

No. 762,837.

PATENTED JUNE 14, 1904.

J. G. NORMANN.
DOUBLE POINTED PEN.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 18, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

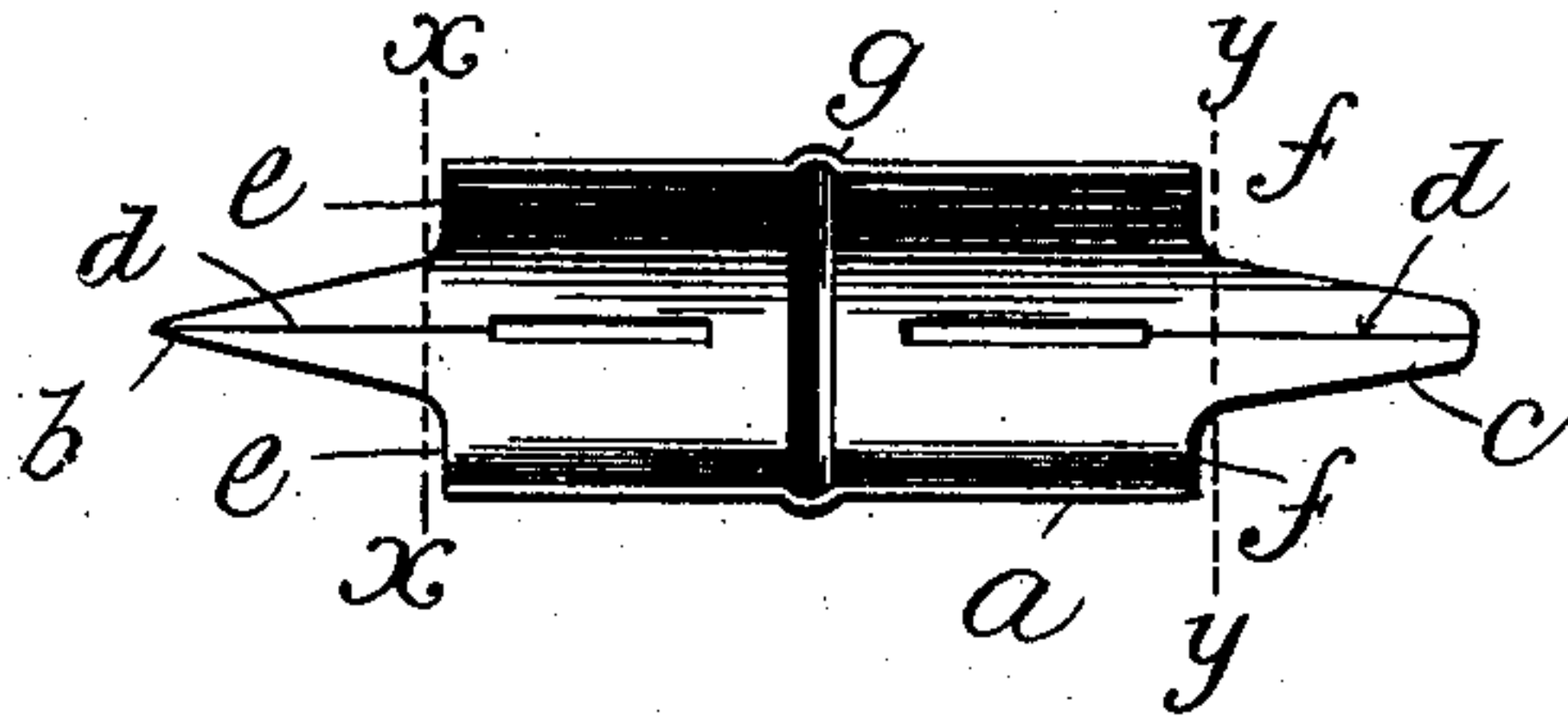


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

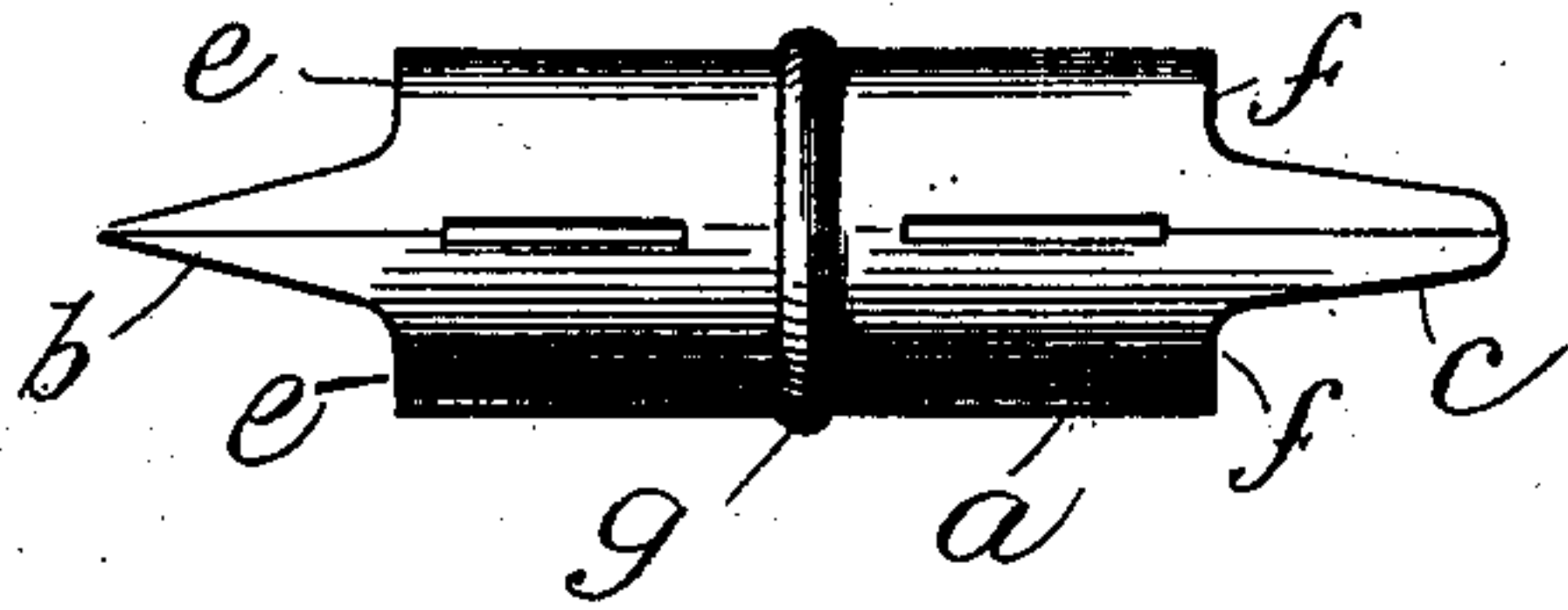


