Dec. 29, 1925. 1,567,910

W. F. BRYNDA ET AL

MAGAZINE PENCIL

Filed March 3, 1925 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

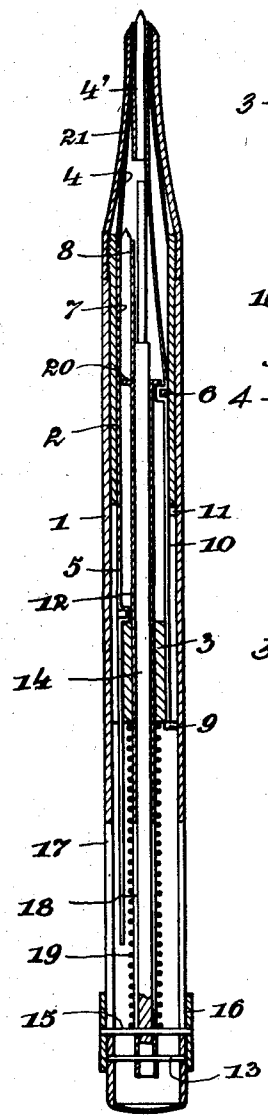

Fig. 2

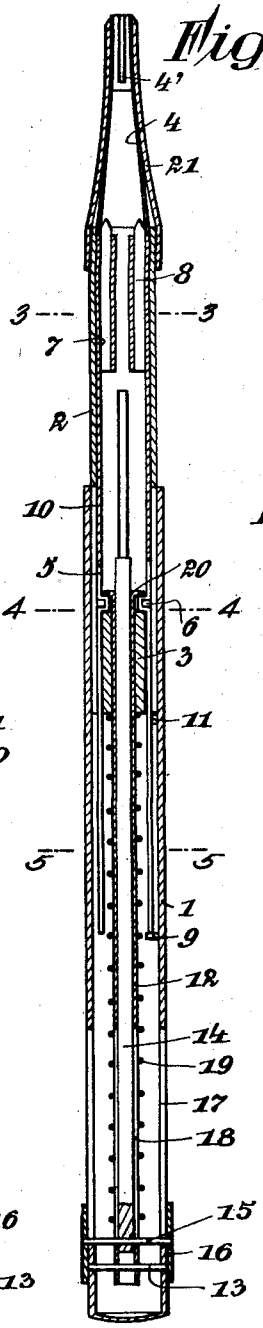

Fig. 3

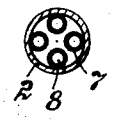

Fig. 4

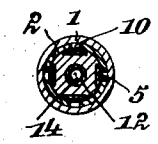

Fig. 5

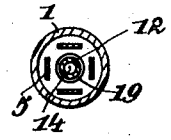

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Fig. 6

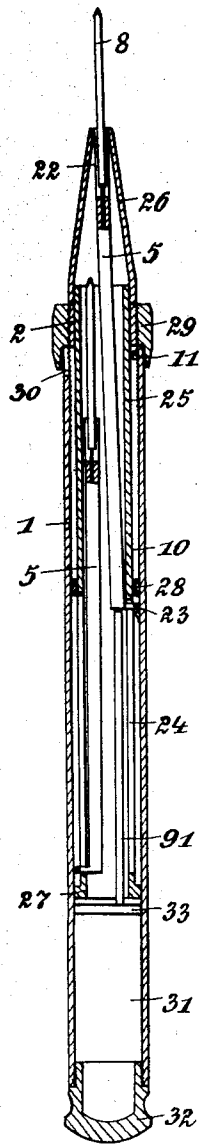

Fig. 7

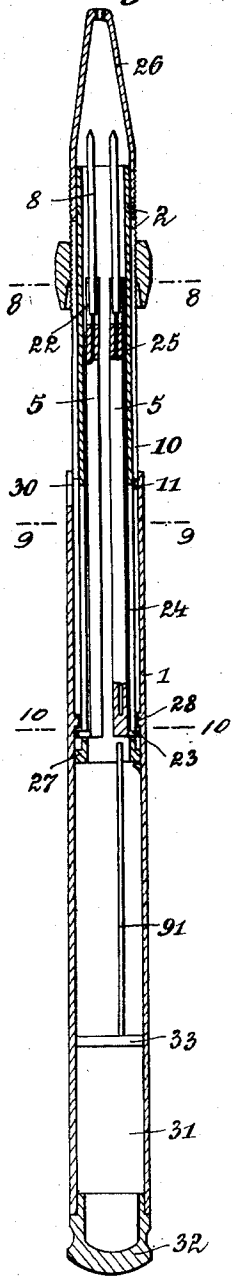

Fig. 8

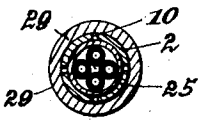

Fig. 9

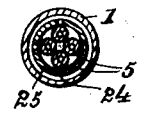

Fig. 10

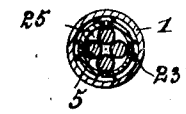

Fig. 16.

