

No. 611,093.

Patented Sept. 20, 1898.

S. G. BALDWIN.
INKSTAND.

(Application filed Mar. 10, 1897.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

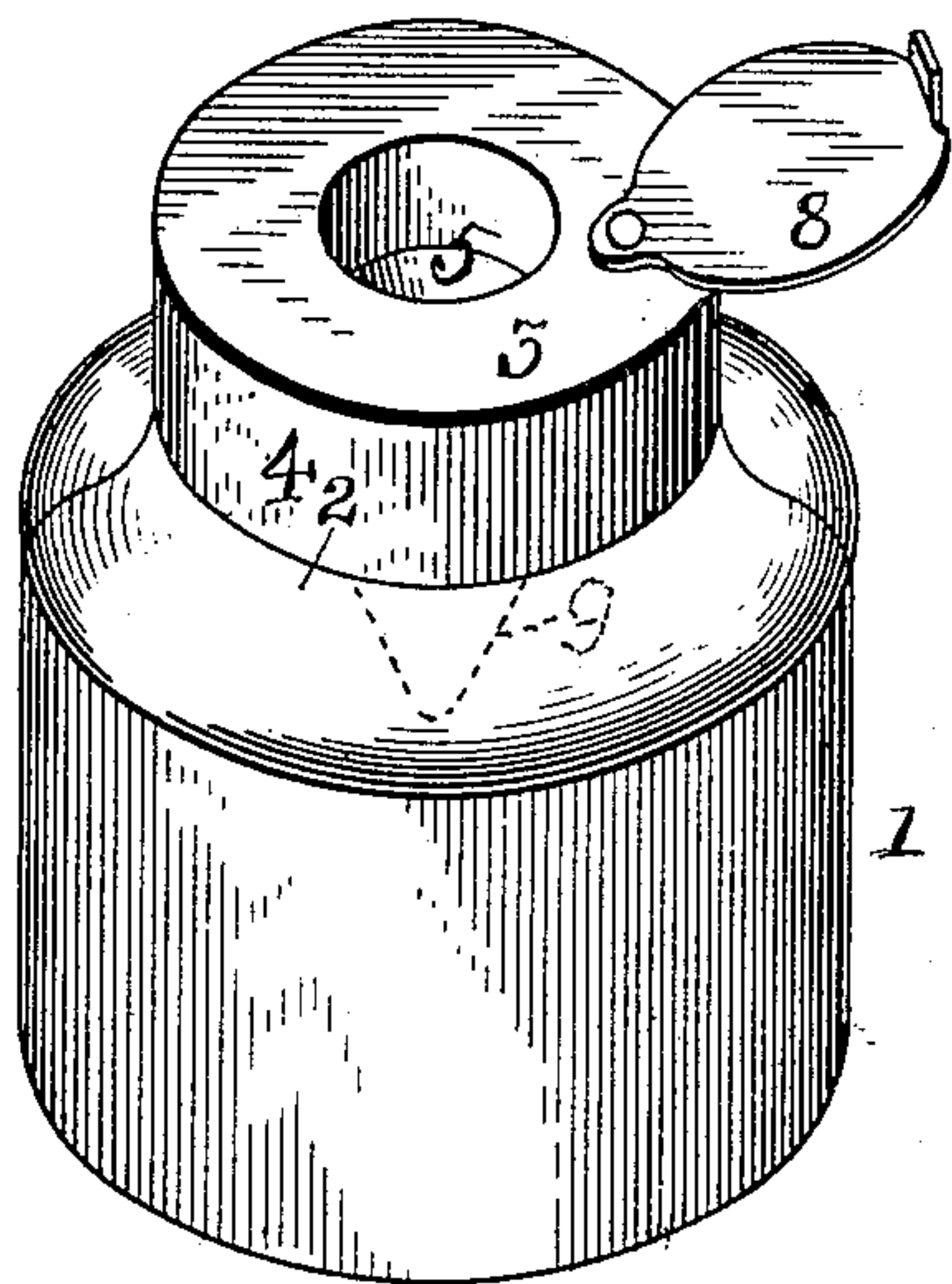


Fig. 3.

