

The Known History of Oblique Penholder Patents

Text Conversion/Compilation by Dr. Joseph M. Vitolo

(The Mordan and Brockedon patent information was obtained from Michael Sull's Spencerian Script and Ornamental Penmanship, Volume I. The remainder of the patent information was obtained from the US Patent Office Web Site thanks to the efforts of Charles Osborne.)

PATENT FOR MORDAN & BROCKEDON'S OBLIQUE PENHOLDER DESIGN
A.D. 1831, No. 6163.

Pens and Penholders

MORDAN AND BROCKEDON'S SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, we, Sampson Mordan of Castle Street East, Finsbury Square in the County of Middlesex, Engineer, and William Brockedon, of Devonshire Street, Queen Square, in the same County, Esquire, send greeting.

WHEREAS His present most Excellent Majesty King William the Fourth, by His Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster, the Twentieth day of September, in the second year of His reign, did, for Himself, His heirs and successors give and grant unto us, the said Sampson Mordan and William Brockedon, His especial licence sole privilege and authority that we, the said Sampson Mordan and William Brockedon, our exors, admors, and assigns, or such others as we, the said Sampson Mordan and William Brockedon, our exors, admors, and assigns, should at my time agree with, and no them, from time to time and at all times during the term of years therein mentioned, should and lawfully might make, use, exercise, and vend, within England, Wales, and the Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, our Invention of "CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF WRITING PENS AND PENHOLDERS, AND IN THE METHODS OF USING THEM;" in which said Letter Patents is contained a proviso that we, the said Sampson Mordan and William Brockedon, or one of us, shall cause a particular description of the nature of our said Invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, in be inrolled in His said Majesty's High Court of Chancery within two calendar months next and immediately after the date of said in part recited Letters Patent, as in and by the same, reference being thereunto had, will more fully and at large appear.

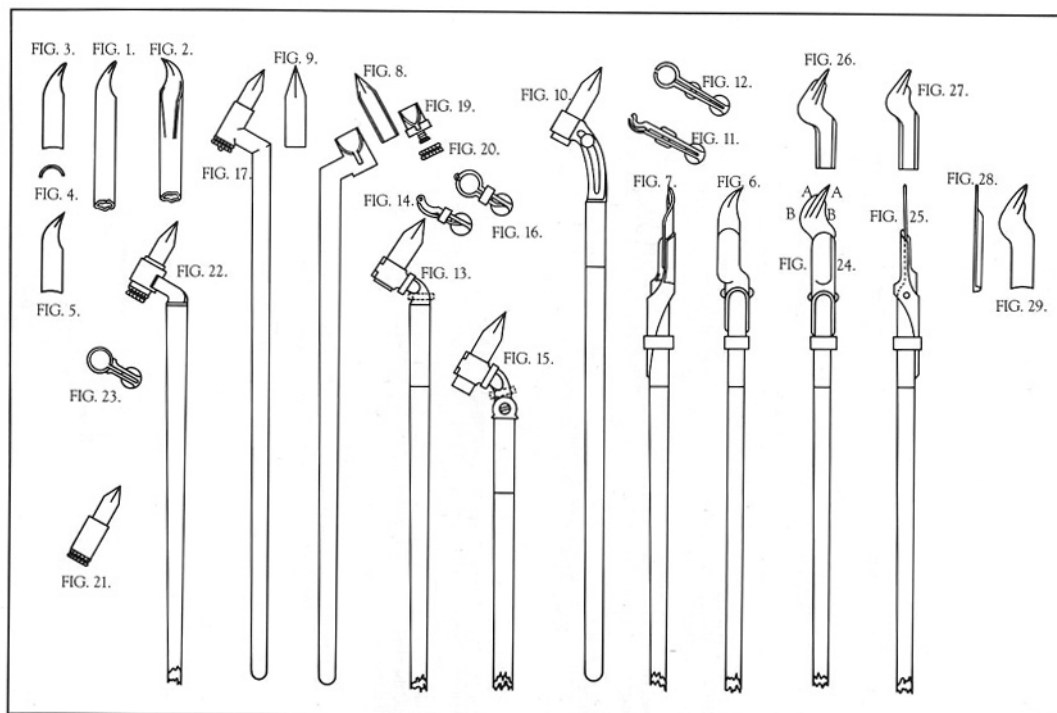
NOW KNOW YE, that in compliance with the said proviso, we, the mid Sampson Motion and William Brockedon, do hereby declare that the nature of our said Invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, are particularly described and ascertained in and by the Drawing hereunto, annexed, and in the following description thereof (that is to say):

