H. BLOCK.

WRITING PEN.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 16, 1921.

1,406,438. Patented Feb. 14, 1922.

FIGURE 1

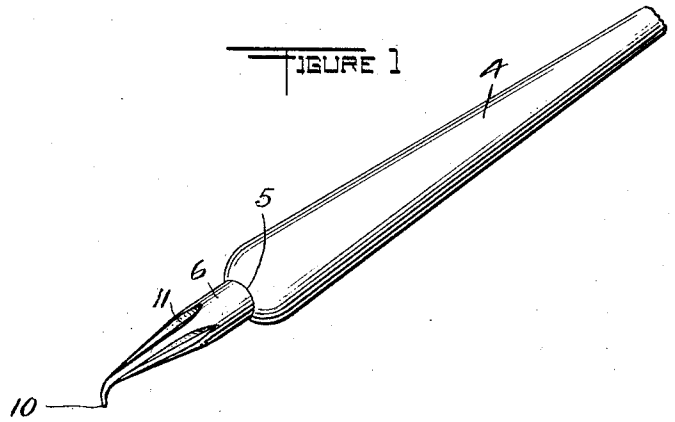


FIGURE 2

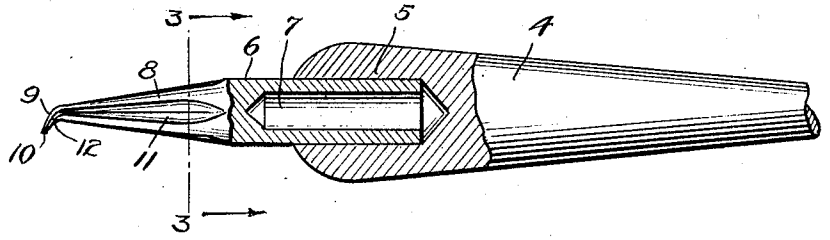
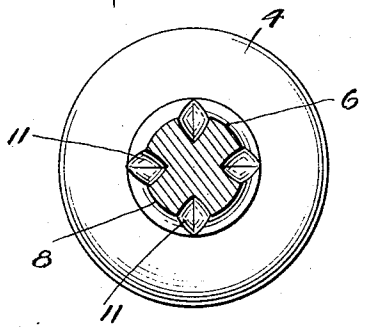


FIGURE 3



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WRITING PEN.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY BLOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Galveston, in the State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Writing Pens, of which the following is a full, clear, and concise description.

My invention relates to writing pens, my more particular purpose being to provide a pen point of simple construction and easily and cheaply made of stock material easily obtained, the pen point having advantages of strength, durability and elegance, and being capable of holding a considerable quantity of ink as well as of conserving the supply or charge of ink it is holding while in actual use in writing.

My invention further contemplates a pen point of such form as to prevent the mark made by the point from unduly spreading; or in other words, to prevent the pen point from making too wide a mark, in the event that a little too much pressure is applied to it in writing.

The main purpose of my improved pen, however, is to enable it to be used in making carbon copies. It is admirable for making out carbon bills, which would ordinarily be made out by the use of pencils, hard enough to impress the carbon sheet or sheets through the top sheet.

Reference is made to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate like parts throughout all of the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective, showing my improved pen point as mounted in a suitable pen staff and in actual use in writing.

Figure 2 is a view, partly in side elevation and partly in section, of the device shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 2, looking in the direction indicated by the arrows.

A pen staff 4, made of a single integral piece of wood or other suitable material, is provided with a round hole 5 disposed axially in relation to the pen staff.

Extending into the hole 5 is a cylindrical member 6 made of metal, preferably brass, aluminum or steel. It may be plated with nickel or silver if desired. The cylindrical member 6 is provided with a cylindrical hole 7 extending axially into it, for a distance extending approximately one-half of its length.

The cylindrical member 6 is further provided with a portion 8, integral with it and having the proximate form of a cone. The conical portion 8 is provided with a tip 9, integral with it, but bent at an angle of about thirty degrees relatively to the general longitudinal axis of the cylindrical member 6. The conical portion 8 is provided with passages 11 of the form shown, each passage 11 tapering in width and also in depth toward its ends, and provided with a shallow and narrow portion 12 extending to the point 10, with which the tip 10 is provided.

The tip 10 is quite small, but is not so sharp as to be liable to catch into the paper when used for writing. It is just blunt enough to glide smoothly over the writing paper.

The parts are so proportioned and arranged that when the pen staff, carrying the pen point, is brought into the position it would occupy when held in a position suitable for writing, the tip 10 resting upon a sheet of writing paper, as indicated in Figure 1, the axis of the tip is approximately vertical. This vertical position for the tip is by far the best it can assume for the purpose of delivering the ink uniformly in writing, because with the tip in a vertical position—that is, the axis of the tip being perpendicular to the plane of the writing paper—all sides of the tip are equally symmetrical in relation to the general vertical axis of the tip. Yet, owing to the fact that the portion 9 is bent relatively to the general axis of the pen staff, the pen staff as a unit may be held in the position it naturally assumes as held by the average person in writing.

The construction above described presents quite a number of advantages. The passages 11 hold each a relatively large quantity of ink, and the fact that the portion 9 is bent relatively to the general axis of the pen point causes the ink to flow through the bent passages. Thus as may be understood from Figure 1, gravity acts a little more directly in causing the ink to flow downwardly after it reaches the portion 9 than before it reaches such portion. The result is, that the charge of ink carried by the portion 8 is so supported that it does not run off too easily, and yet such small portion of the charge of ink as may at any particular moment be carried upon the portion 9 can flow with sufficient freedom for purposes

of writing. The net result is that a given charge of ink carried by the pen point lasts a long time, and enables considerable writing to be done with a single dipping of the pen in ink, and yet owing to the form of my pen it can carry an unusually large charge of ink at each dipping.

The principal advantage of my pen, however, is that it enables one or more carbon copies to be readily made, the pen point having sufficient firmness to properly impress the carbon sheet, through the top sheet. In this relation, the device is well adapted for making out bills, and is much better for this purpose than the pencil customarily employed.

I do not limit myself to the precise construction shown, as variations may be made therefrom without departing from my invention, the scope of which is commensurate with my claim.

I claim—

As an article of manufacture, a pen point having the general proximate form of a cone and provided with a small portion having also the general proximate form of a cone the axis of which extends at an angle from the axis of the first-mentioned cone, so as to interpose a bend between the first-mentioned cone and the second-mentioned portion having the proximate form of a cone, said pen point being further provided with passages disposed upon different sides of said first-mentioned portion and extending to the end of said second-mentioned portion, each of said passages being bent in order to conserve a supply of ink.

HENRY BLOCK.