

SPECIFICATION

MECHANICAL PENCIL

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001]

The present invention relates to a mechanical pencil which can rotate a writing lead (refill lead) by writing pressure.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002]

In the case of writing with a mechanical pencil, it is generally often the case that the mechanical pencil is not used in a situation where a body cylinder is perpendicular to a writing side (page), but used in a situation where the body cylinder is somewhat inclined to the writing side. In the case where the body cylinder is thus inclined for writing, there arises a phenomenon that a drawn line becomes bold as compared with that in the beginning, since the writing lead may locally abrade as the writing proceeds. Further, not only the drawn line changes in boldness, but also there arises a phenomenon that the drawn line changes in thickness (drawn line becomes thin) as the writing proceeds, since a contact area of the writing lead changes with respect to the writing side.

[0003]

In order to avoid the above-mentioned problem, when the writing is carried out with the body cylinder being rotated, then it is possible

to avoid such a problem that, as described above, the drawn line becomes bold as it is drawn, since a sharper side of the writing lead is rotatably in contact with the page when writing. However, when you write down with the body cylinder being rotated, there arises a problem in that operation of re-holding the body cylinder is required while the writing proceeds, leading to considerable reduction in writing efficiency.

[0004]

In that case, it is not impossible to write down by re-holding the body cylinder and rotating it in a stepwise manner, in the case where exterior of the body cylinder is formed to be cylindrical. However, in the case of the mechanical pencil whose exterior may not be cylindrical and which may be designed to have a projection in the middle or which is a side-knock-type mechanical pencil, it is difficult to write by re-holding the body cylinder to be rotated in a stepwise manner as described above.

[0005]

In order to solve such a problem, as described above, patent documents 1 and 2 etc. disclose a mechanical pencil arranged such that a chuck for gripping a writing lead may be retreated by writing pressure, and having a rotational drive mechanism in which the above-mentioned writing lead together with the above-mentioned chuck is gradually rotated by way of the retreat operation.

Patent Document 1: Japanese Patent No. 3882272

Patent Document 2: Japanese Patent No. 3885315

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Object of the Invention

[0006]

Incidentally, according to the mechanical pencil disclosed in the above-mentioned patent document 1, a guide hole for the writing lead is formed at a base member at a tip. According to the structure, each time the writing pressure is applied, the writing lead retreats and moves forward (cushion operation). Thus, a protrusion length of the writing lead protruding from the base member becomes shorter each time, and there arises a phenomenon that the protrusion length of the writing lead is reset upon release of the writing pressure. Since the protrusion length of the writing lead from the base member changes each time as described above, a user feels a big sense of uncomfortable.

[0007]

Further, according to the mechanical pencil disclosed in patent document 1, each time the writing pressure is applied, the writing lead slides inside the guide hole, for the writing lead, formed at the base member. Therefore, except when a writing angle is perpendicular, there arises a problem in that the writing lead is scraped at an end of the guide hole formed at the base member, and another problem arises in that the writing lead is often broken and a paper surface is smeared by scraping of the lead.

[0008]

On the other hand, the mechanical pencil disclosed in the

above-mentioned patent document 2 shows a structure where a pipe end is provided which projects from the base member and guides the above-mentioned writing lead, and the pipe end is arranged to be attached to a slider which slides in an axial direction within the base. The above-mentioned slider is biased forward by an accommodated spring, whereby the above-mentioned pipe end is also biased forward. The pipe end is arranged so as to slide on a surface of the lead and to project forward, even when the writing lead retreats.

[0009]

Therefore, also in the mechanical pencil disclosed in the above-mentioned patent document 2, the writing lead slides and retreats inside the pipe end, each time the writing pressure is applied. Thus, the protrusion length of the writing lead from the pipe end becomes shorter each time, and there arises the phenomenon that the protrusion length of the writing lead is reset upon release of the writing pressure. Therefore, as with the mechanical pencil disclosed in patent document 1 above, the mechanical pencil disclosed in patent document 2 also causes the protrusion length of the writing lead to change each time, and gives big sense of uncomfortable to the user.

