

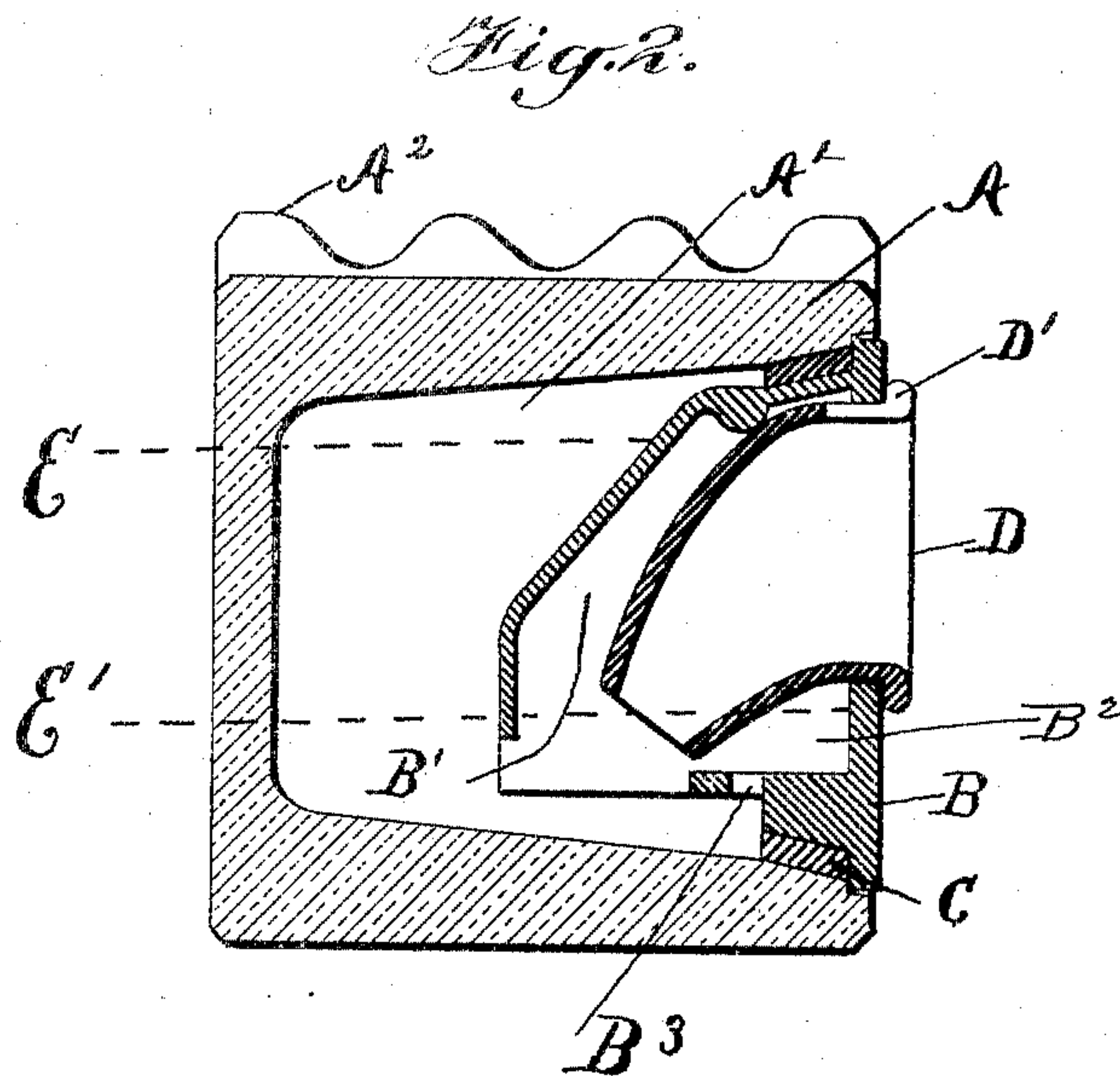
