

(No Model.)

I. BERGMANN.
PEN GUIDE AND FINGER REST.

No. 559,666.

Patented May 5, 1896.

Fig. 1.

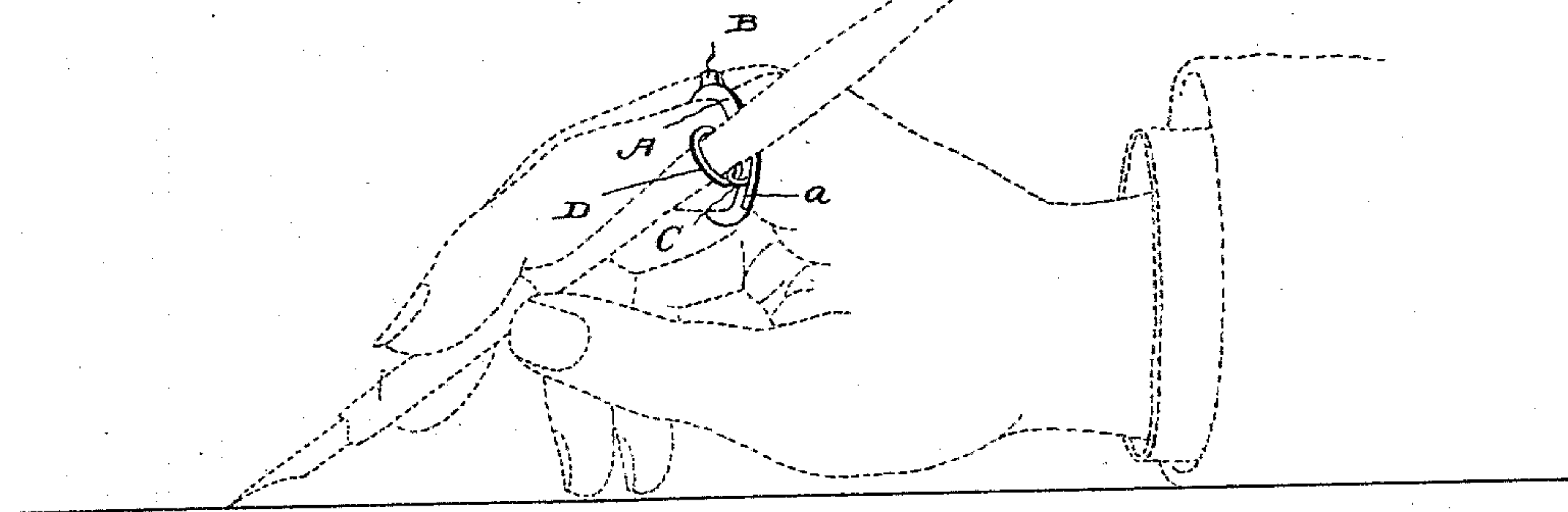


Fig. 2.