[0010]

Furthermore, also in the mechanical pencil disclosed in patent document 2, each time the writing pressure is applied, the writing lead slides inside the guide hole of the pipe end. Except when the writing angle is perpendicular, there arises a problem, similar to that in the

mechanical pencil disclosed in patent document 1, in that the writing lead at the end of the pipe end is scraped, and another problem arises in that the writing lead is often broken or a paper surface is smeared by scraping of the lead.

[0011]

The present invention arises in view of the above-mentioned problems with the mechanical pencil disclosed in patent documents, and aims at providing a mechanical pencil having a rotational drive mechanism for gradually rotating the above-mentioned writing lead by way of retreat operation and forward movement of the writing lead by the writing pressure, in which the protrusion length of the writing lead from the pipe end can be kept constant when writing, and the lead can be prevented from being broken due to the lead scraping at the pipe end even when a writing angle is aslant (not perpendicular) with respect to the paper surface.

Means for Solving the Problems

[0012]

In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, there is provided a mechanical pencil arranged to grasp and release a writing lead by reciprocation of a chuck provided in a body cylinder so as to inch the above-mentioned writing lead forward, in which the above-mentioned chuck is held within the above-mentioned body cylinder so as to be rotatable about an axis in a situation where the chuck grasps the above-mentioned writing lead, a rotational drive mechanism is provided where a rotor

is retreated and moved forward by writing pressure of the above-mentioned writing lead through the above-mentioned chuck so that the above-mentioned rotor is rotationally driven, and rotational motion of the above-mentioned rotor is transmitted to the above-mentioned writing lead through the above-mentioned chuck, characterized in that a pipe end for guiding the above-mentioned writing lead and arranged to project from a base at a front end portion of the above-mentioned body cylinder is arranged to interlock with the retreat and forward movement of the above-mentioned chuck so as to move in the same direction, and arranged such that relative movement in an axial direction may not be generated between the above-mentioned pipe end and the above-mentioned writing lead in conjunction with the retreat and forward movement of the above-mentioned chuck.

[0013]

In that case, in a preferred embodiment, the above-mentioned pipe end is arranged to be connected with the above-mentioned rotor through an intermediate member. Further, the above-mentioned pipe end may be arranged to be connected with the above-mentioned rotor not via the above-mentioned intermediate member.

[0014]

A preferred embodiment of the above-mentioned rotational drive mechanism is such that the rotor which constitutes the rotational drive mechanism is formed into the shape of a ring, first and second cam faces are respectively formed at one end face and another end face of the

rotor in an axial direction, and first and second fixed cam faces are arranged on the above-mentioned body cylinder side so as to face the above-mentioned first and second cam faces, respectively, wherein the first cam face in the above-mentioned ring-shaped rotor is brought into abutment with and meshed with the above-mentioned first fixed cam face by retreat operation of the above-mentioned chuck by way of the above-mentioned writing pressure, and the second cam face in the above-mentioned ring-shaped rotor is brought into abutment with and meshed with the above-mentioned second fixed cam face by releasing the above-mentioned writing pressure, and wherein the second cam face on the above-mentioned rotor side and the above-mentioned second fixed cam face are arranged to have a half-phase shifted relationship with respect to one tooth of a cam in the axial direction in a situation where the first cam face on the above-mentioned rotor side is meshed with the above-mentioned first fixed cam face, and the first cam face on the above-mentioned rotor side and the above-mentioned first fixed cam face are arranged to have the half-phase shifted relationship with respect to one tooth of the cam in the axial direction in a situation where the second cam face on the above-mentioned rotor side is meshed with the above-mentioned second fixed cam face.

[0015]

In this case, it is desirable that a spring member is provided which biases the second cam face in the above-mentioned ring-shaped rotor into abutment with the above-mentioned second fixed cam face and

brings the second cam face and the second fixed cam face to mesh with each other in a situation where the above-mentioned writing pressure is released.

