

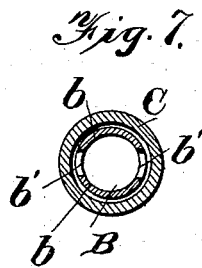
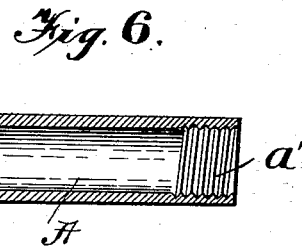
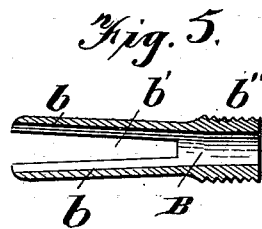
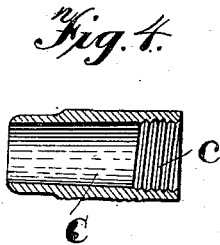
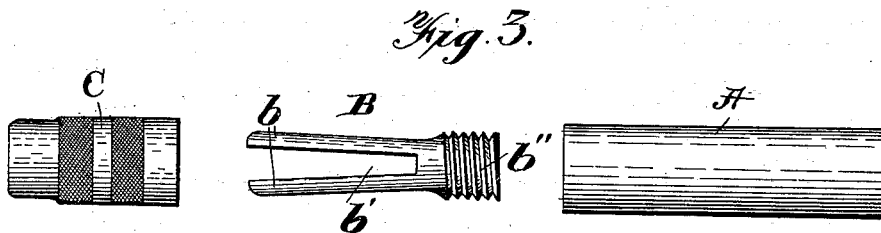
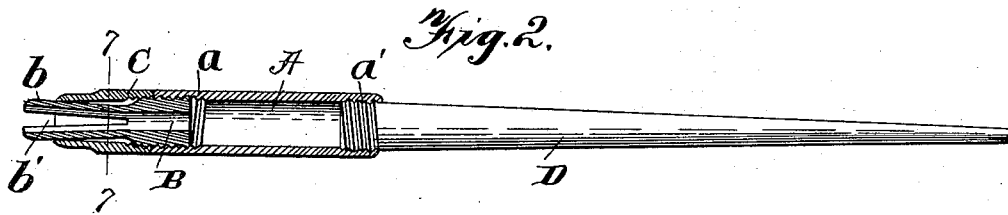
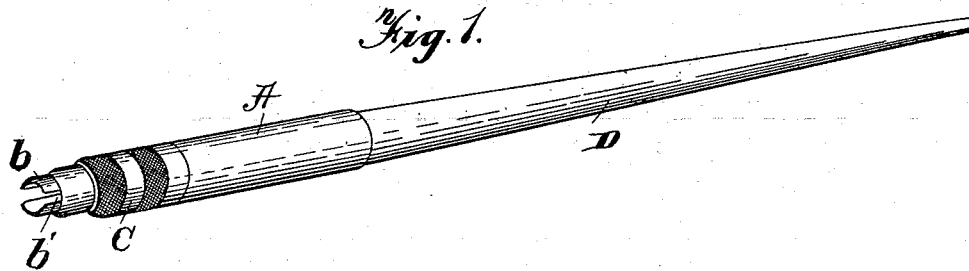
No. 647,679.

Patented Apr. 17, 1900.

E. METCALF.  
PENHOLDER.

(Application filed Dec. 18, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN METCALF, OF NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

## PENHOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,679, dated April 17, 1900.

Application filed December 18, 1899. Serial No. 740,753. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWIN METCALF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Norristown, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Penholders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the class of penholders that can be operated to eject or loosen a pen that has become so tightly lodged in the holder that it cannot be removed by pulling it out with the fingers or even with a pair of pliers, pens becoming frequently so tightly lodged that they will break off outside of the holder before the portion within the holder will release itself.

The object of my invention is to overcome these difficulties by so constructing and arranging the several members of the holder that the two portions of the holder in contact with the pen can be given a movement of rotation and also a telescoping movement with respect to each other.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which the letters of reference indicate the same parts throughout the several views, Figure 1 shows the penholder in perspective. Fig. 2 shows it in section, the handle being in plan. Fig. 3 shows in enlarged plan the several members of the holder in the sequence in which they are assembled. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 show in enlarged section the members shown in Fig. 3 and in the same order. Fig. 7 is an enlarged section on the line 7 7 of Fig. 2.

In the several figures, D is the stem portion of the holder, which may be made of wood or other suitable material. A barrel or tube A is secured to the stem D either by screw-threads, as shown, or in any other preferred manner.

A tubular member B, made out of spring metal, is forked, preferably, for about two-thirds of its length and has an enlarged externally-screw-threaded portion  $b''$ , that is designed to screw into the internally-threaded end  $a$  of the barrel A. This connection of the members A and B is so formed that the part B, when screwed in, will come to a stop with about one or two of the threads  $b''$  not

engaged by the threads  $a$ . The forked part consists, preferably, of two projections  $b$ , formed by the two longitudinal slots or slits  $b'$ . They are beveled at their free ends, as shown in the views. These slots may be made so narrow as to constitute slits only, and there may be three or more of the slots or slits, without departing from the scope of my invention or otherwise altering the construction or operation of my device.

A short tubular or sleeve member C is made preferably tapering internally and has the larger end of its bore uniform and screw-threaded, as shown in Fig. 4. To facilitate rotating this sleeve, it may be milled at one or more places, and it is preferably reduced at the smaller end and curved off at the extremity, as shown in the views.

After the part B has been secured to the member A with a few of the threads  $b''$  not engaged by the sleeve the sleeve C is slid on over the projections  $b'$  and its threads  $c$  engage the exposed threads  $b''$ , and it is screwed up till it assumes the position shown in Fig. 2, when the holder is ready for use.

When the pen is inserted, it is securely held in place between the sleeve C and one of the spring projections  $b$ , as will be apparent from inspection of Figs. 2 and 7.

Should it be desired to remove the pen, the sleeve C is given several rotations, and then the threads being disengaged it is slid off, when the pen will usually fall out; but if the pen is in strong adhesion with the part  $b$  after the sleeve C has been removed the pen can then be readily detached, as will be obvious.

While it is preferable to have the parts connecting by means of screw-threads, other mode of connection may be used, such as a bayonet-joint or even a tapering telescopic joint.

The three members A, B, and C being disconnectably attached are very easily kept clean and free from accumulation of ink and rust. Yet, if desired, the members A and B, or even the members A, B, and D, may be permanently connected or may be made integral, the essential features of my invention comprising the slit or forked portion of the member B and the sleeve C sliding on over

these projections and being in some manner disconnectably attached to the member B just beyond the forked portion.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination in a penholder, with the handle and the barrel attached thereto, of a spring member having an enlarged portion at one end fitting into said barrel for a part of its length and being removably secured thereto, said spring member having longitudinal projections at its other extremity, and another tubular member having one end fitting onto said enlarged portion and being removably secured thereon, said latter member inclosing said projections, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination in a penholder, with

the handle and the barrel attached thereto having an internal screw-thread at its lower end, of a spring member having an enlarged screw-threaded portion at one extremity and longitudinal projections at its other extremity, said enlarged threaded portion being partly engaged by the threads of said barrel, and another tubular member having internal screw-threads at one end also engaging said enlarged threaded portion and inclosing said projections, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWIN METCALF.

Witnesses:

EDWARD E. LONG,

CHAS. W. WAINWRIGHT.