We claim, as our Invention and the object of this Patent, the use of obliquely slit pens inside of quills, metals, or any other fit and proper materials, and also the use of oblique holders for common pens, and whether such pens are made of quills, metals, or other fit and proper materials, and which said penholders are constructed by us especially for the purpose of holding the said common pens in an oblique position, and the advantages of which said oblique position of the slits of the pens so made or held, will be to enable the writer to use his pen with greater personal ease and freedom, and that the pens when so held will be much more durable, and chiefly in consequence of the equal wear upon both the nibs forming the point of the pen, and which nibs, from the oblique position in which by our Invention they will be presented to paper or other materials to be written upon, are both brought equally to bear upon such paper or other materials. We propose in the formation of our oblique pen, whether made of quills, metals or other fit and proper materials, that the slit shall be made or placed in the direction of the usual line or slope of the letters, and also that in our penholders the slits of common pens, whether made of quills, metals or other fit and proper materials, shall be held in a similar oblique position, the penholders being so formed as to enable the writer to fix in the holder a common pen, with the usual slit, but in which holder it will be used with the slit held in an oblique position, and thus we are enabled to correct what we conceive has hitherto been an evil, namely, the faulty direction in which the points of pens have been commonly presented to the paper or other materials employed, so that the nibs which form the point have not hitherto been equally used or acted upon, either in the up or the down stroke in writing. By our improved modes of forming or holding pens obliquely, the pressure of the pen being equal on both sides of the slit, the nibs are rendered less liable to separate, or open on the up stroke of the pen, and thus the spurting of the ink will be considerably diminished, if not altogether avoided, as well as the gathering of filaments from the surface of the paper or other material written upon, which produces, in the ordinary position of pens, the blotting or smearing of the writing; and we hereby claim as our Invention the oblique direction or position purposely given to the slits of all pens, whether made of quills, metals, or other fit and proper materials, and also the obliquity produced in the use of common pens, whether made of quills, metals, or other fit and proper materials, when held in our oblique penholders.

Having thus described the nature and objects of our said Invention, we shall proceed to afford some examples of methods of carrying the same into effect by a reference to, and a description of, the several Figures contained in the Drawing, which as aforesaid is annexed to this Specification. Not, however, meaning or intending thereby to limit ourselves to the use of those forms only, but we hereby claim as our Invention, all pens with oblique slits, and all penholders by which common pens may be held in an oblique position, thus including all pens in which, or methods of using them by which, the slit may be held obliquely or in the line or slope of the letters whilst writing with them in the usual way.

In the said Drawing, Figure 1 represents an upper view of part of a common quill made into one of our improved pens with an oblique slit; Figure 2 being an under view of the same pen; Figure 3, a portable quill pen with an oblique slit, and Figure 4 a section thereof. This oblique portable pen may be either held in any of the usual penholders, as