[0016]

Furthermore, in addition to the above-described structure, it is desirable that a torque canceller which is formed cylindrically and generates a slide between itself and an rear end portion of the above-mentioned rotor is interposed between the rear end portion of the above-mentioned rotor and the above-mentioned spring member so as to prevent the rotational motion of the above-mentioned rotor from being transmitted to the above-mentioned spring member.

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[0017]

According to the mechanical pencil having the above-described structure, with application of the writing pressure, the rotor moves in the axial direction so that the first cam face of the rotor is brought to mesh with the first fixed cam face, and is subjected to rotational motion. Further, as the writing pressure is released, the rotor returns to the original position, and then operates so as to bring the second cam face of the rotor to mesh with the second fixed cam face so as to be subjected to the rotational motion in the same direction. As the rotational motion of the above-mentioned rotor by way of the writing pressure is transmitted to the writing lead through the chuck, it may be possible to prevent the local abrasion of the writing lead according

to the progress of the writing and to solve the problem that the thickness of a drawn line and the boldness of the drawn line may change badly.

[0018]

Furthermore, since the pipe end for guiding the above-mentioned writing lead and arranged to project from the tip member at the front end portion of the body cylinder is arranged to interlock with the retreat and forward movement of the above-mentioned chuck so as to move in the same direction, the relative movement in the axial direction may not take place between the above-mentioned pipe end and the above-mentioned writing lead in conjunction with the retreat and forward movement of the chuck. Therefore, since the protrusion length of the writing lead from the pipe end can be kept constant when writing, it may be possible to solve the problem that the protrusion length of the writing lead changes each time and the user feels the big sense of uncomfortable like the mechanical pencil as described in patent documents mentioned as a conventional example.

[0019]

Further, since the protrusion length of the writing lead from the pipe end can be kept constant, the lead can be prevented from being broken due to the lead scraping at the pipe end even when the writing angle is aslant (not perpendicular) with respect to the paper surface and it may be possible to solve the problem that the paper surface is smeared by scraping of the lead.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0020]

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a first half part (partially broken-away) of a mechanical pencil in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a fragmentary sectional side elevation similarly showing the first half part.

FIG. 3 is a fragmentary sectional side elevation further showing a rear portion of the mechanical pencil.

FIG. 4 is a schematic view for explaining, in order, rotational drive actions of a rotor employed in embodiments as shown in FIGS. 1 to 3.

FIG. 5 is a schematic view for explaining the rotational drive actions of the rotor, following FIG. 4.

FIG. 6 is a fragmentary sectional side elevation showing the whole structure in the preferred embodiments shown in FIGS. 1 to 3.

FIG. 7 is an enlarged sectional view similarly showing a second half part.

DESCRIPTION OF REFERENCE NUMERALS AND SIGNS

[0021]

1: body cylinder

2: base

3: lead case

4: chuck

5: clamp

6: rotor
6a: first cam face
6b: second cam face
7: pipe end
8: pipe support member
9: holder chuck
10: return spring
13: upper cam formation member
13a: first fixed cam face
14: lower cam formation member
14a: second fixed cam face
16: stopper
17: torque canceller
18: spring member
21: knock bar
22: spring member
23: clip
26: knock cover
27: writing lead feeding hole

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0022]

Hereinafter, a mechanical pencil in accordance with the present invention will be described with reference to the embodiments illustrated in the drawings. FIGS. 1 and 2 show a first half part of

the mechanical pencil which is a principal part of the present invention. FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the first half part where a portion equivalent to one quarter of the whole circumference and perpendicular to an axis direction is broken-away, and FIG. 2 is a side elevation where a left half portion is shown in section.

[0023]

Reference numeral 1 denotes a body cylinder which constitutes the exterior, and reference numeral 2 indicates a base attached to a tip portion of the above-mentioned body cylinder 1. A cylindrical lead case 3 is accommodated coaxially within the above-mentioned body cylinder 1, and a chuck 4 is connected with a tip portion of the lead case 3. The chuck 4 is mounted so that a through hole 4a is formed along with an axis thereof, a tip portion is divided in three directions, and the divided tip portions are loosely fitted in a clamp 5 which is formed in the shape of a ring. The above-mentioned ring-shaped clamp 5 is mounted inside a tip portion of the rotor 6 which is arranged to cover the perimeter of the above-mentioned chuck 4 and which is formed cylindrically.

