

A. JAHN.
 WRITING PEN.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 21, 1910.

1,056,754.

Patented Mar. 18, 1913.

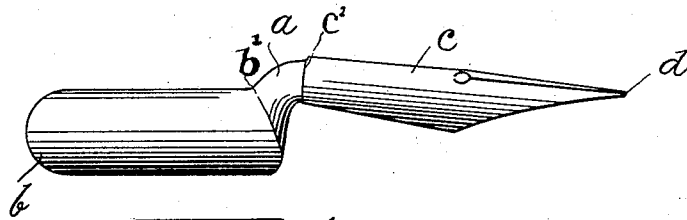


Fig. 1.

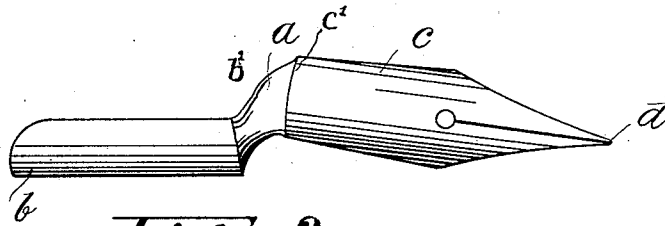


Fig. 2.

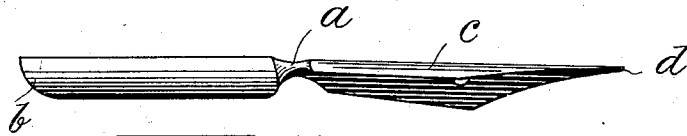


Fig. 3.

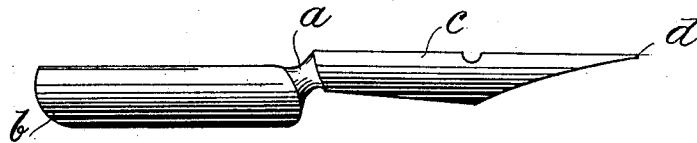


Fig. 4.



Fig. 6.

Witnesses:

Henry Hopper

Woldemar Haupt

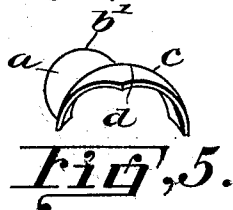


Fig. 5.

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ALBERT JAHN, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

WRITING-PEN.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT JAHN, a subject of the German Emperor, and resident of Berlin, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Writing-Pens, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a new form of writing pens.

In accordance with the pen described in the United States specification No. 920874, in the German specification No. 193110 and in the British specification No. 20533/1907, the new pen has its front part moved out to the left in relation to the body of the pen, and its body twisted around its longitudinal axis, to the right, so that the front part and the body of the pen have their lower edges lying in different planes, which latter are crossing each other at an angle. "Left and right" are here and throughout the present specification understood to be in the direction of a person looking from the body of the pen toward the point.

The present pen differs from the pen according to the above-mentioned specifications by this feature, that the front part is downwardly set off or depressed in relation to the body. Further the point of the pen remains beneath the plane which is thought to form the cylindrical forward extension of the body. This will have the effect that, in writing with the pen fitted into the penholder, the center of gravity of this combination will be within the axis of the penholder, or so close to said axis, that a uniform strain of the fingers used for writing is obtained, and the writing may be performed in an as easy and smooth manner as if a pencil were being used. The new pen will further avoid the toppling over frequently noticed with pens of similar kind, that is to say: when in position of rest, it will be in the same relative position to the paper as when in writing position under the pressure of the first finger. Furthermore, it obviates the necessity of the steep position in which the penholder must be held for the pen according to the specification cited above, so that a more uniform strain of the muscles is obtained, and, at the same time, the general preference to hold the penholder in a more flat position is met with. The relative position of the front part to the body of the pen furthermore re-

duces the whole circumference of the pen, so that it will not prevent its being dipped in ink-pots with narrow mouths. On the other hand, the two members of the pen will be more uniformly strained, whereby the durability of the pen is increased.

In the accompanying drawing a constructional form of a pen made on the hereinbefore described principles is exemplified.

Figure 1 is a top-view of the pen seen with the lower edges of the pen-body in a horizontal plane; Fig. 2 is a top-view of the pen seen with the lower edges of the front part of the pen in a horizontal plane; Fig. 3 is a side-view of Fig. 1, turned in the direction of the arrow; Fig. 4 is a side view of Fig. 2, turned in the direction of the arrow; Fig. 5 is a front view, seen with the lower edges of the front part of the pen in a horizontal plane; Fig. 6 is an end-view, seen with the lower edges of the front part of the pen in a horizontal plane.

The pen consists of the body *b*, the neck *a* and the front part *c* with the point *d*. The body *b* is set off at *b*¹, depressed obliquely to the left and forms the neck *a* from *b*¹ to *c*¹. At *c*¹ it is set off again and the neck now merges into the front part *c*, so that the point will remain beneath the plane which is thought to form the forward cylindrical extension of the top of the said pen body. Within this cylinder, the point of the pen may be placed in the central axis, or at any distance from it. The pen may also be so arranged, that the right bottom edge of the body and that of the front part are in a straight line.

The pen can of course be made of any suitable material, in particular also of gold.

I claim:

1. A writing pen, consisting of a body, a neck and a front part, the body being turned to the right around its longitudinal axis and the front part being moved out to the left in relation to the body and then offset downwardly.

2. A writing pen, consisting of a body, a neck and a front part, the body being turned to the right around its longitudinal axis and the front part being moved out to the left in relation to the body and then offset downwardly, the said front part being at an angle to the body of the pen.

3. A writing pen, consisting of a body, a neck and a front part, the body being turned

to the right around its longitudinal axis and the front part being moved out to the left in relation to the body and then offset downwardly, the point at the said front part remaining beneath the forward cylindrical extension of the top surface of the body.

5 In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT JAHN.

Witnesses:

HENRY HASPER,
WOLDEMAR HAUPT.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
