

D. MACKINNON.  
Pen.

No. 226,618.

Patented April 20, 1880.

Fig. 1.

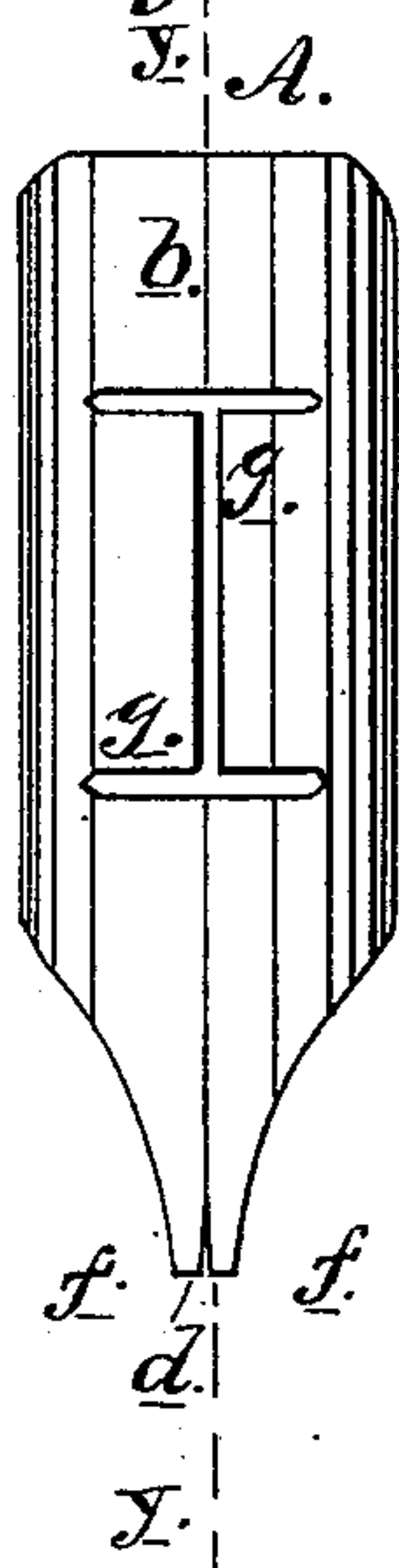


Fig. 2.