[0024]

A pipe end 7 is arranged so as to project from the above-mentioned base 2, and an end portion of the pipe end 7 is fitted to an inner surface of a tip portion of a support member 8 as an intermediate member located in the above-mentioned base 2. The above-mentioned support member 8 is formed whose diameter gradually increases towards its end portion

(rear end portion) side and whose cylindrical portion is integrally formed in the shape of a staircase. Fitted to its inner surface of the end portion is a circumferential surface at the tip portion of the above-mentioned rotor 6. Further, a holder chuck 9 made of rubber which has formed a through hole 9a in an axis portion is fitted to the circumferential surface at the support member 8 for supporting the above-mentioned pipe end 7.

[0025]

According to the above-mentioned structure, a linear lead inserting hole is so formed as to pass via a through hole 4a formed in the chuck 4 and a through hole 9a formed along the axis of the above-mentioned holder chuck 9 from the lead case 3 to the above-mentioned pipe end 7. A writing lead (refill lead; not shown) is inserted into the linear inserting hole. Further, a return coil-spring 10 is arranged at a space between the above-mentioned rotor 6 and chuck 4. In addition, one end portion (rear end portion) of the above-mentioned return spring 10 is accommodated in abutment with an end face of the above-mentioned lead case 3 and another end portion (front end portion) of the above-mentioned return spring 10 is accommodated in abutment with an annular end face formed in the rotor 6. Therefore, the chuck 4 in the rotor 6 is biased to retreat by action of the above-mentioned return spring 10.

[0026]

In the mechanical pencil shown in the drawings, when knock

operation of a knock part (to be set forth later) which is disposed at a rear end portion of the body cylinder 1 is carried out, the above-mentioned lead case 3 advances in the body cylinder 1. The tip of the chuck 4 projects from a clamp 5 to cancel a grasp state of the writing lead. With cancellation of the above-mentioned knock operation, the lead case 3 and the chuck 4 retreat in the body cylinder 1 by the action of a return spring 10.

[0027]

At this time, the writing lead is held in the through hole 9a formed at the holder chuck 9. In this situation, the chuck 4 retreats and a tip portion of the chuck 4 is accommodated in the above-mentioned clamp 5, thus the writing lead again comes into the grasp state. In other words, the writing lead is grasped and released when the chuck 4 moves back and forth by repeating the knock operation of the above-mentioned knock part, whereby the writing lead operates to inch forward from the chuck 4 stepwise.

[0028]

The above-mentioned rotor 6 shown in FIG. 1 is formed into a ring shape where a central part in the axial direction is larger in diameter. A first cam face 6a is formed at one end face (rear end face), and a second cam face 6b is formed at the other end face (front end face) which is formed into a ring shape. On the other hand, at the rear end portion of the above-mentioned rotor 6, a cylindrical upper cam formation member 13 is mounted in the body cylinder 1 so as to cover

the rear end portion of the rotor 6. At the front end portion of the above-mentioned upper cam formation member 13, a fixed cam face (also referred to as "first fixed cam face") 13a is formed so as to face the first cam face 6a in the above-mentioned rotor 6.

[0029]

Furthermore, although not shown in FIG. 1 but shown in FIG. 2, a cylindrical lower cam formation member 14 is mounted on the body cylinder 1 side so as to face the second cam face 6b in the above-mentioned rotor 6, and a fixed cam face (also referred to as "second fixed cam face") 14a is formed at the rear end portion in the axial direction. In addition, a relationship and mutual operation among the first and the second cam faces 6a and 6b which are formed at the above-mentioned rotor 6, the above-mentioned first fixed cam face 13a, and the second fixed cam face 14a will be described in detail later with reference to FIGS. 4 and 5.

