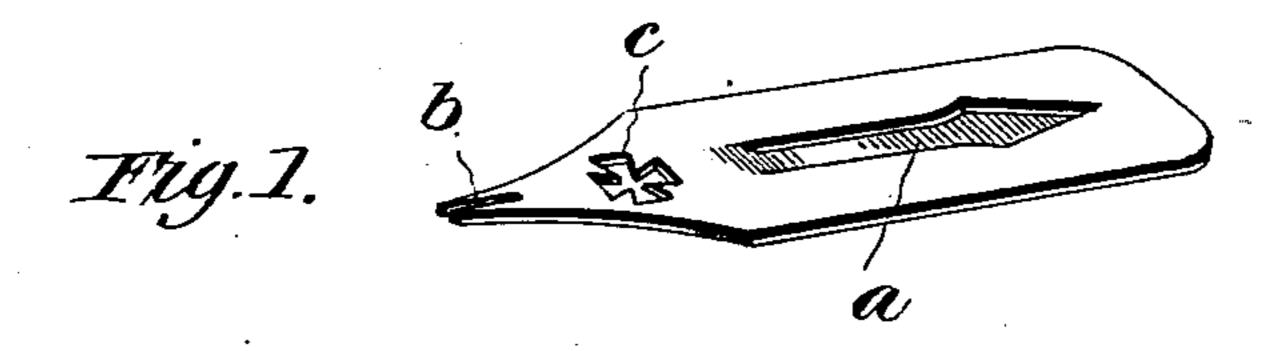
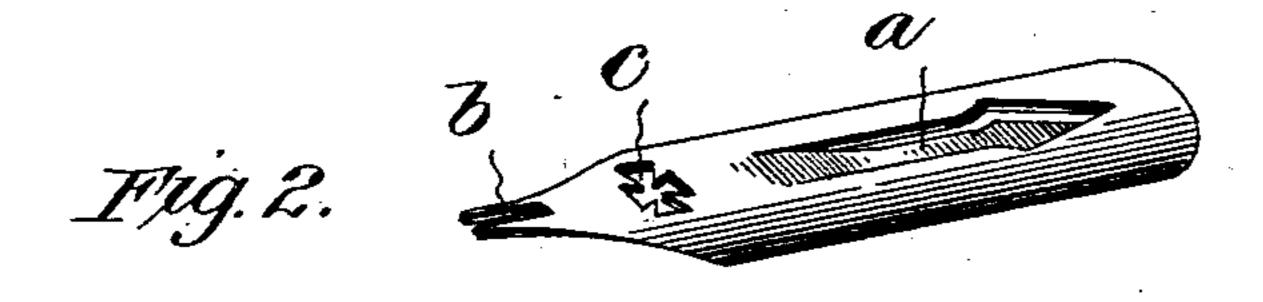
(No Model.)

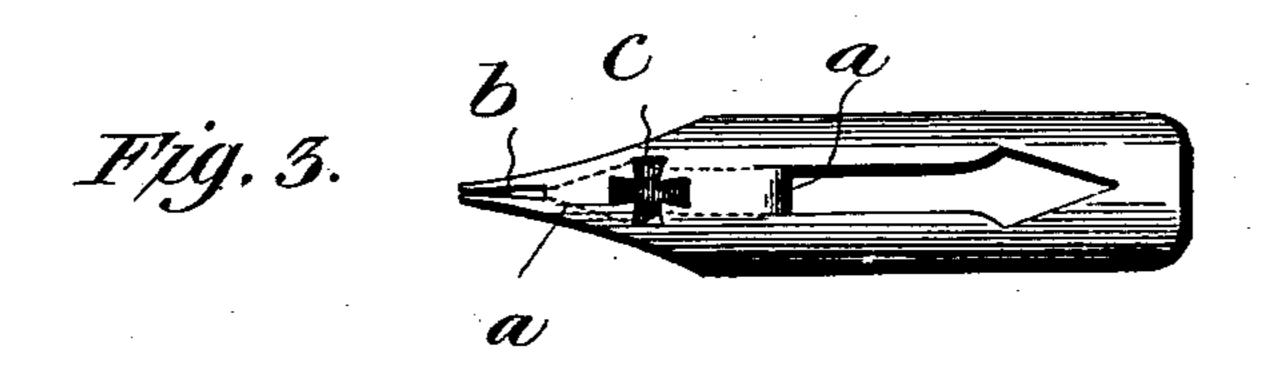
F. J. W. FISCHER.
PEN.

