V. ORBAN.
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Witnesses:

LEON BARAS,
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