[0030]

FIG. 3 further shows a farther portion of the mechanical pencil shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, and typical parts shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 are indicated by the same reference numerals. As shown in FIG. 3, a cylindrical stopper 16 is fitted to the rear end portion inside the upper cam formation member 13 which is formed cylindrically, and a coil-spring member 18 is provided between a front end portion of the stopper 16 and the torque canceller 17 which is formed cylindrically and can move in the axial direction.

[0031]

It is arranged that the above-mentioned spring member 18 acts so as to bias forward the above-mentioned torque canceller 17 and the above-mentioned rotor 6 is pushed to move forward by the above-mentioned torque canceller 17 subjected to this bias force.

[0032]

According to the above-mentioned structure, in a situation where the chuck 4 grasps the writing lead, the above-mentioned rotor 6 together with the chuck 4 is accommodated in the above-mentioned body cylinder 1 so as to be rotatable about the axis. Further, in a situation where the mechanical pencil is not in use (or not in writing state), the rotor 6 is biased forward by the action of the above-mentioned spring member 18 through the above-mentioned torque canceller 17, resulting in a situation shown in FIGS. 1 to 3.

[0033]

On the other hand, when the mechanical pencil is used, i.e., when the writing pressure is applied to the writing lead (not shown) protruding from the pipe end 7, the above-mentioned chuck 4 retreats against the bias force of the spring member 18. According to this operation, the rotor 6 also retreats in the axial direction. Therefore, the first cam face 6a formed at the rotor 6 shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 engages with and meshes with the above-mentioned first fixed cam face 13a.

[0034]

FIGS. 4(A) to 4(C) and FIGS. 5(D) and 5(E) are for explaining

in order the fundamental operation of a rotational drive mechanism which rotationally drives the rotor 6 by the above-mentioned operation. In FIGS. 4 and 5, reference numeral 6 indicates the above-mentioned rotor which is schematically shown, and at one end face thereof (upper face in figures) the first cam face 6a having a continuous sawtooth shape along a circumference direction is formed into the shape of a ring. Further, similarly, the second cam face 6b having a continuous sawtooth shape along the circumference direction is formed into the shape of a ring at the other end face (lower face in figures) of the rotor 6.

[0035]

On the other hand, as shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, the first fixed cam face 13a having a continuous sawtooth shape along the circumference direction is also formed at a ring-shaped end face of the upper cam formation member 13, and the second fixed cam face 14a having a continuous sawtooth shape along the circumference direction is also formed at a ring-shaped end face of the lower cam formation member 14. The cam faces formed into the sawtooth shape along the circumference direction at the first cam face 6a and the second cam face 6b formed at the rotor, the first fixed cam face 13a formed at the upper cam formation member 13, and the second fixed cam face 14a formed at the lower cam formation member 14 are each arranged to have substantially the same pitch.

[0036]

FIG. 4(A) shows a relationship among the upper cam formation member 13, the rotor 6, and the lower cam formation member 14 in the

situation where the mechanical pencil is not in use (or not in writing state). In this situation, by the bias force of the spring member 18 shown in FIG. 3, the second cam face 6b formed in the rotor 6 is brought into abutment with the second fixed cam face 14a side of the lower cam formation member 14 mounted at the body cylinder 1. At this time, the first cam face 6a on the above-mentioned rotor 6 side and the above-mentioned first fixed cam face 13a are arranged to have a half-phase (half-pitch) shifted relationship with respect to one tooth of the cam in the axial direction.

[0037]

FIG. 4(B) shows an initial situation where the writing pressure is applied to the writing lead by use of the mechanical pencil. In this case, as described above, the rotor 6 compresses the above-mentioned spring member 18 and retreats in the axial direction while the chuck 4 retreats. Thus, the rotor 6 moves to the upper cam formation member 13 side mounted at the body cylinder 1.

