

(No Model.)

J. S. ROSS.
INKSTAND.

No. 511,549.

Patented Dec. 26, 1893.

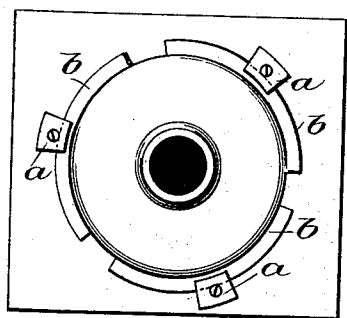


Fig. 3.

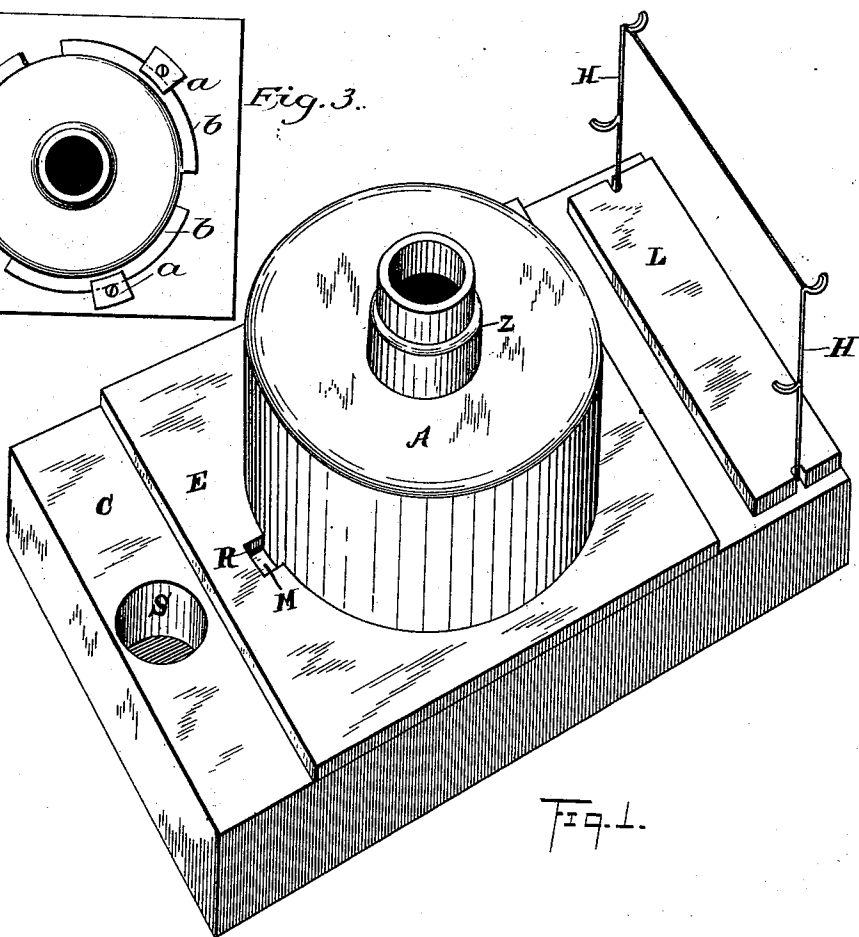


Fig. 1.

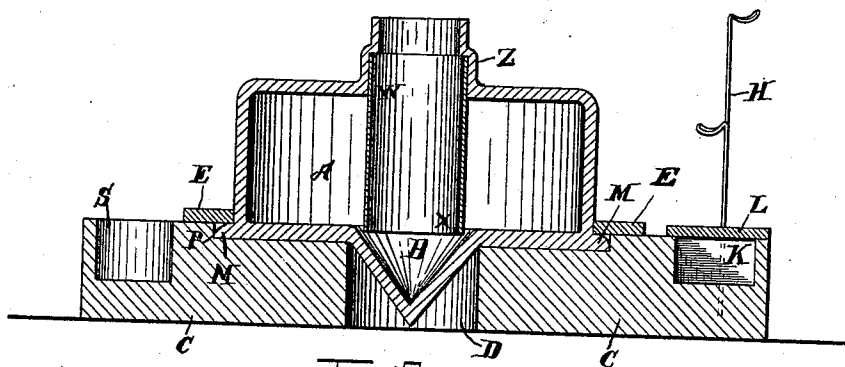


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

Bellevue Lounie,
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INVENTOR

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JASPER S. ROSS, OF SHARON, PENNSYLVANIA.

INKSTAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 511,549, dated December 26, 1893.

Application filed May 13, 1892. Serial No. 432,910. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JASPER S. ROSS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sharon, in the county of Mercer and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Inkstand, of which the following is a specification.

The construction is illustrated by the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 being a plan, and Fig. 2 a vertical section of the entire inkstand. Fig. 3 is a detail plan view of the ink vessel and holding mechanism.

A is an ink vessel with a cup B formed in its bottom, and descending far enough below the general surface of the ink vessel's bottom to a sufficient depth of ink from which to fill the pen. Thus when the supply of ink is small, the usual tipping of the bottle to fill the pen is avoided. Again on this account such ink vessel may have the diameter enlarged since however shallow the ink when spread over the wide surface, the cup would have a good depth of ink for the pen.

The widening of the vessel accomplishes two things: First, it diminishes the danger of accidental overturning, and, second, while maintaining a capacity for the same volume of ink, the distance from the mouth of the vessel to the surface of the ink is diminished, thus facilitating the filling of the pen, and serving neatness also, by not inking the penholder so high up its sides as it passes in and out the vessel's mouth.

