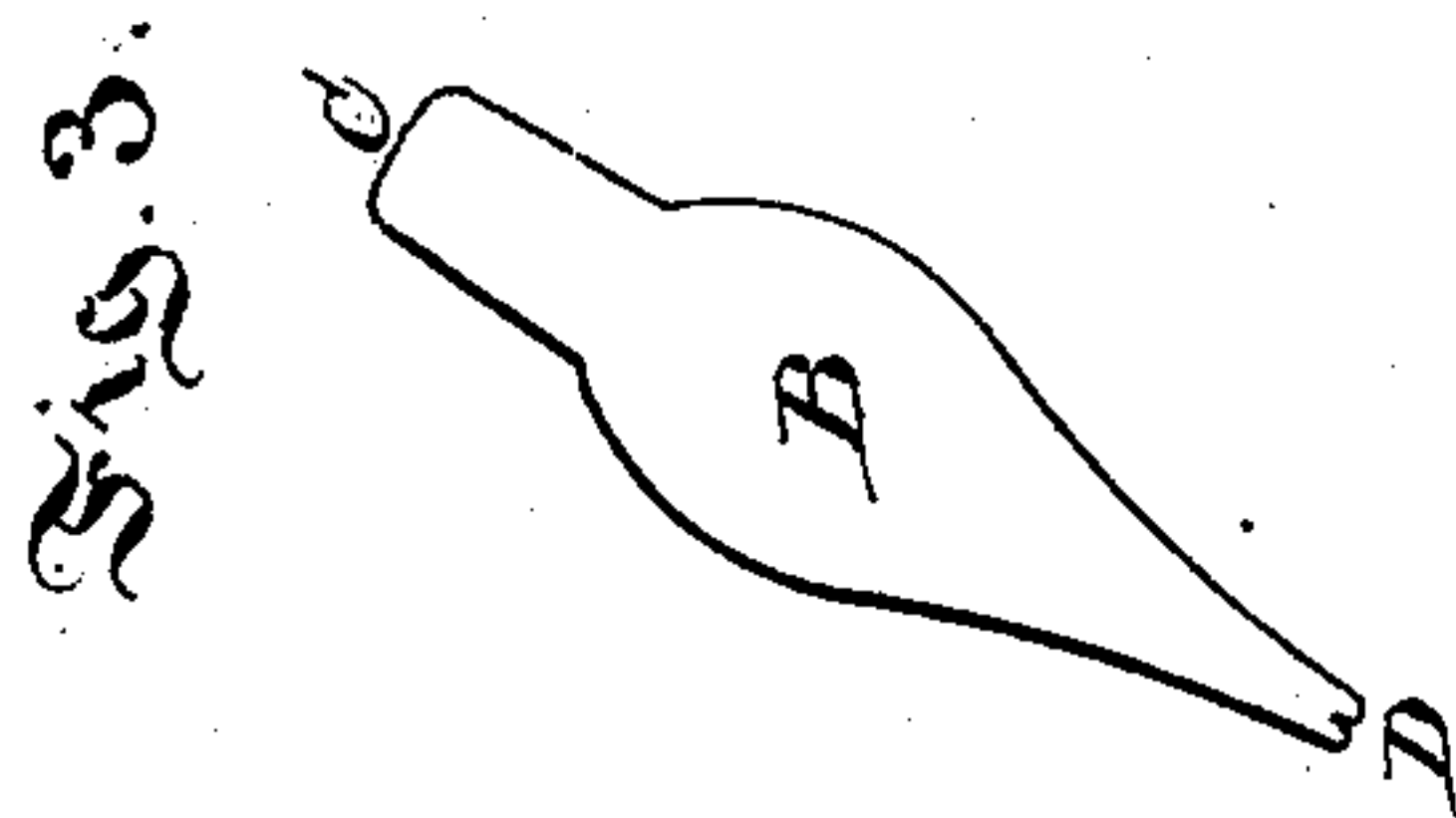
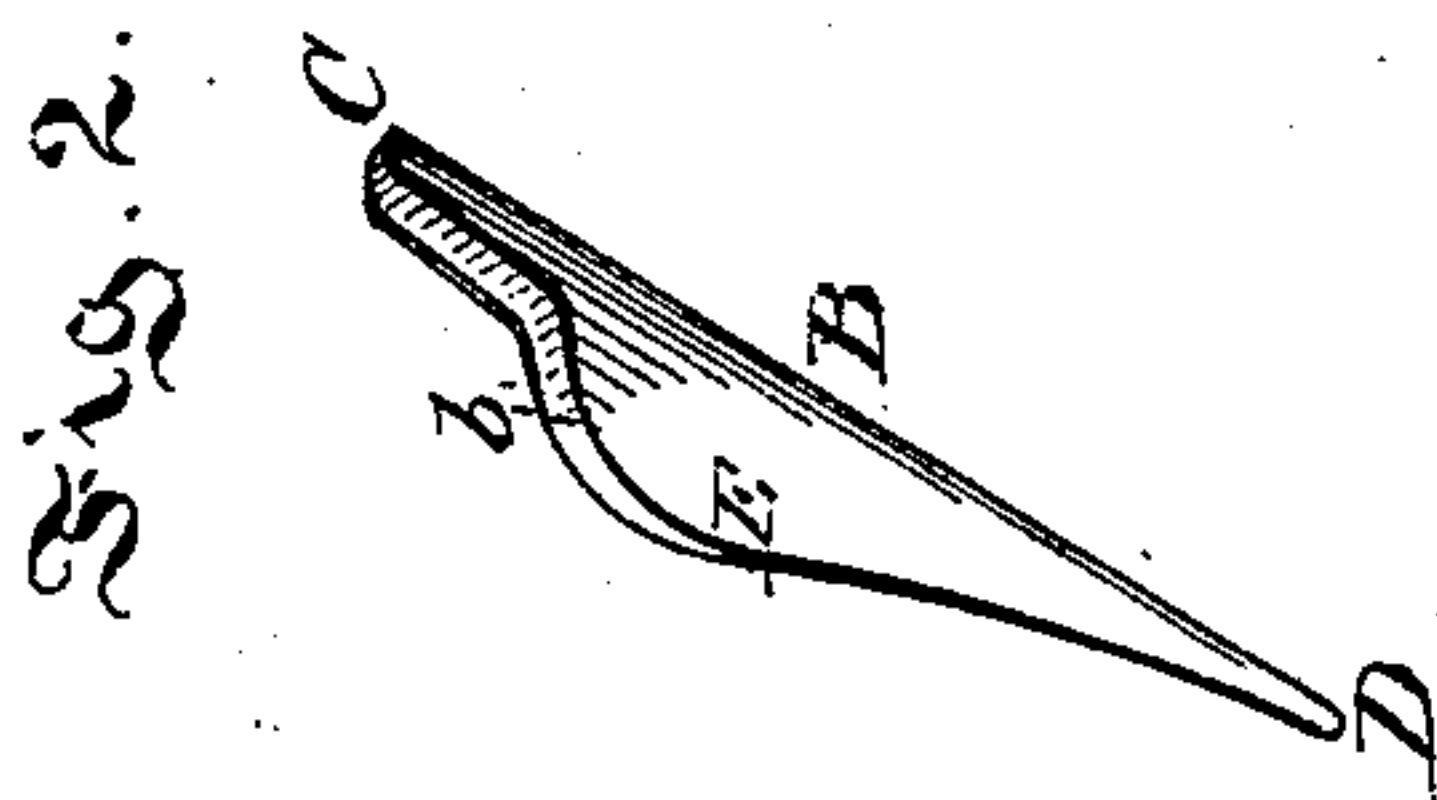