Fig. 5.

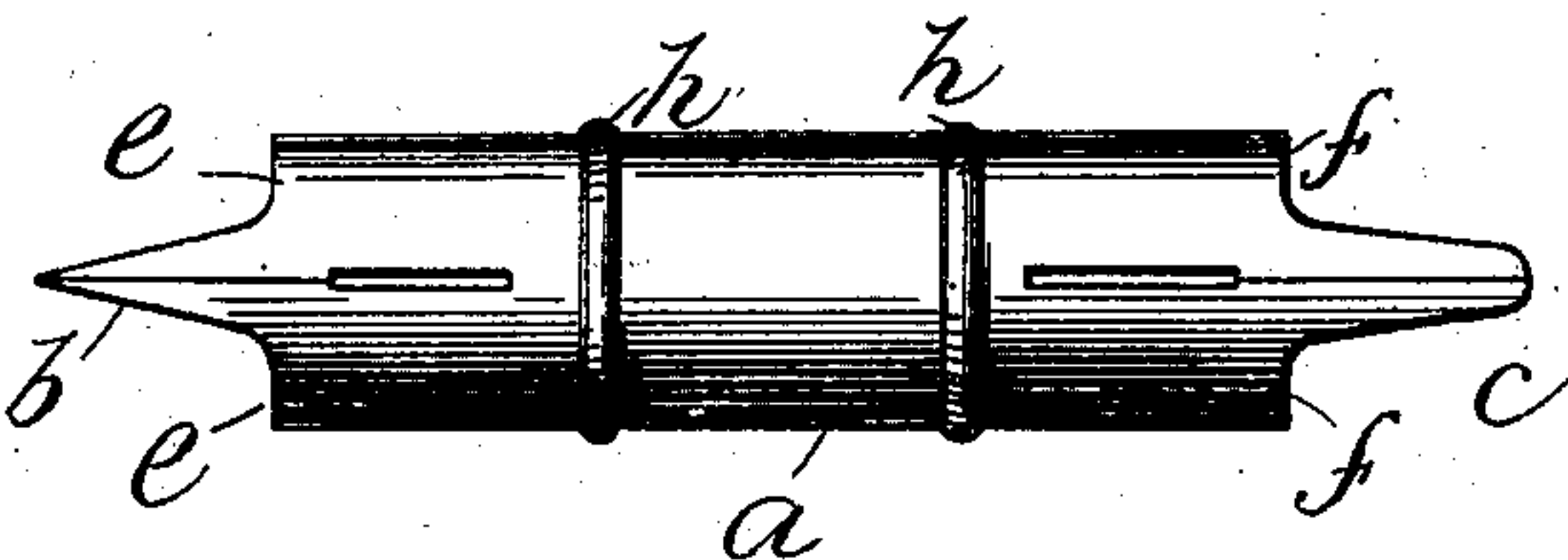
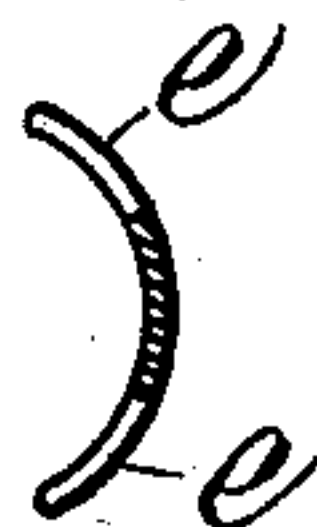


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN G. NORMANN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DOUBLE-POINTED PEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 762,837, dated June 14, 1904.