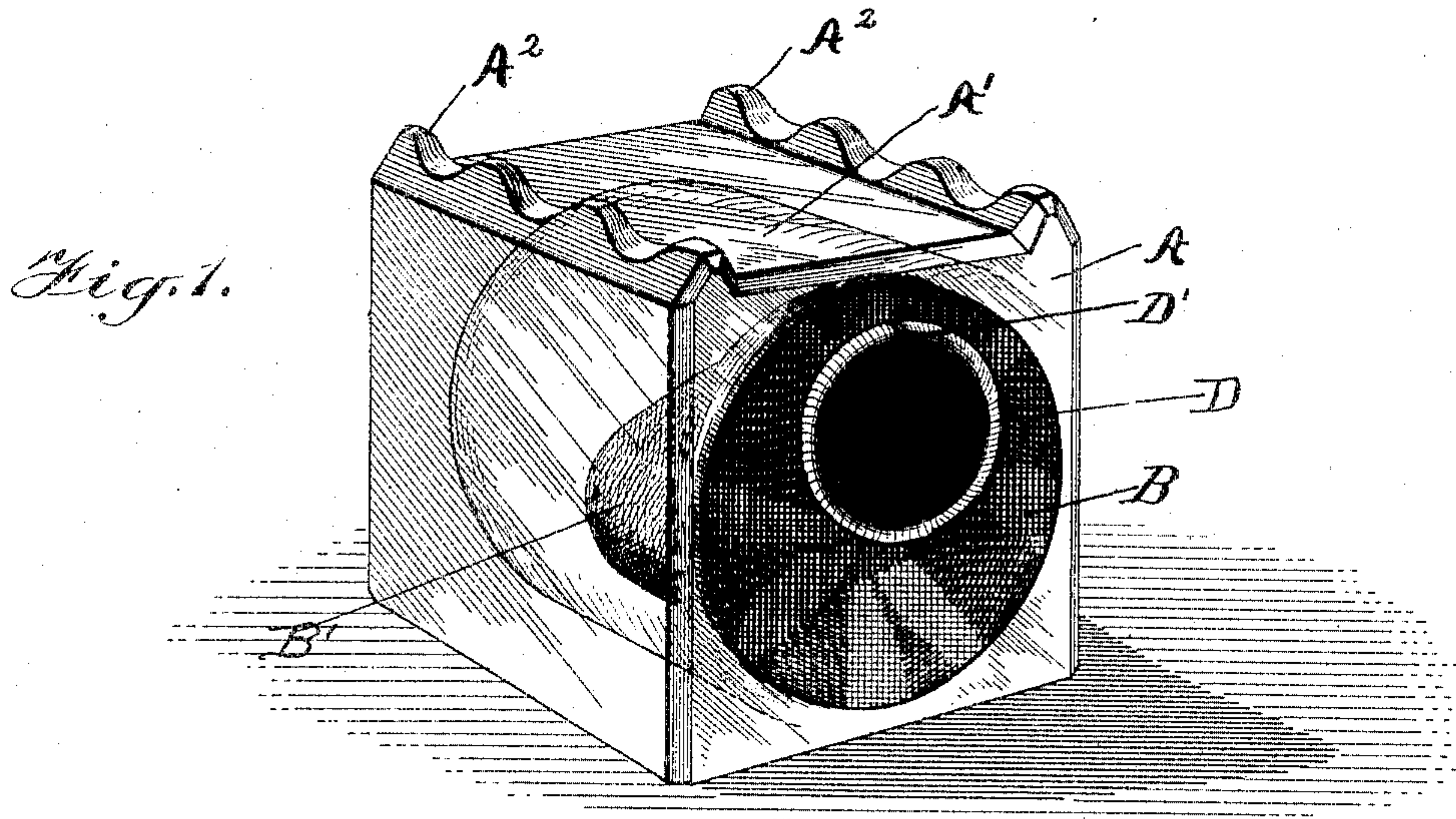
No. 776,675.

