

L. H. ALLEN.
 INK WELL.
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Patented May 6, 1913.

1,061,155.

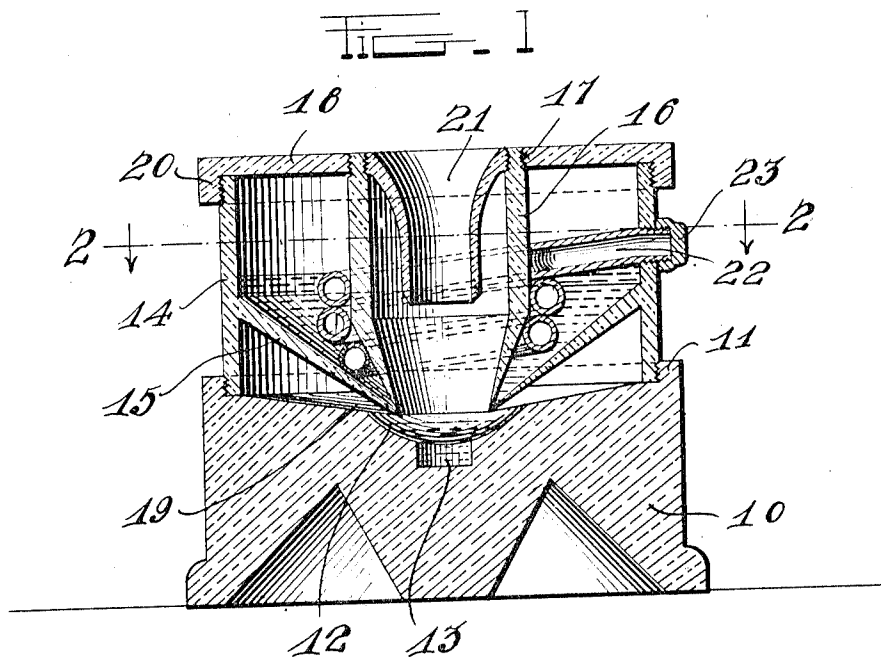
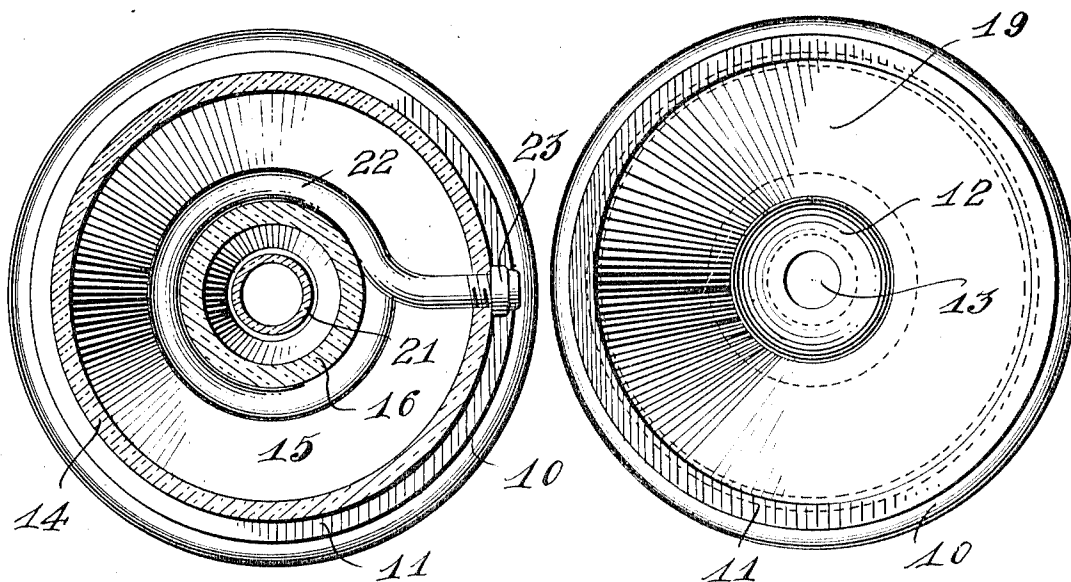


FIG. 2

FIG. 3



WITNESSES

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INK-WELL.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LINUS H. ALLEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Battle Creek, in the county of Calhoun and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ink-Wells, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to ink wells of the fountain type and the principal object of the invention is to construct an ink well which will not spill the ink upon being turned over and is also to provide an improved type of filling means which acts as an additional safeguard to prevent the ink from spilling when the well is turned over.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein,

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view through the ink well. Fig. 2 is a sectional view along the line 2-2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the base.

