

No. 762,693.

PATENTED JUNE 14, 1904.

J. M. DEVROY.

PEN.

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NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

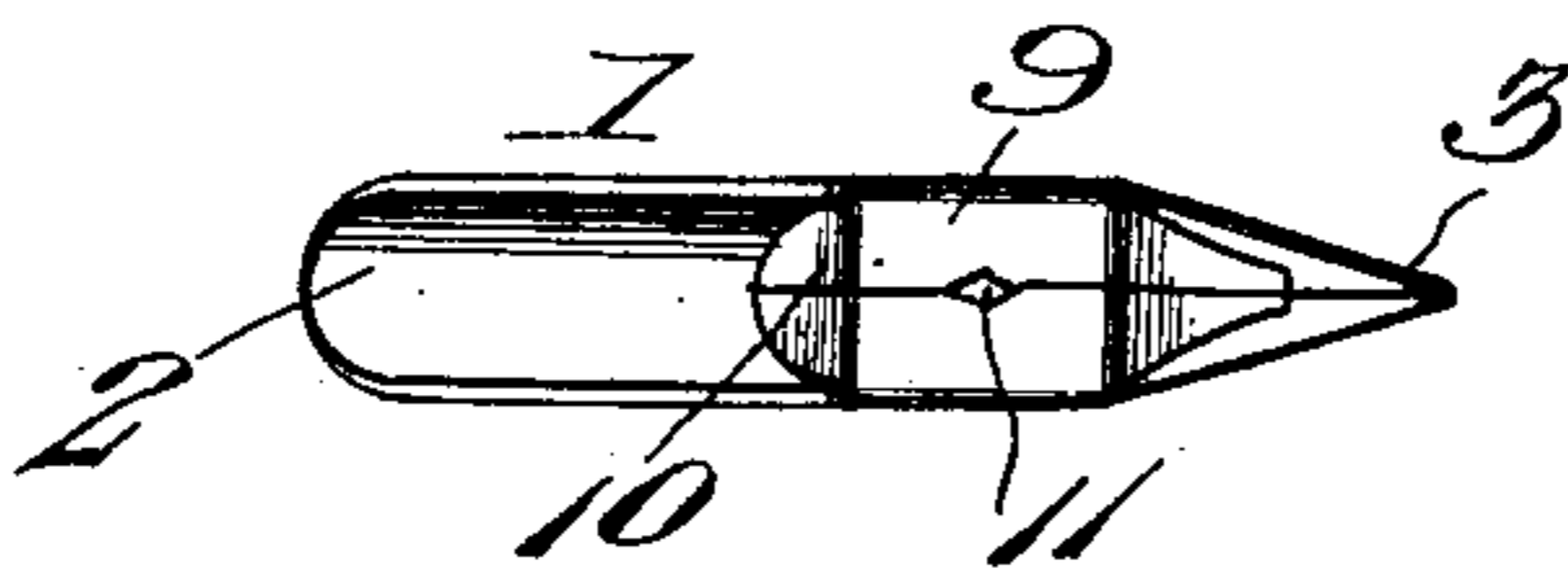


Fig. 2.