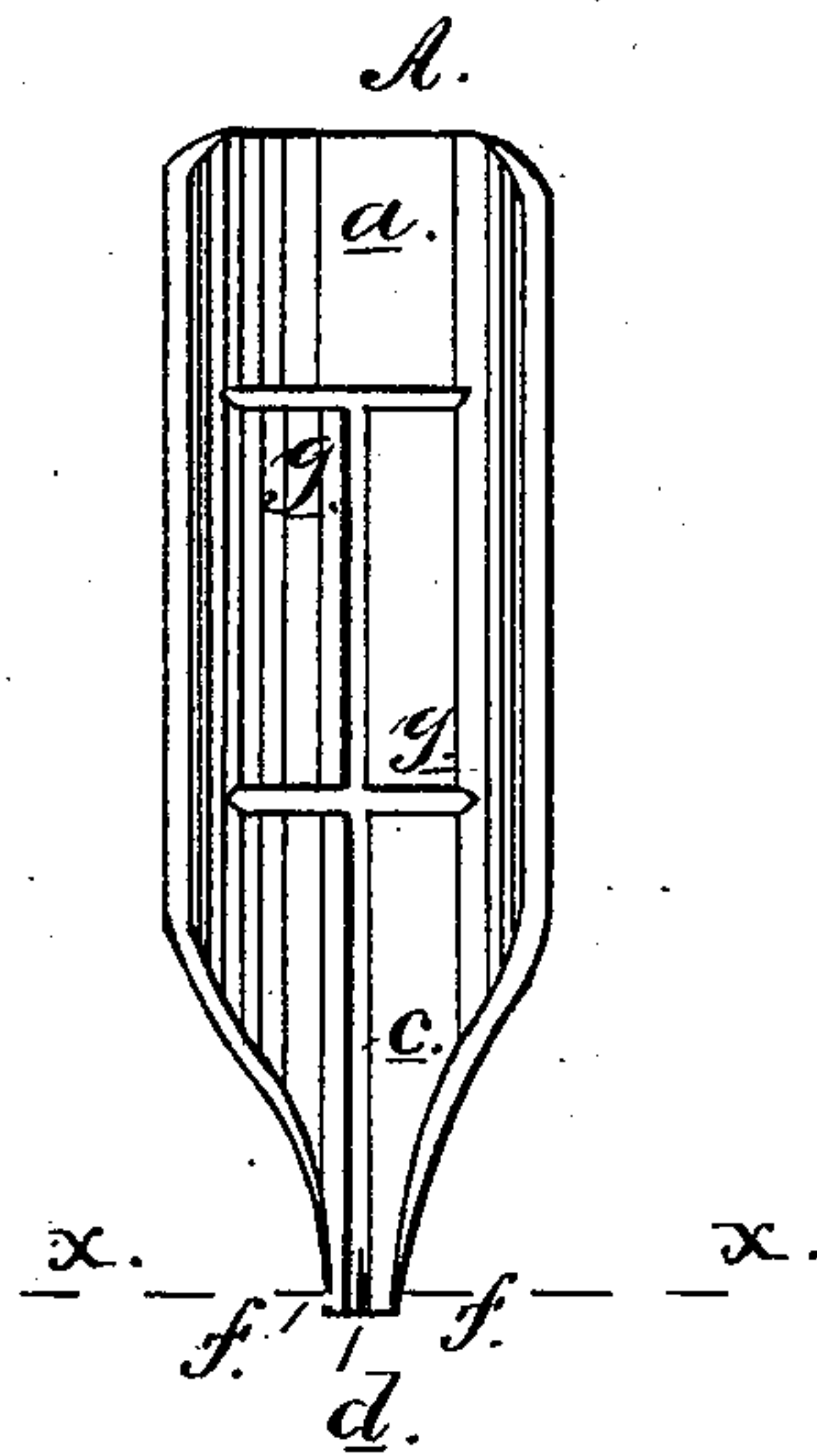


Fig. 3.

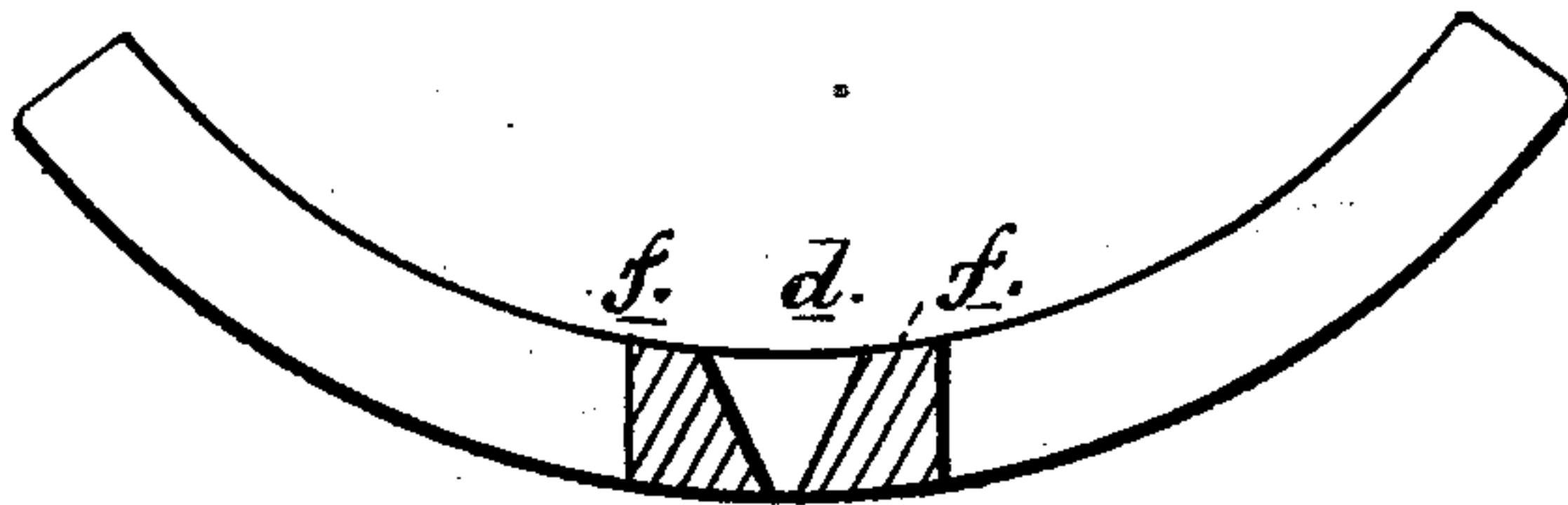
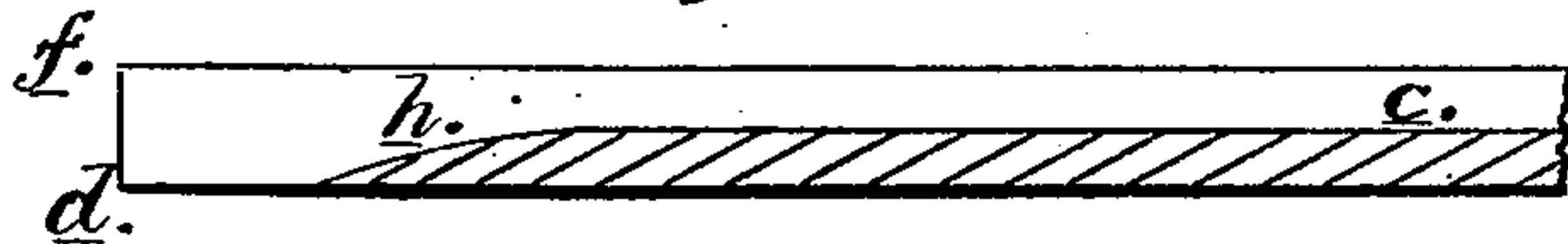


