

(No Model.)

L. LOESER.

PEN.

No. 331,203.

Patented Nov. 24, 1885.

Fig. 1.

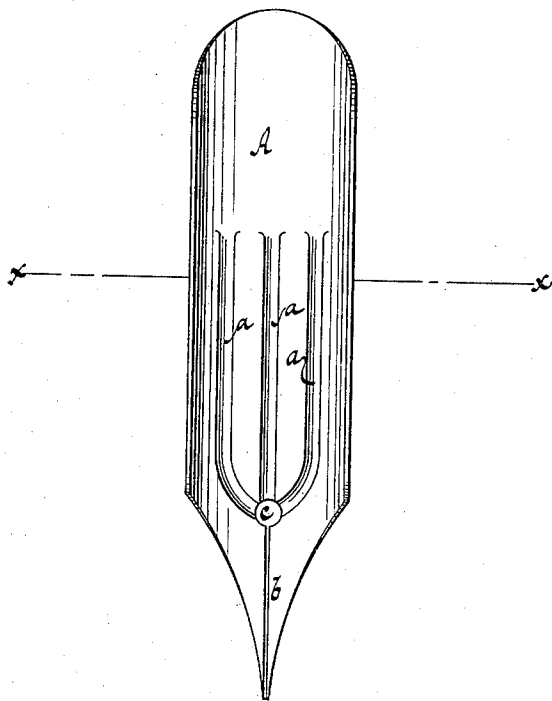


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

William Miller
Otto Hupf and

INVENTOR

Lazarus Loeser

BY

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his ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAZARUS LOESER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO GABRIEL BAMBERGER AND LEWIS BOELLING, RECEIVER, BOTH OF SAME PLACE.

PEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 331,203, dated November 24, 1885.

Application filed October 9, 1884. Serial No. 145,084. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

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

This invention consists, essentially, in a writing-pen made from nitro-cellulose and a solvent, and provided with a split nib having a hole at the inner end, and a series of grooves formed in the body of the pen and terminating in said hole in the inner portion of the nib, and serving as receptacles for ink.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represent an inside view of my pen on an enlarged scale. Fig. 2 is a transverse section in the plane *x x*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, the letter A designates my pen, which is made of a solution of nitro-cellulose in camphor or other solvent which can be molded or pressed into the desired form, or which can be formed into sheets from which the pens are manufactured. On the inner or concave surface of the pen are formed a series of troughs or channels, *a*, which extend down to the nib *b*. I have found that if the inner concave surface of the pen is left smooth the ink or writing-fluid, which does not readily adhere to the material from which my pen is made, flows down to the nib *b* too rapidly, so that it is apt to produce blurs in writing. The troughs or channels *a* serve as

receptacles, which hold a comparatively large quantity of writing-fluid and retain the same, so that the nib of the pen is fed regularly in writing. In the example shown in the drawings the troughs *a* terminate in a hole, *c*, which forms the inner end of the nib *b*. This hole forms a sort of a stop for the writing-fluid contained in the troughs *a*.

The great advantage of my pen is that it has almost the same properties as the ordinary goose-quill as far as softness and elasticity are concerned, and at the same time it is much more durable than the goose-quill, and it can be used a much longer time even than a steel pen, since its point is not liable to become sharpened by contact with the paper, whereas the point of a steel pen, when the same has been used for a day or two, becomes sharp, causing the pen to scratch.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A pen having a split nib, a hole at the inner end of said split nib, and a series of troughs formed in the body of the pen and having their lower ends terminating in said hole, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LAZARUS LOESER. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

GABRIEL BAMBERGER,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.