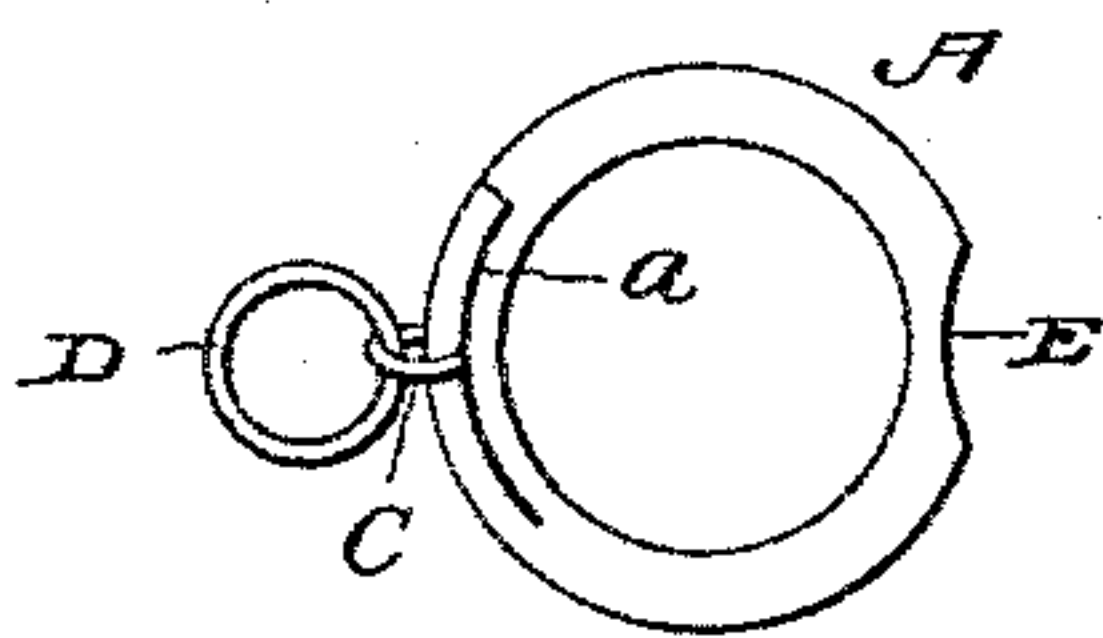


Fig. 3.

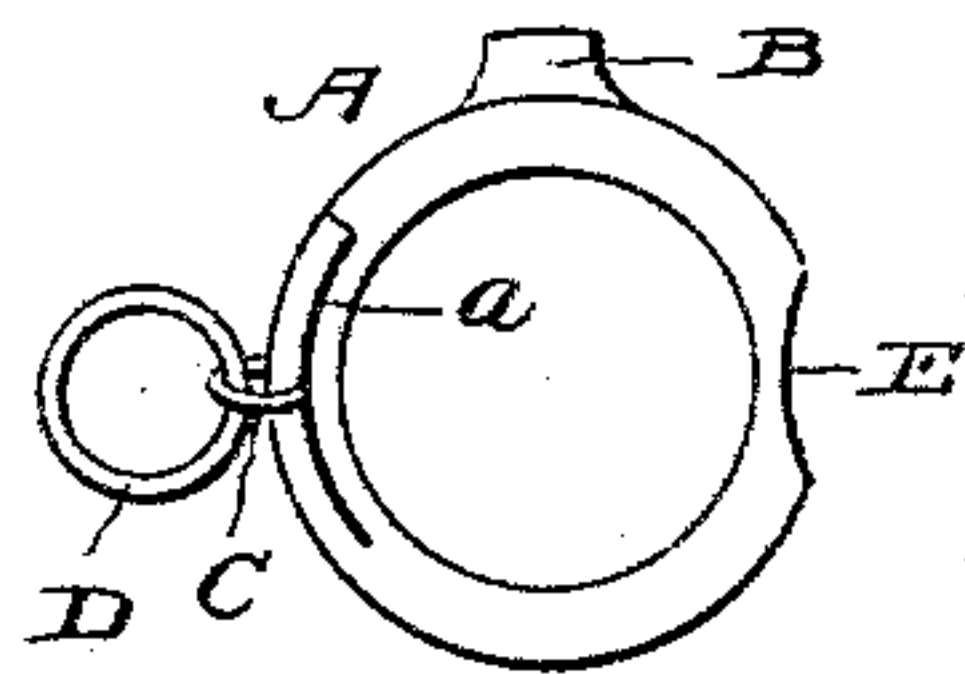


Fig. 4.

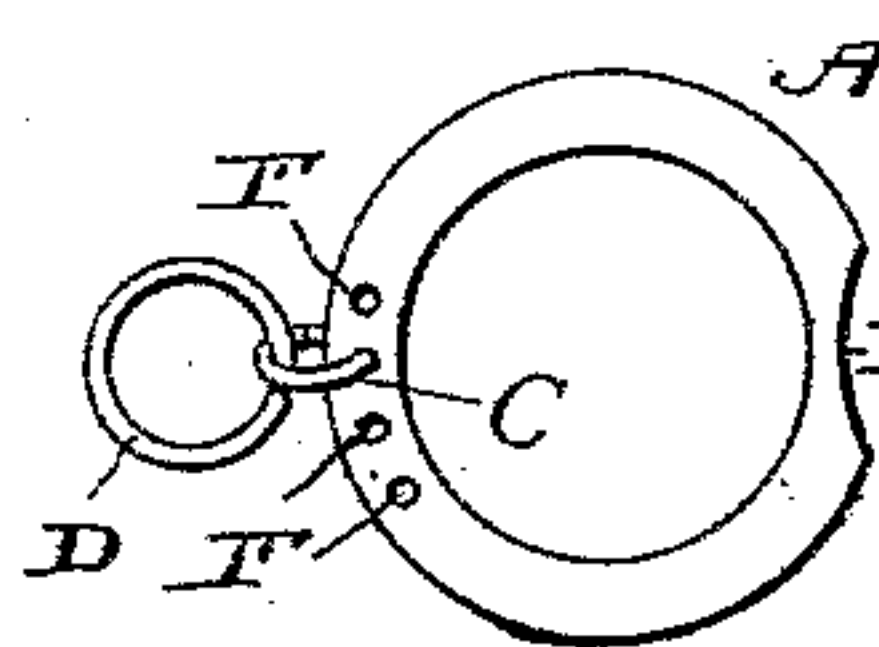


Fig. 5.