Referring to the accompanying drawings and particularly to Fig. 1 it will be seen that this ink well comprises a base 10 which is provided with an inwardly threaded wall 11 at its upper end and with a cup 12 in the center of its upper face which is provided with a central well 13. This cup and well form the receptacle in which the ink is held which is being used, the remaining portion of the ink being held in the reservoir. The reservoir comprises the wall 14 which has a threaded connection with the threaded walls of the base 10 so that the wall is supported by the base. A partition 15 which is of a substantially funnel shape is carried by the body portion 14 and is provided with a central opening which is located at a point beneath the level of the upper edge of the cup 12 so that when the cup 12 is filled with ink a water seal will be formed thus preventing any more ink from leaving the reservoir. A tube 16 is screwed into an opening 17 formed in the cap 18 and is provided with a tapered lower portion 19 which extends through the reservoir and through the opening formed in the center of the partition 15 with its lower edge substantially flush with the edge of the opening. It will thus be seen that the ink is held in the space around the tube 16 and feeds through the space between the end portion of the tube and the edges of the central opening formed in the partition 15 and

thus into the pocket 12. It will also be noted that the cap 18 is provided with an inwardly threaded flange 20 which is threaded upon the wall 14, thus removably connecting the cap with the wall. A guard 21 is threaded into the tube 16 and prevents any ink from flowing out through the tube 16 when the ink well is overturned. A tube 22 has its outer end threaded through an opening formed in the side of the wall 14 and has its outer end closed by a cap 23 which is screwed upon the outer end of the tube. This tube has its inner portion carried from the side of the reservoir to the tube 16 and coiled about the tube 16 so that the inward movement of the tube 16 is limited and the tube 16 thus held in spaced relation to the opening formed in the partition.

When using the device the ink is poured in through the pipe 22 and passes out through the inner end of the pipe so that the reservoir is filled to the extent indicated in Fig. 1 and flows through the opening in the lower end of the reservoir into the pocket 12 until the pocket 12 is filled with ink. As the ink is used the ink from the reservoir will gradually feed into the pocket thus keeping the pocket filled with ink. If the well is overturned the ink in the pocket will flow into the space between the base and the partition 15 and will thus be prevented from coming out of the well. The ink in the reservoir cannot escape since the reservoir is entirely inclosed and the pipe 22 has its outer end closed by the cap 23. If the well should be overturned with sufficient force to throw some of the ink in the cup into the tube 16 the guard 21 prevents the ink from flowing out of the tube 16 and it will thus be seen that the ink cannot possibly spill if the well is overturned.

When making the well it is preferred to form the same of glass or some other transparent material so that it may be readily ascertained whether the ink in the reservoir is running low, but it is obvious that if desired any suitable material may be used such as hard rubber or wood or any suitable composition or metal. It will also be noted that when it is desired to clean the ink well that all of the parts may be easily removed, thus making it very easy to clean the reservoir.

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

1. An ink well comprising a base having

an ink cup formed in its center, an ink reservoir having its walls removably connected with said base, a conical partition mounted in said reservoir, and provided with an opening communicating with the ink cup
5 formed in said base, a cover removably connected with the walls of said reservoir and provided with a central opening, a tube removably connected with said cover and provided with a tapered inner end passing
10 through the opening formed in said partition, a guard removably mounted within said tube to prevent ink from flowing out through the tube, and an ink inlet pipe entering through the wall of said reservoir
15 and removably connected therewith and having its inner portion coiled about said tube to support said tube in said reservoir.

2. An ink well comprising a base having an ink cup formed therein, an ink reservoir
20 carried by said base, a partition mounted in said reservoir and provided with an opening communicating with the ink cup formed in said base, a cap carried by said reservoir
25 and provided with a central opening, a tube extending from the opening of said cover through the opening formed in said partition, and a guard collar mounted in said
30 tube to prevent ink flowing out through said tube.

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

LINUS H. ALLEN.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM H. FARRINGTON,
FRANK M. EDDY.