

N^o 23,550



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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Fountain Penholders.

We, JOHANNES PAUL STEINBACH and KARL HERMANN STRACHE, both of Holbeinstrasse, Dresden, Saxony, Lithographers, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement.—

5 This invention relates to a fountain penholder having a wholly or partly elastic ink chamber which is acted upon by automatically occurring pressure or vibration of the pen and in which penholder any ordinary kind of pen may be used.

10 In the accompanying drawing Figs. 1, 2, 3, are longitudinal sections of the fountain penholder with parts of the same in different positions of use and Fig. 4 is a cross section taken through the front end and Fig. 5 an end view of the same.

15 *a*, *b*, are two sleeve or hollow cylinder parts internally screw threaded at their meeting ends and there held together by an externally screw threaded plug *c* which is provided eccentrically with an orifice *d* and carries by means of a small bush *e* fixed therein a suitably shaped elastic india rubber ink chamber *f* which completely fills the encasing part and extends outwardly in the form of an apertured beak *g*.

20 Above the ink chamber *f* and beak *g* is slid the pen *h* which is either carried and held fast by the ink chamber itself, as shewn, or for this purpose a spring ring or the like may be slid into the front end of the sleeve part *a* so as to leave the rear portion of the pen free to bear upon the ink chamber.

The sleeve part or haft *b* serves as an ink reservoir which feeds, through orifice *d*, the chamber *f* with ink and is closed at the back end by a screw cap *k*.

25 In writing, the penholder is handled like any ordinary penholder. The feeding of the pen takes place automatically from the elastic ink chamber *f* owing to the back part of the pen (Fig. 3) being somewhat tilted upon the back part of the ink chamber when the ordinary pressure of writing on paper is exercised, the front edge of the sleeve part *a* then serving as the point of oscillation. In this way the air or ink is somewhat compressed whereby a corresponding outflow of the ink through the beak *g* takes place.

30 The charging of the ink into the chamber *f* also occurs automatically as each time the penholder is released or laid on one side the pressure is removed and the previously pressed ink chamber becomes again inflated or bulged out and thereby draws ink from the reservoir *b*. In this latter part there is fixed close to the plug *c* another plug *l* of india rubber or the like, similarly provided with an excentric orifice *m* which by giving a slight turn to the sleeve *b* may be brought to register with the orifice *d* or inversely to shut off this orifice (Fig. 1). This latter is done, when the reservoir sleeve *b* is to be charged with ink, so as
40 to prevent the flow of the same from *b* into *f*.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed we declare that what we claim is:—

Fountain pen holder in which an elastic or compressible ink chamber *f*

[Price 8d.]



Steinbach and Stracke's Improvements in Fountain Penholders.

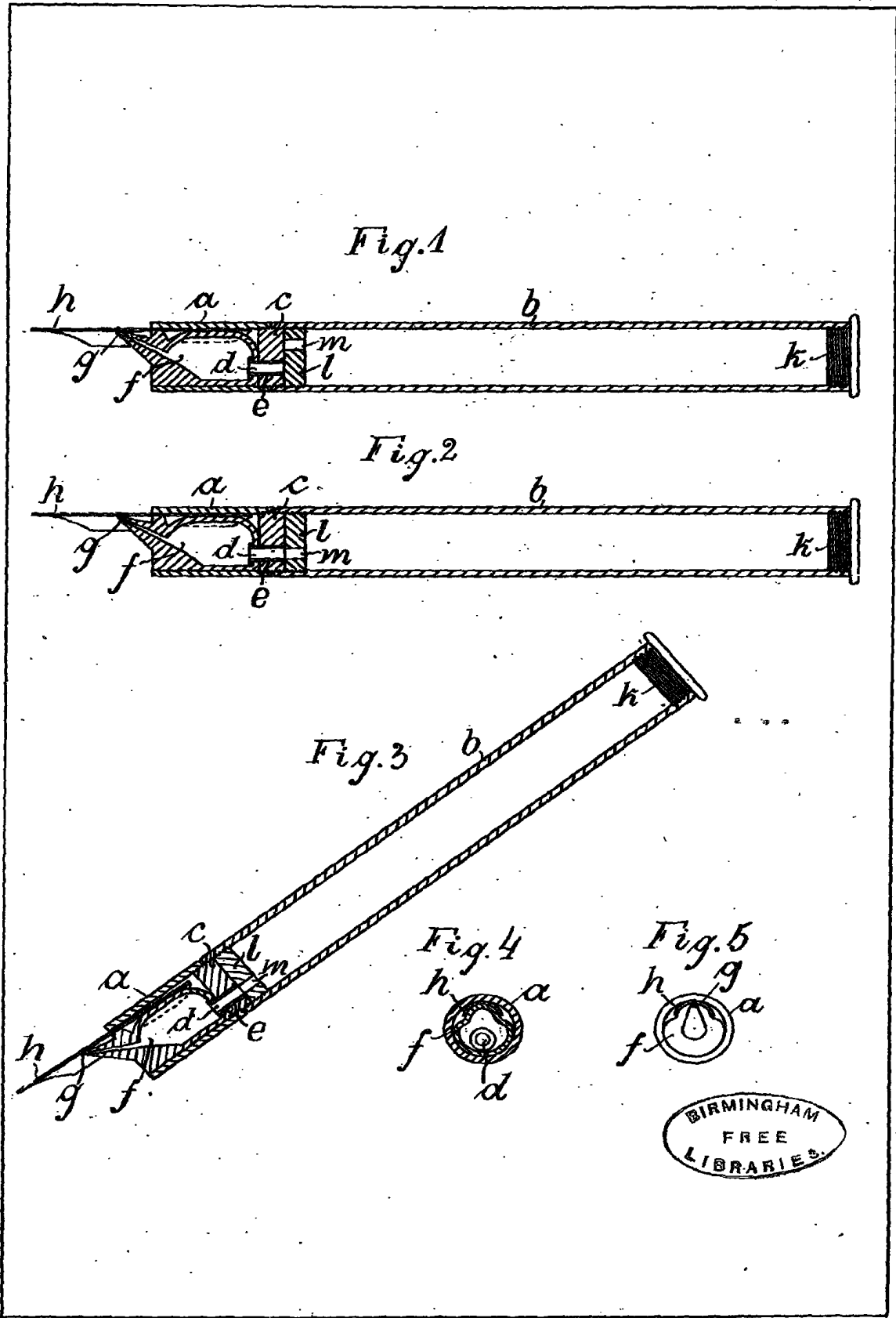
inserted in the front end *a* of a hollow penholder haft serving as ink holder feeds the pen inserted between the ink chamber *f* and the part *a* by means of the slight compressions continually exercised on said ink chamber when writing is being done, substantially as described and shewn.

Dated this 25th day of November 1899.

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[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

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