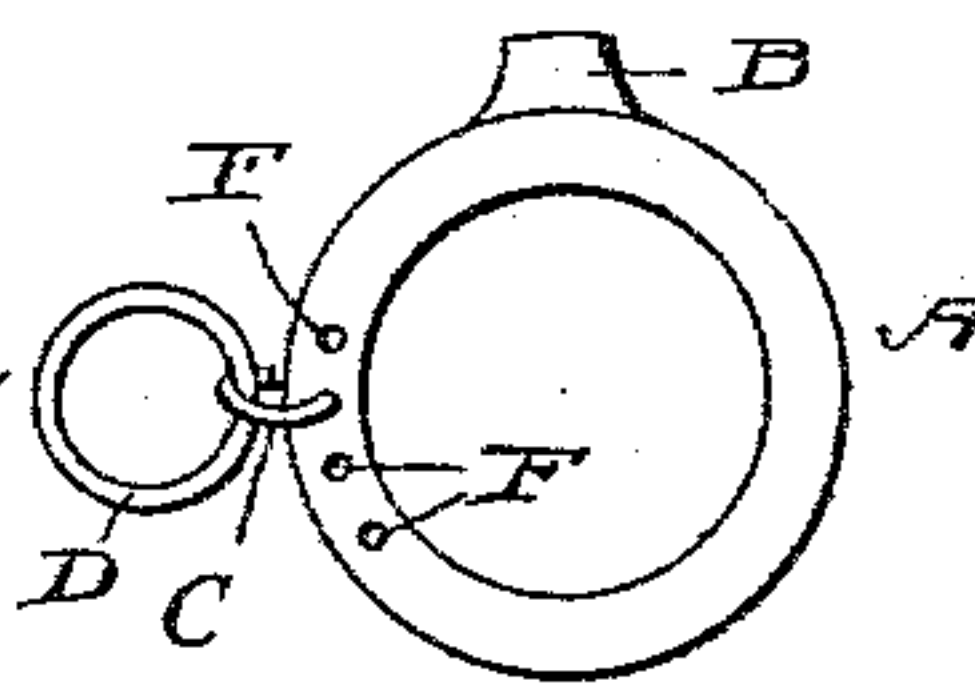


Fig. 6.

