J. Durant,

Pencil Case.

No. 4602. Patented. June 27. 1846.

Fig 4

Fig 5

Fig 6

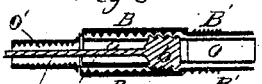


Fig 3

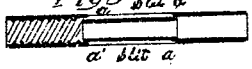


Fig 7

Fig 7 a

Fig 2

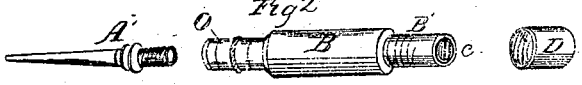
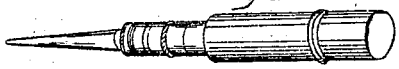


Fig 1



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN DURANT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO A. G. BAGBY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PENCIL-CASE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 4,602, dated June 27, 1846.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN DURANT, of the city and State of New York, have invented an Improved Pencil-Holder for Ever-Pointed Pencils; and I do 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.

In the manufacture for the use of ever pointed pencils a bottle or receptacle for surplus leads is indispensable. In the ordinary pencil case the bottle is affixed to one end of it, and consequently increases its length. In my invention I employ the machine part of the pencil holder for the bottle or receptacle. This I effect by inserting two thin strips of sheet metal within the machine part, one upon each side of the driver, thereby leaving the driver to work without obstruction and obtaining sufficient room for surplus leads.

By this device the ordinary pencil case into which the pencil holder is inserted can be shortened as no need arises for the additional length which is now given on account of the bottle or receptacle.

Figure 1, is a view of the pencil holder complete. Fig. 2, is the same unscrewed into three parts. A′ is the point. B, B′ is the revolving cylinder turning over the inner cylinder shown in Figs. 3 and 6. O shows part of the inner cylinder having a covering of chased silver or other suitable metal used for pencil holders and cases. B′ has a screw cut upon its surface and is less in thickness than B. D is a cap to screw on to B′.

Fig. 3, is a section of the inner cylinder which forms the receptacle for the surplus leads and for the traveler to work in. *a*, *a*, *a′*, *a′*, are two slits cut through it.

Fig. 4, is a view of the traveler, *a*, *a*, is a metallic wire with a head *b*, notched on its upper and lower edges, so as to correspond with and work into a female screw cut on the inside of the revolving cylinder.

Fig. 5 is a section of the revolving cylinder with a screw cut on part of its inside shown at *o*, *o*.

Fig. 6 is a section of the revolving cylinder, the inner cylinder which forms the receptacle for the leads, and the traveler. *o′*, *o*, *o*, is the inner cylinder. B, B′, B, B′, is the revolving cylinder. *a*, *a*, is the traveler having a head *b*, which is notched on the upper and lower edges and which slides in two slits (shown in Fig. 3) cut through the inner cylinder. The two notched edges of the head *b*, of the traveler projects from the face of the inner cylinder sufficient for the threads of the revolving cylinder to act upon. By turning the revolving cylinder the screw upon its inside acts upon the head of the traveler and moves the wire of it outward or inward.

The inner cylinder is the part which I appropriate as the bottle or receptacle for the surplus leads; and to prevent the traveler from being obstructed by the leads in its passage in and out of the inner cylinder I place two thin strips of metal in the latter. These strips are placed one on each side of the traveler so as to allow the latter to work between them and cut off two sections or compartments of the inner cylinder for the leads. Fig. 7, shows one of these strips, they are the length of the revolving cylinder and placed in the portion of the inner cylinder which has no thread cut upon its interior surface. The lower ends are stopped with pieces of cork or other suitable material so as to form a bottom for the part where the surplus leads are deposited.

Fig. 7ª, is an end view of the cylinder showing the ends of the strips of metal and the compartments for the leads. See, also, *e* in Fig. 2.

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

The mode herein set forth of forming a bottle or receptacle for surplus leads in the inner cylinder within which the traveler works by introducing slips of sheet metal or tubes to keep the leads from obstructing the passage of the traveler, and to form compartments for the leads to be deposited; in combination with a cap to screw or slide on the end of the cylinder, so as to keep the leads in the compartments.

JOHN DURANT.

Witnesses:

J. S. LANGWORTHY,

E. WHITEHEAD HICK.