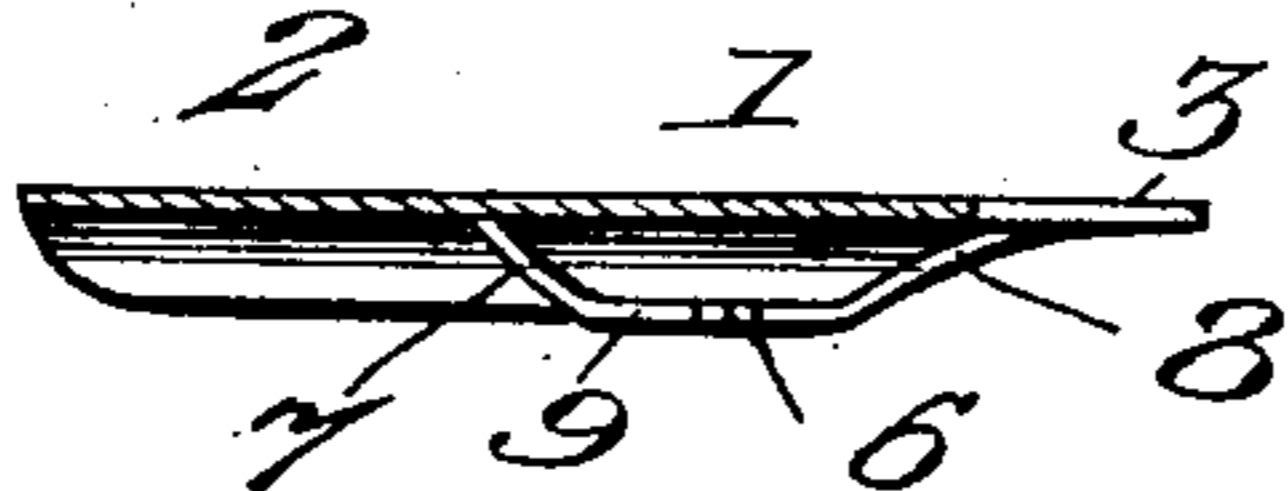


Fig. 3.

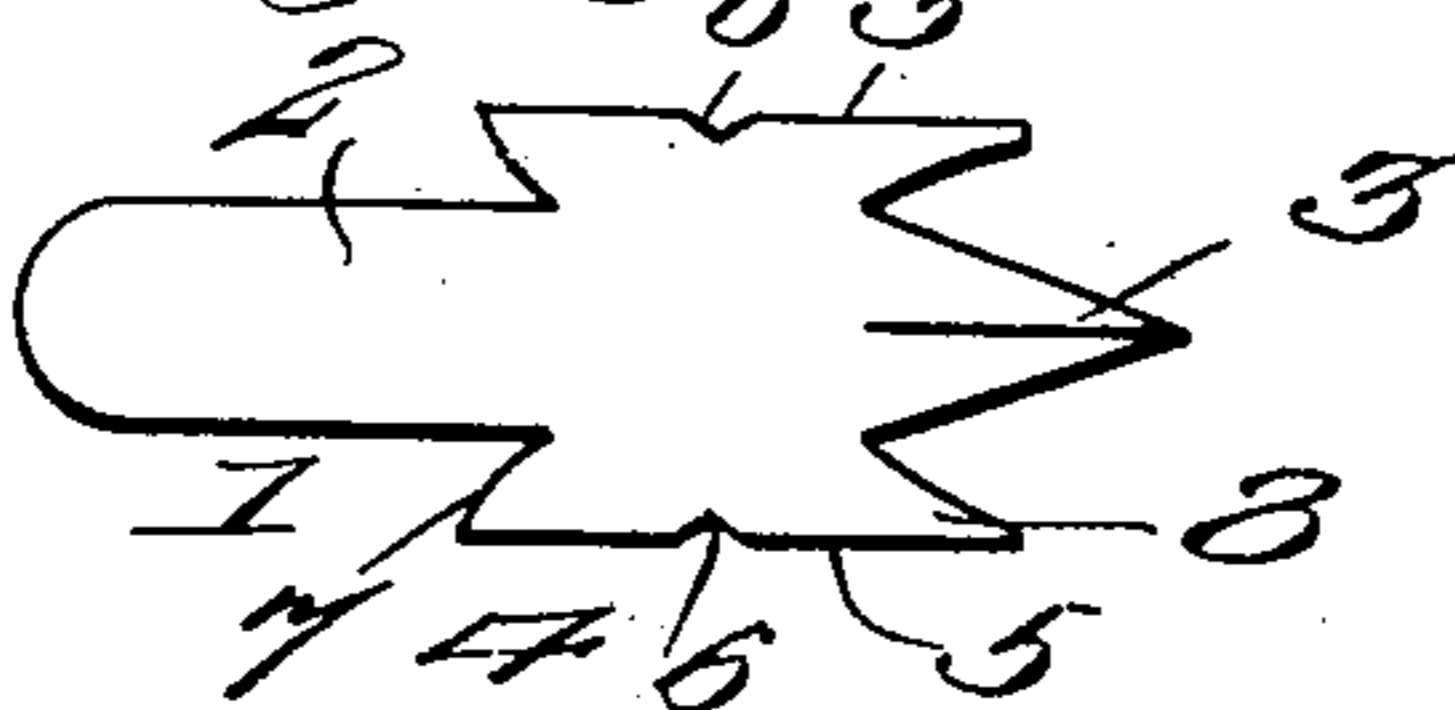
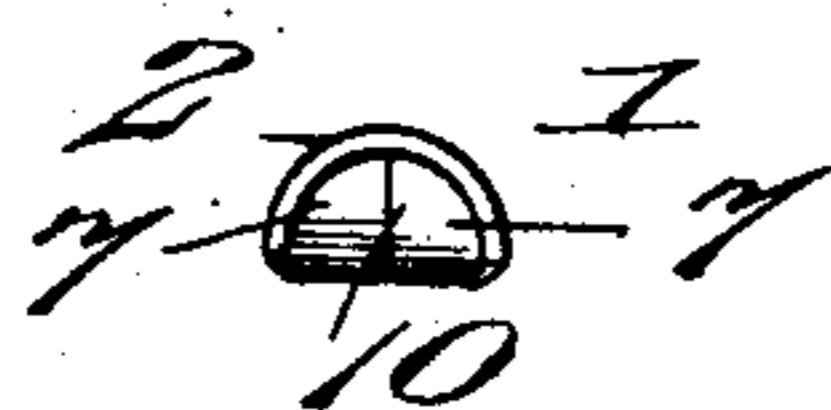


