

(No Model.)

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PENHOLDER.

No. 556,511.

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Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

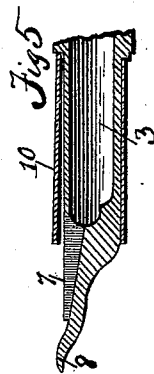
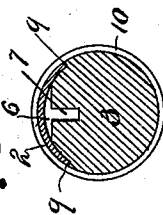


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PENHOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 556,511, dated March 17, 1896.

Application filed November 22, 1895. Serial No. 569,792. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES MARTIN, JOSEPH McCARTY, and THOMAS CRAFT, citizens of the United States of America, residing at
5 Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Penholders, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in penholders, and more particularly to that class containing an ink-reservoir and feeding mechanism.

15 The invention has for its objects to construct a penholder of the above-referred-to class that will be extremely simple in its construction, strong, durable, and highly efficient in its operation.

20 A still further object of our invention resides in the novel form of construction that will admit of the employment of the ordinary and well-known steel pen that may be readily removed and a new one substituted when
25 the occasion requires; furthermore, the construction of a novel form of automatic feeding mechanism that will assure a uniform distribution and flow of ink when employed; furthermore, a device that will effectually
30 retain and shut off the flow of ink when not in use.

35 With the above and other objects in view our invention consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter more particularly described and specifically pointed out in the claims.

40 In describing the invention in detail reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and wherein like numerals indicate similar parts throughout the several views, in which—

45 Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of our improved penholder. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail top plan view of the feeder. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a central section of the end of the holder with the pen removed.

50 In the drawings, 1 indicates the penholder proper, the latter being hollow and forming

the ink-reservoir. 2 indicates an ordinary pen-point.

The reference-numeral 3 indicates the feeder, which is tubular in form, the end 4 of which is adapted to tightly fit and engage
55 the interior of the penholder 1. The feeder carries an annular flange 5, which is adapted to abut against the end of the penholder. The feeder is further provided near its end on its upper face with a slot 6, extending rearwardly
60 in alignment therewith, the rear end of said slot communicating with the interior hollow chamber of the feeder, the sides of said slot, extending in parallel lines with the body portion of the slot, being gradually inclined, as
65 shown at 7, toward the end of the feeder. The end of the feeder terminates in a tongue 8, the latter being curved, and extends upwardly slightly above the plane of the body portion of the feeder. Shoulders 9 9 are formed on
70 each side of the tongue 8. The underneath face of the feeder near its free end is flattened and inclined gradually to the end of the lip.

The reference-numeral 10 represents a sleeve adapted to encircle and fit over a portion of the feeder, the rear end of the said sleeve abutting against the flange 5 of the feeder. The sleeve 10 also serves to hold and retain the pen-point in proper position, as will be hereinafter more particularly described.
80

The reference-numeral 11 represents the orifice formed underneath the pen-point and extending transversely across the same.

In describing the operation of our improved penholder we will assume for the purpose of
85 illustration that all the parts are disconnected. The penholder, proper being hollow, is then filled with ink in any suitable manner and is held in an upright position. The feeder is then inserted in proper position.
90 This connection may be telescopic or by means of a screw-threaded connection. The pen-point is then placed in position, the latter being so constructed as to embrace the upper face of the feeder and extending rearwardly to the flange, the latter being adapted to form a seat for the pen-point. The forward end of said pen-point extends slightly beyond the tongue, the end of the upper face of the
95 tongue engaging the underneath face of the
100

pen-point and forming an orifice by reason of the shoulder and lip extending upwardly. Said orifice is underneath the pen-point and extends transversely across the same. The sleeve is placed in position, the latter fitting tightly over the pen-point and encircling a portion of the feeder. This completes the operation, and the pen is ready for use.

The underneath face of the pen-point being normally in engagement with the upper face of the tongue will prevent the flow of the writing-fluid, and in consequence the penholder may be laid or carried in any position without the liability of causing a discharge of the fluid when the penholder is not in use.

It will be readily understood that when the pen is used the flow of ink will immediately follow by reason of the slight pressure that is brought to bear upon the point of the pen and will cause the underneath side of the pen to disengage the tongue and form an opening, allowing the discharge of the ink, thus causing the fluid to flow, and is aided by the orifice extending transversely underneath the pen. A uniform distribution of the writing-fluid will be accomplished, the slot formed in the feeder carrying a small supply, which is allowed to be fed to the point of the pen automatically as needed. Furthermore, as the supply of ink in the slot is being exhausted it will be further supplied or fed through the opening leading into the slot from the main reservoir of the feeder and penholder proper.

When the entire supply of ink is exhausted the reservoir may be readily refilled, as heretofore stated, and in case a new pen-point is desired it may be readily substituted by removing the sleeve and placing a new point in position.

The numerous advantages of the above-described penholder will be apparent, it possessing all the advantages of a fountain-pen and none of the disadvantages. For example, any

ordinary pen-point may be employed and another readily substituted; secondly, it can be adapted to any style of penholder, whether tapered, square, round or otherwise; thirdly, it can be manufactured and sold much cheaper than any fountain-pen now in use; fourthly, simplicity of construction that will admit of any part being readily removed and repaired, if desired, should the same become out of order; fifthly, it dispenses with a hood to shield the pen-point; sixthly, it will carry any kind of ink and assures a uniform distribution at all times, together with many other advantages too numerous to mention.

It will be noted that various changes may be made in the details of construction and general arrangement of parts without departing from the general spirit of our invention.

We claim—

1. In a penholder, a feeder having a tongue extending slightly above the line of the body portion thereof, shoulders formed at the junction of the said tongue and feeder and a slot having an inclined bottom arranged in the feeder and communicating with the reservoir in the holder, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a penholder, an ink-reservoir in the holder proper, a feeder having a slot communicating with said reservoir, a tongue arranged on the outer end of the feeder, a shoulder formed at the junction of said tongue and feeder, said slot having an inclined bottom as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

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Witnesses:

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