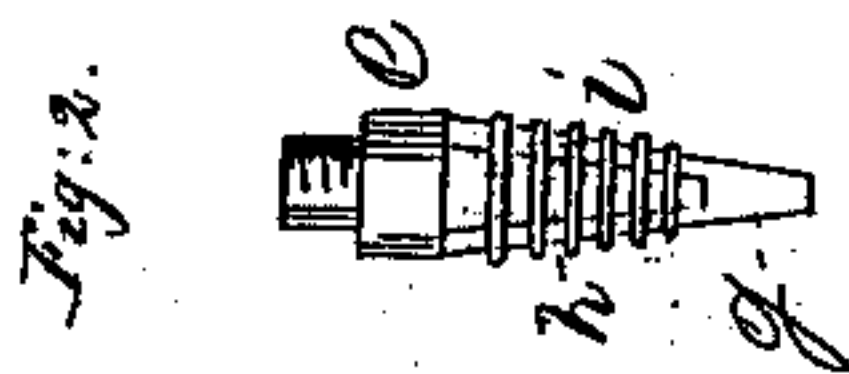
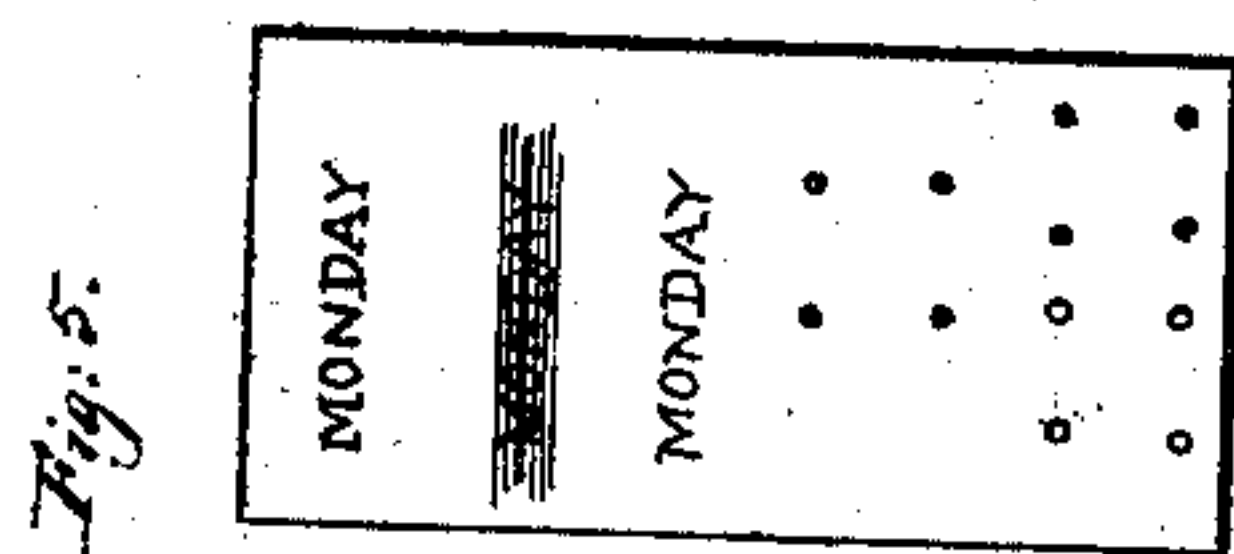
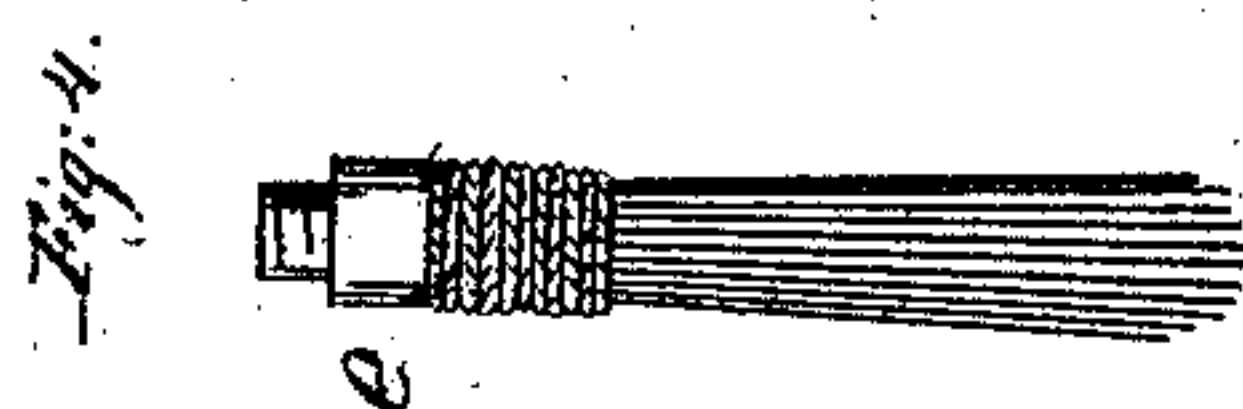
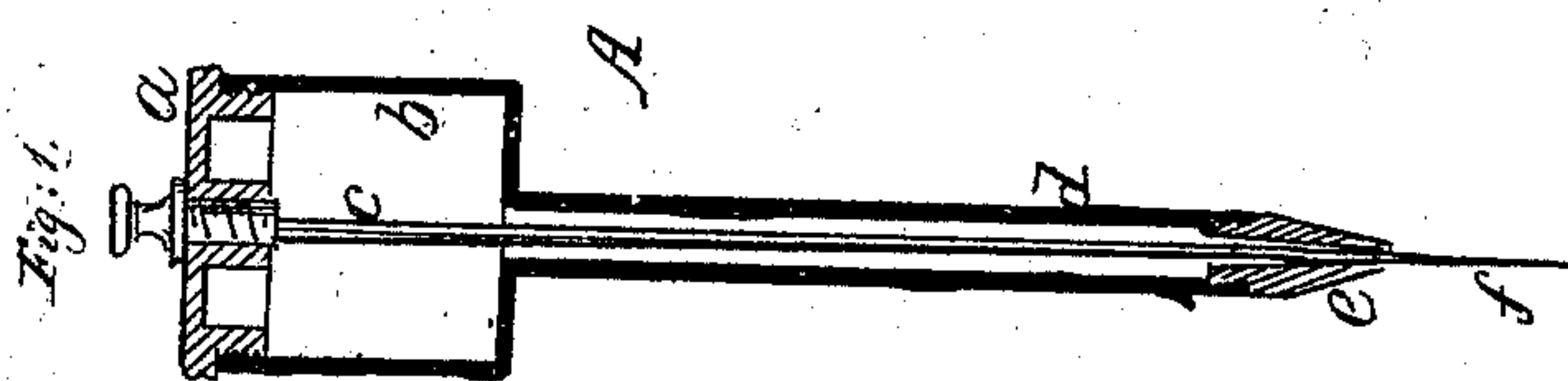