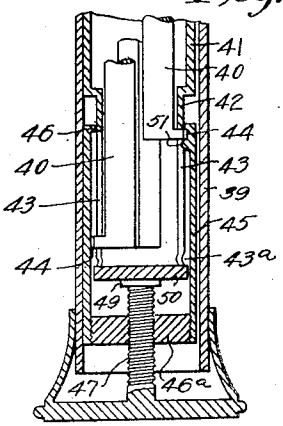

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Fig. 11

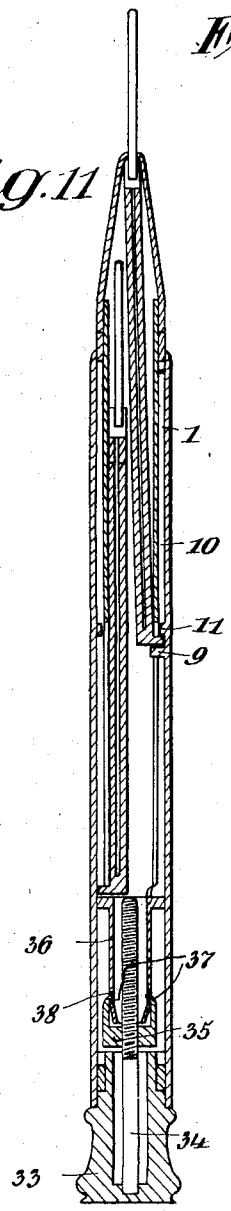


Fig. 12

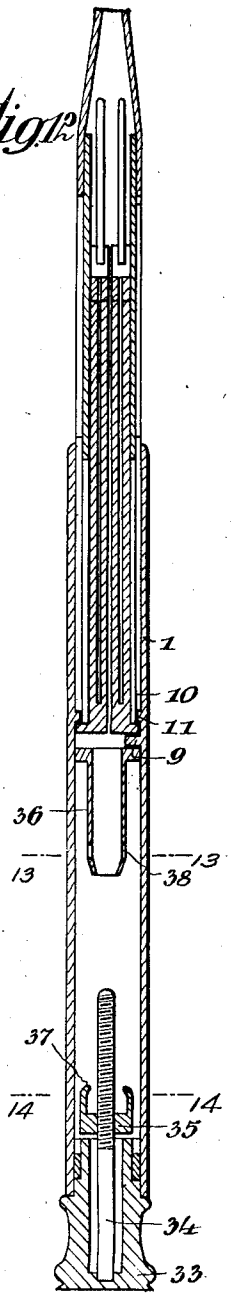


Fig. 15

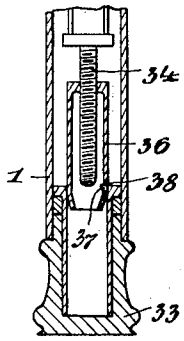


Fig. 13

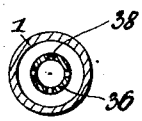
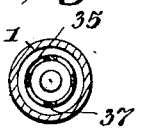


Fig. 14



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Patented Dec. 29, 1925. 1,567,910

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WENZEL FRANZ BRYNDA, OF VIENNA, AUSTRIA, AND ROBERT POLLAK, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, ASSIGNORS TO ALLADIN INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

MAGAZINE PENCIL.

Application filed March 3, 1925. Serial No. 12,943.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WENZEL FRANZ BRYNDA, a citizen of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, and resident of Vienna, Austrian Republic, and ROBERT POLLAK, a citizen of the Republic of Austria, and resident of London, Great Britain, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Magazine Pencils (for which we have filed applications in Austria, December 6, 1923, No. A 5468—23, February 7, 1924, No. A 685—24, July 9, 1924, No. A 3822—24, November 13, 1924, No. A 6024—24; in Germany August 29, 1924, No. B 115,424; in Great Britain January 30, 1925, No. 2736—25), of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a magazine pencil adapted to contain a number of leads of different grades or colours capable of being brought selectively into the writing position, and the object of the invention is to provide an improved device of this kind.

