(No Model.)

O. A. MOSES.

CRAYON HOLDER.

No. 347,439. Patented Aug. 17, 1886.

Fig. 1.

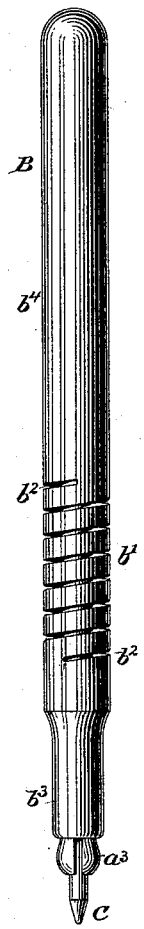


Fig. 2.

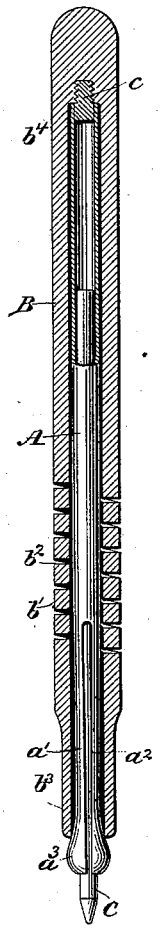


Fig. 3.

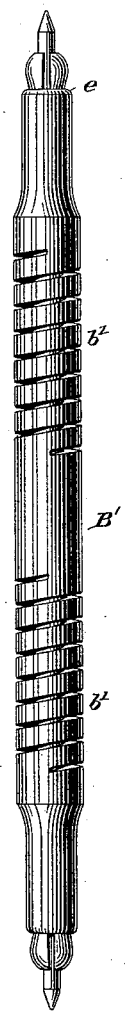


Fig. 4.

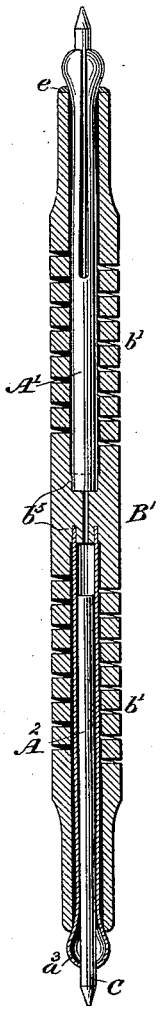
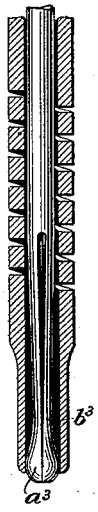


Fig. 5.



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CRAYON-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 347,439, dated August 17, 1886.

Application filed July 21, 1885. Renewed June 12, 1886. Serial No. 204,972. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO A. MOSES, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Crayon-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the class of lead or crayon holders in which a split tube or clamping-jaws are caused to close upon and bind the lead or crayon by the longitudinal movement of an external sleeve.

The invention consists in constructing a pencil or crayon holder in substantially the following manner: A split tube or pair of united jaws designed to receive the crayon or lead is incased within or surrounded by a handle consisting of a continuous piece of hard rubber, celluloid, brass, or other somewhat resilient material, which is tubular in form, and has formed in it at some one or more places a spiral cut, which produces in effect a coil-spring of that portion. The inner end of the crayon-holding tube is secured to the outer casing or handle, while the outer end preferably extends to or a little beyond the end of the handle. The spiral or coil spring permits the handle to be compressed, and the parts are so organized that this compression permits the jaws to separate for the purpose of adjusting the crayon or lead.

It will be understood from the foregoing that the handle in reality combines in one piece three parts—viz., the sheath for the jaws, the compressible spring, and the fixed portion of the handle. The jaws are preferably constructed with slight enlargements, against which the lower end of the handle or the sheath presses when the lead or crayon is adjusted in position to write. When, however, the lead is withdrawn from between the jaws, the latter preferably come so closely together that the sheath passes freely over them, thus permitting a full expansion of the spring portion of the handle, so that this does not lose any of its force by being continually compressed.

The location and the extent of the cut or spring portion of the handle may be varied considerably. In some instances it is desirable to combine in one instrument two pairs of jaws, and to construct the handle with two springs, the tubes being fastened into the handle near its center and projecting in opposite directions.

It may be desirable sometimes to construct the upper portion of the handle of some other material than that of which the lower portion and the spring are made. Thus hard rubber may be employed for the sheath and spring, and wood for the upper portion of the handle.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are respectively an elevation and a longitudinal section of a pencil, and Figs. 3 and 4 are respectively an elevation and a transverse section of a modification in which two holders are combined. Fig. 5 illustrates the construction whereby the spring is allowed to extend itself, and also the spring as located in a different position from that shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Referring to the figures, A represents a lead-containing tube having two or more jaws, a' and a^2, formed at one end. Upon these jaws there are formed slight enlargements a^3, which are designed to receive the pressure of the end of the handle B when a lead or crayon, C, is in position between the jaws. When the jaws are not held apart by the lead, then they may be caused to contract or close sufficiently by the pressure of the handle to allow the latter to extend around or beyond the enlargements.

The handle consists of a suitable hollow shell, preferably of hard rubber, in which there is formed a spring or resilient portion, b', by means of a spiral cut, b^2. This cut may be made, after the body of the handle has been made, by means of a fine saw or in any other convenient manner. The lower end, b^3, of the handle is preferably constructed, and it is evident that by compressing the spring portion the end b^3 may be brought toward the upper or fixed portion, b^4. Into this latter portion of the handle the upper end of the tube A is fastened. This may be conveniently accomplished either by forming a screw-thread upon the upper end of the tube or by soldering a short section of wire, c, into the tube and screwing this into the handle. Any other desired method of uniting the two parts may be adopted. It will be evident that the two parts of which the holder is composed are thus securely united, and that even though the sheath

or end b^3 passes freely over the ends of the jaws, yet as it is integral with the upper portion of the handle the two parts cannot separate.

In Figs. 3 and 4 a modification is shown in which two tubes, A′ and A², are contained in a single handle, B′. The handle is constructed with two elastic spring portions, and the tubes are fastened into a solid portion, b^5, at the center. It may in some instances be found desirable to protect the end of the sheath b^3 by means of a ring or band of metal, as shown at c in Fig. 4.

Although it is preferred to use hard rubber or a similar material for the handle, yet metal or other equivalent materials may be employed.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, of a crayon or lead holding tube and an incasing-handle consisting of a fixed portion, to which the tube is fastened, a rigid movable portion near the end of the tube, and a flexible section uniting the same, the parts of which handle are all integral with each other.

2. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, of a lead or crayon holding tube and a handle surrounding the same, having a spring formed in it by a spiral cut, substantially as described.

3. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, of a tube, terminating in resilient jaws, and a handle surrounding the same and united therewith, which handle has a spring formed in it by a spiral cut, and is connected with a sheath surrounding the jaws and extending to the ends of the same when they are not expanded.

4. A crayon-holder consisting of the resilient jaws and the handle, which handle consists of a hollow hard-rubber tube having a portion of its length formed into a coil-spring.

5. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, with a crayon-holding tube, of a handle of hard rubber or other similar material inclosing the same, which handle consists of a movable portion and an intervening yielding portion, all of said portions being integral, and a ring of metal inclosing the end of the movable portion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this 20th day of July, A. D. 1885.

OTTO A. MOSES.

Witnesses:
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