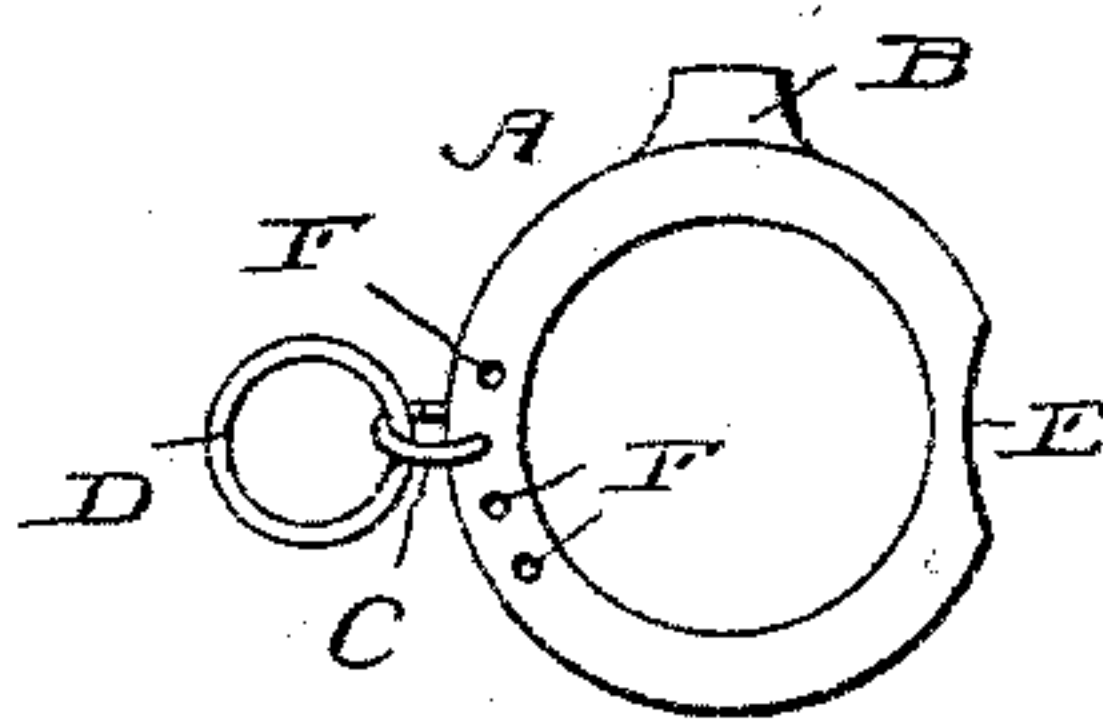


Fig. 7.

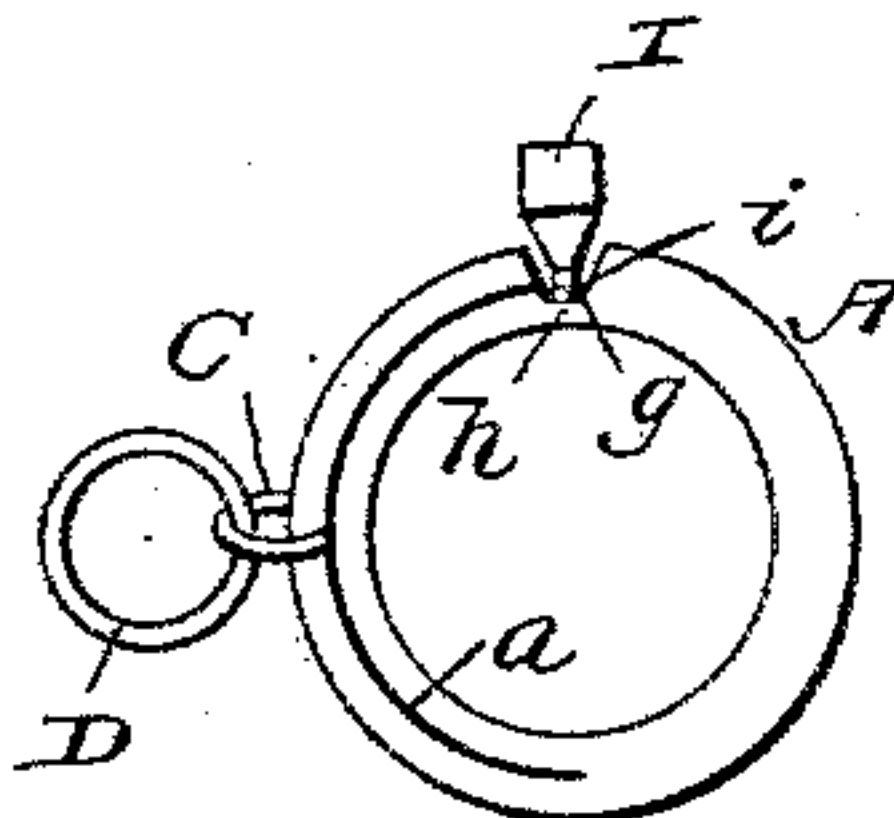


Fig. 8.