[0038]

FIG. 4(C) shows a situation where the writing pressure is applied to the writing lead by use of the mechanical pencil and the rotor 6 comes into abutment with the upper cam formation member 13 side and retreats. In this case, the first cam face 6a formed at the rotor 6 meshes with the first fixed cam face 13a on the upper cam formation member 13 side. Thus, the rotor 6 is subjected to rotational drive corresponding to the half-phase (half-pitch) with respect to one tooth

of the first cam face 6a.

[0039]

In addition, circle (O) drawn in the center of the rotor 6 in FIGS. 4 and 5 indicates the amount of rotational movement of the rotor 6. In the situation shown in FIG. 4(C), the second cam face 6b on the above-mentioned rotor 6 side and the above-mentioned second fixed cam face 14a are arranged to have a half-phase (half-pitch) shifted relationship with respect to one tooth of the cam in the axial direction.

[0040]

Next, FIG. 5(D) shows an initial situation where drawing with the mechanical pencil is finished and the writing pressure to the writing lead is released. In this case, the rotor 6 moves forward in the axial direction by action of the above-mentioned spring member 18. Thus, the rotor 6 moves to the lower cam formation member 14 side mounted at the body cylinder 1.

[0041]

Furthermore, FIG. 5(E) shows a situation where the rotor 6 comes into abutment with the lower cam formation member 14 side and moves forward by action of the above-mentioned spring member 18. In this case, the second cam face 6b formed at the rotor 6 meshes with the second fixed cam face 14a on the lower cam formation member 14 side. Thus, the rotor 6 is subjected again to the rotational drive corresponding to the half-phase (half-pitch) of one tooth of the second cam face 6b.

[0042]

Therefore, as shown by circle (O) drawn in the center of the rotor 6, according to reciprocating movement of the rotor 6 (which is subjected to the writing pressure) in the axial direction, the rotor 6 is subjected to the rotational drive corresponding to one tooth (one pitch) of the first and second cam faces 6a and 6b, and the writing lead 10 grasped by the chuck 4 is rotationally driven through the chuck 4 similarly.

[0043]

According to the mechanical pencil having the structure as described above, each time the writing causes the rotor 6 to reciprocate in the axial direction, the rotor is subjected to the rotational motion corresponding to one tooth of the cam. By repeating this operation, the writing lead is rotationally driven stepwise. Therefore, it is possible to prevent the writing lead from locally abrading as the writing proceeds, and it is also possible to solve the problem that the boldness of the drawn line and the thickness of the drawn line may change badly.

[0044]

Furthermore, according to the mechanical pencil having the structure as described above, the pipe end 7 for guiding the writing lead and arranged to project from the base 2 is fitted to the tip portion of the above-mentioned rotor 6 through the support member 8 which functions as the intermediate member. Thus, as the above-mentioned chuck 4 retreats and moves forward in conjunction with the writing operation, the pipe end 7 moves in the same direction through the support

member 8. Therefore, if a cushion action takes place at the writing lead in conjunction with writing operation, the pipe end for guiding the writing lead also moves in the same direction, whereby relative movement in the axial direction does not take place between the pipe end and the writing lead and an protrusion length of the writing lead from the pipe end can be kept constant.

[0045]

Further, the pipe end 7 is connected with the above-mentioned rotor 6 through the support member 8. Thus, when the writing lead is subjected to the rotational movement, the pipe end is also subjected to the rotational movement similarly, so that the pipe end 7 and the writing lead rotate together.

[0046]

Therefore, it is possible to solve the problem that the protrusion length of the writing lead protruding from a base member or the pipe end changes each time and the user feels the big sense of uncomfortable when writing like the mechanical pencil shown as the conventional example. Further, the lead can be prevented from being broken due to the lead scraping at the pipe end, which is caused by the changes in the protrusion length of the writing lead from the pipe end and it is also possible to solve the problem that the paper surface is smeared by scraping of the lead.

[0047]

In addition, with application of the bias force of the

above-mentioned coil-like spring member 18, the cylindrical torque canceller 17, which moves forward the rotor 6, generates a slide between a front end face of the torque canceller 17 and a rear end face of the above-mentioned rotor 6 and acts so that the rotational motion of the above-mentioned rotor 6 generated by repetition of the writing action is prevented from being transmitted to the spring member 18.

