

(No Model.)

A. KLINE.
TWIN POINTED PEN.

No. 544,179.

Patented Aug. 6, 1895.

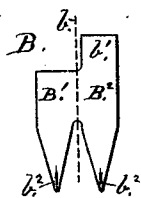


Fig. 1.

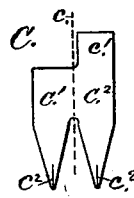


Fig. 2.

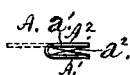


Fig. 3.

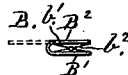


Fig. 4.

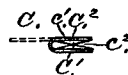


Fig. 5.

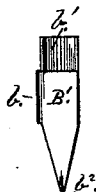


Fig. 6.

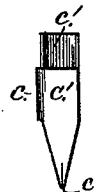


Fig. 7.

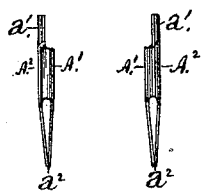


Fig. 8.

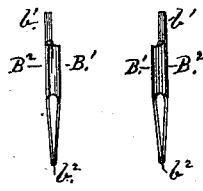


Fig. 9.

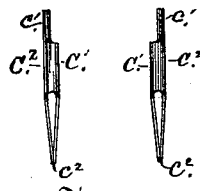


Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABRAHAM KLINE, OF MANHEIM, PENNSYLVANIA.

TWIN-POINTED PEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 544,179, dated August 6, 1895.

Application filed March 11, 1893. Serial No. 465,633. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAHAM KLINE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Manheim, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Twin-Pointed Pen; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in a pen of that class in which two pen-sections are placed in separate parallel planes and secured in position with their nibs inwardly inclined and brought together to form the writing-point and the space between said nibs forms an ink-receptacle to supply said point.

The object of the invention is the production of a pen carrying a supply of ink for either writing or ruling, that when used for writing it may be held in any position, as a lead pencil, and its points will not catch in the paper, splashing or spattering the ink, and that when it is used for ruling sharp and smooth even lines will result without any risk of blotting.

The elements of the invention will severally appear in the following description, and will be clearly set forth in the claims.

The purposes of the invention are attained by the means and devices illustrated in the accompanying drawings, similar letters referring to like parts throughout the several views, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are plans of blanks from which pens embodying the elements of my invention are formed. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are top views of said blanks folded over and the pens partially formed. Figs. 6 and 7 are views from below of Figs. 3, 4, and 5, showing said pens completed. Figs. 8, 9, and 10 are right and left hand views of Figs. 6 and 7, and Fig. 11 is a plan and a side elevation of a pen formed from a differently-shaped blank.

In the construction of my pens blanks B and C are first struck or cut from any approved sheet metal. These blanks have the same general form illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, consisting, respectively, of portions B' and B² and C' and C², shaped as shown in the drawings, and connected or joined vertically

along the respective dotted center lines *b* and *c*, along which said portions are folded over to form the pens, as illustrated in Figs. 3 to 10, both inclusive, and the space between said portions forms the ink receptacle or reservoir mentioned in the preamble hereto. The portions A², B², and C² have, respectively, an upward extension *a'*, *b'*, and *c'*, which extensions may remain flat, as shown in Figs. 1 to 5, when the pens may be used with holders having straight slits or cuts in their forward ends, or said extensions may be concaved or rounded, as shown in Figs. 6 to 10, when the pens may be used with holders having slots or recesses of that class in their forward ends. The points or nibs of these portions remain flat on the inside, as is indicated at *a*² and *a*³ in Fig. 3, which, when brought together, will form a straight slit at the writing-point, Figs. 3 and 8, and produce a pen especially adapted to fine or light writing or ruling. In Fig. 1 they are provided on the inside with shallow grooves or semicircular recesses *b*² and *b*³, which, when brought together, will form a straight slit having a circular vertical orifice at the writing-point through which the ink will flow freely to said point, Figs. 4, 6, and 9, and produce a pen especially adapted to heavy or course writing or ruling, while in Fig. 2 they are provided with vertical slits *c*² and *c*³, which, when brought together, will form a cross-slit at the writing-point, Figs. 5, 7, and 10, and produce a pen having greater elasticity than the other two just mentioned; but in all of these constructions the several points are rounded externally and on the end, so that the pens may be held with impunity at any angle with the line of writing, avoiding all risk of splashing or spattering the ink from the catching of said points in the paper.

My pens may likewise be constructed from a blank shown by dotted and full lines in the plan in Fig. 11. It will here be observed that the full lines in the same figure show a completed pen in both plan and side elevation, that the metal in the attaching end of said pen will be doubled, and that said end, which is shown flat or level in the drawings, may also be made concaved or curved, as in the several constructions above given.

Two ordinary writing-pens, like Gillott's 303, may also be taken, having their points

brought together and secured in position to form a writing or ruling pen similar to the one hereinbefore described, the socket or orifice formed by bringing the shanks of said pens together serving to receive the forward end of the holder when using said pen and not involve any new invention. This construction being so evident and apparent its separate illustration was deemed superfluous.

10 Being aware that Patent No. 225,178, dated March 2, 1880, was granted to James W. Stoakes for a marking-pen; that Patent No. 337,712, dated March 9, 1886, was allowed Thomas W. F. Smitten for a multiple-pointed
15 pen, and that Patent No. 341,390, dated May 4, 1886, was granted Christian Rohn for a pen, I do not claim my invention broadly; but

What I do consider new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

20 1. A writing or ruling pen comprising two portions having V-shaped points and secured in separate parallel planes, said points brought together and outwardly rounded, and a vertical cut in the forward end of each of said
25 points whereby a cross-slit is formed in the nib of said pen, with an end provided for securing to a holder, all substantially as described and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

30 2. A twin-pointed pen consisting of two pieces having V-shaped ends and set in two

separate parallel planes, the points bent inwardly together and outwardly rounded, a vertical cut in the forward end of each of said points whereby a cross-slit is formed at the nib of said pen, and a projecting end provided for securing to a holder, substantially as described and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. 35

3. A twin-pointed pen, as described, with inwardly bent V-shaped forward ends brought together and having vertical cuts in their nibs whereby a cross-slit is formed at the writing point, and means provided for attaching to a holder, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. 40 45

4. The herein described pen comprising the portions in one piece cut from sheet metal and folded over in two parallel planes, having V-shaped ends bent inwardly together and outwardly rounded with longitudinal cuts in their nibs to form a cross-slit at the point, and the projecting upper end for securing to a holder, all substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. 50 55

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ABRAHAM KLINE.

Witnesses:

C. BEAR,

JNO. M. ENSMINGER.