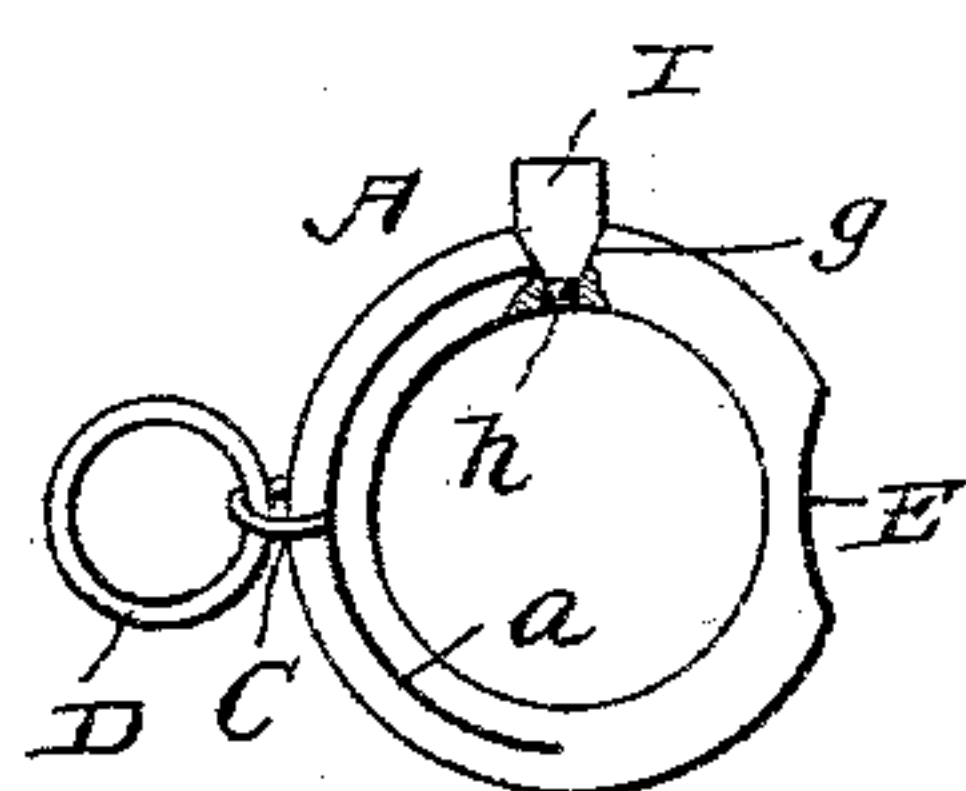


Fig. 9.

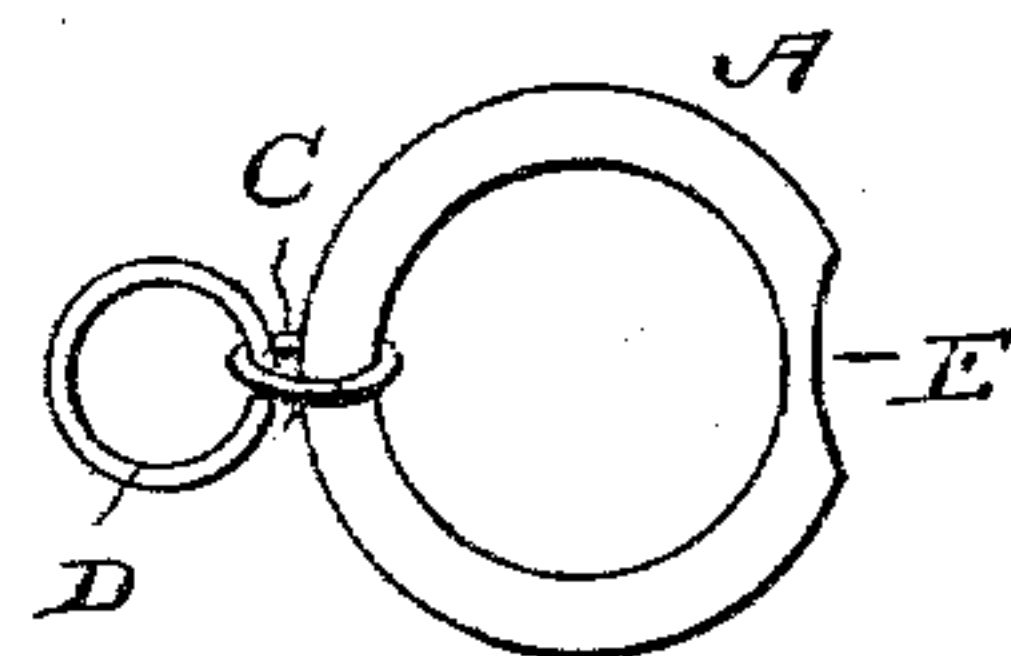


Fig. 10.