According to the invention a magazine pencil is provided wherein a number of leads of different grades or colours are mounted in a casing and connected to a common actuating member in such a manner that by moving said member longitudinally in one direction, partially rotating it relatively to the casing and then moving it longitudinally in the opposite direction, one lead is withdrawn from the writing position and another lead is selected and advanced into the writing position. The common actuating member may consist of one of two telescopic members which constitute the pencil casing so that by extending the casing, partially rotating one member relative to the other and closing the casing, one lead is withdrawn from the writing position and another is selected and advanced to the writing position.

A number of different forms of construction according to the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of one constructional form of the pencil case the parts being in the position ready for use.

Figure 2 is a similar section with the inner sleeve pushed outwards in the outer one.

Figures 3 to 5 are transverse sections on the lines 3, 3; 4, 4 and 5, 5, respectively of Figure 2.

Figures 6 to 10 are similar views of another constructional form of the pencil case.

Figures 8 to 10 being sections on lines 8, 8, 9, 9 and 10, 10, Figure 7.

Figures 11 and 12 are longitudinal sections of another constructional form of the improved pencil case and Figures 13 and 14 are sections on the lines 13, 13, and 14, 14, Figure 12.

Figure 15 is a longitudinal section of a modification of the constructional form shown in Figures 11 to 14. Figure 16 is a cross sectional view of the base of a pencil constructed according to a further modification of the invention.

The pencil case shown in Figures 1 to 5 consists of an outer sleeve 1 and an inner sleeve 2. The inner sleeve 2 is provided at its rear end with a plug 3 and at its front end with a conical tip 4. Resilient lead holders 5 made of wire or the like extend through the plug and are guided therein and besides they are provided with crank shaped projections 6 at about the middle of their length. The top ends of the lead carriers carry or form clamping sheaths 7 for the leads 8.

The outer sleeve 1 and the inner sleeve 2 are rotatable and movable longitudinally the one relatively to the other and the outer sleeve is provided with an inwardly projecting abutment 9. The arrangement is such that if the inner sleeve has been pushed outwards, the rear end of any of the lead carriers 5 may be brought into engagement with the abutment 9 by properly turning the inner sleeve within the outer one. To facilitate the selection or adjustment of the lead carrier to be brought into engagement with the abutment 9 the inner end of the inner sleeve 2 is provided with as many longitudinal slots 10 as there are leads and lead carriers as shown in Figures 1, 2 and 4. These slots 10 are open at their inner ends and preferably radially opposite the lead carriers 5. Into one of these slots normally engages a projection 11 on the inside of the outer sleeve 1 as shown in Figure 1, but when the inner sleeve is pushed outwards to the full extent the projection 11 leaves the said slot as shown in Figure 2 and then the two sleeves may be rotated relatively to each other for adjusting the abutment 9 to operate the lead desired whereby the projection 11 comes opposite the inner open end of one of the slots 10. The inner sleeve may

then be pushed again into the outer sleeve, the relative rotation of the two sleeves is prevented by the projection 11 engaging into the slot 10 selected, 12 is a central guide tube within and attached to the rear end of the outer sleeve at 13, and 14 is a pusher guided in the tube 12 and attached by a transverse pin 15 to the pushing ring 16 sliding on the outside of the outer sleeve 1. 17 and 18 are longitudinal slots in the outer sleeve 1 and the guide 12 respectively for permitting the pushing ring 16 to move longitudinally on the outer sleeve. A spring 19 threaded on the guide tube 12 and bearing on the one hand on the plug 3 and on the other hand on the transverse pin 15 tends to hold the pusher in its inoperative position and at the same time to force the inner sleeve 2 out of the outer sleeve 1.

The guide tube 12 is provided at its front end with a flange or projection 20 bearing against the front side of the projection 6 of the lead carrier 5. 21 is a hollow cone screwed on the inner sleeve 2 and enclosing the slotted front end 4′ of the tip 4 so that by loosening or firmly screwing down the cone 21 the slotted end 4′ is permitted to expand or is compressed respectively; the lead brought into operative position shown in Figure 1. It may then be firmly clamped while the spring 19 although under tension is rendered inoperative by the engagement of the cranked projection 6 and the flange 20.