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

## REISSUED

DUNCAN MACKINNON, OF LUCKNOW, ONTARIO, CANADA.

### PEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 226,618, dated April 20, 1880.

Application filed December 16, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DUNCAN MACKINNON, of Lucknow, in the county of Bruce, Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and Improved Pen, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is an enlarged elevation of the pen, showing the convex or writing side. Fig. 2 is an enlarged elevation of the pen, showing the concave or ink-holding side. Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross-section of the nibs on line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional elevation along the central line of the pen on line *y y*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to provide a pen possessing greater durability, having less liability to blot or spatter, holding more ink, writing with more smoothness, and requiring less pressure for writing than the ordinary steel pen.

The invention consists of a pen having an upper concave surface and a convex under surface provided with short non-elastic nibs, with a constant triangular slit or opening between them, which opening is widest with a central groove on the concave or ink-holding surface of the pen, and having, also, suitable slots or openings so disposed as to aid in holding the ink and to give the pen desired elasticity.

It will thus be seen that the pen is of the usual or common form, concave on one side and convex on the other; but in this instance it is adapted and intended to be used in the reverse order from ordinary pens—that is, with the hollow or concave face uppermost, instead of underneath, as is usual.

In the drawings, A represents the pen, which may be of steel, gold, or any suitable metal, having a concave upper surface, *a*, and a convex under surface, *b*, in the former of which is a central longitudinal groove, *c*, that connects with the lower slot, *g*, and terminates in a triangular or V-shaped slit or opening, *d*, which divides the pen-point into two nibs, *f f*, said slit or opening *d* being broadest on the upper or concave face of the pen

and narrowest on the lower or convex face, 50 and said nibs *f f* being almost or altogether inelastic.

The openings or slots *g g* are designed to give the pen some elasticity, and to hold or aid in the retention of ink in the pen, the ink flowing from them to the nibs *f f* through the central groove, *c*. 55

The nibs *f f* of the pen are of a peculiar construction. They are diminutive and non-elastic, always remaining in the same position and relation to each other. They do not touch each other, as the nibs of a common pen do, but are a little apart, enough to see light between them. 60

The opening *d* between the nibs is of a triangular or V-shaped cross-section, or nearly so. This makes the writing side of the nibs closer together than the upper or ink-holding side. 65

The ink flows down the groove *c* to the nibs *f f* on that side of the said nibs having the wider opening, and is delivered on the paper on the side having the narrower opening. 70

Instead of making the groove *c* from the lower transverse opening or slot *g* to the nibs *f f* of a uniform size, it may be made of a tapering shape, growing narrower as it approaches the nibs. 75

The nibs being short and inelastic, the pen will write more smoothly, with less pressure, and with less liability to spatter and blot. The concave surface being uppermost, the pen will hold more ink. 80

The triangular V-shaped opening or slit between the nibs, being broadest on the concave face, permits the ink to flow freely, and the nibs being, as before stated, short and inelastic, they are much more durable than the elastic nibs of ordinary pens. 85

The pen may be pointed with iridium by soldering a solid piece of iridium to it, and then sawing, filing, or in any other way making the proper slit or opening in it. 90

I am aware that pens have before been constructed with a groove leading from the body of the pen to its point. This, therefore, I lay no broad claim to. 95

Having thus described my invention, I claim

as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

5 The improved pen herein described, constructed with a point formed of two short nibs, *f f*, separated by a **V**-shaped slot, transverse and longitudinal slits or openings *g g* in the body, and central groove, *c*, extending

from the slotted body to the point of the pen, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

DUNCAN MACKINNON.

Witnesses:

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