well as the steel or other elastic metal oblique portable pen shewn at Figure 5, or still better in one we have contrived for the purpose, and which is shewn in an upper view of it in Figure 6, and in a side view in Figure 7, it being different from the common well-known penholders of this kind in the shells between which the pen is held, being placed sufficiently on one side to bring the point of our obliquely nibbed pen in a central line with the handle; Figure 8 is an under view of an ordinary portable quill pen, and Figure 9 a steel or other metallic ordinary portable pen. These ordinary portable quill, steel, or other metallic pens with straight (not oblique) slits, may be held by our holders in our improved oblique position in various ways; Figure 10 represents a common portable quill pen held in one of our oblique penholders, an edge view of which is shewn in Figure 11, it consisting of two elastic or springing metal limbs united at one end to a metal socket, into which a handle of hard wood or other fit and suitable material may be fitted. The front ends or jaws of these limbs are curved as shewn in Figure 11, so as to receive between them a common portable quill or metal pen, and which said pen when placed in its proper position in the penholder, may be held or retained firmly therein by sliding the double-headed button, which moves in a slit made in both limbs, near to the said front ends or jaws, so as to close them and bind the pen fast between them. In order to hold a common quill pen with its barrel and stem entire, or the common metal pen in an oblique position, we vary the shape of one of the limbs of the penholder, so as to make it similar to the opposite one, but curved in the contrary direction, and as shewn in the edge view thereof in Figure 12. Another penholder, to retain the ordinary portable quill or metal pens in an oblique position, is shewn in a top view of it in Figure 13, and in an edge view thereof in Figure 14, it being formed of a solid metal stem, having a socket to receive a hard wood or other handle, and of a moveable limb turning upon a hinge or joint at its external end, both parts being properly curved so as to hold the portable pen between them, and as shewn in Figure 13. This moveable limb is retained in its closed position by sliding a metal ring or ferril over its end, as shewn in Figures 13 and 14; and in order to adjust the best oblique position of the pen, it may be provided with a joint furnished with a tightening screw, as shewn in Figure 15. It may likewise be made to hold the common entire quill pens in an oblique position, by altering the curvature of the moveable limb in the manner shewn in Figure 16; Figure 17 is another penholder adapted for holding common quill or metal portable pens in an oblique position; and Figure 18 is an under view of the same; Figure 19 is a short tubular and tapering plug fitted into the socket or tube of Figures 17 and 18, and having a projecting stud upon it which fits into a slit made in the socket or tube of Figure 18, and prevents the plug from turning round in that socket. A screw is formed upon the stem of the plug, Figure 19, which passes through a hole made to receive it in the end of the socket of Figures 17 and 18, and has a female screw or button, Figure 20, with a milled border to be screwed upon it when the screw is passed through the hole in the socket. A portable pen may then be placed between the plug and the socket, as shewn in Figure 17, and upon binding the female screw tight the pen will be firmly secured in the penholder. In order to allow more motion endways to the adjustment of the pen in the penholder, the socket of Figure 17 may be made separate or without a handle, as shewn in Figure 21, and be received into an oblique springing socket or clip with a handle affixed to it, similar to that shewn in the side view of it, Figure 22, and in the end view, Figure 23; Figure 24 is a top view, and Figure 25 an edge view, of one of our oblique pens made of a flat piece of steel or other fit and proper



LONDON: Printed by George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode.
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, 1857.

material; the nibs A, A, being elastic to the degree required, and the cheeks B, B, forming an exterior addition to the surface of the pen to hold a greater quantity of ink. The edges C, C, as shewn in the separate Figures 26 and 27, may be bevelled for the greater convenience of placing them in the penholder, Figures 24 and 25, which has flattened jaws adapted to receive these pens, but which flattened penholder we do not claim; Figure 27 shews one of these pens with only one additional check B to it, the left nib being removed to shew better the point of the pen in use; Figures 28 and 29 are side and top views of metal pens formed by giving to such pens as are represented in Figures 26 and 27, a convex or arched upper surface for the purpose of obtaining a greater degree of stiffness in the parts requiring it. These pens may be used in the common penholders. By a reference to our Figures it will be seen that the obliquely slit pens and those held in our oblique penholders, are required to be so fixed as that the points of the pens shall be placed for convenient use in the central line or axis of the handles of the penholders; we do not mean or intend hereby to claim as our Invention any of the various parts herein mentioned, or in the Drawing annexed shewn and described, which are already known, or have been in use, but only oblique pens, and whether the said obliquity be obtained by holders formed for holding the common or straight slit pens in an oblique position, or by forming the pens themselves with oblique slits.

In witness whereof, we, the said Sampson Mordan and William Brockedon, have hereunto set our hands and seals, this Sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

SAMPSON (L.S.) MORDAN.

WILLIAM (L.S.) BROCKEDON.

AND BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the Sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1831, the aforesaid Sampson Mordan and William Brockedon came before our said Lord the King in His Chancery, and acknowledged the Specification aforesaid, and all and every thing therein contained and specified, in form above written. And also the Specification aforesaid was stamped according to the tenor of the Statute made for that purpose.

Inrolled the Sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirtyone.

LONDON:

Printed by George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1857.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM FIFE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 1,345 dated September 28, 1839.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM Fife, of the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have made certain Improvements the

Holder or Handles of Steel or other Pens; and I do hereby declare that the following a full and exact description thereof.

