

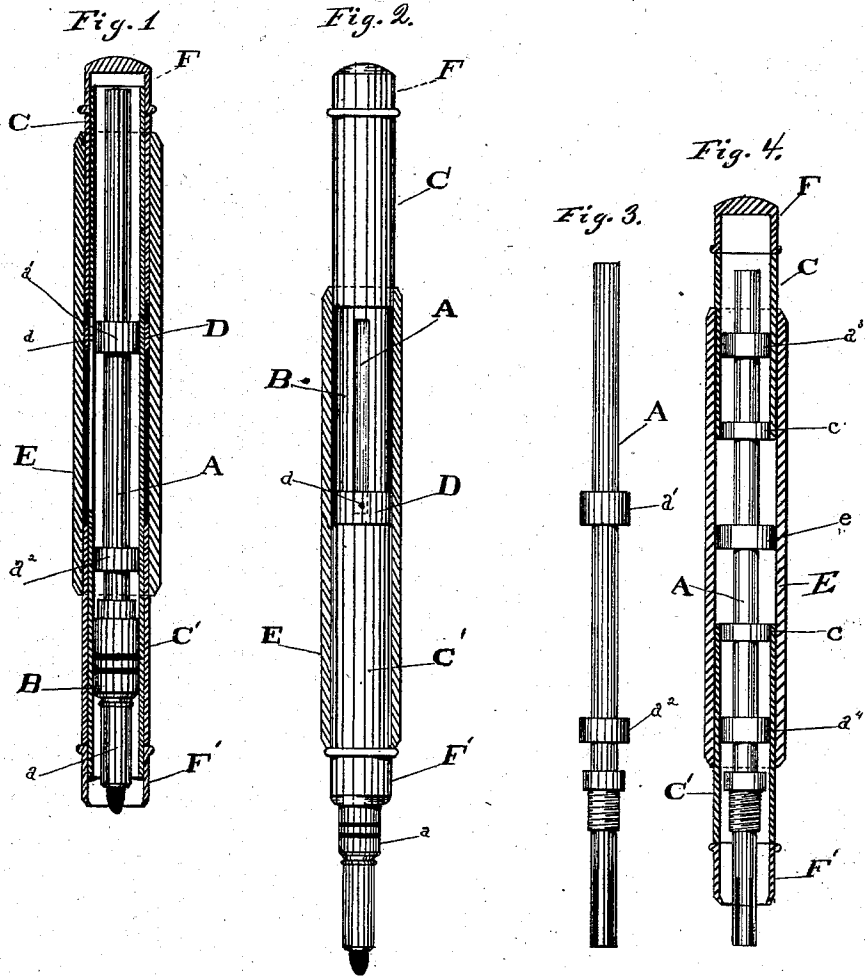
(No Model.)

J. HOLLAND.

PENCIL CASE.

No. 258,298.

Patented May 23, 1882.



ATTEST

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HOLLAND, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## PENCIL-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 258,298, dated May 23, 1882.

Application filed February 27, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HOLLAND, of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pencil-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of pencil-cases which are formed of tubes adapted to close endwise, to be conveniently carried in the pocket.

It consists in certain novel arrangements of the parts by which a strong durable case is cheaply produced.

The invention will be first fully described in connection with the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 of the drawings shows my case in axial section, with the lead-tube and its attachments inclosed within it, the latter shown in elevation. Fig. 2 shows the extended pencil-case in elevation, except the outer sliding tube, which is in section. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the lead-tube and its collars with the lead-clamping tube removed. Fig. 4 shows a modification in which the ends of the case are made to slide instead of the outer and inner tubes.

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

Referring now to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the lead-tube A, slotted at the end and provided with a clamping sleeve, *a*, is now well known and in common use. This tube has secured upon it collars *a'* *a*<sup>2</sup> to guide it within a long tube, B. Upon this tube, a short distance back from each end, are secured two short tubes, C C', and between these, also upon tube B, is fitted a sliding collar, D. This slide is united to collar *a'* by a pin, *d*, which passes through slide D and a longitudinal slot in tube B into collar *a'*. A sliding tube, E, is now passed over the tubes C C' and slide D, being forced over slide D, which is a little greater in diameter than the tubes C C'. The tube E and collar

D are thus firmly held together by friction. The caps F F' are now secured upon the projecting ends of tubes C C', and the pencil-case is completed. The cap F' is, as shown, perforated for the passage of the point-section. The writing-point is extended or retracted by moving the tube E forward or backward between the caps F F'.

In the form represented in Fig. 4 the lead-tube A has three collars, *a*<sup>3</sup>, *a'*, and *e*, secured upon it, and between these, upon the tube, are fitted sliding sleeves *e e*. The inner ends of tubes C C' are respectively soldered or otherwise secured upon these sleeves. The tube E is forced over collar *e* and the caps F F' soldered upon the outer ends of tubes C C'. The pencil is extended for writing by drawing out the tube C, and for carrying in the pocket the tube C' is extended to protect the lead.

In the form represented in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 the tube B may be omitted and one slotted tube used instead of tubes C C'. The collar *a'* would in this case be pinned to the tube E; but the form shown is much better, because the tube B may be made of cheap brass tubing, thus saving the more costly material, and, besides, the case is much stronger.

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

1. The combination, substantially as before set forth, of the outer tube, E, the lead-tube secured thereto, the tubes C C', interposed between the tube E and the lead tube, and the caps F F'.

2. In a pencil-case, the combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, of the case composed of the tubes B C C' E and caps F F', with slide D, tube A, collars *a'* *a*<sup>2</sup>, and clamping-sleeve *a*.

JOHN HOLLAND.

Witnesses:

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