The operation of the pencil case above described is as follows:—

When in the position of the parts shown in Figure 1 the cone 21 is loosened, the sleeve 1 may be moved rearwardly on the sleeve 2 into the position shown in Figure 2 since the lead and the lead carrier are released by loosening the cone 21. This movement is assisted by the spring 19. At the end of this movement the projection 11 comes out of engagement with the slot 10 in which it was guided, and then the sleeves 1 and 2 may be rotated relatively to each other round their longitudinal axis in order to bring the lead carrier 5 associated to the fresh lead desired in front of the abutment 9. This adjustment may be facilitated by suitable marks, for instance coloured ones, on the inner sleeve moving past a mark fixed on the outer sleeve. When so properly adjusted relatively to each other, the inner sleeve may be pushed back longitudinally into the outer one and in this movement the lead carrier 5 lead 8 and lead sheath 7 are forced towards the centre by means of the conical tip 4 so that the lead 8 and its sheath 7 enter the slotted front end 4 of the tip. Finally the cone 21 is firmly screwed down so as to securely clamp the lead in its proper central position and at the same time the sleeves 1, 2 are locked in their relative position by engagement of the cranked projection 6 and the flange 20 and owing to the fact that the outer sleeve 1 strikes against the rear end of the cone 21 as shown in Figure 1. In this position of the lead 8, but as long as it is not clamped, the pusher 14 may be used for pushing outwards a lead as it may be pushed into the sheath 7; on releasing it is returned into its normal position by the spring 9.

An important advantage of the present pencil case is that the lead carrier has no outwardly projecting parts and furthermore that at any time only one lead can be pushed out into operative position, so that two leads can never interfere with each other.

Figures 6 to 10 show another constructional form of the improved pencil case provided with rigid lead carriers and without a pusher. Figure 6 shows the inner sleeve pushed into the outer one and Figure 7 shows the inner sleeve in its forward position. In this constructional form the inner sleeve 2 is again guided in the outer one 1, projection 11 on the outer sleeve engaging into one of the longitudinal slots 10 of the inner sleeve 2. The lead carriers 5 are in this case rigid or constructed as a rigid sheath constituting a clamp 22 at its front end into which enters the rear end of the lead 8 so that almost the entire length of the latter is uncovered. These lead carriers are guided each by a projection or pin 23 at their rear ends in longitudinal slots 24 of a sleeve 25 provided within and permanently secured, preferably soldered to the inner sleeve 2. Owing to this arrangement the lead carriers 5 are capable of slightly rocking radially and thus they may be brought into an approximately central position in the pencil case. The sleeve 25 projects at its front and rear end beyond the sleeve 2 and carries at its front end a screw thread on which the conical tip 26 having a central hole is screwed. At the rear end the sleeve 25 carries a ring 27 closing the rear ends of the longitudinal slots 24 and prevents the pins or projections 23 from coming out of the slots.

Furthermore the outer sleeve 1 is provided with a pushing wire 91 corresponding in every respect to the abutment 9 of the Figures 1 and 2. This pushing wire is held in such eccentric position relatively to the axis of the pencil case by a plate 33 that it is capable of acting on the rear end of the lead carrier which is just in operative position. At the inside of the outer casing 1 a ring 21 is provided which serves as a stop for the projecting pin 23 of the lead carrier 5 which is just in its forward position and pushes back this lead carrier when the inner sleeve 2 is pushed out of the outer sleeve. The inner sleeve 2 is provided at

its front end with a screw thread on which a nut 29 is screwed which serves as a stop for the outer casing 1 and therefore also for limiting the forward movement of the outer sleeve 1 on the inner one 2.

This nut may also be constructed so as to form a clamp for the outer sleeve 1 for which purpose this outer sleeve 1 may be provided with a short longitudinal slot 30 at its front end.

In order to bring any desired lead into operative position, the outer sleeve is pushed rearwards on the inner one as shown in Figure 7, then the projections 11 the position of which is indicated on the outside and which in this position is out of engagement with its longitudinal slot, is so adjusted by rotating the one sleeve relatively to the other that it is in front of the desired longitudinal slot 10 which may be indicated by any desired mark visible from the outside. Then the outer sleeve is pushed forward on the inner one until the desired length of the lead 8 selected projects from the tip. This is due to the fact that the lead holder 5 selected is pushed forwards by the pushing wire 91, when the outer sleeve slides forwards on the inner one and is rocked towards the centre by the conical tip 26. Then the two sleeves 1 and 2 are locked in position by screwing fast the nut 29 unless the parts be locked by friction.

