R. F. GEORGE & W. H. GORDON.

LETTERING PEN.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 22, 1914.

1,172,785. Patented Feb. 22, 1916.

Fig. 1.

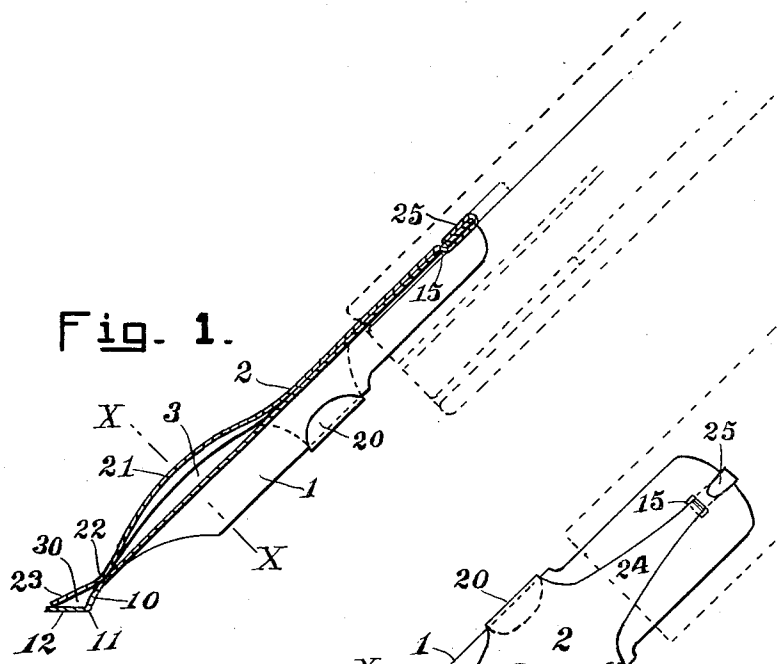


Fig. 2.

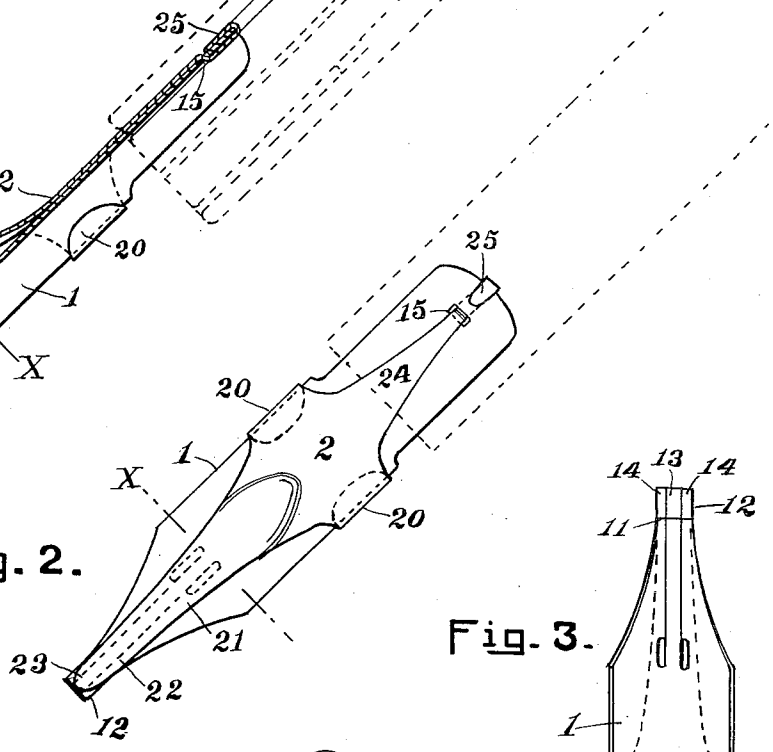


Fig. 3.