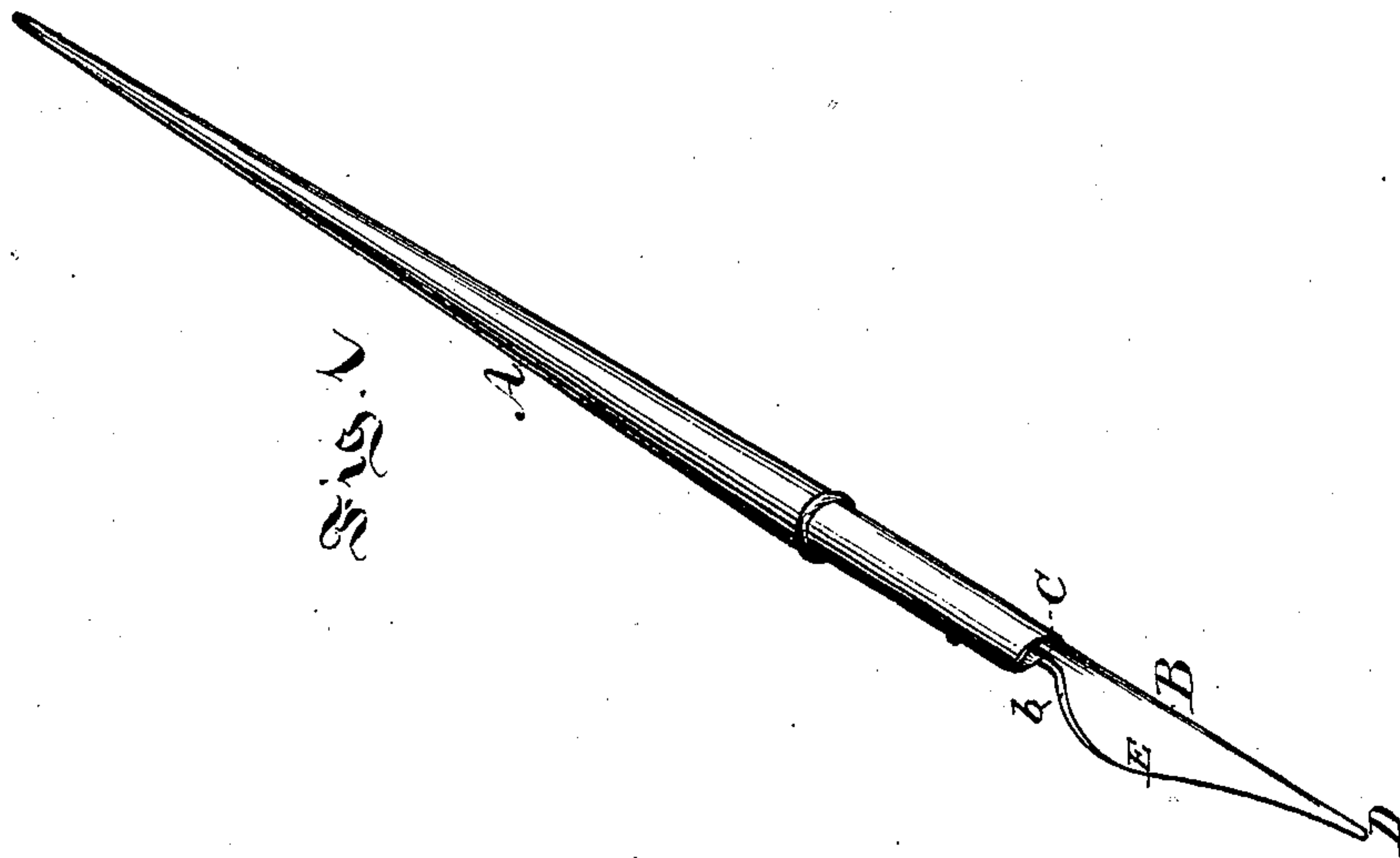