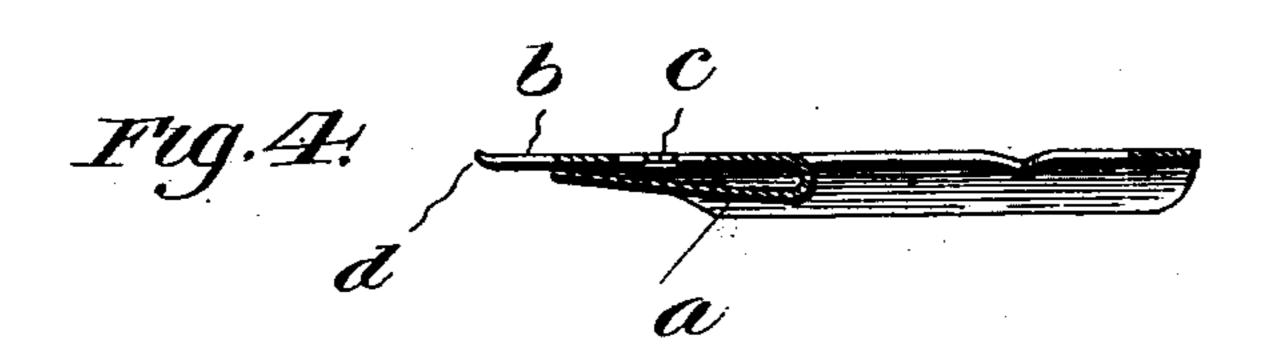
No. 563,031.

Patented June 30, 1896.









Witnesses: Il Mills. Treet J. W.Fischer;

by manulus Daily

his Atty.

United States Patent Office.

FREDERICK J. W. FISCHER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

PEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,031, dated June 30, 1896.

Application filed April 11, 1896. Serial No. 587,153. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK J. W. FISCHER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pens, of which the following is a specification.

The pen which I have devised is a stiff pen, and yet one in which the ink flows freely and with uniformity and regularity, and although divided at its extreme front end it is practically a solid-pointed pen.

I will first describe my improvements by reference to the accompanying drawings, and will then point out in the claim those features therein which I believe to be new and of my own invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the blank. Fig. 2 is a view of the blank after it has been "raised" or struck up into pen form.

20 Fig. 3 shows the pen as it appears after the two divisions of the slotted front end of the pen have been brought together and the inkfeeding tongue has been bent forward into place. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal vertical central section of the completed pen.

The figures are drawn on an exaggerated scale, in order that my improvements may be

more readily seen.

The first step is to stamp out a blank, such as shown in Fig. 1. It contains the tongue a and a nib, which at its extreme front end is longitudinally slotted, as shown at b. This provision b is not a mere slot, but is a slot of appreciable width, which separates the two parts of the divided portion of the nib. The opening c is formed in the blank some distance back of the point. It aids in holding ink, and may be of such dimensions as to impart a certain yield or elasticity to the writing end of the pen. The slot b does not extend back to the opening c, but stops short of it.

The next step in the manufacture is to

raise or strike up the blank into the form shown in Fig. 2. Then the ink-feeding tongue 45 a is turned down and bent forward until the point of the tongue reaches as far forward as the base of the slot b and is in close proximity to the under face of the pen at this point, as shown in Fig. 4, and the two prongs of the 50 slotted portion of the nib are by suitable mechanism squeezed or pressed laterally toward each other at their extreme front ends, so as to cause the latter to approach one another closely. In this way a good writing- 55 point is obtained, while the slot b, instead of being, as before, of the same width throughout, narrows from base to point, having an oblong or pear-like outline, which I find conduces materially to the even and regular feed 60 of the ink supplied to it from the ink-feed tongue a. It is quite essential that this tongue should reach as far forward as the base of the slot b. Otherwise the ink would feed very irregularly, if at all. The nib of the pen at 65 its extreme point can be turned up slightly, as at d, or not, as preferred.

Having described my improvements, what I claim herein as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A pen formed with a longitudinal slot b dividing its extreme front end into two parts, which are separate from one another at the base, but at the point are drawn together, and provided also with a feed-tongue a the 75 point of which extends forward on the under side of the pen to the base or rear end of slot b, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set 80 my hand this 10th day of April, 1896.

FRED. J. W. FISCHER.

Witnesses:
SAMUEL KRAUS,
P. H. BUCKMASTER.