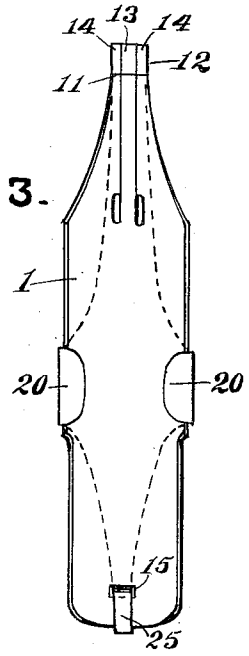


Fig. 4.

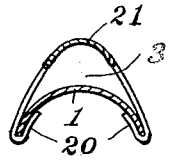
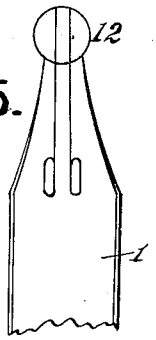


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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LETTERING-PEN.

1,172,785. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 22, 1916.

Application filed October 22, 1914. Serial No. 868,780.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Ross F. GEORGE and WILLIAM HUGH GORDON, citizens of the United States, and residents of Seattle, King county, Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lettering-Pens, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to lettering pens and consists in improvements in the pen or nib which makes an improved product and, as well, improvements in an attached fountain device which increases the ink-holding capacity of the pen.

The object of our invention is to produce an efficient pen for use in lettering, one which will hold a considerable quantity of ink, which will feed this ink regularly and reliably, and which makes it easy to do rapid and good work.

Our invention consists of the parts and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings we have shown our invention in the form of construction which is now preferred by us.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section through the pen and the fountain attachment, the pen being in writing position. Fig. 2 is a top view of the pen. Fig. 3 is a bottom view of the pen. Fig. 4 is a section taken on the line X, X, of Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a bottom view of a pen showing a writing tip or surface of different shape from that shown in the other figures.

The pen proper, or nib, is made like the ordinary metal pen, except as otherwise stated. The principal differences in construction are at the point. At about the point indicated at 22, the point of the pen is preferably curved downward, so that the direction of this part of the pen, being the part extending for a short distance backward from the point of contact with the writing surface, makes a larger angle with the writing surface than that made by the pen as a whole.

At the point 11, this being some material distance back from the extreme tip, this tip is bent upward to such an angle that the plane surface thus formed will lie flat upon the writing surface when the pen is held in a natural position for use. The writing surface of this pen, instead of being an edge or point, is a plane surface, the size of this surface depending upon the width of mark it is desired the pen shall make. This writing surface of the pen, is a continuation of the under side of the pen.

With such a pen it is necessary, in order to insure a sufficient supply of ink to the writing surface, to provide an auxiliary ink-holding means. This we have done by applying a fountain attachment. This attachment consists of a part 2 which is secured to the upper side of the pen by means of ears 20 which bend under the lower edges of the pen. It is also further secured upon the pen and held fixedly in proper position, by a rearwardly extending finger 24, which positively engages the rear end of the pen, to thus give three points of securement upon the pen. To more securely hold this finger in place, the pen may be provided with a hole, as at 15, through which the finger is passed and then also bent about the rear end edge of the pen, as at 25. The ink holding part of this attachment, consists of the finger 21 which extends lengthwise over the outer body of the pen. This finger is bent so as to form, when viewed from the side, a low arch, having its outer end resting upon the upper surface of the pen a short distance inward from the writing tip. From this point, 22, the outer end of this attachment bends upward and has its end in substantial contact with the upper surface of the outer edge of the writing plane or table 12, thus forming a small reservoir 30 for ink.

The small, or auxiliary reservoir 30, is normally disconnected from the main reservoir 3, by contact of the pen and the fountain attachment at 22. The ink will not flow readily from the main reservoir into this auxiliary reservoir, except the pen be flexed slightly, as would occur when in use. The auxiliary reservoir furnishes a small supply of ink where it is immediately available for use, so that the pen will write freely when taken up after an intermission in its use.

The finger 3, in addition to the arching given thereto and which shows when viewed from the side, or as shown in Fig. 1, is arched in cross section, as is shown clearly in Fig. 4, thus increasing the ink-holding capacity of this reservoir.