[0048]

In other words, since the torque canceller 17 formed cylindrically is interposed between the above-mentioned rotor 6 and the spring member 18, the rotational motion of the above-mentioned rotor is prevented from being transmitted to the above-mentioned spring member, and it is possible to solve the problem that back torsion (spring torque) of the spring member 18 occurs and places an obstacle to rotation operation of the rotor 6.

[0049]

Further, in the illustrated embodiment, as shown in FIG. 3, an annular groove is formed along a circumference side of the torque canceller 17, and an O-ring 19 made of rubber is fitted into the groove. When the torque canceller 17 moves backward with application of the writing pressure, the above-mentioned O-ring 19 slides on an inner circumference of the above-mentioned upper cam formation member 13 and acts so as to function as a damper.

[0050]

In other words, during the above-mentioned cushion operation

against the bias force of the spring member 18 shown in FIG. 3, there arises a feel of "clatter" or "click" when writing, leaving a problem in bad feeling. Then, as shown in FIG. 3, the O-ring 19 is arranged along a circumferential side of the torque canceller 17, allowing the above-mentioned dumper function which is used to reduce the above-mentioned problem.

[0051]

In addition, in the preferred embodiment as describe above, it is arranged that the pipe end 7 for guiding the writing lead is connected with the rotor 6 through the pipe support member 8 as the intermediate member. However, if ones equivalent to the pipe end 7 and the pipe support member 8 are formed integrally so as to be directly connected with the above-mentioned rotor 6, the protrusion length of the writing lead from the pipe end can be kept constant, thus providing similar operational effects.

[0052]

Next, FIG. 6 shows the whole structure of the mechanical pencil provided with the above-mentioned function, and its second half is enlarged and shown in FIG. 7. Further, FIG. 6 illustrates a left half portion in section with a side elevation and FIG. 7 illustrates it in section. In FIGS. 6 and 7, like reference signs indicate like parts that are typically shown in each drawing as already described.

[0053]

As shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, a knock bar 21 formed cylindrically

is accommodated between the body cylinder 1 and the lead case 3 inside the rear end side of the body cylinder 1. The knock bar 21 is arranged to be biased rearward at its front end portion by a coil-spring member 22 arranged between a rear end portion of the above-mentioned stopper 16 and the knock bar itself. Further, it is arranged that a cylinder body 23a in which a clip 23 is integrally formed at a rear end portion of the body cylinder 1 is fitted into the body cylinder 1 and the above-mentioned knock bar 21 is prevented from protruding towards the rear end side of the body cylinder 1 by a step portion 23b formed inside the cylinder body 23a as shown in FIG. 7.

[0054]

The rear end portion of the above-mentioned knock bar 21 is arranged to project a little farther than a rear end portion of the above-mentioned cylinder body 23a, and an eraser 24 is accommodated in an inside space at the rear end portion of the above-mentioned knock bar 21. Further, the knock cover 26 which constitutes the knock part so as to cover the above-mentioned eraser 24 is detachably provided so as to cover a perimeter side of the rear end portion of the knock bar 21.

[0055]

On the other hand, as shown in FIG. 7, a writing lead feeding hole 27 having a diameter smaller than an inner diameter of the knock bar 21 is formed immediately before the rear end portion in the knock bar 21. As shown in FIG. 6, it is arranged that a front end portion of the above-mentioned feeding hole 27 faces a rear end portion of the

above-mentioned lead storage 3 to have a small gap G. In other words, in this embodiment, the lead storage 3 is not mechanically connected with the above-mentioned knock bar 21 but separated in the position of the above-mentioned gap G.

