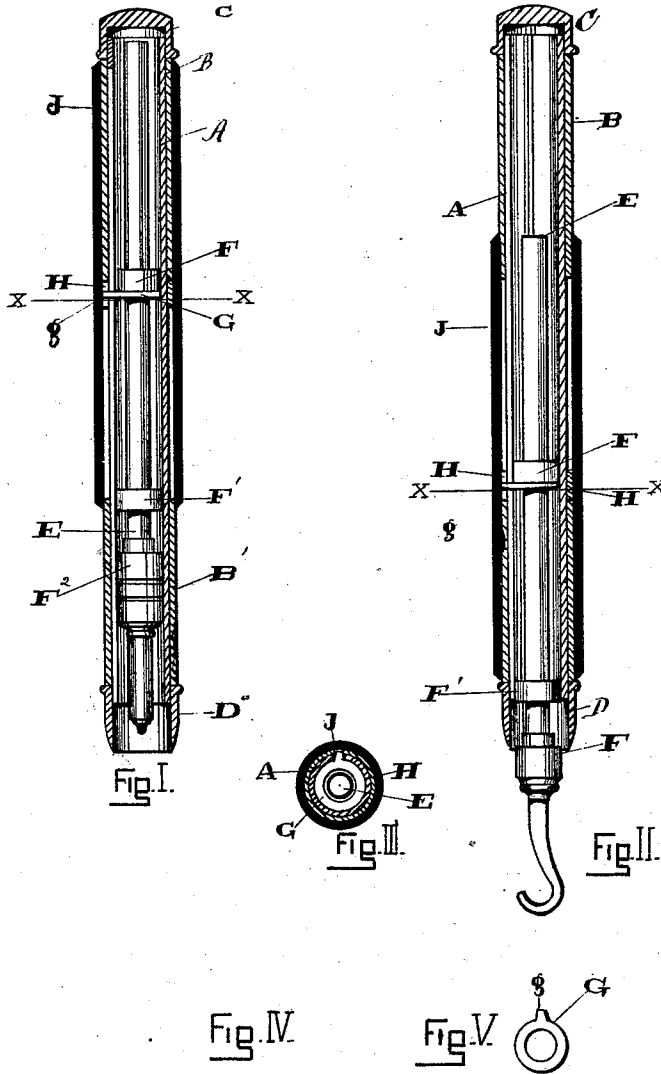


(No Model.)

J. HOLLAND.
PENCIL CASE.

No. 279,388.

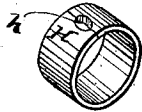
Patented June 12, 1883.



ATTEST

Henrietta V. Groll

Alfred A. Benedict



INVENTOR

John Holland

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Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HOLLAND, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

PENCIL-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 279,388, dated June 12, 1883.

Application filed October 3, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HOLLAND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pen, Pencil, and Similar Cases, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of cases in which the writing-point, tooth-pick, or glove-buttoner is secured to an inner sliding member, which is actuated to protrude or retract the point by an outer tube or ring which is coupled to the inner sliding tube—such, for instance, as is illustrated in my United States Letters Patent No. 258,298. Its object is to cheapen the construction of the case, so that it may be made by unskilled labor. These objects are accomplished by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I is a longitudinal central section of the case, showing the sliding tube or member in elevation. In this view the slide is fitted with the ordinary lead-holder, which is shown retracted within the case. Fig. II is a similar view with the sliding tube extended. In this view the end of the tube is fitted with a glove-buttoner. Fig. III is a transverse section through line *x x*, Figs. I and II. Fig. IV is a perspective view of the split ring which I use to couple the outer and inner tubes. Fig. V is an elevation of a sheet-metal burr which is secured upon the inner tube, and has a spur which enters a perforation through the split ring, Fig. IV.

Similar reference-letters indicate like parts wherever they occur in the various views.

A represents a plain tube, split from end to end, over each end of which are secured short tubes B B', leaving the ends of the tube A extending out beyond them to receive the finishing-caps C D, the latter of which is open at the end for the passage of the inner sliding tube, E, and its attachments, whether pen, pencil, or other point. This tube E is provided with collars F F' F'', which snugly fit within the tube A and guide and steady the tube E in its backward and forward movements. G is a burr or ring stamped out of thin sheet metal. It is slipped over the tube and soldered or otherwise suitably secured against the upper collar, F. The ring has a spur, *g*, projecting from

its periphery, which passes through the slotted side of tube A, and projects beyond it into the perforation *h* in split ring H. This ring H is adapted to slide over the tube A between the tubes B B'. The ring H is made of slightly-greater diameter than the tubes B B', so that when the outer finishing-tube, J, (which slips freely over the tubes B B',) is forced to its place it will be united by frictional contact with the ring H. The tube is thus extended beyond the case or withdrawn entirely within it by sliding the tube J back or forth between the caps C D.

The case is quickly put together, as follows: The tube, with its attachments complete, is slipped within the split tube, the split ring H slipped to place by springing the ends apart to pass the spur *g* into perforation *h*, the tubes B B' are then secured in position, and the finishing-tube J forced tightly over the ring H. The caps C D are now secured upon the ends of the tube A, and the pencil is complete.

It is evident that a spur projecting from collar F would answer the same purpose as the spurred burr G, but would neither be so strong nor cheap, as a great number of these burrs are punched out at one operation of the punching-machine, and it is also evident that the ring H need not be split; but if a solid ring, with perforation *h*, were used it would be necessary to slip the ring over the tube E and its collar F first, and insert the spur in the perforation, then slip the split tube A between the collar F and the ring, the spur of course passing through the split in tube A; but this mode would not be so handy. It is also evident that the spurred burr may be secured to the tube E instead of to the collar F.

It will be seen that the sliding tube and ring are more securely united in my case than in those in which the tube or collar and ring are tapped and united by a screw-threaded pin, and the case can be made much cheaper, as skilled labor is entirely dispensed with.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination, substantially as before set forth, of the tube E, provided with a spur, *g*, the ring H, provided with a perforation to receive said spur, and the split tube A, interposed between the tube E and ring H.

2. The combination, substantially as specified, of sliding member E and spurred burr G, permanently secured thereon, with split tube A and slide-ring H, said ring adapted to slide over tube A and receive the spur *g*, which traverses the slot in tube A.

3. In a pencil-case of the character described, the tube E, having a spur, *g*, the ring H, provided with a perforation to receive said spur, and the split tube A, interposed between the tube and ring, in combination with the short tubes B B', secured upon the ends of the

tube A, and the tube J, adapted to slide upon said tubes B B', and having secured within it the ring H, substantially as described. 15

4. A pencil-case composed of an inner and outer sliding member and an intermediate slotted tube, in combination with the split ring H and burr G *g*, for coupling together the said inner and outer sliding parts.

JOHN HOLLAND.

Witnesses:

ALFRED B. BENEDICT,
GEO. J. MURRAY.