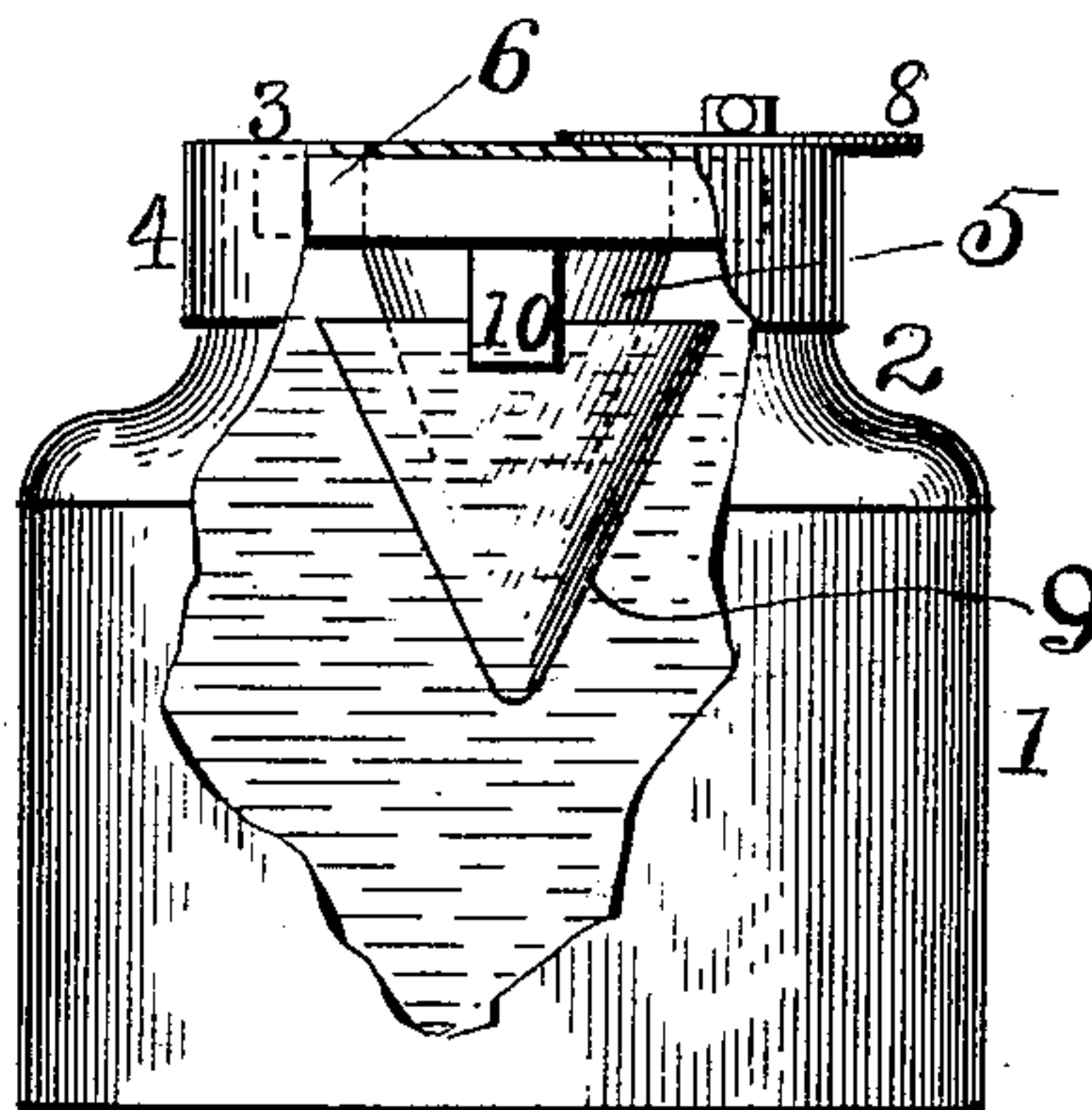


Fig. 4.

