

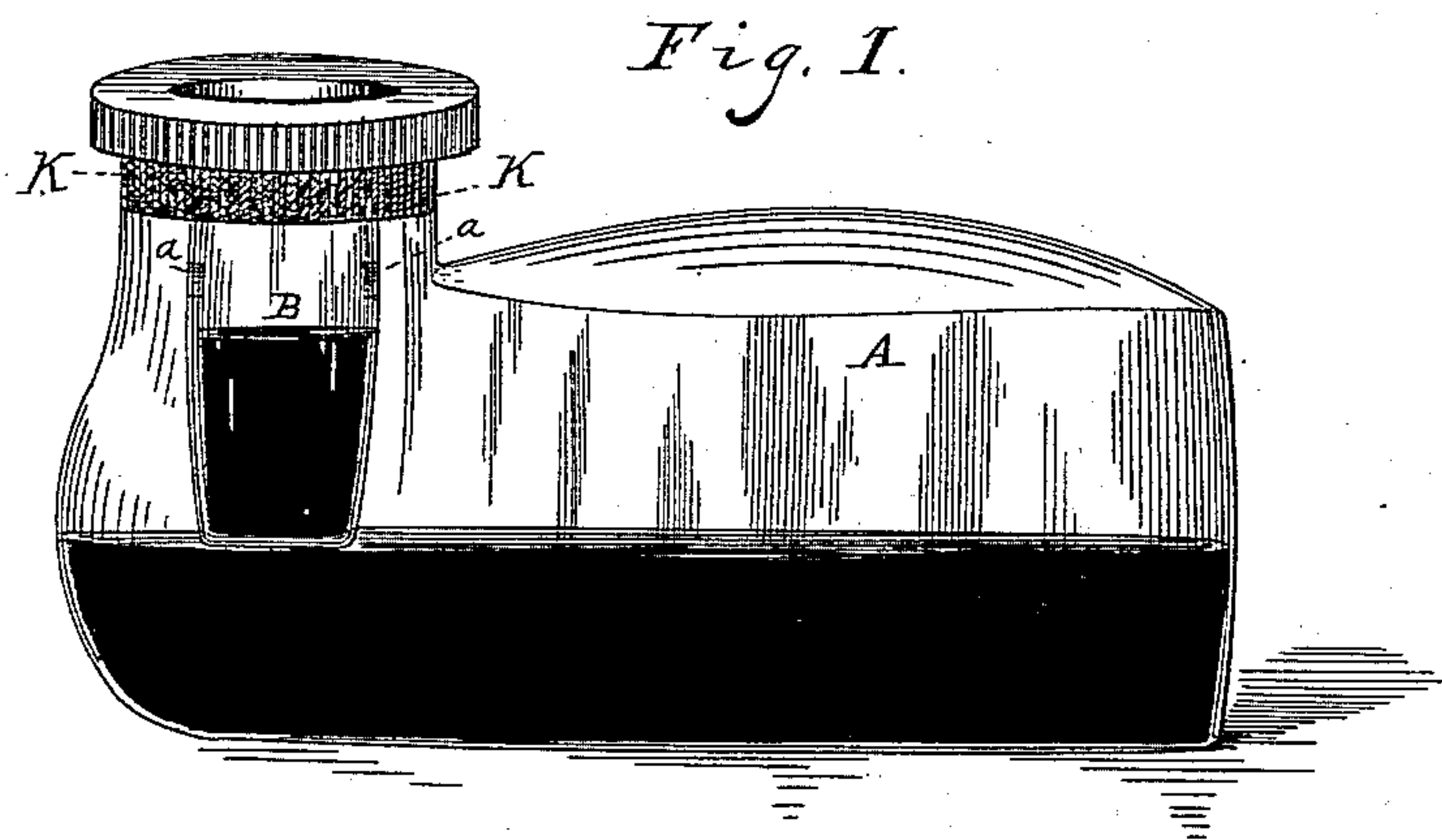
(No Model.)

J. S. ROSS.

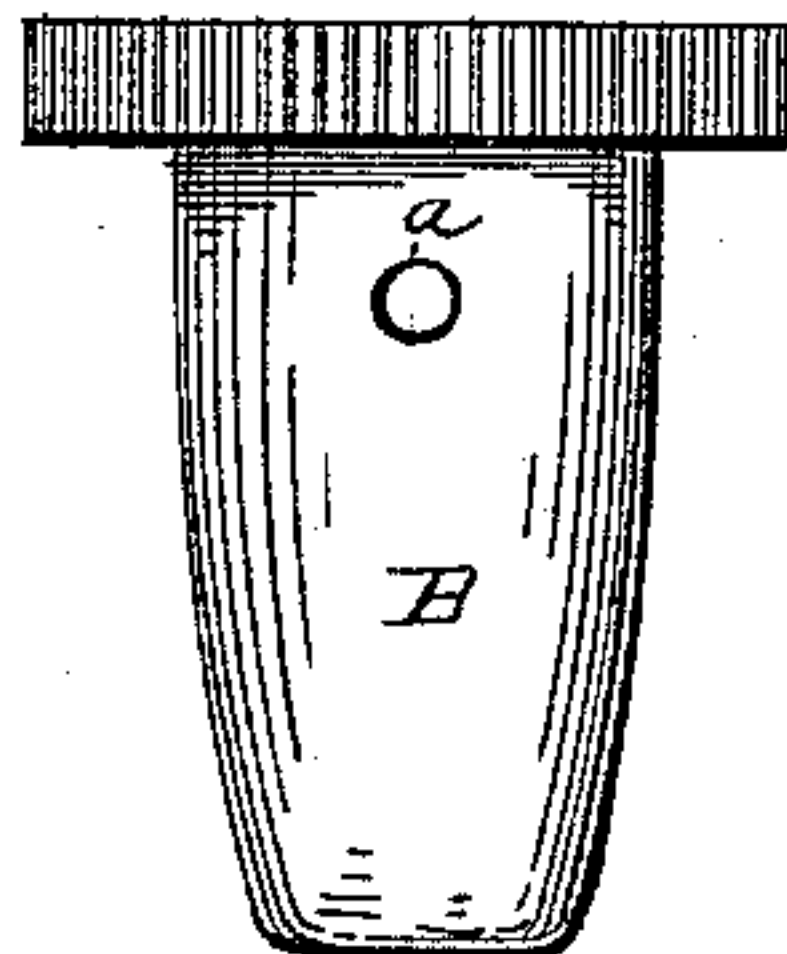
INKSTAND.

