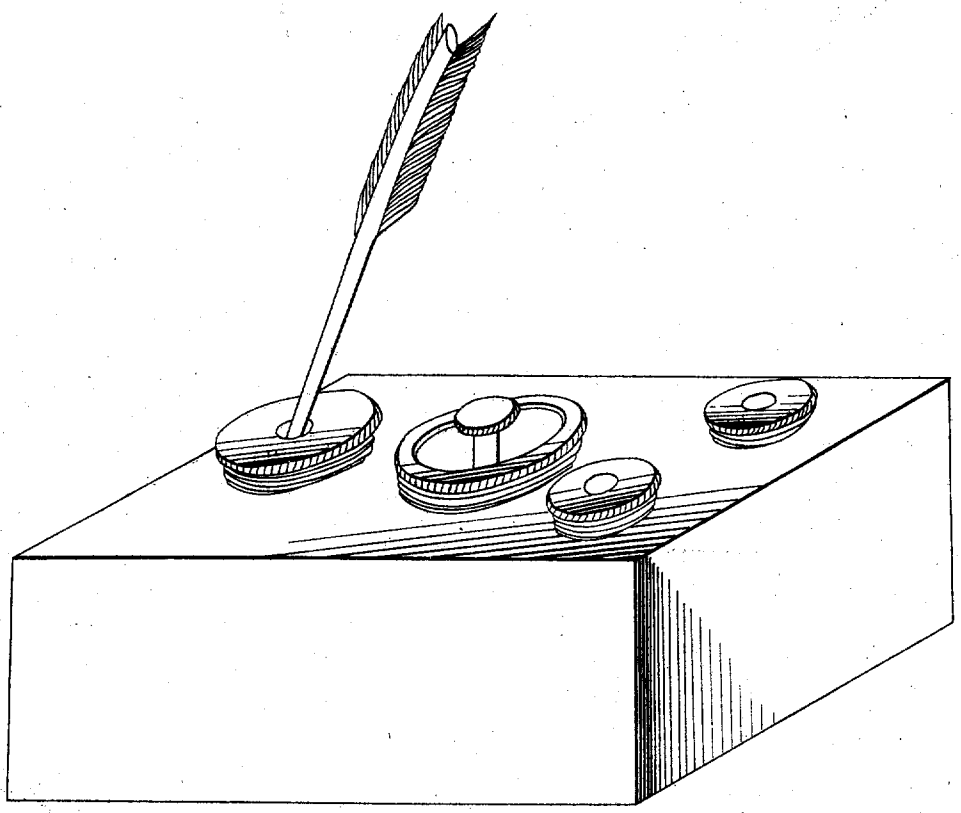
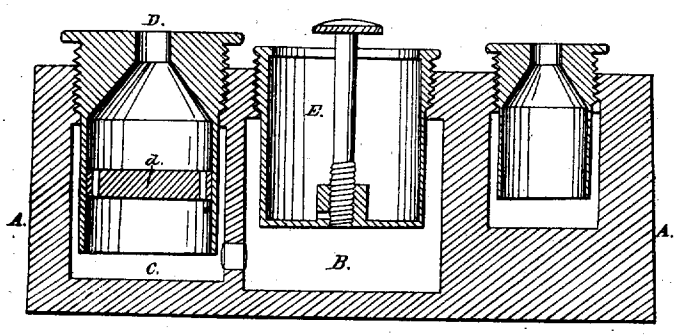
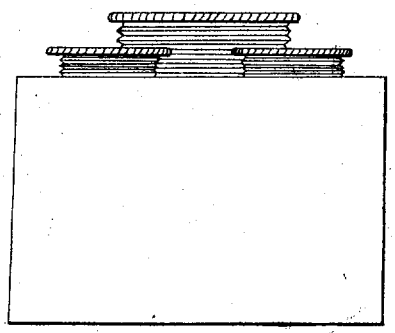
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D. Harrington.
Inkstand.

No [illegible] Patented Apr. 22, 1831.







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Daniel Harrington

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Daniel Harrington himself of his improvement in the Ink Holder. &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come

Be it known that I Daniel Harrington of Philadelphia in the County of Philad.a and State of Pennsylvania have invented a new and useful improvement in the machine for supplying ink to the pen and that the following is a full and exact description of the construction and operation of the said machine as invented by me Specified below and denominated the new Ink holder. The main body of this ink holder is, at the top part, three inches wide and four inches long, and at its bottom one eighth of an inch larger at its ends and sides than it is at its top. In depth it is two inches. This body of ink holder may be made of wood with a leather top or a metallic top. or the whole body may be made of wood metals or stone, as well as some other substances. as Clay plaister of Paris &c in fine it may be made of any substance that will hold common ink of different colours, About the centre of the top of this body is sunk down within one quarter of an inch of the bottom, a round chamber for holding a supply of ink (say black ink) This chamber communicates at its side next to one end of the body with another chamber between it (the supply chamber) and the end of the body. This second Chamber (upon diameter say only one and a quarter inch in diameter is sunk down to near the same depth as the larger one, but this smaller chamber is severed from the top of the body a metallic oblong cap. say in length one and three quarters of an inch and in diameter one and a quarter inch made funnel form at the inner part of its upper end with an opening in its centre bottom