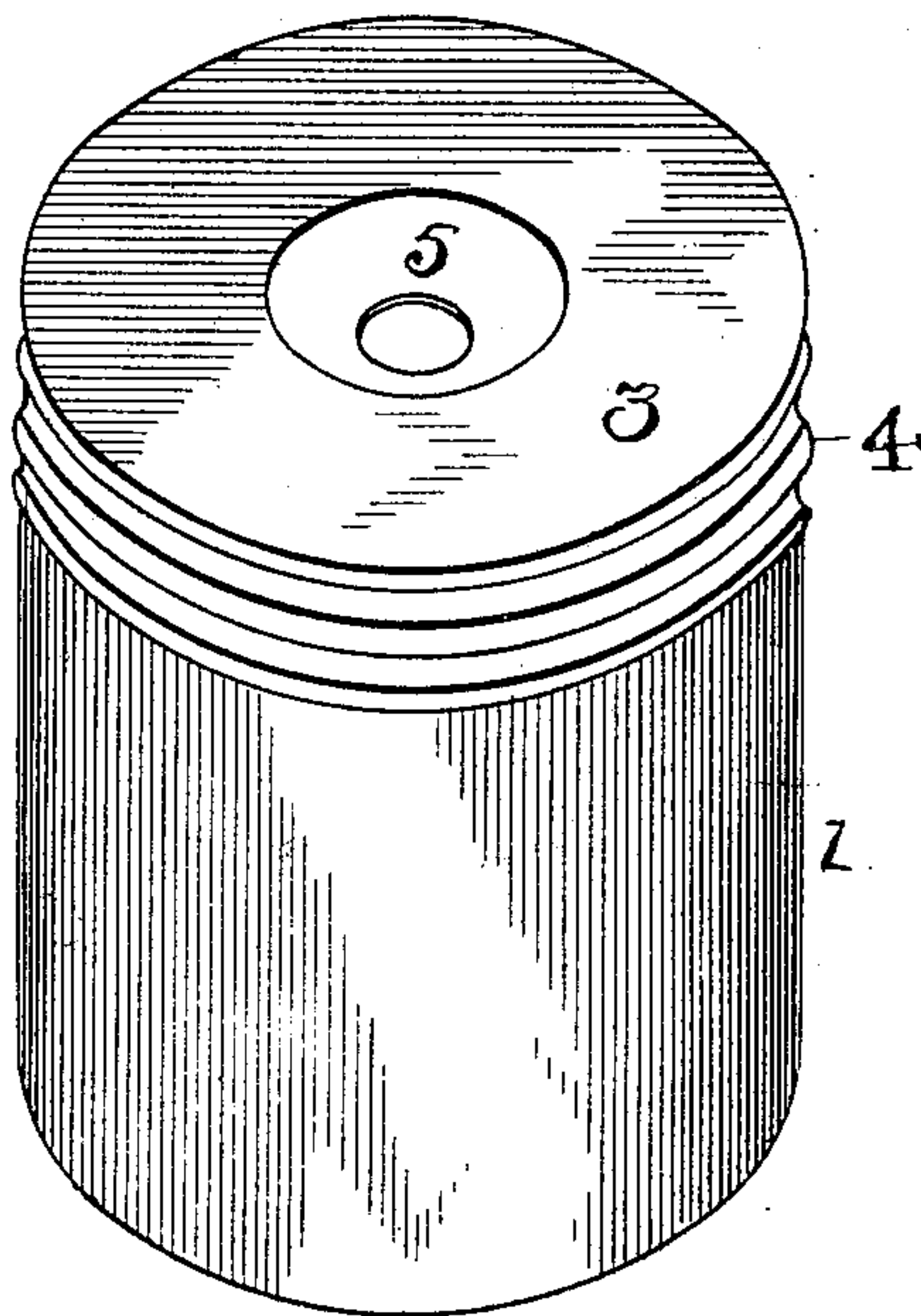
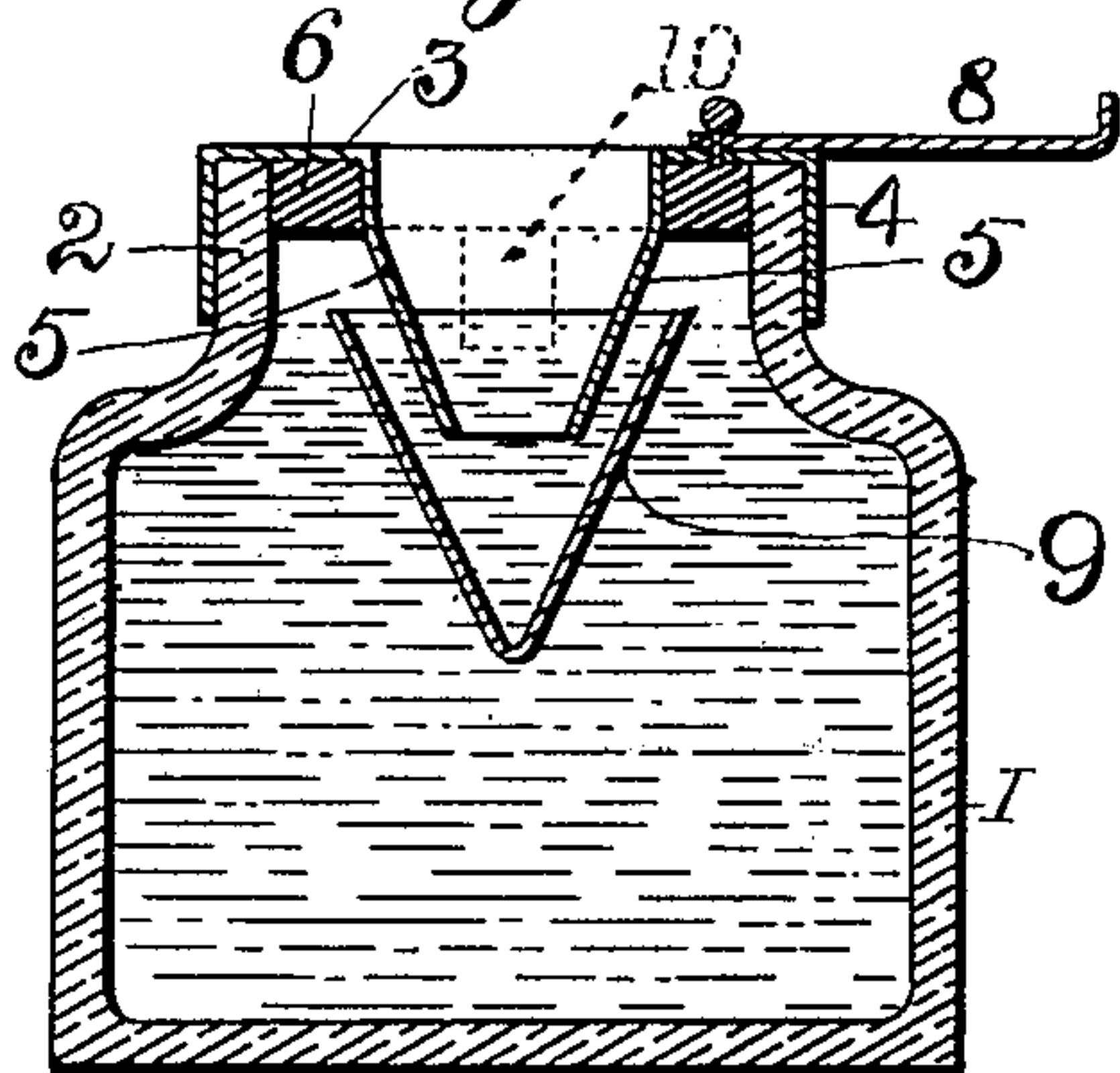


Fig. 2.



