(No Model.)

# E. T. DARKE.

## INKSTAND.

No. 451,030. Patented Apr. 28, 1891.

*Fig. 2.*

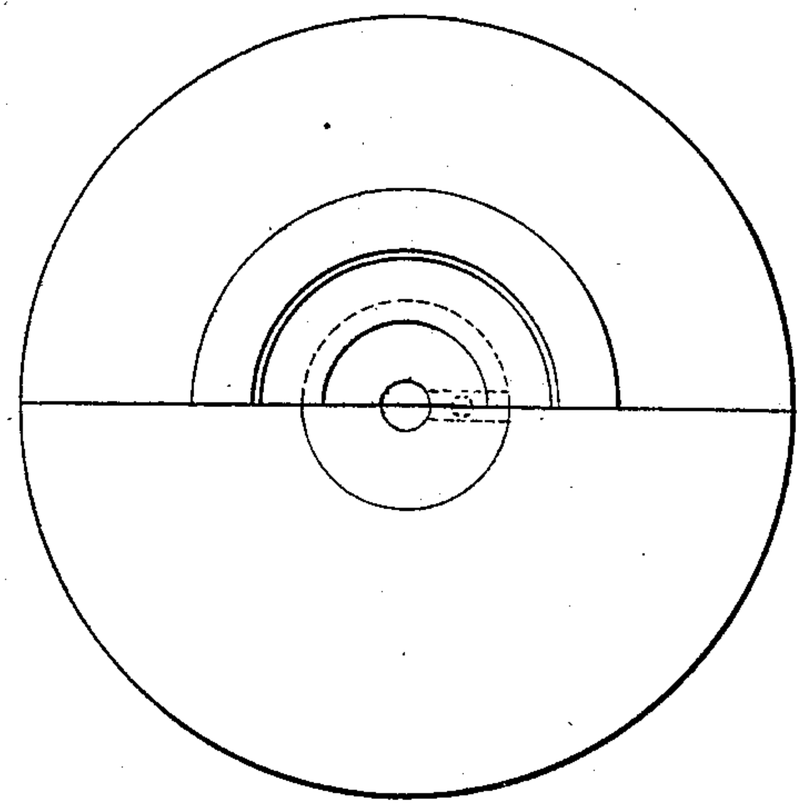


*Fig. 3.*

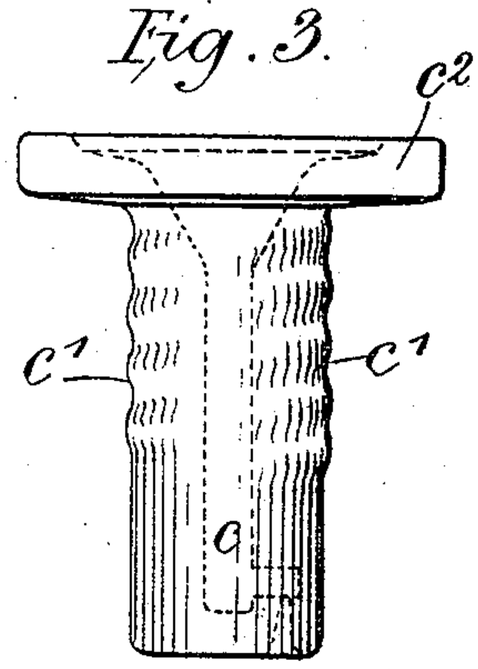



*Fig. 5.*

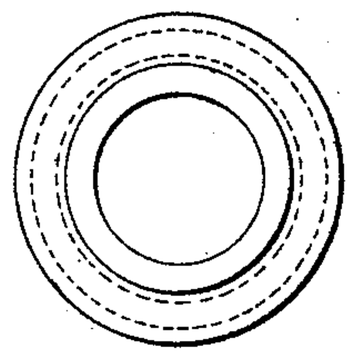


*Fig. 1.*

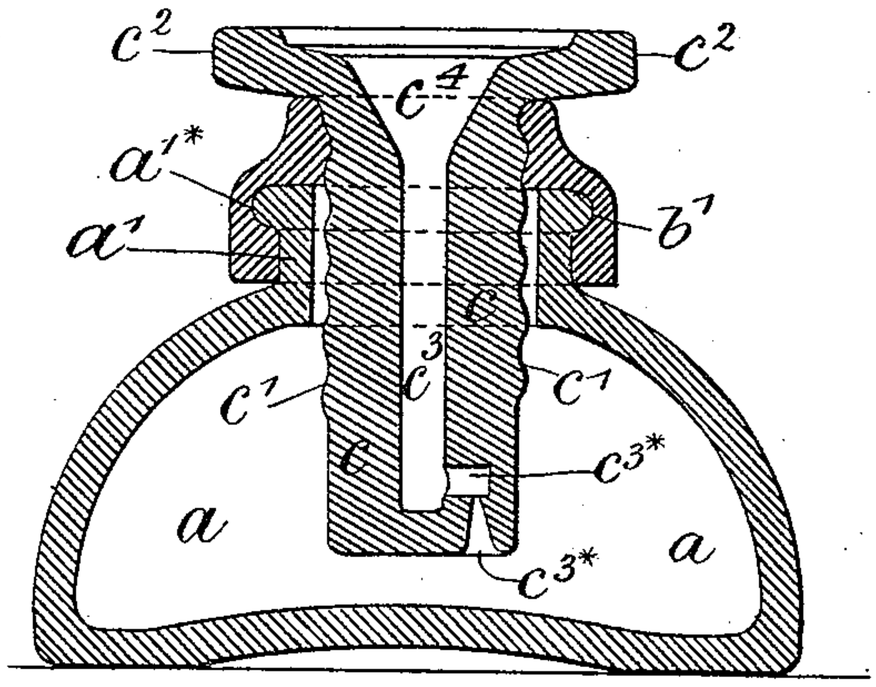
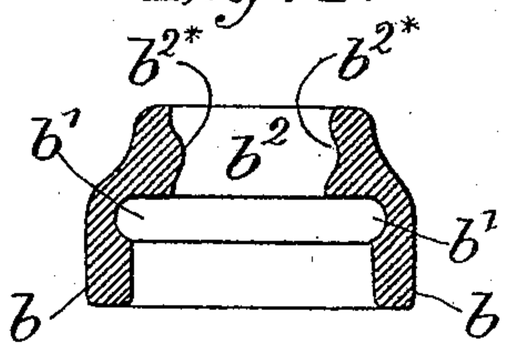