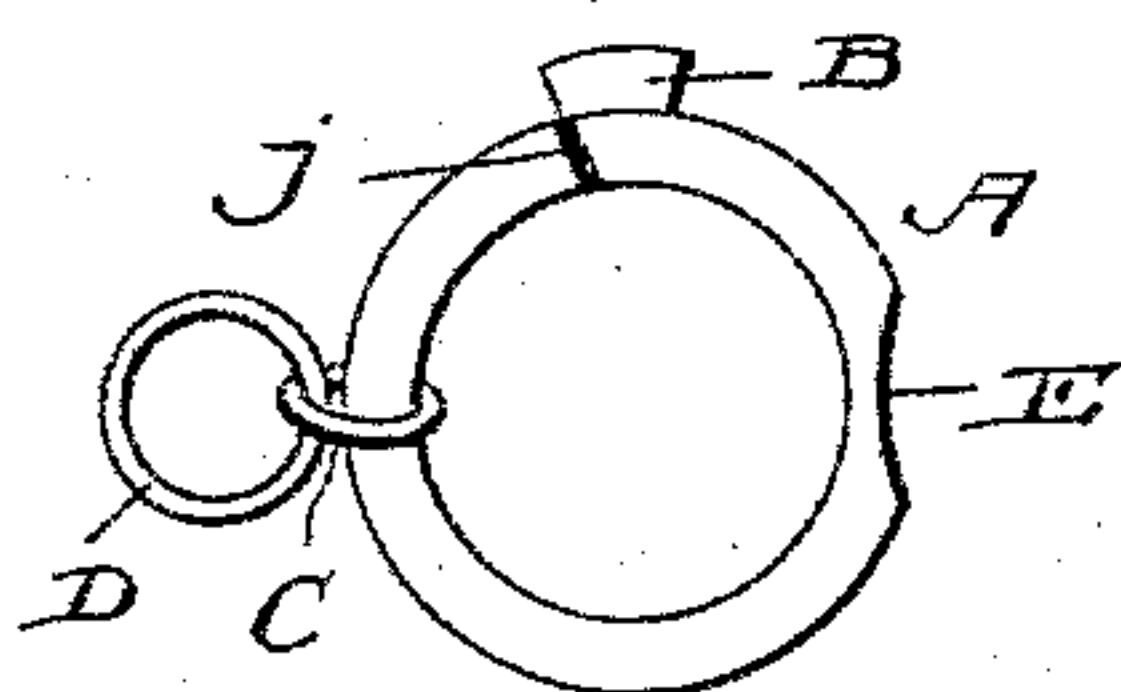


Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PEN-GUIDE AND FINGER-REST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 559,666, dated May 5, 1896.

Application filed March 14, 1895. Serial No. 541,804. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IGNAZ BERGMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fort Madison, in the county of Lee and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pen-Guides and Finger-Rests; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The present invention is a pen-guide or rest, designed as an improvement on the device patented to me the 7th day of May, 1889, by United States Letters Patent No. 402,796. In this invention I aim to provide means for retaining the finger-ring and the elastic pen-loop in proper positions relative to each other, or, in other words, to prevent the finger-ring from turning on the finger to adjust the pen-loop into an awkward position for writing, and to prevent the pen-loop from moving on the finger-ring, so that the pen-loop will always remain in proper relative position to the finger-ring, and to receive and guide the pen-staff.

With these ends in view my improvements consist in the construction and arrangement of parts, which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

To enable others to understand my invention, I have illustrated the same in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation looking at one side of my improved pen-guide. Figs. 2 and 3 are similar views illustrating different embodiments of my invention. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are views illustrating my improved pen-guide, in which the pen-loop is adjustably connected to a perforated finger-ring. Figs. 7 and 8 are views in which a split finger-ring is closed by a removable stop or rest. Figs. 9 and 10 are detail views of other modified constructions of my pen-guide. Figs. 11, 12, and 13 are detail enlarged views of the interposed connector or link between the finger-ring and the pen-loop.

Like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

As in my prior patent, I employ a finger-ring A and an elastic loop D, which is con-

nected with the finger-ring, and into which loop D is adapted to be thrust the staff or holder of a pen, pencil, or pencil-case. The ring A and loop D are combined and arranged to form an improved pen-guide, designed more particularly for use in teaching novices in the art of writing the proper manner of holding a pen or pencil, to attain proficiency and accuracy in writing, although the pen-guide may also be used by writers in general. By providing the elastic loop to receive the staff the loop is made to yield or give to the movements of the pen in the act of writing, while at the same time said loop operates to hold the pen or pencil at the proper slant.

My improvements relate more especially to the means whereby the finger-ring and the pen-loop are maintained in their proper positions relative to one another to prevent the pen-loop from moving to a position where the pen-loop will hold the penholder in an awkward position for writing. These results may be attained in a variety of ways; but in each instance I propose to have the finger-ring entirely continuous on its inner perimeter and practically continuous on its periphery or outer edge.

