W. I. FERRIS.

GOLD PEN.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 8, 1915.

1,154,498. Patented Sept. 21, 1915.

Fig. 1,

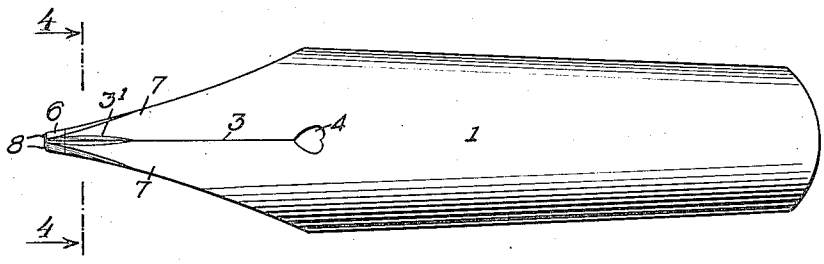


Fig. 2,

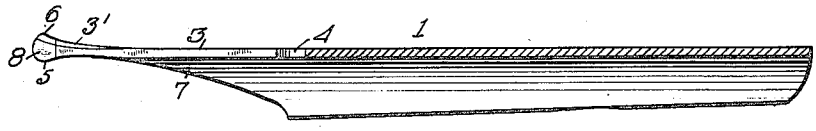


Fig. 3,

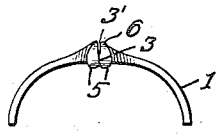


Fig. 4,

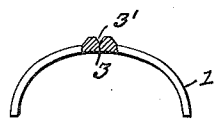
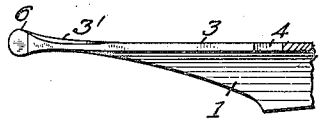


Fig. 5.



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GOLD PEN.

1,154,498. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 21, 1915.

Application filed April 8, 1915. Serial No. 19,913.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM I. FERRIS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Westfield, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Gold Pen, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a double-point gold pen with the points disposed respectively on the obverse and reverse sides so that fine or coarse lines can be made at the will of the user.

The invention has for its general objects to improve gold pens in such a manner as to insure the free flow of ink when the pen is held in reverse position while writing.

It will be understood that a pen when used in a normal way insures the free flow of ink, since the split nib, by reason of its flexibility, spreads open, and thus facilitates the flow of ink to the normal or obverse writing point. A pen constructed along normal lines is comparatively stiff when used on the reverse side, and when pressure is applied to the pen while reversed, the split tip does not spread apart, and consequently interferes with the free flow of ink.

The specific object of the present invention is to so construct the passage formed by the split of the pen as to prevent closing of the passage when the reverse point of the pen is used for writing, this shape of the ink passage being such as not to interfere with the stiffness of the pen, so that the same is especially adapted when the reverse point is used, for manifold work and for making fine figures, as in bookkeeping.

The split tip of the pen is preferably made of iridium, which extends from one point to the other, whereby one will last as long as the other.

With such objects in view, and others which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention comprises various novel features of construction and arrangement of parts which will be set forth with particularity in the following description and claims appended hereto.

In the accompanying drawing, which illustrates an embodiment of the invention, and wherein similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views, Figure 1 is a plan view of the pen; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof; Fig. 3 is a view of the tip end of the pen; Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4, Fig. 1; and Fig. 5 is a detail view of a slightly modified form of the invention.

Referring to the drawing, 1 designates the body of the pen, which is formed with a pointed tip 2 severed longitudinally by a split 3 in the usual manner, whereby an ink-conducting passage is provided from the heart-shaped aperture 4 to the extremity of the split tip. The pen has two writing points 5 and 6 arranged respectively on the under or obverse side and upper or reverse side. The lower point 5 is used for general writing and is so shaped as to produce a style of line that suits the fancy of the user. The split tip is flexible under pressure when the point 5 is used, but when the pen is reversed the pen is comparatively stiff or inflexible, and consequently the divided tip does not spread as it does when the point 5 is used. As the free flow of ink is dependent largely on the spreading of the tip when pressure is applied, as in writing, provision must be made for insuring a free flow of ink when the point 6 of the pen is used. For this purpose the portions 7 at opposite sides of the slit 3 are beveled downwardly toward each other, whereby the slit 3 is considerably widened on the upper side of the pen, this widened channel 3′ extending to or into the point 6, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, or it may terminate slightly behind or inwardly from the point 6, as shown in Fig. 5. Since the pen is comparatively inflexible when reversed the point 6 is especially adapted for fine writing and figuring resorted to by bookkeepers, and it is also advantageous in manifold work. The tip of the pen at both sides of the slit 3 is made of iridium 8, and it is this that comprises the non-wearing points 5 and 6.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, the advantages of the construction and method of operation will be readily understood by those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, and while I have described the principle of operation, together with the device which I now consider to be the best embodiment thereof, I desire to have it understood that the device shown is merely illustrative and that such changes may be made when desired as fall within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, I

claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A pen having a split tip and formed with writing points on its obverse and reverse sides, the edges of the slit of the tip being beveled toward each other on the reverse side of the pen for insuring a free flow of ink when the reverse point is used.

2. A pen having a split tip provided with a coarse writing point on its under side and a fine writing point on its upper side, the tip being more flexible under pressure when the under point is used, the edges of the slit of the tip on the upper surface being beveled to provide an open passage through which ink flows to the upper tip when the latter is used.

3. A double-pointed pen having a split tip and formed with coarse and fine writing points on the under and upper sides, each half of the tip being formed of iridium extending from one writing point to the other.

4. A double-pointed pen having a split tip and formed with coarse and fine writing points on the under and upper sides, each half of the tip being formed of iridium extending from one writing point to the other, the edges of the slit of the upper side of the pen being beveled from the fine writing point inwardly to provide an open passage for the free flow of ink when the fine writing point is used.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM I. FERRIS.

Witnesses:
JOHN C. THORBURN,
IRVING E. JENNINGS.