# C. B. Rogers, Fountain Pen.

No. 47,571.

Patented May 2, 1865.



Witnesses:  
Wm. C. Curren  
Geo. T. Duce

Inventor:  
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Attorneys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CALVIN B. ROGERS, OF DEEP RIVER, CONNECTICUT.

## TOOL FOR MARKING DICE, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 47,571, dated May 2, 1865.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CALVIN B. ROGERS, of Deep River, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tools for Blacking Dice and other Articles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of an implement for blacking dice. Fig. 2 is an outside view of a modification of its point. Figs. 3 and 4 are meant to show how a pen or a brush can be used in connection with said implement. Fig. 5 shows a tablet intended to illustrate the mode of blacking letters and figures, whose outlines are cut on its surface, by means of my invention. Fig. 6 is a die intended to illustrate the mode of blacking the holes indented on its sides.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention consists in the construction of an implement for blacking dice and other articles, whereby great facility can be attained in the work, and whereby also the same can be done with greater neatness than has been possible with the implements heretofore used.

The dots made on the faces of dice have hitherto been blacked by means of a pen or other instrument of a similar character which carries the blacking material on its end near its point, upon which it is retained by means of attraction, as is commonly to be observed in ordinary pens for writing. Since the dots are very small, a very small quantity of blacking is required in them to give them the desired appearance and finish. With the implements heretofore used it has not been possible to graduate the quantity to be supplied to the dots; but when the blacking is of the proper density a larger quantity would flow from the point of the implement than was needed, thereby wasting the blacking, marring the dice, and causing the operation to be slowly performed. My invention removes these objections and difficulties.

A is a blacking-tool consisting of a chamber, *b*, with a tube, *d*, opening from the cen-

ter of its bottom. It has a cover, *a*, screwed or otherwise tightly fitted upon it, the said cover having openings through its top, so that the contents of the chamber *b* shall be open to the atmosphere. The tube *d* has a nozzle, *e*, screwed to its end, the opening through which is of the same diameter throughout.

*c* is a rod which passes through the cover *a*, the chamber *b*, the tube *d*, and into the nozzle *e*. The diameter of the rod is uniform, except at its end, where it is brought gradually to a fine point, finer and smaller than the indentations in the dice to be blacked. The point of the rod is here shown protruded through the nozzle *e* as far as it can go, but in using it its position is graduated according to the size of the drop to be supplied to the dice, and to the fluidity of the blacking.

It is evident that the position of the rod in the nozzle will determine the amount of blacking which will pass through the nozzle, since the point of the rod is tapering.

With this implement I am able to blacken the dents in the dice with facility and neatness, and without waste of material. By altering the form of the nozzle I am able to apply the implement to blacking words and figures on tablets, as shown in Fig. 5.

A word having been graven on the tablet, it is next required that it be blacked. This I do by means of the same implement, only changing the nozzle to the kind shown in Fig. 2. This nozzle is made by interposing two strips of leather or cloth, *g*, face to face, between two tongues, *h*, which project from opposite sides of the nozzle, and binding them all together by a wire, *i*. On attaching this nozzle to the tube *d*, the blacking which is permitted to pass the point of the rod *c* runs down between the strips of leather or cloth and saturates them, so that one can blacken the engraved lines by one dash of the ends of the strips *g*, as shown on the tablet. That portion of the blacking which covers the edges of the letters is afterward scraped off, leaving the blackened lines clear and neat.

Instead of strips *g*, a brush can be secured to the nozzle, as shown in Fig. 5, and when fine lines are to be blacked, or lines which may be made on material that would be stained by the brush or the strips, I can use a pen (see Fig. 3) by making a hollow stock and securing it to the nozzle, and perforating the



lower part of the face of the stock, as at 2, to permit the blacking to reach the pen.

I do not claim a fountain pen or brush, as they are well known; but

Having set forth my invention in implements for blacking dice and other articles, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The implement A, constructed and operated substantially as above described, for the purpose of blacking dice, tablets, and other articles.

CALVIN B. ROGERS.

Witnesses:

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