For replacing a lead by another one, the outer sleeve is pushed back on the inner one and if necessary by loosening the nut 29: thus the lead which was in operative position is automatically drawn back by the ring 28 as shown in Figure 7. Then the fresh lead desired is brought into operative position as above described.

Unserviceable leads are removed from the sheaths 28 of the mine carriers 5 by unscrewing the tip 26 and pushing forwards the corresponding lead carrier and the remainder of the lead still contained in the sheath is removed by a pin or the like whereupon a fresh lead may be inserted. A store of leads may be kept in the compartment 31 in the rear part of the sleeve 1 which is closed by a cap 32.

In the constructional form of the improved pencil case shown in Figures 11 and 14 the construction and arrangement of the outer sleeve 1, the inner sleeve 2 and the lead carriers 5 is substantially the same as in the constructional form shown in Figures 6 to 10 except that for the pushing wire 91 shown in the latter figures a projection 11 is secured to the outer sleeve 1 and is used for advancing the lead and lead carrier selected, the same as shown in Figures 1 to 5. To the rear end of the inner sleeve a hollow central rearwardly projecting extension 36 is secured and in the rear end of the outer sleeve 1 a screw spindle 34 is rotatably mounted by its head 33, but is locked against longitudinal movement. 35 is a nut capable of screwing forwards and rearwards on the spindle 34 and provided with inwardly projecting teeth 37 adapted to engage into holes or recesses 38 in the rear resilient end of the extension 36. By pushing forwards the inner sleeve 2 with relation to the outer sleeve 1 as shown in Figure 2 and rotating the two sleeves relatively to each other any desired lead may be brought into operative position and may then be pushed forwardly by means of the abutment 9 co-operating with the corresponding lead carrier 5, by pushing back the inner sleeve into the outer one whereby the front end of the lead is pushed out of the tip as described with reference to Figures 1 to 5 or 6 to 10. By thus pushing the inner sleeve into the outer one of the holes or recesses 38 of the extension 36 are brought into engagement with the teeth 37 of the nut 35 as shown in Figure 11. By then turning the screw spindle 34 by means of the head 33 the nut 35 and the extension 36 which are then locked together with the inner sleeve against rotation relatively to the outer sleeve by the projection 11 on the outer sleeve engaging into a longitudinal slot 10 of the inner sleeve are moved forwards or backwards by means of the screw spindle 34 whereby the length of the lead projecting from the tip may be adjusted at will. In the constructional forms shown in Figures 1 to 5 or 6 to 10 the same adjustment may be effected by longitudinally pushing the inner sleeve relatively to the outer one by hand.

The screw spindle 34 might also be secured to the inner sleeve 2 as shown in Figure 15 and the extension 36 with the holes or recesses 38 might be screwed on the said spindle while the teeth 37 are secured to the inner front end of the head 33 rotatably mounted, but locked against longitudinal movement in the rear end of the outer sleeve 1. The operation of this arrangement is obviously the same as that of the arrangement shown in Figures 11 to 14.

Figure 16 shows a construction according to the invention in which the pencil casing consists of a tube 39 which is provided at one end with a screwed point section (not shown) similar to that provided in the constructions hereinbefore described. The lead carries 40 which are similar to the lead carriers 5 shown in Figures 6 and 7 are mounted within a tube 41 fixed in the tube 39 and provided at its rearward end with a reduced portion 42 formed with slots 43 which are engaged by studs 44 formed on the rearward ends of the lead carriers. A cylindrical member 45 mounted within the tube 39 engages over the reduced end 42 of the

tube 41 and is provided at its forward end with an inturned flange 46 adapted to engage the studs 44. The rearward end of the member 45 is provided with a nut 46 or threaded on a screw 47 fixed to a cap 48 which is rotatable and slidable on the tube 39, the forward end of the screw 47 being provided with an abutment member 49 adapted to engage a disc 50 which closes the rearward end of the reduced portion 43 of the tube 41 and serves to prevent the studs 44 from leaving the slots 43. A conical lug or projection 51 is formed on the inner surface of the member 45 near the flange 46 and is adapted to be brought into engagement with any one of the studs 44. The lug 51 is adapted to project slightly into one of the slots 43 and can be moved from one slot to the other by rotating the member 45 after shifting it axially to bring the lug 51 into register with an annular depression 43^a formed in the part 42 at the lower ends of the slots.

