

No. 673,940.

J. ANDERSSON.

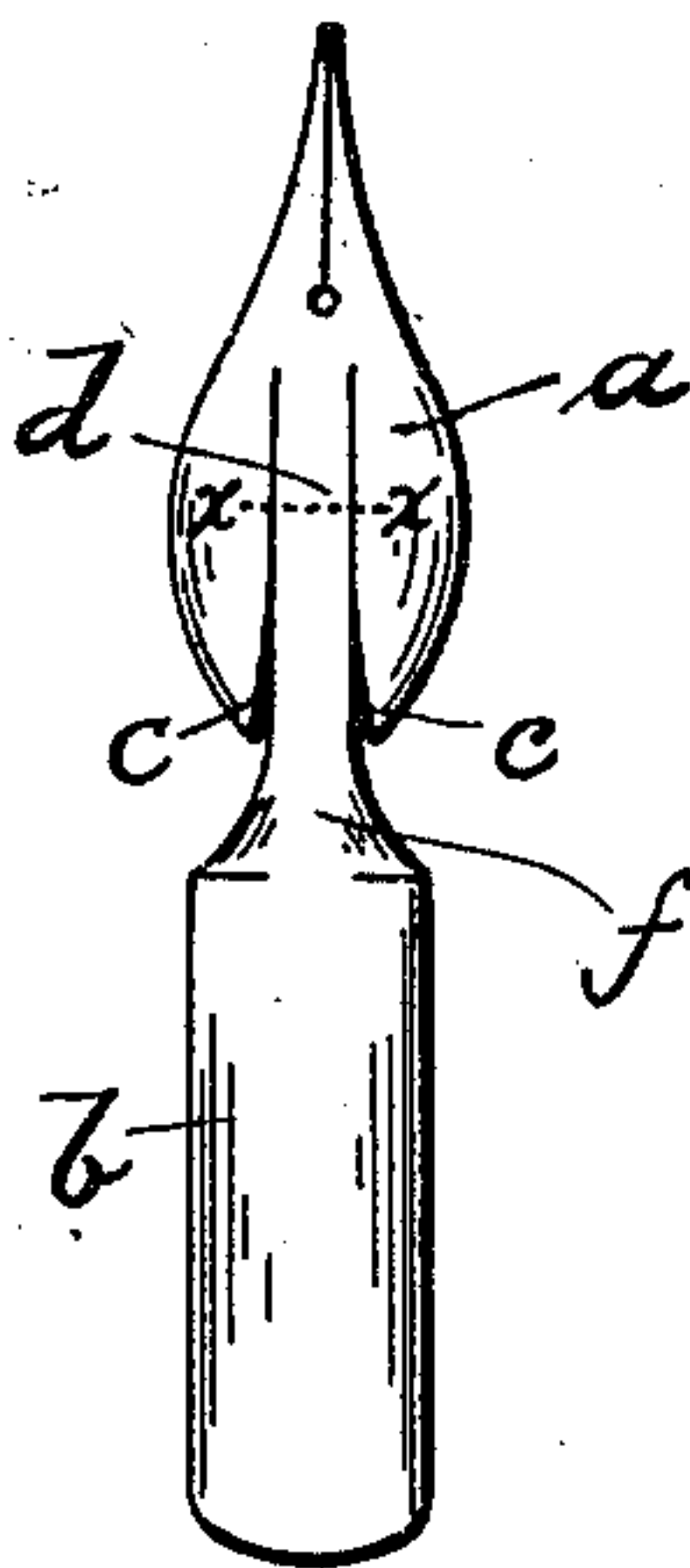
Patented May 14, 1901.

PEN.

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(No Model.)

*Fig. 1*



*Fig. 2*



*Witnesses:*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JÖNS ANDERSSON, OF HELSINGBORG, SWEDEN.

## PEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 673,940, dated May 14, 1901.

Application filed January 23, 1899. Serial No. 703,132. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JÖNS ANDERSSON, a subject of the King of Sweden and Norway, and a resident of Helsingborg, in the Kingdom of Sweden, calligrapher to His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pens, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to pens for writing.

In order to make pens elastic, they have before been provided with, so to speak, a springy neck, consisting in a plane springy portion nearest to the stem, by means of which the pen is fixed in the holder. The use of such an arrangement is, however, very small, as the springing takes place along a short portion of the pen situated too near to the holder, which is a disadvantage, because it should take place along a long portion situated between the stem and the point of the pen and ending as near to the latter as is possible. For obtaining such a springing the pens are provided according to this invention with incisions or slits, made in the very blade of the pen, in such a manner that the part of the blade situated between them forms a springy central portion the one end of which is located at or near the stem, while the other end of the same is located as near as possible to the inner end of the longitudinal slit in the point of the pen. In these pens the springing will consequently take place along a portion of the pen which is considerably longer than and is much nearer to the point than the springy portion in the other mentioned pens, whereby my pens obtain a suitable increased elasticity. The incisions or slits made in the blade form on each side of the springy central portion free wings, which, as the lateral portions of the blades of ordinary pens, serve to keep a greater portion of the ink in the pen. The incisions or slits preferably extend into the blade from the edges of the rear portion of the same to a point adjacent to the nibs of the pen.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown a plan view of a pen constructed according to my invention.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a pen constructed in accordance with my invention, and Fig. 2

is a section of the springy portion *d* on line *xx* of Fig. 1.

*a* designates the blade, and *b* the stem for fixing the pen in the holder. The incisions or slits *c*, which form the springy central portion *d* in the blade, are shown in the example on the drawings extending into the blade from the rear portion of the same one on each side of the neck *f*, connecting the stem to the blade. They are nearly parallel and stretch so far forward in the blade that the foremost end of the springy central portion formed between them will be situated close to the rear or inner end of the longitudinal slit in the point—that is to say, as far forward as possible. In consequence of the incisions or slits the lateral portions of the blade of the pen form wings, which join the other part of the pen only at their fore ends and which, as the lateral portions of other pens, have for their purpose to keep a greater portion of ink in the pen.

It will of course be understood that the central portion *d*, intermediate the incisions *c*, must be made flat, or substantially so, in order that said portion may be rendered springy, as seen in Fig. 2.

It should be observed that in the described pens the springing (regardless of the springing of the point) does not take place at a certain point or along a short portion of the pen situated at a comparatively great distance from the point, but along the whole length of the central portion extending from the stem or the neck far into the blade—that is to say, along a portion situated and ending as near to the point of the pen as possible, in consequence whereof these pens have proved to possess great advantages when compared with pens of the first-mentioned kinds.

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

1. A pen having a stem and a blade or point portion, the latter being provided with the usual longitudinal slit forming the nibs and with longitudinal incisions extending from a point adjacent to the slit to the rear end of the blade, the open ends of the incisions being adjacent to the stem, and the closed ends of said incisions being adjacent to the ribs, and said incisions forming a central springy



neck and a wing on each side of the neck, all as and for the purpose specified.

2. A pen having a stem and a blade or point portion the latter being provided with the  
5 usual longitudinal slit forming the nibs and with longitudinal incisions substantially parallel to each other and extending from a point adjacent to the slit to the rear end of the  
10 blade, the open ends of the incisions being adjacent to the stem, and the closed ends of said incisions being adjacent to the ribs, and

said incisions forming a central springy neck and a wing on each side of the neck all as and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed 15  
my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JÖNS ANDERSSON.

Witnesses:

ERNST SVANGVIST,  
H. B. OHLSSON.