The object of my improvements is to obviate certain objections which have presented themselves in the using of metallic pens, in all the forms in which they, or the holders or handles prepared to receive them, have been made. The difficulties which have been experienced in this respect, and which it is the object of my invention to obviate, are principally the following:

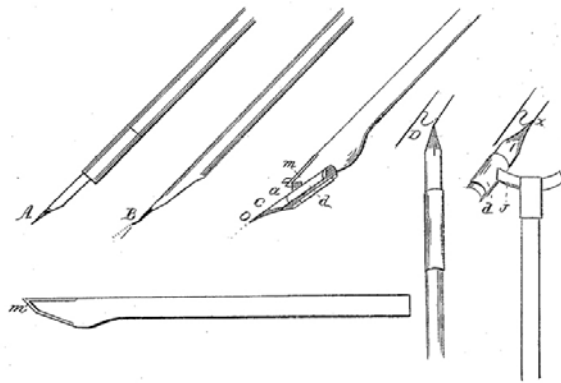
The steel pen is apt to write harshly by scoring the paper in making the shades (downward marks) and to run into the paper and spatter in making the foe marks (upward) because it is held at too high an angle with the paper or other material to be written upon, as shown at A. in the accompanying drawing. This objection does not exist in a well made quill pen, as from its yielding nature it holds at the point and naturally assumes a lower angle, as shown at B. The steel is apt to make the right side of heavy shades rough, or serrated owing to the slope or ordinary writing being different from that of the slit pen, as shown at D; the pen moves obliquely which causes the edges to sink

into the paper, and gives a vibratory motion to the right prong. This scoring and vibratory motion also causes the pen to wear out sooner and fatigues the hand requiring more muscular exertion in the fingers to force it in the proper direction. The common round handle also is objectionable, as it requires too much pressure of the thumb and fingers, their hold of it from its form, being much more slight than on that of the form which I have adopted. To overcome these difficulties, the following improvements have been made by me in the pen holder, the handle of which is held in the ordinary manner, while the metallic pen which is held by it is made to assume a lower angle, like that assumed by the point of a quill pen when it is made to bear upon the paper in the act of writing when making heavy shades. The manner of doing this is shown at C, where the dotted line shows the direction of the split of the pen, making an angle with the line of the back of the handle (a), which angle may be varied within the limits of from three to seven degrees, as may be preferred. The sheath (d), which holds or clips the pen, I attach by soldering or otherwise to a flat curved piece of metal J, which slides through a slot or opening at (m) prepared at purpose at the lower end of the handle a piece of metal J is a segment of a circle, whose center is the point of the pen, and in consequence of giving to it this form the point O will not vary its position, while the pen itself may be so placed as to cause the slit to correspond with the slope intended to be given to the downward stroke, as shown at X. The slot or opening in the lower end of the handle through which the segment piece J slides should be made to spring upon said piece, so as to hold it steadily while it shall slide freely, and it will not then require a tightening screw or other device for retaining it in its place.

*W. Fife,
Pen Case.*

No. 1345.

Patented Sep 28 1839



The handle of my pen holder I make of such a form that the part where the thumb and middle finger press it in the act of writing shall be nearly flat and broader than in an ordinary handle, while the upper part, where it crosses the fore finger, is smaller and rounded on the right side. This causes it be held with peculiar ease and steadiness. The flat places pressed by the thumb and middle finger must not be parallel, but approach each other on the underside.

In attaching the curved bar J to the sheath or piece at holds the pen care must be taken that the sheath be placed so that the right prong of the pen that touch the paper first. This is to make the pen write finer and to prevent the ink from breaking away from the pan, in writing quickly, and making a false mark (N). No scoring need be apprehended from placing the pen in this manner in my bolder. That is prevented by the split and downward marks being nearly in a line.

Having thus fully described the construction of my pen holder, I do hereby declare, that I do not claim the mere placing of the pen thereon in such a manner as that its slit may correspond with the downward stroke to be made by it, this having been previously done in the manner of constructing same metallic pens; nor do I claim the mere making of provision for changing the degree of obliquity of the slit, this also having been done by means of a joint and a tightening screw on the piece of metal to which the pen is attached, but

What I do claim in this part of my pen holder is

The employment of the segment piece J in the manner set forth, by means of which the obliquity of the slit may be easily varied in any required degree, while the point of the pen will not be thereby removed from its coincidence with the axis of the handle, or with the center of the circle of which said curved piece is a segment

WM. Fife.

