

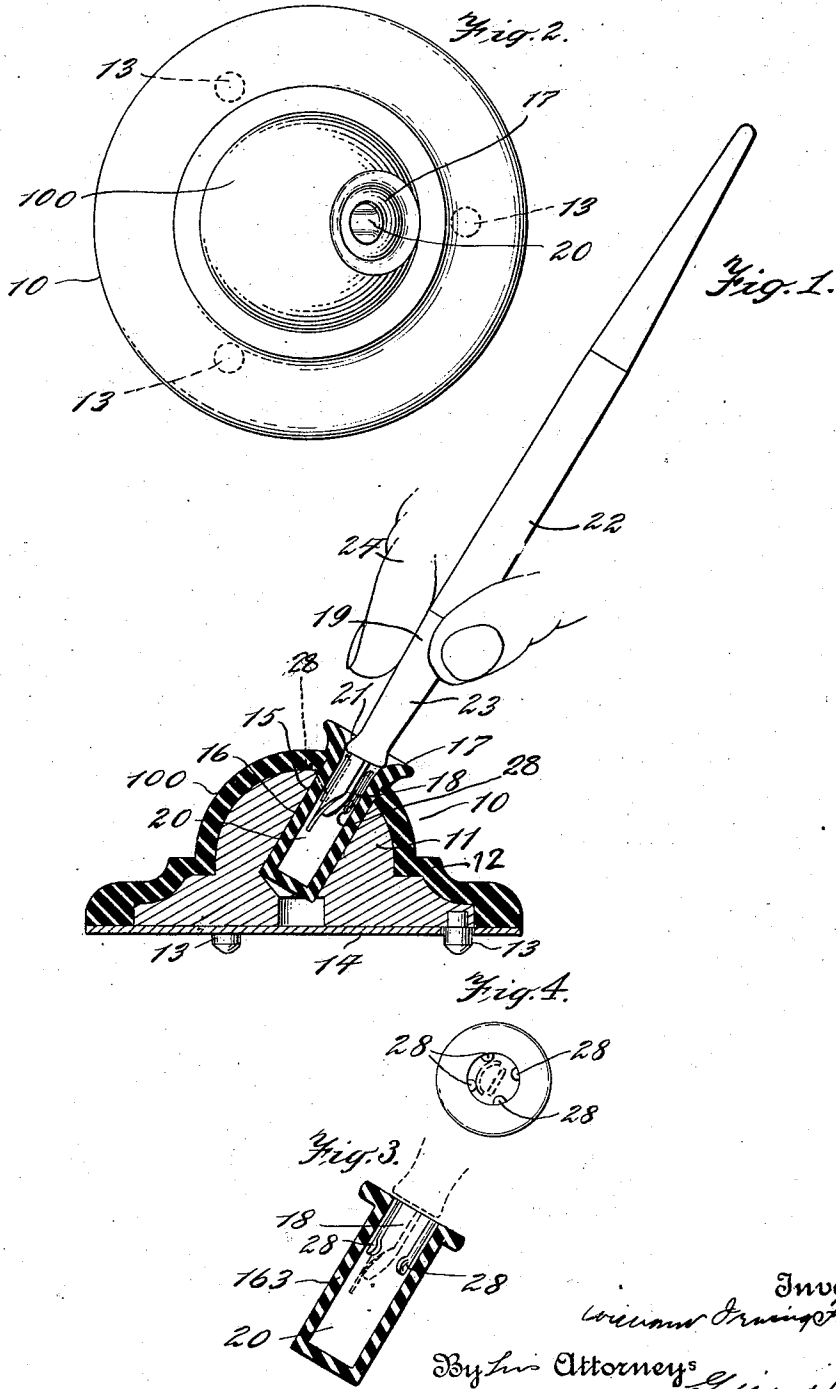
June 3, 1930.

W. I. FERRIS

1,762,103

FOUNTAIN PEN AND STAND THEREFOR

Filed Oct. 9, 1926



Inventor

William Irving Ferris

By *his* Attorneys

Shippert & Co. a

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM IRVING FERRIS, OF WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO L. E. WATERMAN COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

FOUNTAIN PEN AND STAND THEREFOR

Application filed October 9, 1926. Serial No. 140,462.

My invention more particularly relates to a fountain pen and stand therefor in which the portion of the pen holder which is engaged by the fingers is kept free from ink.

5 My invention will best be understood by reference to the accompanying drawings in which Fig. 1 illustrates a stand and fountain pen embodying my invention, the stand being illustrated in vertical section and the
10 pen in supported engagement with the stand and in side elevation; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the stand illustrated in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view similar to Fig. 1, illustrating a modified form of a sleeve for supporting the fountain pen, and Fig. 4 is a
15 plan view of Fig. 3.

