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RESERVOIR PEN

Filed June 9, 1926

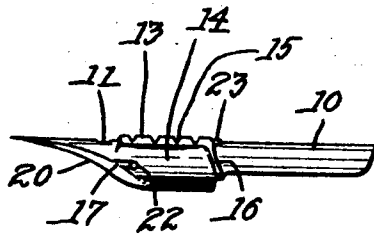


Fig. 1.

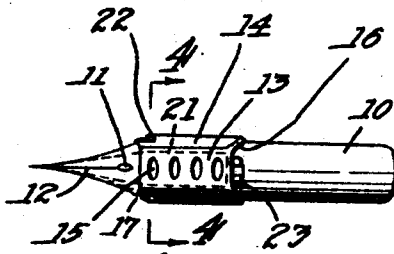


Fig. 2.

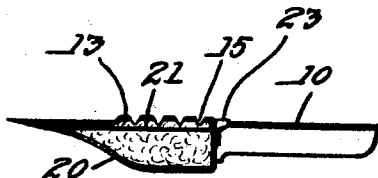


Fig. 3.

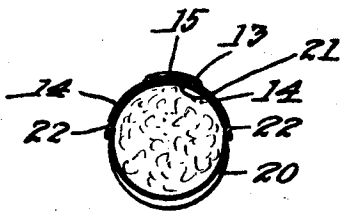


Fig. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## RESERVOIR PEN.

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The principal object of the invention is to provide a pen with a reservoir for ink so arranged and constructed that it will add very little to the expense of manufacture of the pen and can be depended upon to fill with ink readily and retain enough ink to write four or five pages of ordinary foolscap with one filling; and to provide a reservoir with a filling which will absorb the ink quickly so that it will not take much time to fill the pen and will remain in such condition that having been filled it can be moistened with ink and will almost instantaneously be ready for writing again. The invention also involves a novel way of attaching the reservoir to the pen and improvements in the pen itself to make the nibs flexible and the back comparatively rigid.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings in which

Fig. 1 is a side view of the pen constructed in accordance with this invention;

Fig. 2 is a back view;

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal central sectional view; and

Fig. 4 is a sectional view on enlarged scale on the line 4-4 of Fig. 2.

I apply this invention to a pen 10 of general familiar shape but having the opening 11 at the end of the slit 12 shorter than usual. This pen on the back is provided with a surface 13 upset from the plane surrounding it so as to form a surrounding slanting surface 14 all around for strengthening the pen at this point. Within this area I provide a series of transverse perforations 15. The object of these will appear later. It is on account of these openings that the surrounding slanting surface 14 is provided, thus restoring the strength lost by the removal of the metal from these openings. The pen is also shown as having a rib 16 on each side extending from a surface 13 down to the edge of the pen and as having a pair of slots 17 extending inwardly from the front edge at points near the edges.

The reservoir is a separate piece of metal 20 formed of sheet aluminum or any sheet material of which the pen itself is made. This is provided in the form of a nearly circular body in cross section at its butt end extending in that shape along the pen throughout the length of the area 13 and

then slanting with a gentle curved slope to the pen-point.

It is to be observed that the reservoir 20 is open at 21 throughout an area about as great as the area of the raised surface 13 and registering roughly therewith. It is through this opening that the ink is applied to the concave surface of the pen as it is drawn out by capillary action and gravity to the point of the pen to which the opening 21 extends.

The reservoir is provided with a pair of pins 22 at the sides which project into and are received by the slots 17 to help hold it in position. On the butt end it is provided with a couple of sheet metal projections 23 which enter slots in the back of the pen 10 and are bent over in opposite directions as shown in Fig. 2 for holding it in fixed position on the pen.

This reservoir is filled with an absorbent fibrous material like cotton and put in place on the pen. When the pen is dipped in ink it has to be left there long enough for the absorbent material to take up the ink and then is ready for writing. In writing, the ink is fed to the point of the pen with great uniformity and the reservoir will hold enough ink to permit of writing several pages of foolscap with one dipping of the pen. The perforations 15 are necessary to supply air to the reservoir and allow the ink to be fed down to the pen point and I have found that quite a large area is required for these openings and that the rapidity of the feed of the ink is somewhat controlled by this area. After a pen has been used and the ink partly exhausted, it can be put aside and ordinarily will start to write again as well as a fountain pen will, that is, it may have to be started by making some pen strokes or even by moistening in ink. Furthermore, even after the ink is dried in the reservoir it can be dipped in the ink again and the ink left in the cotton or absorbent material is liquefied again by the new ink coming in contact with it so that it is not lost for writing purposes.

Although I have illustrated and described only a single form of the invention I am aware of the fact that modifications can be made therein by any person skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention as expressed in the claims.

Therefore, I do not wish to be limited to

all the details of construction herein shown and described, but what I do claim is:

1. The combination with a pen having a raised surface across the back provided with a series of transverse perforations and having ribs extending therefrom to the edges of the pen at the rear, said pen having longitudinal slots at its forward slanting edges, of a reservoir for the pen comprising a substantially cylindrical body having an opening at its top for transmitting ink to the concave surface of the pen and having two opposite projections for fitting in the first-named slots to hold it in position and containing a filling of cotton fibre or other absorbent material to hold the ink therein.

2. The combination with a pen having longi-

tudinal slots at its forward slanting edges and longitudinal slots just back of the raised area, of a reservoir for the pen comprising a substantially cylindrical body having an opening at its top for transmitting ink to the concave surface of the pen and having two projections for fitting in the first-named slots and two flanges at the rear adapted to be drawn through the last-named slots and bent over on opposite sides to hold it in position and containing a filling of cotton fibre or other absorbent material to hold the ink therein.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

SABATO DELLAGALA.