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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

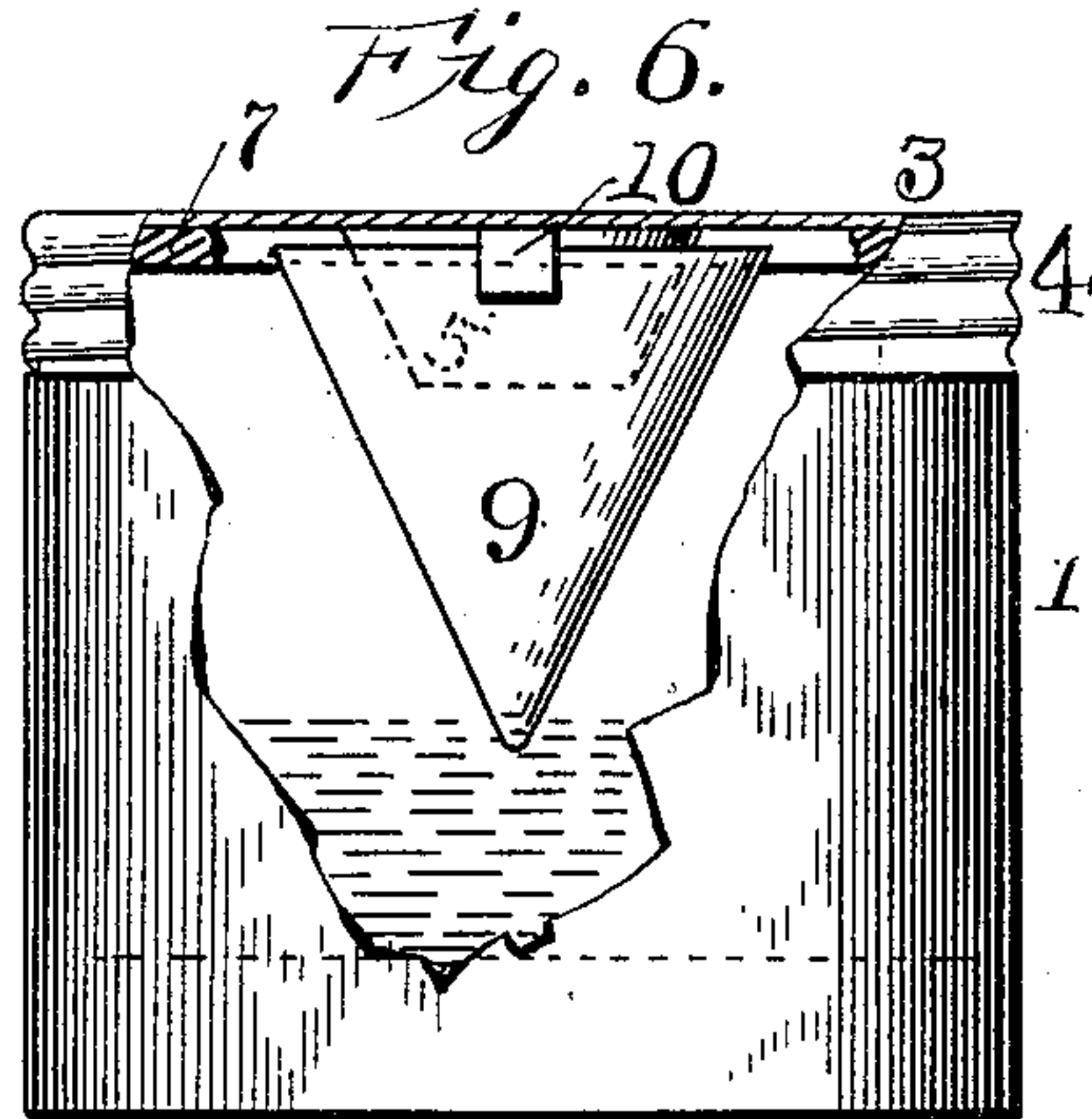
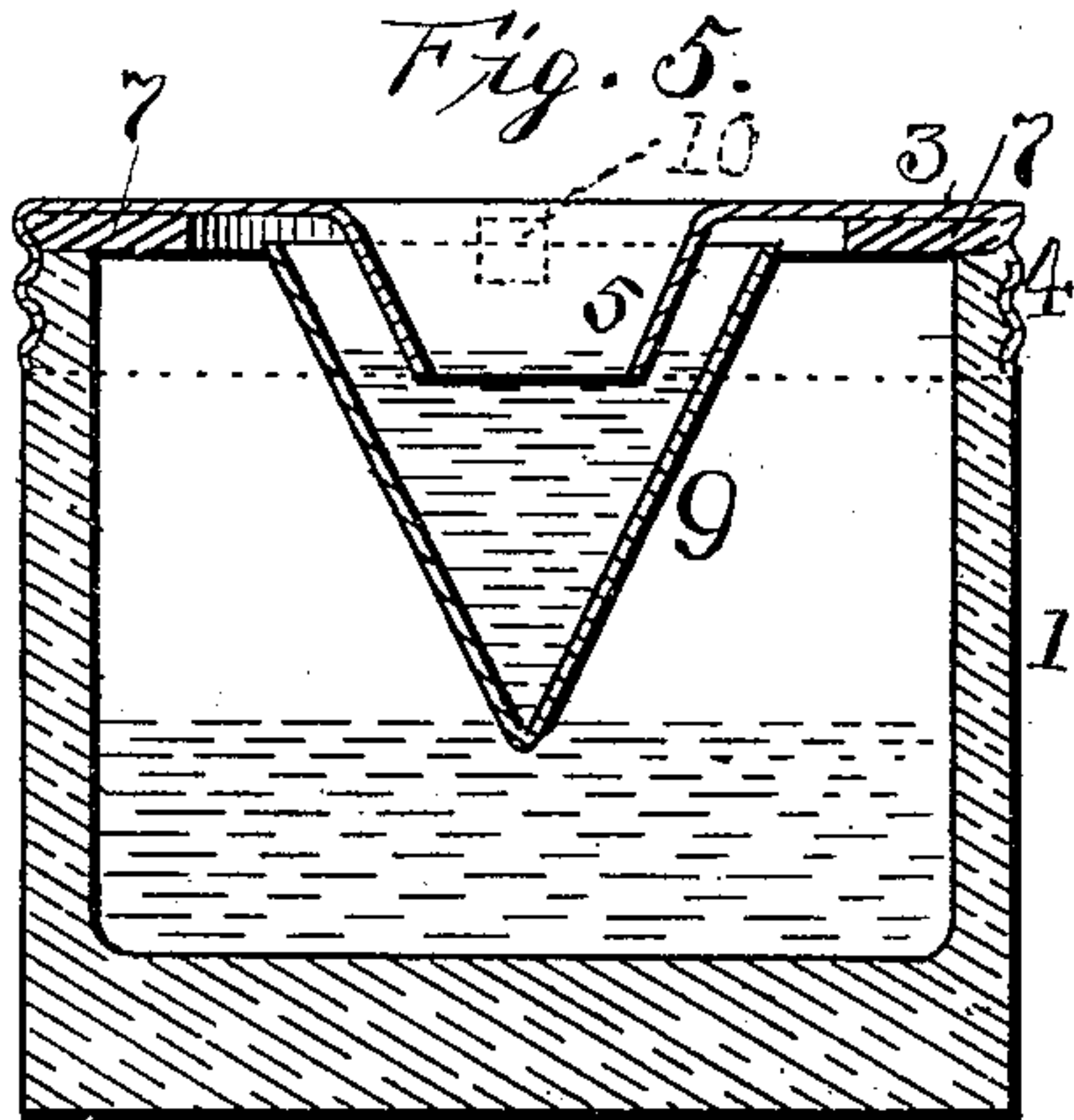