*Fig. 4.*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD THOMAS DARKE, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

## INKSTAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 451,030, dated April 28, 1891.

Application filed January 12, 1891. Serial No. 377,559. (No model.) Patented in England February 4, 1889, No. 1,985, and in France October 28, 1889, No. 201,580.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD THOMAS DARKE, secretary of the Association for the Supply of Pure Vaccine Lymph, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at 16 Rochester Terrace, Camden Road, London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Inkstands, (for which I have received Letters Patent in Great Britain, No. 1,985, dated February 4, 1889, and in France, No. 201,580, dated October 28, 1889,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object improvements in inkstands.

To contain the ink I employ a vessel of glass or earthenware, preferably the former. This vessel has a broad base and a central cavity. At the top there is a neck, and around the open mouth of the cavity there is a rounded flange or bead. A cap of vulcanized india-rubber fits upon the neck. It is recessed to receive the flange or bead and has a central hole or passage. The vessel thus fitted receives a movable part or plug made of glass or earthenware. The lower part of the plug is cylindrical, and it passes down through the india-rubber cap into the vessel, the cap forming an air-tight joint around it. The plug is flanged at the top, so that it may be easily held to move up or down through the india-rubber cap. In the center of the plug at the top a cup is formed of dimensions suitable for conveniently dipping the pen. From the bottom of the cup a passage descends to the lower end of the plug. At its lower end the passage takes a zigzag or indirect course. Preferably a screw-thread is produced upon the exterior of the plug and a corresponding screw-thread is molded within the india-rubber cap. The action then is that the ink contained in the cavity is displaced when the plug is thrust or screwed in, and the ink then rises into the cup. To this mechanical action, however, I lay no claim. My invention applies to the construction of the inkstand. The object attained by the zigzag form given to the passage through the plug is the prevention of the too rapid upward rush of the ink when the plug is thrust downward. The inkstand thus consists of three parts only.

In order that my said invention may be fully understood and readily carried into effect, I will proceed to describe the drawings hereunto annexed.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of an inkstand and illustrates one form of my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan, with parts removed and partly in section, of the inkstand shown by Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the plug. Fig. 4 is a vertical section, and Fig. 5 is a plan, of the india-rubber cap of the inkstand shown by Fig. 1.

*a* is the ink-container. It has a neck *a'*, with a bead or flange $a'^{\times}$ around it.

*b* is the vulcanized india-rubber cap, which fits upon the neck.

*b'* is the recess to receive the bead around the neck.

$b^2$ is the central hole or passage. Within it the screw-thread $b^{2\times}$ is molded. The rubber cap, as is seen in Fig. 4, is made somewhat taper in order that when stretched upon the neck the passage may fit the plug. The vulcanized india-rubber cap *b* is sprung over the neck *a'*, and the plug *c* passes down through the cap into the cavity in the ink-container. This plug is made of glass or earthenware. It has a screw-thread or worm *c'* on its exterior and also a flange $c^2$, by which it is held to turn it and so to thrust it down or to draw it up through the india-rubber cap.

$c^3$ is a passage by which the ink rises through the plug, and $c^4$ is a cup or receptacle for containing the ink into which the pen is dipped, and its dimensions are such that it will contain a suitable supply. The lower end of the direct passage $c^3$ is closed; but small indirect passages $c^{3\times}$ $c^{3\times}$, communicating the one with the other, are pierced, the one vertically and the other horizontally, so that the ink in rising may take an indirect course, such as to check an upward rush. The outer end of the horizontal passage is stopped.

In some cases I dispense with the screw-thread upon the plug and within the cap.

What I claim is—

1. An inkstand consisting of an ink-container, a vulcanized india-rubber cap fitted upon the neck of the ink-container, and a plug movable through the cap into the ink-container, such plug having an ink-cup formed in it and a passage by which the ink ascends

from the container into the cup when the plug is moved inward.

2. An inkstand consisting of an ink-container, a vulcanized india-rubber cap fitted upon the neck of the ink-container and having a passage through it within which there is a screw-thread, and an adjustable plug with a corresponding screw-thread upon it passing through the cap into the ink-container, such plug having an ink-cup formed in it and a passage by which the ink ascends from the container into the cup when the plug is moved inward through the cap.

3. An inkstand consisting of the three parts *a*, *b*, and *c*, the part *a* being an ink-container having a neck $a'$, with a flange or bead $a'^{\times}$, the part *b* being an india-rubber cap with a recess $b'$ and a central hole $b^2$, and *c* being an adjustable plug, of earthenware or glass, with a flange $c^2$, passage $c^3$, and ink-cup $c^4$.

4. An inkstand consisting of an ink-container *a*, a cap *b*, and an adjustable plug *c*, with an ink-cup $c^4$ formed in it, and zigzag or indirect passages $c^3$ $c^{3\times}$ $c^{3\times}$, connecting the cup with the interior of the ink-container.

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