Witnesses:

T. Eakins,

H. Warner.

HARVEY A. SPENCER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND ROBERT S. CUTTING, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

Letters Patent No! 89,354, dated April 27,1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN PEN-HOLDERS

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Harvey A. Spencer, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, and Robert S. Cutting, of Providence, in the county of Providence, and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and improved Pen-Holder, for holding and carrying the pen in writing; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which Figure 1 represents the construction of our improved penholder as designed to be used as an inclined penholder.

Figure 2 represents the same adjusted as to form a straight penholder.

Figure 3 is another view of the same,

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Our Invention consists in constructing the holder for holding the pen with a hinge-piece, to swing on a pivot in a slot at the end of the stick, or handle, that the holder may be swung at an angle with the stick to give an inclined position to the pen, or parallel with stick, to form a straight holder, an may be desired.

In the drawing

O is the holder, and

D is the handle, or stick of or penholder.

The holder is made of sheet-metal, bent into cylindrical form as a socket for holding the pen, and the two ends of the sheet are flattened together to form the hinge-piece a.

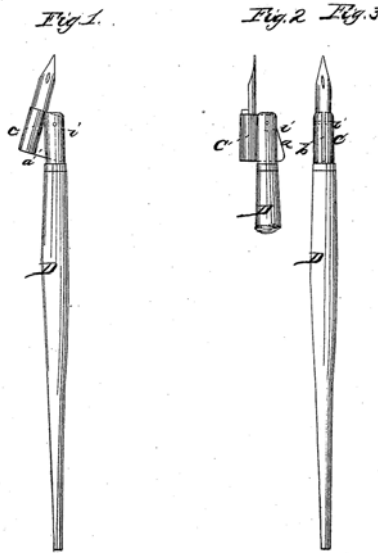
This hinge is fitted in a slot b, formed in the handle, wherein it is confined by means of the pivot i, on which it swings. and is adjusted to an angle at twelve degrees with the stick; as shown in fig. 1, this being one extreme, and to any approximate angle, as may be best suited to the writer's manner of holding the pen, whether move or less across the fore-finger.

If desired, this inclined penholder may be converted into a straight one as shown in figs, 2 and 3, In which the holder is swung parallel to the stick, and the pen is inserted in the holder on the side next to the stick, as shown.

The form and mode of constructing the hinge a, by flattening together the two ends of the piece of metal which forms the holder, or socket, and the mode of confining the same in a slot at the end of a stick, causes the flattened ends to press against the sides of the slot and tighten the same therein, without the need of any other special means for this purpose, the considerable surface of the spring hinge-piece pressing against the sides of the slot being sufficient to hold the socket in any position to which it may be swung on the pivot with all the firmness that may be required for writing with the pen held in such position.

We are aware that a penholder has been heretofore constructed to hold and adjust the holder at an angle with the stick, or handle, by means of an arc curved metal strip attached to the holder, and sliding through the end of the holder, as seen in William Fife's patent, dated September 28, 1839. Also that a joint and a tightening-screw have been used for giving the proper inclination to the holder, and confining the same thereat, and we would not therefore be understood as claiming either the holding of the pen in the inclined position generally, or the means employed as described in the construction of a penholder for this purpose.

H. A. Spencer & R. S. Cutting.
Pen-Holder.
N^o 59,354. Patented Apr. 27, 1869.



Witnesses.
Walter C. Allen
Wm. Schwab
Isaac A. Brownell
William Brownell

Inventors.
H. A. Spencer
Robt. S. Cutting

It will be noticed that under our invention the pen can be inserted at any point in the holder, and this is productive of the following advantages:

First, the pen may be made to assume the position shown in fig. 1, (the holder being on the left of the handle,) in which it is adapted for those who use the right hand, and who give their letters the ordinary forward slant or inclination.

Second, the holder and handle may be turned so as to bring the holder on the right of the handle, the position of the pen being shifted to that side of the holder opposite to the one in which it is inserted in fig 1, above referred to, and in this position it is adapted for those who use their left hand, or who write a "back hand."

Third, as herein before intimated, the position of the holder and pen may be changed to that shown in fig. 3 the whole device, in this instance, being to all intents and purposes the same pen, holder and handle.