Fig. 9.

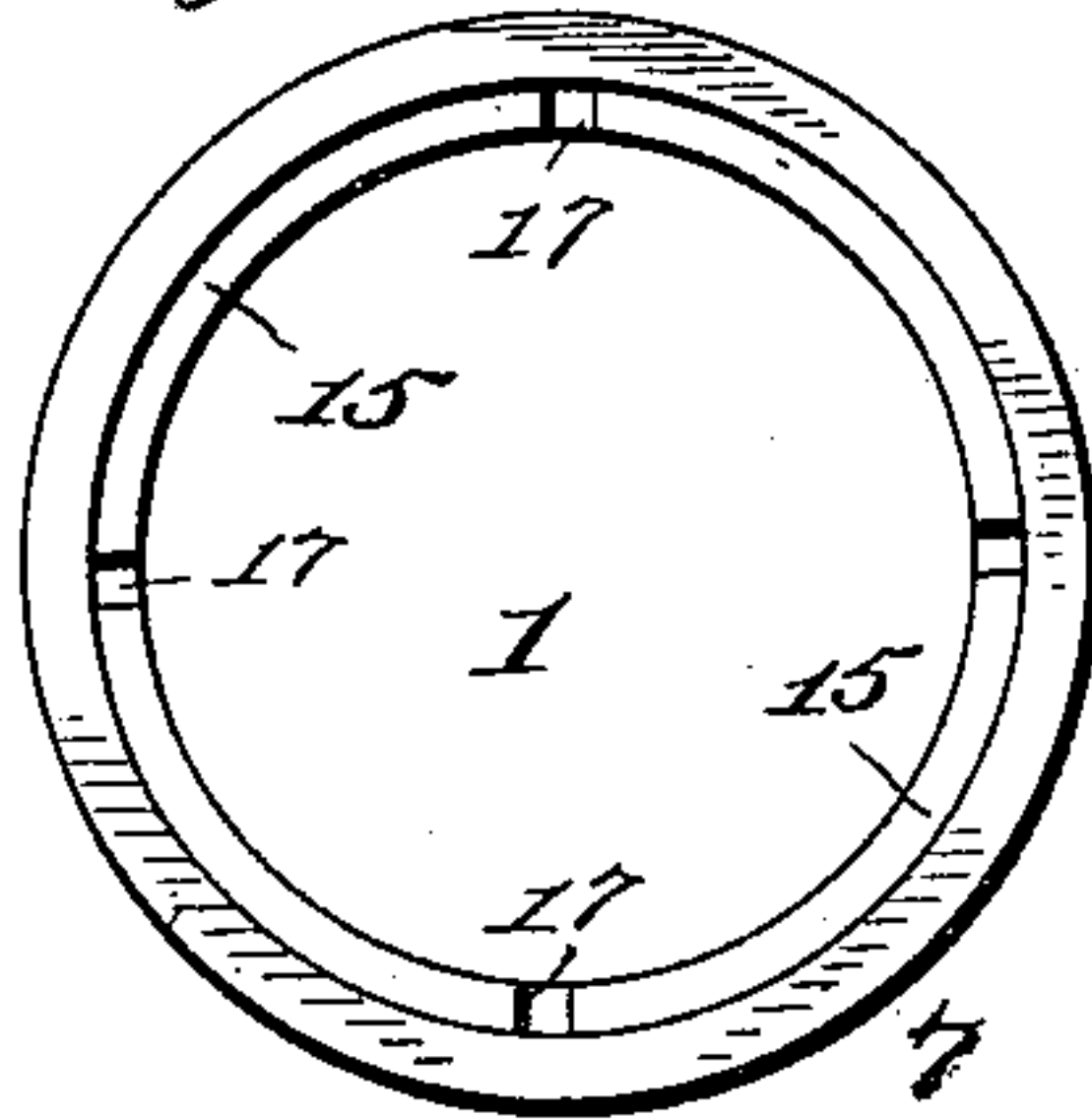


Fig. 7.