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 762,693, dated June 14, 1904.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. DEVOY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Pens, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to pens, and particularly to that class of the latter which are provided with ink-holding means or reservoirs adapted to hold a large quantity of ink and to feed the latter regularly without requiring the annoyance and loss of time incident to continuous dipping of the pen in a receptacle containing ink.

The present improved pen is formed from a single blank and properly shaped and bent to produce a shank, nibs, and an intermediate reservoir, disposed between the opposite sides of the nib extremity and practically closed throughout its length with the exception of an inlet-opening in the center of the bottom, the shape of the reservoir attachment being such as to conform to the contour of the pen.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a bottom plan view of a pen embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same, taken through the center thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blank from which the pen is formed. Fig. 4 is a rear end elevation of the pen.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

Referring to Fig. 3, the numeral 1 designates a blank having a longitudinal shank 2 and a reduced terminal 3, which is longitudinally split to provide nibs, as in ordinary pen construction. At the rear terminals of the nibs or front reduced extremity of the blank the latter has side projections or wings 4, with outer straight edges 5, parallel to each other and having intermediate angular recesses 6, one in each projection or wing. The rear end of each wing is formed with a rearward and outward curved bevel edge 7, and the front extremity of said wing is shaped to produce a forwardly-projecting reduced finger 8. In the formation of the pen the latter is given the usual concavo-convex form in cross-section

and the projections or wings 4 are bent inwardly, the edges 5 bearing against each other and forming a bottom 9, disposed in a horizontal plane. The rear extremities of the projections or wings are bent inwardly and brought into close contact with the inner side of the shank 2 to form a rear closure 10. The fingers 8 are also bent inwardly in concaved curved lines and have their free ends contacting with the inner side of the nib extremity of the pen, the line of division through the center of the reservoir as thus formed being coincident with the split or slit portion of the said nib extremity of the pen. When the projections or wings 4 are brought into close engagement within the pen, as clearly shown by Figs. 1 and 2, the recesses 6 provide a feed-opening 11. By having the dividing-line or the inner opposing edges of the projections or wings 4 disposed centrally with relation to the body of the pen the elasticity of the latter is preserved. Furthermore, no solder or other securing means is used to secure the rear closure or bent fingers 8 against the body of the pen, and hence the latter will have a free elastic action when free for writing.

When the improved pen is used, it is first dipped into a receptacle containing ink, and the latter flows through the opening 11 into the reservoir. After the said reservoir is filled the pen is ready for operation, and the usual pressure on the points of the nibs thereof, arising from the writing operation, causes the ink to flow between the ends of the bent fingers 8 and the nibs adjacent the latter. By this means the pen may be used for a great length of time without refilling.

It is proposed to make the pen of any suitable form and material, and changes in the proportions and dimensions may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. A pen of the class set forth having an ink-reservoir in the under side thereof with front and rear closed extremities and a bottom opening, the front extremity being free to move with the nibs of the pen.

2. A pen of the class set forth having a reservoir located in the under portion thereof adjacent to the nibs and having ink-ingress means, the front and rear extremities of the
5 said reservoir being bent toward and engaging the pen-body but unsecured to the latter at the points of engagement thereof.

3. A pen having a reservoir formed of inwardly-bent projections having inner engaging
10 ing edges, the said inner engaging edges of projections being in line with the slit of the nibs and the front and rear extremities thereof closed and bent toward and bearing on the pen-body.

4. A blank adapted to form a reservoir-pen 15 having a shank and a reduced slitted nib extremity, and projections extending outwardly from opposite sides adjacent to said nib extremity and provided with rear curved bevel edges, front forwardly-extending fingers, and
20 recesses in the outer edges.

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

JOHN M. DEVOY.

Witnesses:

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