No. 379,248.

Patented Mar. 13, 1888.



*Fig. 2.*



WITNESSES,

*M. L. Ross.*  
*G. E. Ross*

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INVENTOR.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JASPER S. ROSS, OF GENEVA, OHIO.

## INKSTAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 379,248, dated March 13, 1888.

Application filed July 11, 1887. Serial No. 243,963. (No model.) Patented in Canada February 25, 1886, No. 23,492.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JASPER S. ROSS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Geneva, in the county of Ashtabula and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Form of Inkstand, (for which I have obtained a patent in Canada, No. 23,492, bearing date February 25, 1886,) of which the following is a specification.

Five desirable features in an inkstand are these: protection against accidental spilling, diminished evaporation, a good depth of ink for the pen, maintaining the ink near to the top or mouth of the vessel into which the pen is dipped, and keeping that portion of the ink into which the pen is dipped free from sediment. An examination of the construction herein set forth will show that it achieves in a good degree all these ends.

The inkstand consists of two vessels—the larger (marked A, Figure 1, in the drawings) designed to hold the main supply of ink, and which will in this specification be called the “reservoir;” the smaller, B, Fig. 2, designed to hold the supply for immediate use, and which will be called the “cup.” Two orifices, *a a*, are formed in opposite sides of the cup at such distance above the bottom as will allow sufficient depth for the pen. The cup has a close bottom.

The cup is set into the mouth of the reservoir, and is maintained there by a collar, *k k*, made of rubber, cork, or some analogous substance, which collar, surrounding the upper part of the cup, forms between the cup and the throat of the reservoir a packing impervious to ordinary fluids. If, now, the inkstand be tipped toward the end which holds the cup, ink will flow from the reservoir into the cup through the orifice in cup which is then the lower, and a corresponding quantity of air will enter the reservoir through the other orifice. When the inkstand is righted, the cup will retain a quantity of ink. When the supply of ink is low in the reservoir, and it is necessary to tip the inkstand far in order to replenish the cup, a stopper may be placed in the mouth of the cup during the tipping process to prevent the ink flowing on out of the cup. If desired, the cup may also be emptied into the reservoir by tipping in the opposite direction from that mentioned.

I am aware that constructions resembling this have been made. Especially is this true of the invention covered by Letters Patent granted to me, No. 308,100, dated November 18, 1884; but by reference to the drawings in that patent two improvements will be noted in the form herein set forth.

First. The cup, instead of having the sides made to uniformly converge from the top to the bottom, is formed with the opposite sides of the upper part substantially parallel. Thus formed the cup may, when filled, be drawn up through the collar until the side orifices are made to open against the inner face of the collar, and in this position the main supply of ink in the reservoir is protected against spilling and against evaporation.

Second. The reservoir, instead of being in plain cylindrical form with the mouth in the center, is oblong in form and has the mouth formed substantially in one end. The advantage will appear when we consider that a reservoir which is large enough to hold a desirable supply of ink will need to expand below the neck, and if the mouth be formed in the center of the reservoir, then in tipping to fill the cup this expansion must be filled (on one side) before ink will begin to flow into the cup. In proportion as the mouth is removed from the center toward one side such expansion is lessened on that side, and this cavity or expansion may be entirely removed by having a side of the reservoir-neck in the same vertical plane with a like width of the reservoir-side, as is substantially the case in the accompanying drawings, and when the reservoir is made oblong and the mouth formed substantially in one end the ink is still more closely confined around the cup, and the cup may be filled with such limited tipping as would not require a stopper in the mouth of the cup, while with the same supply of ink, if the reservoir were not oblong, or had the mouth formed in the center, a stopper would be needed in the cup during the tipping.

I therefore claim—

1. In an inkstand, the combination of a reservoir, an independent ink-cup depending therein, and a collar adjusting the one to the other, said cup having a close bottom, orifices formed in its sides, and having its upper por-



tion formed with its opposite sides parallel, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In an inkstand, the combination of a reservoir and independent ink-cup depending therein, and a collar adjusting the one to the other, said cup being formed with a close bottom and having orifices formed in its sides, and said reservoir having its mouth formed near the lateral boundary of the reservoir, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. In an inkstand, the combination of a res-

ervoir and an independent ink-cup depending therein, and a collar adjusting the one to the other, said cup having a close bottom and having orifices formed in its sides, and said reservoir being oblong in form and having its mouth formed in one end of said reservoir, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

JASPER S. ROSS.

Witnesses:

M. L. Ross,

G. E. Ross.