PATENTED DEC. 6, 1904.

C. H. NUMAN.
INKSTAND.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 16, 1904.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

Philip R. Stone

H. E. Maher

INVENTOR

Charles H. Numan

BY

Frank W. Ashley
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. NUMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

INKSTAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 776,675, dated December 6, 1904.

Application filed January 16, 1904. Serial No. 189,294. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. NUMAN, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Inkstands, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to that class of inkstands in which a small portion of the ink is always exposed to the air in that part of the stand known as the "dip-cup" and also having said dip-cup located in one of its sides instead of in the top of the stand, as is usually the case. In stands of this character heretofore made the changes of temperature affected the height of ink in the dip and often to such an extent as to allow the ink to overflow from the stand. There was also difficulty experienced in filling the stand due to the inflowing ink completely filling the dip, thus preventing the egress of the air, which was thereby trapped in the body or reservoir of the stand.

The object of the invention is to overcome the above-mentioned defects and to produce a stand in which the changes of temperature within all ordinary fluctuations will not cause the ink to overflow and will allow the stand to be easily filled without the difficulty above set forth.

A further object is to form the top of the stand so as to adapt it as a pen-rack which can be used without the necessity of removing the pens from the rack in order to get the ink, which is necessary where the ink-dip is located in the top of the stand.

Figure 1 of the drawings illustrates a perspective view of the inkstand. Fig. 2 is a central vertical sectional view of the same.

Referring to the drawings, which form a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate similar parts, A represents the base of the stand, in which is located the main reservoir A' and having the pen-rack A² formed in the top.

B represents a plug which is inserted in the reservoir A' and forms the front of the stand A. The plug B is held in the stand A by a rubber or other suitable packing C, which makes an air-tight joint. Formed integrally with the plug B and extending within the res-

ervoir A' are walls forming a chamber B', which I shall designate as the "overflow-chamber," and projecting into said overflow-chamber B' is the dip-tube D, which is removably held in the plug B, as shown. An opening B² is formed in the bottom of the plug B and a smaller opening B³, the purpose of which will be hereinafter explained. In the top of the dip-tube D is a groove or opening D', which serves to secure the dip-tube D to the plug B by the spring action of the material under compression and also serves as an outlet for the air when filling, as will be shortly explained.

Having described the parts of the stand, I will now explain its operation.

To fill the stand, the stand should be placed in a position that will bring the dip-tube D on top of the stand, and therefore the ink will flow through the dip-tube D and opening B² into the reservoir A', and the air finds egress through opening B³, around the interior of the plug B, and out through the opening D', or, if preferred, the dip D can be removed entirely during this operation. Having filled the stand to the desired degree, the stand is placed in the position as shown in the drawings, when the ink will fill the reservoir A' up to the line, we will say to E, and will stand in the chamber B' up to the line E' and is prevented from rising higher within said chamber B', due to the difference in atmospheric pressure within the reservoir above the line E and the line E' within the chamber B'. It is obvious that by inserting a pen through the dip-tube D the ink can be readily reached for use.

We will now suppose that the inkstand has been filled in a very cold room and afterward the room becomes quite warm. The heat would expand the air within the reservoir above the line E and the ink-level would fall somewhat and would in consequence flow into the chamber B', and if this chamber was too small to hold the said overflow the ink would flow from the stand. To avoid this trouble, this chamber B' is made proportional to the size of the reservoir A', so that no ordinary changes of temperature will affect the level sufficiently for the ink to overflow from the stand. The interior of the stand constituting the reser-

voir A' may be square or cylindrical in form, as desired.

It will be noted that the opening to the reservoir through the dip-tube D is small and
5 that evaporation will be slight, as the active currents of air are almost completely shut off from the ink.

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

10 1. In an inkstand, a reservoir, a plug forming the front of said reservoir, an overflow-chamber formed integral with said plug and a dip-tube extending into said overflow-chamber, substantially as shown and described.

15 2. In an inkstand, a reservoir for ink, an

overflow-chamber and a dip-tube adapted to be easily removed; substantially as described.

3. In an inkstand, a reservoir, a plug forming the front of said reservoir, an overflow-chamber formed integral with said plug, a dip-
20 tube extending into said overflow-chamber and an air-vent in said dip-tube; substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two sub-
25 scribing witnesses.

CHARLES H. NUMAN.

Witnesses:

PHILIP K. STERN,

FRANK M. ASHLEY.