J. R. GISBURNE.

Ruling-Pen.

No. 167,759.

Patented Sept. 14, 1875.



Witnesses:

Thad. K. Sailer  
Charles E. Kirkwood.

Inventor:

John R. Gisburne

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN R. GISBURNE, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN RULING-PENS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 167,759, dated September 14, 1875; application filed January 23, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN R. GISBURNE, of Washington city, in the county of Washington and District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ruling-Pens for clerical or drafting purposes; 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 which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

In the drawing, Figure 1 represents a pen-holder with my ruling-pen attached. Fig. 2 is a view of the ruling-pen detached. Fig. 3 is a view of the metal plate of the pen flattened out before completion.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, cheap, and useful device to be applied to any common pen-holder in the same manner that ordinary steel pens are applied, for the purpose of ruling straight lines in the manner that the usual drawing instruments, commonly called straight-line pens, are used.

The invention consists of a plain piece of metal of brass, German silver, steel, Muntz, or any other suitable material, bent, constructed and applied substantially in the manner shown in the accompanying drawing and described in the following specification:

In the drawing, A represents a pen-holder of the usual construction, and B my ruling-pen, which is provided with a curved or rounded shank, C, similar to that of an ordinary steel pen. The ruling-pen is cut out of any suitable material, substantially in the manner shown in Fig. 3 in plan views. It is bent and cut by suitable dies to the form represented in Fig. 2, and forms a fountain or reservoir, *b*, so that the ink, being inserted at the rear upper side, flows down toward the

point D, and when in use allows only the proper quantity of ink to flow down onto the paper. The rear side E of the pen is closed by the dies as near as necessary, leaving only enough open at the point D to allow the ink to flow out sufficiently.

If by any means the ink should become clogged it is only necessary to insert the sharp edge of a piece of paper in the open side and run it toward the point, when it will flow as free as ever and draw a line of uniform thickness. The various grades in the manufacture regulate the width or fineness of the lines desired to be made, as in the case of the ordinary steel pen—fine, medium, &c.

The advantages of my ruling-pen are that it is very cheap, not liable to get out of order, and is within the reach of any clerk or person in Government offices, counting-rooms, banks, draftsmen, or any other person needing ruling-pens for clerical or drawing purposes, and can be applied to any common pen-holder without instruction to the person desiring to use them; and it will prevent the blotting caused by the use of the common steel pens.

I am aware that pens have been used in ruling-machines, adapted to be attached thereto by means of clamps, having a channel through and in which the ink may flow; I therefore do not claim such broadly; but

I claim—

The ruling-pen, consisting of the semicircular shank C, two sides parallel, or nearly so, forming an ink-reservoir at E, and the rounded point D, all constructed substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I hereby affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN R. GISBURNE.

Witnesses:

THAD. K. SAILER,  
EDWIN C. KIRKWOOD.