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of a suitable diameter say one quarter of an inch through which to insert a pen to receive ink. Below this opening the insides of this metallic cup are parrelled and as large as the diameter of the cup will admit of — and near its lowest end within is fitted a thin piece of cork with two or three holes at its sides through which the ink rises up to the lowest part of the funnel form or hole through which the pen is inserted. This cork may be drawn upwards or further downwards so as to let the pen reach into the ink any given depth to suit the wishes of the writer. Also the metallic cup may be screwed down deeper into the ink or screwed up at pleasure. It will be readily seen that there are two principles or ways of graduating the depth of the ink so that the pen at each dip can take but a certain quantity of ink viz. by raising or lowering the cork and by screwing down or up the metallic cup. Another principle obtained in this pen with holder is that the pen can never be inked so high up as to blacken or soil the fingers of the writer unless the cork is pushed quite too low down. Into the supply fountain in the centre of the body is screwed an oblong metallic cup and reservoir. If this supply chamber or fountain is filled, say half full with ink and this cup and reservoir is screwed down as it must the ink it causes to rise in the chamber where the pen is to be inserted to any required height. Here it will be readily seen is a fourth new principle. When all the ink has become exhausted from the supply chamber or fountain, by screwing up to a proper height the oblong cup (the reservoir) and then turning a screw (upwards) in the centre of the cup. The ink which has been previously put into the reservoir and kept in reserve is let down through a hole in the lower end of said reservoir into the supply chamber or fountain. Here is a fifth principle and by adjusting said centre screw to obstruct the oblong cup

cup and reservoir may again be screwed downwards at pleasure until all the ink has been forced into the other chamber or fountain and used; after which, of course, a new supply must be furnished both to the supply chamber or fountain and reservoir. The part that stands on the top of the cup, blackened with holes in it is merely to set pens in and may be retained and used or dispensed with as there are holes enough in the body of the ink holder for holding extra pens. The five smaller grooved brass metallic oblong caps at the other end of the body of the ink holder for red and blue inks, are the same in all respects as the one above described except that they are less in diameter, say only three quarters of an inch in diameter. They have their appropriate chambers or fountains, in point of size but have no supply fountains. They graduate to suit the nibs of the pens by screwing up or down, also by drawing up or pushing down the corks in their lower ends. Their fountains when exhausted are supplied again with ink by pouring in at their tops. As relates to invention with reference to this new ink holder the undersigned is aware that the body of this ink holder through an oblong square or like top is not so far different from some square forms of the old fashioned ink stand long in use as to be denominated a discovery or invention: the same may be said of the chambers or fountains as relates to their form size &c. for all forms of holders vessels from that of the half of an oyster shell to the old fashioned common ink stand have been used from time immemorial to this date. But all of the other parts of the new ink holder as above specified the undersigned verily believes to be his own inventions exclusively and which inventions and combinations justify him in his claim to the same as his new ink holder. There is in addition to [illegible] principles already above mentioned as belonging to the said ink holder

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or, two must say a depth viz: When the inkholder is done with for the day, or not wanted for a given time by securing respectively the metallic cups into which the pens is inserted for the reception of ink with the apertures marked of ink, the air is nearly excluded from the ink and the process of evaporation prevented, or the metallic cup may be completely stopped by a cork or other stopper. There is likewise a seventh principle belonging to the new inkholder. If from long use dregs collects in the chambers or fountains by screwing out the cups &c the chambers are readily come at by a large opening at their tops (very different from the old fashioned inkstands) and easily washed out. It may be necessary to say further that the top part of the body of the above described inkholder is leather is commonly upon wood with common glue, and that the screws on the different cups &c cut their necessary depth of screw into the leather by melting the edge of the leather on their first being turned into their respective places or chambers. The chambers of the body being made of wood should be filled for a short time with (hot) melted beeswax so that the pores of the wood may be stopped with the wax for the better holding of the ink after the wax has become hard in the pores of the wood. The out side of the body and part of the surface of the cups is covered with paint, say V. D. or Scrubs. The inventor believes that lead or pewter will be the metal used mostly hereafter for both bodies and cups &c of the ink holders as calculated to afford the ink holder generally at a lower price; the stone (made like the Hone wall and hearth) may be used in part and metal in part, in the shaded arrangement specification (now deposited in the patent office) the cups are also made of brass but one, which is made of lead. The top cup and reservoir have in its top with holes in it to receive

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✓ frieze made of Iron Standing on the Cusps, on those two legs as above described for to Stand from it. This frieze as there said may be posed with

Witnesses

N. S. Dillingham

S. Dillingham

Daniel Harrington

Ex. Mf.

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