The pen shown, has its tip provided with two slits, making three parts, 13, 14, as are shown best in Fig. 3. This enables the use of a broader writing surface. As the tip 23 of the fountain attachment, forms the auxiliary reservoir 30 immediately over this writing table, any pressure upon the pen

which acts to spread these fingers apart, will bring down the ink at once. There is therefore no trouble on account of delay in feeding or an insufficient rate of feeding. The main reservoir is not drawn directly upon by the pen. The ink being used comes directly from the auxiliary reservoir, the ink from the main reservoir flowing into the auxiliary reservoir to maintain its supply. The handling of the ink in this way prevents excess flow which will produce blots and at the same time insures prompt and amply sufficient flow to give good results. The upward curvature of the pen at 10, also serves to more effectually isolate the main reservoir from the writing table 12, thereby decreasing the chance of blotting. The small reservoir 30 may be called the writing reservoir, while the main reservoir 3 may be called the supply reservoir.

In Figs. 1, 2 and 3, we have shown a pen having a writing table which is square in outline. The outline of this writing table may be changed, as by making it a circle, as is shown in Fig. 5. The square outline has an advantage for certain kinds of work in that it has sharp corners which enables it to make sharp corners on the letters. For other work the round surfaced table may have advantages, as in insuring an even width of line when moved in all directions.

What we claim and desire to secure by Letter Patent is;

1. A lettering pen slit lengthwise to form a plurality of tangs, the tips of these tangs being bent upward to collectively form a plane writing surface which is an extension of the under surface of the tangs.

2. A lettering pen comprising a pen member having its writing end composed of separate tangs which are bent upward to form an under plane surface adapted for writing contact of its entire surface with the writing surface, and a fountain member extending lengthwise above the pen member.

3. A lettering pen having its tip bent upward to form a downwardly facing writing plane, and means for feeding ink between said writing plane and the writing surface.

4. A lettering pen having a tip composed of a plurality of separated parts bent to collectively form a plane writing surface positioned to contact its entire surface with the writing surface when in use.

5. A lettering pen having a tip composed of a plurality of separated parts which collectively form a writing plane positioned to contact with the writing surface when in use, the outer tips of said parts being alined to form a narrow, transversely extending edge adapted to form a writing surface when the pen is reversed in position.

6. A lettering pen having its tip bent upward to form a plane writing table positioned for surface contact with the writing surface, the outermost edge of said tip being straight and adapted to form a narrow transversely extending writing surface when the pen is reversed in position.

7. A lettering pen having its tip bent upward to form a downwardly facing writing surface contacting with the paper when in use, the outer edge of said tip being straight and adapted to form a narrow, transversely extending writing surface when the pen is turned over into reversed position, and an ink reservoir attachment covering the upper surface of said tip which is opposite that used as a writing plane.

8. A lettering pen having an under plane surface serving as the writing surface, and a reservoir attachment extending above the pen and providing a main reservoir back from the writing surface and an auxiliary reservoir immediately above the writing surface.

9. A lettering pen comprising a writing member having its writing end turned upward to form an under plane surface adapted for contact with the writing surface, a reservoir attachment lying along the top of the writing member and elevated therefrom to form a main reservoir terminating at its lower end by contact of said reservoir member with the writing member a short distance back from the point of engagement of the pen with the writing surface and thence extending upward and outward to form an auxiliary reservoir immediately over the writing tip.

10. A lettering pen comprising a writing member having its writing end bent down and then upward to form a small cavity just inward of and above the writing table, and a reservoir attachment secured along and over the writing member and curved both lengthwise and in cross section to form an ink reservoir, the said reservoir, terminating at its outer end by contact of the reservoir member with the upper surface of the writing member adjacent the inner edge of the cavity formed by bending the tip of the writing member, the tip of the reservoir member extending to form a cover for said cavity and thus form an auxiliary ink reservoir immediately over the writing tip.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto affixed our signatures this 17th day of October, 1914.

ROSS F. GEORGE.
WM. HUGH GORDON.

Witnesses:
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C. L. STANLEY.