Application filed September 18, 1903. Serial No. 173,659. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN G. NORMANN, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Double-Pointed Pens, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in pens or pen-nibs, and it provides for the production of a double-pointed pen or nib having means at each end thereof and in conjunction with a writing-point whereby said pen or nib may be fitted and securely retained at each end within the socket in a penholder.

To this end my invention consists in providing a pen or nib blank curved in cross-section about its central or body portion and being tapered at the opposite ends thereof in pen-like formation, but having intermediate each tapering end and the body portion opposite shoulders formed by abruptly-incurved interconnecting lines to permit the insertion of either end of said pen or nib within a holder, while both of said ends are possessed of the requisite writing qualifications, together with a central stop to limit the degree of insertion within a holder.

In the drawings accompanying this application, Figure 1 is an under side plan view of my improved pen or nib. Fig. 2 is a side view. Fig. 3 is a top plan view. Fig. 4 is a section taken on the line *xx* or *yy* of Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 is a plan view of a modification.

In the figures the letter *a* indicates the central or body portion of my improved pen or nib, the same being curved in cross-section in the conventional manner, and *b* *c* indicate, respectively, opposite tapering ends provided with the slits *d* *d* and otherwise adapted to write with ink. The pen-tips may be of like writing quality, or one may be of one grade, as a fine point, and the other of another grade, as a broader point.

Intermediate the body portion *a* and the tapering tip *b* is a shoulder *e*, formed, respectively, at each side of said tip and which extends inwardly from the outside lateral edge of said body portion, at right angles thereto, to its point of junction with the said tapering

tip at the root of the latter. Likewise intermediate body portion *a* and the tapering tip *c* is a shoulder *f*, formed, respectively, at each side of said tip and which extends inwardly from the outside lateral edge of said body portion, at right angles thereto, to the point of junction with the said tapering tip at its root. The function of said shoulders *e* *e* is to fit within the usual socket or sockets provided in an ordinary penholder, following the entry of the tapered end *b* to relieve the latter from strains applied at said end when the pen-point at the opposite tapered end *c* is being used in the act of writing, and said shoulders *e* *e* providing a secure and rigid seating for the pen within the holder. Likewise the function of the shoulders *f* *f* is to provide a secure and rigid seating for the pen within the socket or sockets of the holder when the pen-point at the tapered end *c* is passed into the holder and the pen-point at the opposite tapered end *b* is being used in the act of writing.

The transverse rib *g*, disposed centrally intermediate the opposite pen-points upon the body portion, is created in the process of stamping out the pens or nibs and is intended to act as a stop to limit the degree of entry of either tapered end within the holder. The importance of this rib is obvious, because it is desirable, in view of the double use of the pen or nib, that the latter be not passed so far into the holder as to render its withdrawal difficult, and, further, because by this means the pointed end, being inserted within the holder socket or sockets, is prevented from sustaining injury by impingement against the inner end of the wooden stock upon which the holder is mounted.

In Fig. 5 I have shown a modification wherein two transverse ribs *h* *h* are provided, the same being desirable and useful as stops when the length of double-pointed pen or nib employed is such that a single centrally-disposed rib would be located too far distant from both pen-points to subserve the purpose for which intended.

Having now described my invention, I declare that what I claim is—

1. In a pen or nib, in combination, a body portion, curved in cross-section, a pen-point,

tapering, respectively, from each end thereof, and shoulders upon said body portion, at each end thereof, arranged right-angularly thereto, and said shoulders terminating, respectively,
5 at the roots of said pen-points.

2. In a pen or nib, in combination, a body portion, curved in cross-section, a pen-point, tapering, respectively, from each end thereof, and shoulders upon said body portion, at each
10 end thereof, arranged right-angularly thereto, and said shoulders terminating, respectively, at the roots of said pen-points; together with a rib or stock located transversely upon the

body portion, intermediate the opposite pen-points.

3. A double-pointed pen or nib adapted to be entered and retained, at either end, within an ordinary penholder, together with a rib or stop located upon said pen or nib, to limit the degree of such entry.

Signed at New York this 29th day of July, 1903.

JOHN G. NORMANN.

Witnesses:

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