The operation of this form of construction is as follows:—

Assuming that the parts are in the position shown in Figure 16 in which one of the lead holders 40 is in the writing position, if it is desired to change the lead, the cap 48 is pulled rearwardly so as to cause the member 45 to slide rearwardly with it and withdraw the lead holder 40 from the writing position by the engagement of the flange 46 with the stud 44. The member 45 which now projects beyond the rearward end of the tube 39 is given a partial rotation so as to bring the lug 51 into engagement with the slot 43 corresponding to the lead holder which it is desired to advance. The cap 48 is then returned to the normal position carrying the member 45 with it, and the desired lead holder 40 is advanced to the writing position by the engagement of the lug 51 with the stud 44. By rotating the cap 48 to move the screw 47 into or out of the nut 46 the position of the member 45 can be adjusted longitudinally so as to adjust the lead in the point section to allow for wear, the lead being held in the adjusted position against the writing pressure by the friction between the cap 48 and the outer surface of the tube 39.

What we claim is:

1. In a magazine pencil the combination of an outer sleeve and an inner sleeve coaxial thereto and adapted to move longitudinally relatively to the outer sleeve and to rotate in one of the extreme longitudinal positions in the outer sleeve round the axis of both sleeves, a plurality of lead carriers substantially parallel to the axis of the sleeves, means for moving all the lead carriers along with the outer sleeve in one direction, means for moving any one of the said lead carriers selectively with the outer sleeve in the opposite direction such means comprising projections on the lead carriers and a projection connected to the outer sleeve adapted to be brought into engaging position relatively to the projections on the lead carriers by rotating the outer sleeve relatively to the inner one round their common axis.

2. In a magazine pencil the combination of an outer sleeve and an inner sleeve coaxial thereto and adapted to move longitudinally relatively to the outer sleeve and to rotate in one of the extreme longitudinal positions in the outer sleeve round the axis of both sleeves a plurality of lead carriers substantially parallel to the axis of the sleeves, means for moving all the lead carriers along with the outer sleeve in one direction means for moving any one of the said lead carriers selectively with the outer sleeve in the opposite direction such means comprising projections on the lead carriers, longitudinal slots in the inner casing each associated to one of the lead carriers and a projection connected to the outer sleeve and adapted to engage any one of the lead carriers selectively through the slot associated to such lead carrier and to be brought out of engagement with the said slots and the lead carrier associated thereto in the said extreme longitudinal position of the outer sleeve relatively to the inner sleeve, and means for rotating the two sleeves relatively to each other in such extreme longitudinal position whereby the said projection connected to the outer sleeve is brought in front of any of the said slots and into engaging position relatively to the lead carrier associated thereto selectively.

3. In a magazine pencil the combination of an outer sleeve and an inner sleeve coaxial thereto and adapted to move longitudinally relatively to the outer sleeve and to rotate in one of the extreme longitudinal positions in the outer sleeve round the axis of both sleeves, a plurality of lead carriers substantially parallel to the axis of the sleeves, means comprising abutments on the lead carriers and a flange connected to the outer sleeve, for moving all the lead carriers along with the outer sleeve in one direction, means for moving any one of the said lead carriers selectively with the outer sleeve in the opposite direction such means comprising projections on the lead carriers, longitudinal slots in the inner casing each associated to one of the lead carriers, and a projection connected to the outer sleeve and adapted to engage any one of the lead carriers selectively through the slot associated to such lead carrier and to be brought out of engagement with the said slots and the lead carrier associated thereto in the said extreme longitudinal position of the outer sleeve relatively to the inner sleeve, and

means for rotating the two sleeves relatively to each other in such extreme longitudinal position whereby the said projection connected to the outer sleeve is brought in front of any of the said slots and into engaging position relatively to the lead carrier associated thereto selectively.