The advantages resulting from forming the flattened ends of the sheet-metal holder into the hinge-piece a are fully set forth in the preceding portion of this specification, and need not be repeated. We would, however, say in addition, that the pivot upon which the hinge-piece swings, clamps and holds the divided end of the handle tightly against the two faces of the hinge-piece and the frictional contact thus induced is quite sufficient to maintain the holder in any position in which it may be placed.

What we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is
The combination, with the handle, of the penholder, constructed as herein described with the hinge-piece a, pivoted to the handle and moving in a slot formed in the end of the same in the manner and for the purposes shown and set forth.

H. A. SPENCER,

ROBERT S. CUTTING.

Witnesses to H. A. Spencer's signature:
Walter C. Allen,
W.K. Schouten.

Witnesses to R.S. Cutting's signature:
Isaac A. Brownell,
William Brownell.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT S. CUTTING, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, AND HARVEY A. SPENCER, OF NEW YORK, W. Y.

PENHOLDER SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 285,578, dated September 25, 1883.

Application filed July 3, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROBERT S. CUTTING, of the city and county of Providence, Rhode Island and HARVEY A. SPENCER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pen-Holder; and we hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention has reference to an improvement in the tip for a pen-holder.

The invention consists in the peculiar and novel construction of the supplemental tip, by which the pen can be placed either on a line with the stick or at an angle with the same, with the pen in the same plane, and the point practically in the same place, whether inserted into one place or the other.

The object of the invention is to facilitate the teaching of penmanship by placing the pen in the oblique position first, indicating thereby the proper position of the letters, and then placing the pen in the straight position, so that the learner will acquire a steady hand and become accustomed to make the down strokes of the letters at the proper angle.

Figure 1 is a view of the improved pen-tip shown secured in an ordinary holder, the pen being placed in the oblique holder. Fig. 2 is a view of the pen tip, the pen being in the straight part of the tip. Fig. 3 is a view of a modification of the pen-tip shown secured to the ordinary pen stick or handle usually split in the end, so as to receive the pen. Fig. 4 is a view, looking at the under side of our improved pen tip, showing the same constructed of one sheet of metal. Fig. 5 is an end view of the same. Fig. 6 is a perspective view, looking at the under side of the modification, showing the tube for securing the pen tip to the stick or holder made in one piece of sheet metal. Fig. 7 is an end view of the same. Fig. 8 is a view of the sheet of metal from which the pen tip is made by bending the same into shape.

In the drawings, A is a metal pen-holder of the ordinary construction, usually consisting of a tube, within which a segmental piece of metal is placed, so that a pen can be inserted and held. A' is a stick or holder, to the end of which the penholder is secured.

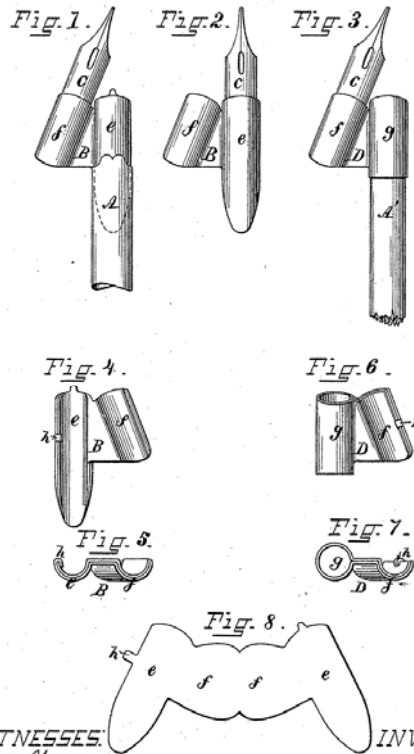
(No Model.)

R. S. CUTTING & H. A. SPENCER.

PEN HOLDER.

No. 285,578.

Patented Sept. 25, 1883.



WITNESSES:
Wm. L. Cook
Ed. J. Miller

INVENTOR:
Robert S. Cutting
Harvey A. Spencer
By Ed. J. Miller & Co. attys.

A. H. STEIN, Patent Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

B is a supplemental pen-tip, constructed so as to be inserted into the ordinary penholder and to receive the pen, either in the line of the holder, as in ordinary holders, or oblique to the holder, but on the same plane with the same.

C is the Pen.

