(No Model.)

L. F. EATON.

BLACKING BOX HOLDER.

No. 345,957. Patented July 20, 1886.

Fig. 1

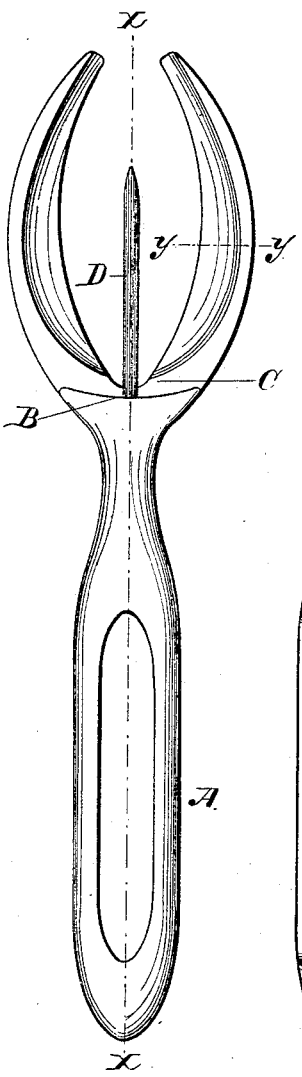

Fig. 2

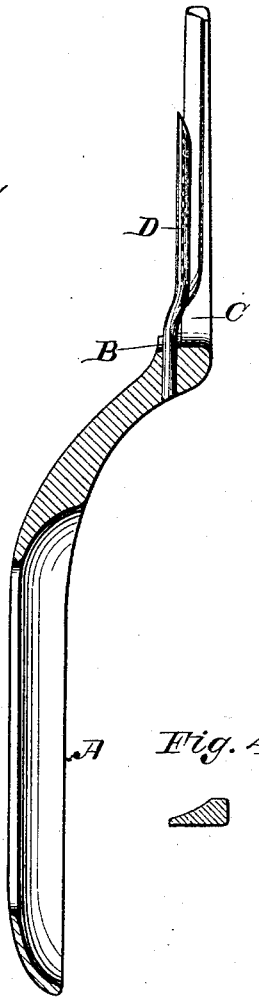

Fig. 3

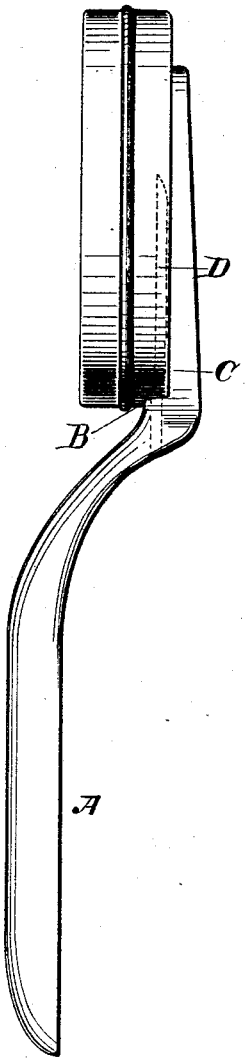

Fig. 4

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVI F. EATON, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

BLACKING-BOX HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 345,957, dated July 20, 1886.

Application filed May 12, 1885. Serial No. 165,168. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI F. EATON, of Meriden, Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Blacking-Box Holder, of which the following is the specification, and which is illustrated by the accompanying sheet of drawings.

This implement is particularly adapted to be a means of holding a blacking-box in one hand while an application-brush is applied to the blacking in the box by means of the other hand of the user; but an implement of substantially its nature may be fitted to such a blacking-brush as that shown in Letters Patent of the United States No. 308,477, granted to Eaton and Wheeler November 25, 1884.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a plan view of my new blacking-box holder as provided with a handle for the first of the above-mentioned uses. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side view of the implement holding a blacking-box. Fig. 4 is cross-section on the line *y y* of Fig. 1.

A is the handle.

B is a shoulder.

C is the base upon which the blacking-box is held. It is shown in the drawings as being bifurcated in order to save metal and secure lightness; but it may be continuous, and may be flat instead of being concave, though I much prefer the construction shown in the drawings.

D is a pin, the base of which is cast or otherwise rigidly fastened in the shoulder B, and the shank of which projects from that shoulder nearly or exactly parallel with the highest surface of the base C and a little above the plane of that surface, and the shank of which pin, at a little distance from the shoulder B, droops downward, as shown in Fig. 2, so that thereafter its lower side is below the plane of the highest surface of the base C, and the point of which pin is made by beveling off the lower side of the end therof.

The mode of operation is as follows: The user holds the handle in one hand, while with the other he presses the lower border of the periphery of a box of blacking upon the point of the pin D and in the direction of the length of the pin, and also in the direction of the diameter of the box of blacking. The pin is thus forced to puncture and penetrate the wall of the blacking-box, and to penetrate the blacking in the box, and also to bend downward the bottom of the box on the line of its progress along the upper surface thereof. When the periphery of the box reaches and rests against the concave shoulder B, the adjacent part of the border of the bottom of the box is relieved from the downward pressure of the drooping part of the pin D, and therefore springs back toward its former position on a plane with the general surface of the bottom of the box. Thus the box of blacking is firmly held against accidental withdrawal from the pin in the direction of the length of the latter. The box is held against lateral motion on the base C by means of the resistance of the shoulder B pressing against its periphery and the resistance of the compact blacking against the sides of the pin D, and also the resistance offered to lateral motion of the pin relatively to the bottom of the box by the depression made in the upper surface of the latter by the forward movement of the former.

The pin may be made straight instead of drooping, and be placed above the plane of the highest surface of the base C, and the shoulder B may be omitted or narrowed down to be a mere support for the pin D. In such a construction the box would be held against accidental withdrawal from the pin by means of the friction of the penetrated blacking and wall of the blacking-box upon the sides of the pin, and would be held against lateral movement on the base C by means of the resistance of the compact blacking against any relative change of position between the pin and the bottom of the box.

Two or even more pins may be used in the implement, but practice has proved that one is enough.

I claim as my invention—

A blacking-box holder consisting of the base C, and the pin D, rigidly fastened thereto and projecting horizontally therefrom, substantially as described.

LEVI F. EATON.

Witnesses:

E. A. MERRIMAN,

GEORGE A. CLARK.