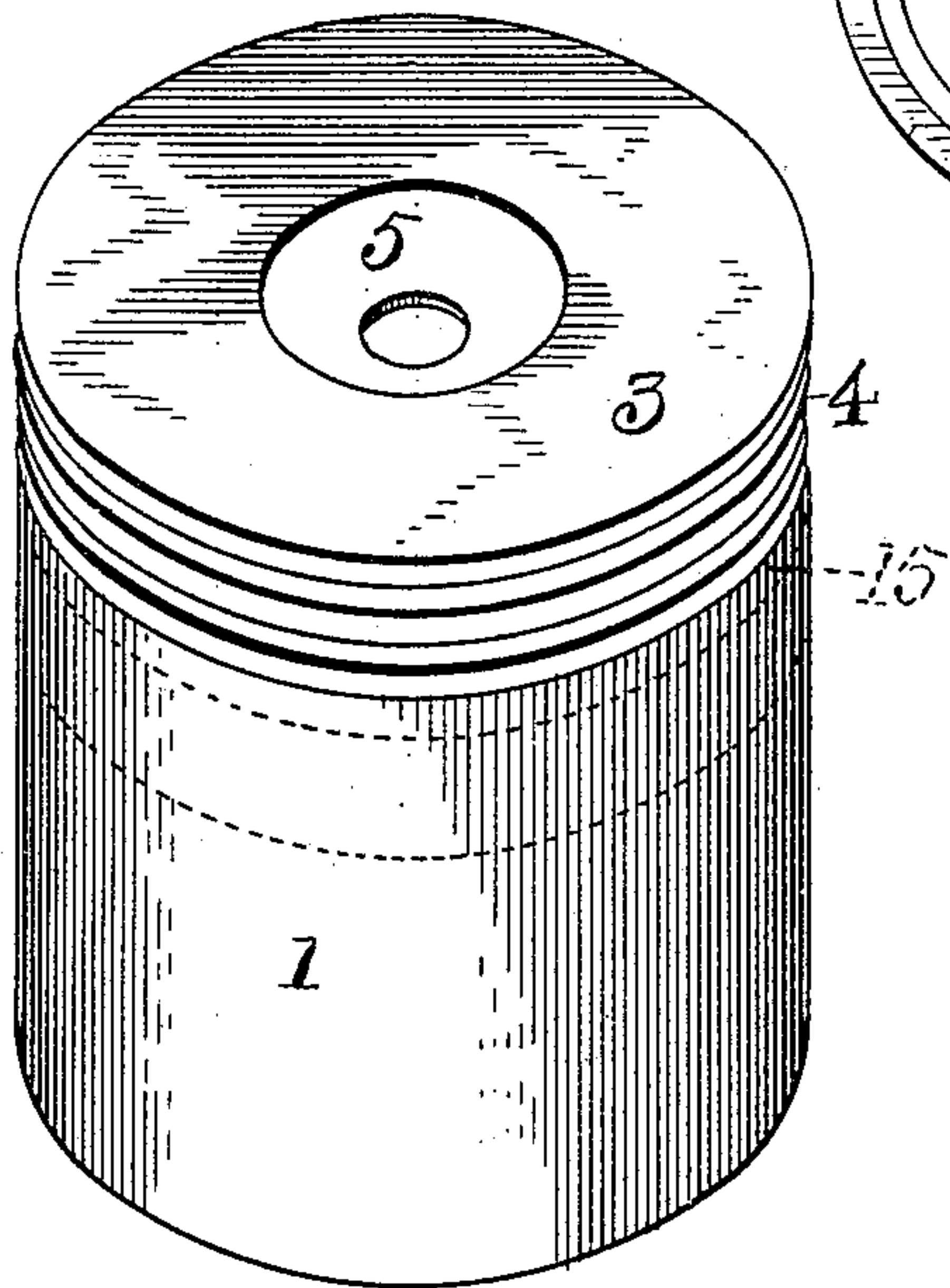
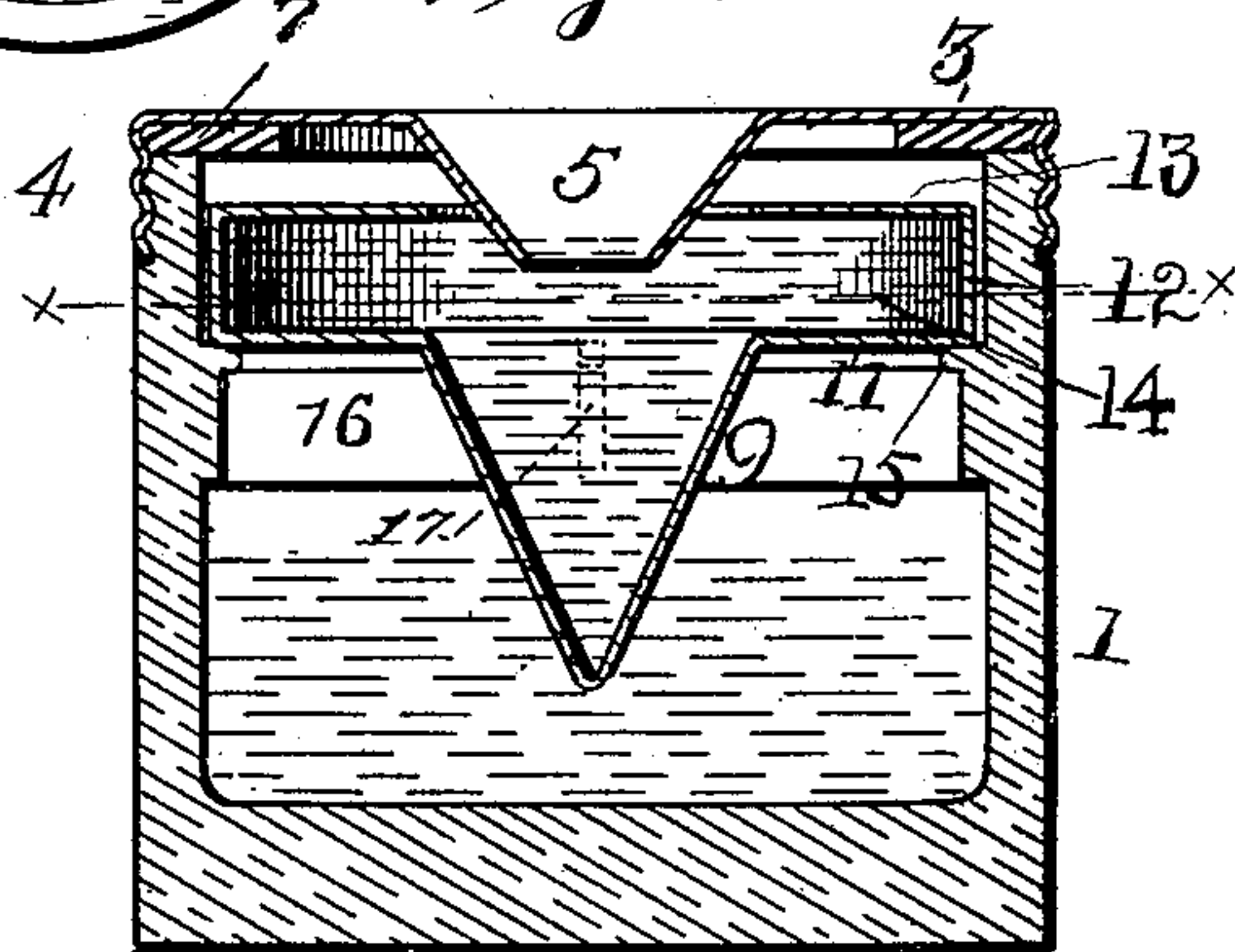