I do not broadly claim an ink vessel with cup formed in bottom, for this has been attained before me, notably by Samuel Darling No. 68,588, granted September 3, 1867. But in distinction from his I limit my claims to a vessel having a contracted mouth and also having its corresponding inner and outer surfaces substantially parallel, these features being general concomitants of the process known to glass workers as "blowing," while his form, in glass, necessitates the process known as "pressing." My form of vessel being made without a base, requires the addition of a suitably formed body to serve as a base.

Widening the ink vessel may expose a larger surface of ink to the action of the air.

This exposure may be diminished by fixing a tube W X in the throat of the vessel, which shall descend toward or to the bottom of the vessel, thus shutting the air from the main body of the ink.

To avoid narrowing the mouth of the ink vessel by the presence of the tube, the lower part of the throat of the vessel may be expanded, as at Z for the reception of the tube. In this case one side of the tube should be split down its full length so that the edges thus formed may overlap each other, while the tube passes the upper and narrower part of the throat. This tube may be made of wood, paper, or any material suited to stand in ink.

If it is desired the vessel may be made without any expansion of the throat and the tube without having the side split may be lodged in the throat.

C is a base for holding the vessel in its normal position. It also diminishes the liability to accidental overturning. A cavity or hole D is formed in the base for receiving the downward projecting cup. The vessel has a lateral projection M from its lower outer surface, which projection is commonly called a bead. This bead may be continuous around the vessel or it may be omitted in parts, forming sections of bead. In Fig. 3 *b b b* represent three such sections—and *a a a* represent plates one end or edge of which is made to rest on or over the bead and the other end or edge is made fast to the base, thus binding the vessel and base together. These plates may be formed in one piece, constituting a girdling plate as shown by E E in Figs. 1 and 2. If it be desired to make the vessel readily detachable from the base, this may be done by making the spaces between the plates correspond in number and size to the sections of bead—and in case the plates are combined and form a girdling plate, recesses may be formed in the inner edge of this girdling plate to likewise correspond to the bead sections. M and R in Fig. 1 show respectively one such bead section and recess in girdling plate. It is then apparent that if the ink vessel be turned until the bead sections coincide with

the afore mentioned spaces or recesses, it may be lifted from the base—and by a reverse process it may be returned and secured to the base.

5 The plate or plates may be formed as an integral or corporate part of the base. This would make it practicable to pack the vessels separate from the bases, in preparing them for shipment.

10 If desired a recess may be formed in the upper surface of the base, as deep as the bead's height and large enough to receive the bottom of the vessel. See P in Fig. 2. This would permit the collar to be of a plain flat

15 form. Or if preferred this recess may be continued downward through the base, thus permitting the vessel to be introduced into the base from below and elevated till the bead meets the projecting plate or plates, in which

20 position it may be maintained by small nails driven into the base under the bead, or by other convenient device. The base also serves as a support for a pen-rack H H. Said rack being formed of wire of suitable thickness, by

25 bending the wire so as to form a horizontal bar with a standard descending from each end of said bar into the base; these standards being bent at equal heights from the base, in one or more places, to form shelves for the recep-

30 tion of penholder. The standards descending into the base and being joined at their upper ends by the horizontal bar make a steady and economical pen-rack. In this base is a cavity K which serves as a receptacle for

35 stamps, pens, &c.

To prevent a draft of air removing stamps, a cover L is provided, which has a slot in each end or each side which partially surrounds the two lower ends of the pen-rack. The

40 cover is thus securely held in place, yet may readily be removed by raising one end, or special pins for this purpose may take the place of the pen-rack standards. A hole, S, in the base receives the stopper while the ink-

45 stand is in use.

I am aware that various methods have been devised for obtaining a sufficient depth of ink for filling the pen when the supply was reduced, but I am not aware that any one has

50 heretofore sought to attain this end by form-

ing a collecting cup in the bottom of the ink vessel.

I claim—

1. An ink-vessel having formed in its bottom a cup which extends downwardly; said 55 cup having its mouth substantially in the same plane as the bottom of the vessel; and having a closed bottom; said vessel having its mouth contracted to a less diameter than the cavity in its body; also having its con- 60 tiguous inner and outer surfaces substantially parallel, and being supported by a suitable base, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In an inkstand the combination of an 65 ink-vessel and base; said vessel having laterally protruding ridges formed in its lower outside surface; and said base having projections adapted to rest over said ridges; said 70 projections so corresponding in number and size with the spaces between said ridges, that the projections may be passed through said spaces, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. The combination of pen-rack and base: 75 said rack being formed of a single piece of wire, so bent that the end portions form two standards, united by the middle portion; one end of each standard entering the base and the standards being bent at equal heights 80 above the base, in one or more places, to form shelves, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. In an inkstand the combination of an inkvessel with a stationary tube set in the 85 throat of the ink-vessel below the stopper, extending downwardly into the vessel and having its upper end open, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

5. The combination of a base for ink-vessel 90 with tray and lid for tray; said tray being formed in the upper part of the base and opening upwardly; and said lid being held in place by slots in its margin combined with posts set in the base, substantially as and for 95 the purposes set forth.

JASPER S. ROSS.

Witnesses:

M. L. ROSS,

ABRAM DAVIS.