In Fig. 1 the ring A is shown with a split portion *a*, extending a suitable distance between the inner and outer edges thereof, and said ring has a rest B, formed at a suitable point thereof opposite to the end of the split *a*, which opens through the outer edge of the ring A. In this case the rest B is in the form of a lug or shoulder which projects beyond the perimeter or outer edge of the ring A. When the ring is worn on the forefinger, this lug or shoulder B will take or bear against the second or middle finger of the hand, and the rest thus serves to prevent the ring A from turning on the forefinger. The pen-loop D is connected to the ring A by the intermediate link or connector C, which is interposed between the loop D and the ring A. This connector is fitted on the loop D and into the split *a* of the ring, which divided parts of the ring A are elastic and operate to clamp the link or connector C in place, although the link is capable of a limited adjustment around the ring within the divided part thereof.

In Fig. 2 the split ring is shown with a rest of a different form—that is, a concavity or

recess E is cut or produced in the outer edge or perimeter of the ring at a point diametrically opposite to the opening or slit extending outward to the outer edge of the ring.

5 This concave recess serves the same purpose as the projecting lug or shoulder B—*i. e.*, the second or middle finger of the hand rests against or within this concavity and prevents the ring from turning on the forefinger, on
10 which it is worn. In this embodiment of my invention the pen-loop is connected to the split ring by the intermediate link or connector C.

In Fig. 3 I have shown the split ring A provided with the projecting rest B at one point and with the concave rest E at a point about
15 quarter-way round the ring from the projecting rest B.

In Fig. 4 the ring A has a concave rest on
20 one side and a series of apertures F on the opposite side. The link C may be adjusted in either one of these apertures to bring the pen-loop D in proper position. Fig. 5 shows the perforated ring with a projecting rest B,
25 and in Fig. 6 the ring has the two forms of rest—*i. e.*, concave and projecting—with the series of apertures to provide for the adjustment of the link C and pen-loop D. I may provide the split ring with a cavity *g* at the
30 point where the split *a* opens through the outer perimeter of the ring, leaving a solid continuous inner edge to the ring, and in the ring is produced in internally-threaded socket *h*, into which is screwed a threaded tenon *i*
35 on a removable lug I. This lug is shaped and proportioned to fit in the cavity *g* and to project beyond the outer edge of the ring A, and this detachable lug is fitted or seated snugly in the cavity *g* to close the same and the end
40 of the slit, thus preventing the link or connector C from slipping out of or from being detached from the split ring. This applies equally to the devices shown by Figs. 7 and 8, although in Fig. 8 the ring is shown as pro-
45 vided with the concave rest E.

In lieu of slitting or perforating the ring I may use a solid ring with a concavity E on one side thereof and with a link or connector which embraces the ring and is slidable there-
50 on, as shown by Fig. 9.

To facilitate the operation of connecting the link to the ring, I may form a transverse inclined slit *j*, which extends through the inner and outer edges of the ring, and through which slit the link C may be introduced or
55 withdrawn. I may, however, use a continuous ring with a rest of either form (either a concave recess or a projecting lug) and combine therewith a divided link or connector, such as shown in Figs. 11, 12, or 13. The di-
60 vision *c* in the link C may be formed at the angle or corner between the straight and bowed bars thereof to adapt the link to be easily connected to the solid or perforated ring. The link or connector is provided with
65 a notch *c'* at its free end to form spaced shoulders, Fig. 13, between which loop D is fitted, to hold the loop against displacement or movement on the connector and in proper
70 relative position to sustain the pen-staff. I may, however, form the link with a reduced portion to provide a single shoulder to hold the loop in position, as shown by Fig. 11 of the drawings.

It is thought the operation and advantages
75 of my improvements will be readily understood from the foregoing description in connection with the drawings.

I am aware that the pen-loop may be connected to the finger-ring in various ways other
80 than in the ways I have shown and described.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a pen-guide, the split finger-ring hav-
85 ing a cavity at the end of the split portion, combined with the stud seated in the cavity and closing the split portion of the ring, a link, and a pen-loop, substantially as described.

2. In a pen-guide, the finger-ring split for
90 a portion of its length, combined with a protruding lug which confines the end of the split portion of the ring, and a pen-loop, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
95 in presence of two witnesses.

IGNAZ BERGMANN.

Witnesses:

GEO. G. HAESSIG,
A. E. WHITNEY.