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN G. BALDWIN, OF MARION, INDIANA.

INKSTAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 611,093, dated September 20, 1898.

Application filed March 10, 1897. Serial No. 626,868. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN G. BALDWIN, of Marion, in the county of Grant and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Inkstands; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to inkstands, and has for its object certain improvements in their construction, whereby they may be tipped over without any liability of spilling their contents, only a very small portion of ink is exposed to the atmosphere while they are in use, and the dipping-reservoir may be filled without opening the inkstand, such improvements being applicable in the manufacture of new inkstands or for use with inkstands of old and well-known forms.

My invention consists in certain improvements in the construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, which will be first fully described and afterward specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of an inkstand made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a central vertical sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a view of the same in side elevation with part of the outer ring and bottle broken away. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of an inkstand of a slightly-modified form embodying my invention. Fig. 5 is a central vertical section through the same. Fig. 6 is a view of the same in side elevation with part of the outer ring broken away. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of another slightly-modified form of inkstand embodying my invention. Fig. 8 is a central vertical section through the same. Fig. 9 is a top view taken on line *xx*, Fig. 8.

Like numerals of reference mark the same parts wherever they occur in the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, 1 is a body of an inkstand of any ordinary well-known construction, the inkstand shown in

Figs. 1, 2, and 3 having a contracted neck 2 and being of bottle form, while that shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6 is of jar form, the opening 55 being of the same diameter as the body. The form shown in Figs. 7, 8, and 9 is the same as that of Figs. 4, 5, and 6. Each of these inkstands is provided with a cap 3, which consists of a flat plate on top of the body, having a downwardly-depending annular flange or ring 4, which engages with and embraces the upper edge of the inkstand, the rim in the form shown in Figs. 1 to 3 being plain to embrace the plain edge of the inkstand, while 65 those in the other figures are screw-threaded to engage corresponding threads formed on the upper outer edges of the body. Each of the caps has, depending downward and converging toward the interior of the bottle or inkstand, a conic frustum 5, through the open reversed apex end of which the pen is passed to dip it into the ink. The caps may be secured in place on the inkstand and packed to prevent leakage in any approved manner. In Figs. 1 75 to 3 I show a heavy ring 6, which is to pass into the neck of the inkstand as would a cork. In the other two forms the caps are secured on as before stated and provided with thin packing-rings 7 to be squeezed or pressed down 80 against the top of the body. The central openings in the cap at the large end of the reversed conic frustums 5 may be closed, when desired, by a suitable lid—as, for instance, a flat plate 8, pivoted to the top of the 85 cap. (See Figs. 1 and 2.)

In each of the forms illustrated I provide inside the inkstand and below the conic frustums 5 a reversed cone 9 with its lower apex end closed and its upper end open, said upper end extending around the lower end of the conic frustum and its upper edge being slightly higher than the lower end of said frustum. To hold this inverted cone 9 in its proper position, I may employ various means. 95 In Figs. 1 to 6 it is secured to the cap by means of strips 10 of metal soldered to the cap and this cone. In Figs. 7, 8, and 9 the cone 9 is secured to or forms part of an annular plate 11, having side annular ring 12 100 and upper plate 13, the whole forming a box 14 of slightly-less diameter than the interior of the inkstand and supported therein at the proper height by a shelf or flange 15 on

a ring 16, secured inside or formed in the glass of the inkstand at a distance from the cap slightly greater than the height of the cone-box 14. The ring 16 and flange 15 have 5 vertical passage-ways or openings 17 there-through to permit the ink to pass from the lower reservoir to the upper part of the inkstand as occasion may require. It is understood that the number and size of these open- 10 ings will be such as to permit the ink to pass freely in sufficient quantities.

Various other changes might suggest themselves to the mechanic in carrying out my invention, the operation of which may be described as follows: Ink being placed in the inkstand and the cap secured in position, if 15 the inkstand is reversed the ink will flow into the reversed cap and will be prevented from spilling by the walls of the conic frustum 5, and when turning the inkstand back to its upright position a portion of the ink will run or be splashed into the inverted cone 9 and will thus form a liquid seal to prevent 20 air from reaching the ink inside the bottle and a supply in which to dip the pen for use. Only a small amount of ink will be thus exposed, and whatever is left therein may be returned to the main body by turning the inkstand to one side. When a small portion 25 of ink is desired in the cone 9, it is only necessary to take the inkstand in the hand and go through the motions necessary to throw water out of a cup or glass. The ink splashing against the under side of the cap a portion 30 of it will be deflected into the cone ready for use.

In the form shown in Figs. 7 and 8 the cone-box 14, as before described, is of slightly-less diameter than the inkstand and of less height 40 than the space in which it is confined. This permits the ink to pass between the cone-box and the side of the inkstand when reversed and leaves a portion of it between the plate 13 and the cap, which portion will run into 45 the cone 9 when the inkstand is set upright again.

In every form the ink in the dipping-reservoir or inverted cone will reach above the lower edge of the conic frustum and while 50 presenting a small supply to the pen will always form a liquid seal and prevent the entrance of the atmosphere into the body of the inkstand, thereby avoiding the evaporation and gumming up of the ink.

55 If desired, the several parts comprising the conical reservoir when made of glass may be

formed of a single piece, and, as may be seen, the conical section is suspended from the frustum of the outer section by means of two or more pieces. These pieces (the cone and the 60 frustum) may be cast integral and secured to the top or stopper in any well-known manner.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is— 65

1. An inkstand having a top or cap carrying an inverted conic frustum, an elastic packing between the top and the inkstand, and a fixed closed inverted conic ink-receptacle supported by the upper part of the inkstand and into which the conic frustum extends, passage-ways being formed between 70 the inverted cone and the top of the inkstand whereby the ink may be thrown into the inverted cone by an upward toss of the inkstand, as set forth. 75

2. An inkstand comprising a cap or covering, means for securing and sealing said cap, there being a conical pen-opening therein, a rim formed in the interior of the inkstand, a 80 box loosely resting on said rim, there being an opening in the top of said box slightly larger than the conical pen-opening into which said pen-opening extends a short distance, and an inverted cone formed in the 85 bottom of said box directly under the pen-opening forming a dip, substantially as described.

3. The combination in an inkstand of a top having a central inverted frustum open at its 90 bottom, sealing means to make a tight joint between the top and the inkstand, an inverted frustum of a cone closed at its bottom and means entirely located near the top of the inkstand to support said frustum, all arranged 95 as set forth.

4. The combination in an inkstand of a top having a central, inverted, conical frustum open at its bottom, a packing between said top and the inkstand to form a tight joint, an 100 inverted frustum of a cone closed at its bottom, and means entirely located near the top of the inkstand to support said frustum, all arranged as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 105 my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

STEPHEN G. BALDWIN.

Witnesses:

FRANK STOUT,
MORT MCRAE.