[0056]

In the above structure, when the knock operation of the above-mentioned knock cover 26 is carried out, it acts so that the front end portion of the above-mentioned feeding hole 27 comes into abutment with the rear end portion of the lead storage 3 through the knock bar 21 so as to inch the lead storage 3 forward, maintaining the abutment. Thereby, as described above, the chuck 4 moves forward and operates to inch the writing lead out of the pipe end 7. Then, on releasing the above-mentioned knock operation, the knock bar 21 is retreated by action of the spring member 22, and the knock bar 21 is held by the step portion 23b formed inside the cylinder body 23a which supports the clip 23.

[0057]

According to the embodiment as described above, since the gap G is formed between the front end portion of the writing lead feeding hole 27 formed on the rear end side of the knock bar 21 and the rear end portion of the above-mentioned lead storage 3, the rear end portion of the lead case 3 does not impact on the front end portion of the above-mentioned feeding hole 27 in the case of the retreat operation of the chuck 4 and the lead case 3 when writing. In the presence of

the above-mentioned gap G, the rotation operation of the lead case 3 caused by the above-mentioned rotational drive mechanism is not transmitted to the knock cover 26 side.

[0058]

In other words, even if the knock cover 26 is rotated by a finger etc., the rotation operation is not transmitted to the above-mentioned rotational drive mechanism through the lead case 3, and it is possible to solve the problem that excessive rotation of the knock cover 26 may place an obstacle to the rotational drive mechanism.

[0059]

Further, formation of the above-mentioned gap G can solve the problem that the function of the above-mentioned rotational drive mechanism for rotationally driving the writing lead is stopped when the above-mentioned knock cover 26 projecting at the rear end portion of the body cylinder is in contact with something.

CLAIMS

[1] A mechanical pencil arranged to grasp and release a writing lead by reciprocation of a chuck provided in a body cylinder so as to inch said writing lead forward, in which said chuck is held within said body cylinder so as to be rotatable about an axis in a situation where the chuck grasps said writing lead, a rotational drive mechanism is provided where a rotor is retreated and moved forward by writing pressure of said writing lead through said chuck so that said rotor is rotationally driven, and rotational motion of said rotor is transmitted to said writing lead through said chuck, characterized in that

a pipe end for guiding said writing lead and arranged to project from a base at a front end portion of said body cylinder is arranged to interlock with the retreat and forward movement of said chuck so as to move in the same direction, and arranged such that relative movement in an axial direction may not be generated between said pipe end and said writing lead in conjunction with the retreat and forward movement of said chuck.

[2] The mechanical pencil as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that said pipe end is connected with said rotor through an intermediate member.

[3] The mechanical pencil as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that said pipe end is connected with said rotor not via an intermediate member.

[4] The mechanical pencil as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that said rotor which constitutes said rotational drive mechanism is formed into the shape of a ring, first and second cam faces are respectively formed at one end face and another end face of the rotor in an axial direction, and first and second fixed cam faces are provided which are arranged on said body cylinder side so as to face said first and second cam faces, respectively,

said first cam face in the ring-shaped rotor is brought into abutment with and meshed with said first fixed cam face by retreat operation of said chuck by way of said writing pressure, and the second cam face in said ring-shaped rotor is brought into abutment with and meshed with said second fixed cam face by releasing said writing pressure, and

the second cam face on said rotor side and said second fixed cam face are arranged to have a half-phase shifted relationship with respect to one tooth of a cam in the axial direction in a situation where the first cam face on said rotor side is meshed with said first fixed cam face, and the first cam face on said rotor side and said first fixed cam face are arranged to have the half-phase shifted relationship with respect to one tooth of the cam in the axial direction in a situation where the second cam face on said rotor side is meshed with said second fixed cam face.

[5] The mechanical pencil as claimed in claim 4, characterized by

comprising a spring member for biasing the second cam face of said ring-shaped rotor into abutment with said second fixed cam face and bringing the second cam face and the second fixed cam face to mesh with each other in a situation where said writing pressure is released.

[6] The mechanical pencil as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that a torque canceller which is formed cylindrically and generates a slide between itself and a rear end portion of said rotor is interposed between the rear end portion of said rotor and said spring member so as to prevent the rotational motion of said rotor from being transmitted to said spring member.