B is the modification of the supplemental holder, consisting of a tubular piece, g, which is passed over the ordinary holder and the concave piece f oblique to the tubular piece, to receive the pen when it is desired to set the same oblique.

The supplemental holder B is made of one sheet of metal, the blank of which it is formed being shown in Fig. 8. It consists of the concave piece e, one end of which being made to receive the pen and the other to enter the ordinary penholder, as is clearly shown in the drawings. The blank is bent so as to form two double concave channels, e and f, and is provided with the lip h, which, when bent over the inner sheet, holds the same in place, so that no solder is required and the metal retains its original springiness. The holder D is made in the same manner, except that the tube g takes the place of the concave e. Either of these supplemental holders can be secured to the ordinary Penholder, such as an now

gold in the market, and without any changes the supplemental holder allows the pen to be inserted either in line with the 8 holder or oblique to the said axial line, thus enabling the writer to place the pan as required and converting the ordinary holder into an, oblique holder at pleasure.

We aware that holders have heretofore been made into which a pen could be inserted either in the direction of the handle or oblique thereto; but in such holders the pen could not be inserted on the same plane in either case, and when inserted in the direction of the handle it was below the handle, and such holders could not be inserted into the ordinary holder.

Although the supplemental holder is usually made of metal, it may be made of rubber, celluloid, or any other suitable material.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent

1. As a new article of manufacture, a supplemental pen tip having two independent pen-apertures arranged at oblique angles to each other.
2. A supplemental tip for pen-holders, consisting of a blank bent upon itself to form a double web having two pen-holding concaves arranged at oblique angles to each other,
3. The combination, with a pen-holder, of a supplemental tip consisting of a blank bent to form two pen-apertures arranged at oblique angles to each other.

ROBERT S. CUTTING.
HARVEY A. SPENCER.

Witnesses:
H. J. Miller
Wm. T. Coop,
Aimee Hart,
Annie De Ron.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE*

GEORGE W. MICHAEL, OF OBERLIN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO S. E. BROOKS AND A. S. BROOKS, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PEN-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,670, dated August 3, 1886. Application files June 12, 1885. Serial No. 168,534 (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. MICHAEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oberlin, in the State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Pen-Holder, of which the following is a specification.

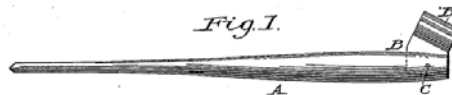
The object of my invention is to make it possible in writing to hold a pen of ordinary form in a bolder in a stationary oblique position, and thus to obviate the difficulty often experienced in using all other oblique penholders, arising from the fact that all others have the side piece and standard hinged together in such a manner as that the parts soon work loose with using, which makes it difficult to direct the course of the pen. In my pen holder the side piece and stem are relatively stationary, cannot get out of order, and any common pen may be used in the holder; also, in all other oblique pen holders the side piece is hinged in a slot in the stem, so that in using, when the end of the holder is touched to the ink, (as is apt to happen when dipping the pen into ink,) the ink draws up into the slot in such way as that the finger on the right side of the holder is frequently smeared with ink. With my penholder this difficulty is removed, as the slot does not extend through to the right side of the stem.

(No Model.)

G. W. MICHAEL.
PEN HOLDER.

No. 346,670.

Patented Aug. 3, 1886.



Witnesses:

W. J. Sedwilla
G. H. Tyler

G. W. Michael
Inventor.

The drawing hereto attached, and marked Figure No. 1, shows a full view of stem and side piece, the stem is marked A, and the side piece is marked B. The drawing marked Fig. No. 2 shows an end view of stem and aide piece, and the manner in which they are joined together.

The stem is of wood or other material, with a slot at one end to receive side piece, and side piece !a of metal or other hard material, of the Shape as; shown in the drawings, and the two are fastened together with a rivet, c, as shown on Fig. No. 1. The side piece has a slit or opening, into which a pen may be placed, (indicated by dark line, as shown on Fig. No 2 at point d.)

What I claim, for which Letters Patent of the United States should be granted to me, is

A penholder having a stem, A, and an oblique side piece, B, inserted into a slot cut in one side of said stem, but not extending to the other side, thus protecting the fingers from ink, substantially as Set forth.

GEORGE W. MICHAEL

Witnesses: W. B. BEDORTHA, JOEL MYERS.