4. In a magazine pencil the combination of an outer sleeve and an inner sleeve coaxial thereto and adapted to move longitudinally relatively to the outer sleeve and to rotate in one of the extreme longitudinal positions in the outer sleeve round the axis of both sleeves, a plurality of lead carriers substantially parallel to the axis of the sleeves, means for moving all the lead carriers along with the outer sleeve in one direction, means for moving any one of the said lead carriers selectively with the outer sleeve in the opposite direction such means comprising projections on the lead carriers and a projection connected to the outer sleeve adapted to be brought into engaging position relatively to the projections on the lead carriers by rotating the outer sleeve relatively to the inner one round their common axis and means for bringing the front end of the lead carriers into a central position in the inner sleeve in the other extreme longitudinal positions of the two sleeves relatively to each other.

5. In a magazine pencil the combination of an outer sleeve and an inner sleeve coaxial thereto and adapted to move longitudinally relatively to the outer sleeve and to rotate in one of the extreme longitudinal positions in the outer sleeve round the axis of both sleeves, a plurality of lead carriers substantially parallel to the axis of the sleeves, means for moving all the lead carriers along with the outer sleeve in one direction, means for moving any one of the said lead carriers selectively with the outer sleeve in the opposite direction, such means comprising projections on the lead carriers, longitudinal slots in the inner casing each associated to one of the lead carriers and a projection connected to the outer sleeve and adapted to engage any one of the lead carriers selectively through the slot associated to such lead carrier and to be brought out of engagement with the said slots and the lead carriers associated thereto in the said extreme longitudinal position of the outer sleeve relatively to the inner sleeve and means for rotating the two sleeves relatively to each other in such extreme longitudinal position whereby the said projection connected to the outer sleeve is brought in front of any of the said slots and into engaging position relatively to the lead carrier associated thereto selectively, the rear ends of the lead carriers being adapted to rock round tangential axes.

6. In a magazine pencil the combination of an outer sleeve and an inner sleeve coaxial thereto and adapted to move longitudinally relatively to the outer sleeve and to rotate in one of the extreme longitudinal positions in the outer sleeve round the axis of both sleeves, a plurality of lead carriers substantially parallel to the axis of the sleeves, such lead carriers being guided within the inner sleeve substantially parallel to the common axis of the sleeves, means for moving all the lead carriers along with the outer sleeve in one direction, means for moving any one of the said lead carriers selectively with the outer sleeve in the opposite direction, such means comprising projections on the lead carriers and a projection connected to the outer sleeve adapted to be brought into engaging position relatively to the projections on the lead carriers by rotating the outer sleeve relatively to the inner one round their common axis.

7. In a magazine pencil the combination of an outer sleeve and an inner sleeve coaxial thereto and adapted to move longitudinally relatively to the outer sleeve and to rotate in one of the extreme longitudinal positions in the outer sleeve round the axis of both sleeves a plurality of lead carriers substantially parallel to the axis of the sleeves, means for moving all the lead carriers along with the outer sleeve in one direction, means for moving any one of the said lead carriers selectively with the outer sleeve in the opposite direction such means comprising projections on the lead carriers and a projection connected to the outer sleeve adapted to be brought into engaging position relatively to the projections on the lead carriers by rotating the outer sleeve relatively to the inner one round their common axis and means for bringing the front end of the lead carriers into a central position in the inner sleeve in the other extreme longitudinal position of the two sleeves relatively to each other, and means for adjusting the length of the lead protruding from the magazine lead pencil.

8. In a magazine pencil the combination of an outer sleeve and an inner sleeve coaxial thereto and adapted to move longitudinally relatively to the outer sleeve and to rotate in one of the extreme longitudinal positions in the outer sleeve round the axis of both sleeves, a plurality of lead carriers substantially parallel to the axis of the sleeves, means for moving all the lead carriers along with the outer sleeve in one direction, means for moving any one of the said lead carriers selectively with the outer sleeve in the opposite direction, such means comprising projections on the lead carriers and a projection connected to the outer sleeve adapted to be brought in to engaging position relatively to the projections on the lead carriers by rotating the outer sleeve

relatively to the inner one round their common axis and means for bringing the front end of the lead carriers into a central position in the inner sleeve in the other extreme longitudinal positions of the two sleeves relatively to each other, and means for adjusting the length of the lead protruding from the magazine lead pencil, such means comprising an adjustable nut mounted on one of the sleeves and adapted to limit the relative longitudinal movement of the two sleeves.

9. In a magazine pencil the combination of an outer sleeve and an inner sleeve coaxial thereto and adapted to move longitudinally relatively to the outer sleeve and to rotate in one of the extreme longitudinal positions in the outer sleeve round the axis of both sleeves, a plurality of lead carriers substantially parallel to the axis of the sleeves, means for moving all the lead carriers along with the outer sleeve in one direction, means for moving any one of the said lead carriers selectively with the outer sleeve in the opposite direction such means comprising projections on the lead carriers and a projection connected to the outer sleeve adapted to be brought into engaging position relatively to the projections on the lead carriers by rotating the outer sleeve relatively to the inner one round their common axis, and means for bringing the front end of the lead carriers into a central position in the inner sleeve in the other extreme longitudinal positions of the two sleeves relatively to each other and means for adjusting the length of the lead protruding from the magazine lead pencil, such means comprising an adjustable nut on one of the sleeves and adapted to limit the relative longitudinal movement of the two sleeves, and to clamp the other sleeve in longitudinal position relatively to the first named sleeve.

10. In a magazine pencil the combination of an outer sleeve and an inner sleeve coaxial thereto and adapted to move longitudinally relatively to the outer sleeve and to rotate in one of the extreme longitudinal positions in the outer sleeve round the axis of both sleeves, a plurality of lead carriers substantially parallel to the axis of the sleeves, means for moving all the lead carriers along with the outer sleeve in one direction, means for moving any one of the said lead carriers selectively with the outer sleeve in the opposite direction such means comprising projections on the lead carriers and a projection connected to the outer sleeve adapted to be brought into engaging position relatively to the projections on the lead carriers by rotating the outer sleeve relatively to the inner one round their common axis, and means for bringing the front end of the lead carriers into a central position in the inner sleeve in the other extreme longitudinal position of the two sleeves relatively to each other, and means for adjusting the length of the lead protruding from the magazine lead pencil, such means comprising a screw member mounted on one of the sleeves and a nut member fitting such screw, mounted on the other sleeve, one of such members being adapted to rotate but being prevented from moving longitudinally, the other of such members being prevented from rotating, but being movable longitudinally.

11. In a magazine pencil the combination of an outer sleeve and an inner sleeve coaxial thereto and adapted to move longitudinally relatively to the outer sleeve and to rotate in one of the extreme longitudinal positions in the outer sleeve round the axis of both sleeves, a plurality of lead carriers substantially parallel to the axis of the sleeves, means for moving all the lead carriers along with the outer sleeve in one direction, means for moving any one of the said lead carriers selectively with the outer sleeve in the opposite direction such means comprising projections on the lead carriers and a projection connected to the outer sleeve adapted to be brought into engaging position relatively to the projections on the lead carriers by rotating the outer sleeve relatively to the inner one round their common axis, and means for bringing the front end of the lead carriers into a central position in the inner sleeve in the other extreme longitudinal position of the two sleeves relatively to each other and means for adjusting the length of the lead protruding from the magazine lead pencil, such means comprising a screw member and a nut member screwed on the screw member, one of such members being rotatably mounted in the outer sleeve, but prevented from moving longitudinally relatively thereto, a clutch interposed between the outer sleeve and the inner sleeve and adapted to establish a connection between the other of the said members and the inner sleeve whereby the latter can be adjusted longitudinally relatively to the outer sleeve in the rearmost position of the inner sleeve in the outer sleeve.

12. In a magazine pencil the combination of an outer sleeve and an inner sleeve coaxial thereto and adapted to move longitudinally relatively to the outer sleeve and to rotate in one of the extreme longitudinal positions in the outer sleeve round the axis of both sleeves, a plurality of lead carriers substantially parallel to the axis of the sleeves, means for moving all the lead carriers along with the outer sleeve in one direction, means for moving any one of the said lead carriers selectively with the outer sleeve in the opposite direction such means comprising projections on the lead carriers

and a projection connected to the outer sleeve adapted to be brought into engaging position relatively to the projections on the lead carriers by rotating the outer sleeve relatively to the inner one round their common axis, and means for bringing the front end of the lead carriers into a central position in the inner sleeve in the other extreme longitudinal position of the two sleeves relatively to each other and means for adjusting the length of the lead protruding from the magazine lead pencil, such means comprising a screw member and a nut member screwed on the screw member, one of such members being rotatably mounted in the outer sleeve, but prevented from moving longitudinally relatively thereto and the other of the said members being in permanent connection with the lead carrier actuating means.

In testimony whereof we have affixed our signatures.

WENZEL FRANZ BRYNDA.
ROBERT POLLAK.