Like reference characters indicate like parts throughout the drawings.

20 Referring now to the drawings in which I have illustrated certain modifications of my invention, 10 indicates generally a stand preferably having a flat base, the top portion of the stand, in the form illustrated, having an irregular contour including a dome
25 shaped top 100, although it will, of course, be understood that the upper portion of the stand may be formed with any desired contour. In the embodiment illustrated, the body portion 11 of the stand is preferably
30 formed of metal, particularly when the stand is to be weighted. The portion 11 is preferably covered with a layer 12 of suitable material such as rubber, although it will, of course, be understood the stand may be
35 formed of a single piece of material. The stand is preferably provided with suitable legs 13 and a layer 14 of felt or other suitable material is secured to the lower side thereof.

40 The stand is provided with a suitable opening 15 which, as here shown, is cylindrical in form and preferably inclined to the vertical. In the embodiment illustrated, a sleeve 16 of hard rubber or other suitable
45 material is received in the opening 15, the upper end of the sleeve being provided with an outwardly flared annular flange 17. The pen 18 of the fountain pen which I have indicated generally at 19, is received in the
50 opening 20 of the sleeve, the annular flange

or lip 21 which is commonly formed at the lower end of the pen holder 22 engaging the interior flared portion of the flange 17 of the sleeve, the said flanged portion preferably being substantially stationary with respect to the body of the stand, as illustrated.
55 The wall surrounding the opening 20 of the sleeve is provided with inwardly extending projections 28 illustrated as four in number against at least two of which the
60 pen contacts in order to keep the pen point out of engagement with the wall surrounding the opening. While I have illustrated a separate sleeve 16 which is received in the opening 15 in the stand, it will, of course,
65 be understood that the same results could be accomplished without the use of a separate sleeve by simply making the opening 15 in the stand of suitable dimensions and form
70 to support the pen in the same manner as it is supported in the sleeve. It is further evident that the sleeve 16 may be otherwise formed; for example, it could take the form of the usual fountain pen cap in which, if
75 desired, a flanged sleeve could be received which in turn is adapted to receive the end of the pen, and the claims are intended to cover such a construction.

In accordance with my invention, the fountain pen is supported from the extreme
80 lower end of the pen holder, this being accomplished in Figs. 1 and 2 by the end of the holder engaging the inner flared portion of the flange 17. The fountain pen is prevented from turning about a horizontal axis
85 in Fig. 1 by engagement of the pen with the inwardly extending projections on the wall of the stand surrounding the opening 20. The portion 23 of the pen holder 22 which is engaged by the fingers, the lowermost of
90 which is illustrated at 24, and which, in practice, is usually located about one-half or three-quarters of an inch above the lower extremity of the pen handle, is freely exposed to the atmosphere when the fountain
95 pen is supported by the stand, and the portion of the pen which is engaged by the fingers is therefore prevented from coming in contact with the walls of the stand surrounding the pen in placing the pen in and
100

withdrawing the same from supporting engagement with the stand and from being soiled with ink and in turn soiling the fingers. This is a disadvantage which has been present with stands supporting fountain pens with which I am familiar, since the lower portion of the pen holder has been received in a receptacle, and in inserting the pen in and withdrawing it from supporting engagement with the receptacle the walls surrounding the portion of the pen holder engaged by the fingers has been liable to be soiled with ink from the pen so that when the portion of the pen holder engaged by the fingers has come in contact with such soiled portion of the stand, the pen holder itself has become likewise soiled which is, of course, highly objectionable to the user.

In accordance with my invention in which the portion of the pen holder engaged by the fingers is freely exposed to the atmosphere when the pen is supported by the stand, there is no opportunity for the portion so engaged by the fingers to come in contact with any portion of the walls of the stand in inserting the fountain pen in or withdrawing it from supporting engagement with the stand, with the result that there is no possibility of the portion of the pen holder engaged by the fingers becoming soiled with ink.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I have illustrated a further modification in which the wall surrounding the opening 20 of the sleeve 163 is also provided with inwardly extending projections 28. The upper end of the sleeve in this case is provided with a flange having a substantially flat upper surface which is engaged by the lower end of the pen barrel.

It will, of course, be understood that in the embodiments illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, as well as in Figs. 1 and 2, the separate sleeve could be dispensed with and the opening in which the pen point is received be formed directly in the stand.

I claim:

A stand for holding a fountain pen of the type having a pen nib and a barrel whose end adjacent to the pen nib is wider than the pen nib, which stand is provided with a base having an elongated recess with its axis inclined to the vertical and open at the top, the opening in the wall surrounding the top of the recess being narrower than the nib end of the pen barrel and wider than the pen nib, whereby the pen nib may be passed into said recess through the open end thereof, the wall of the base surrounding said opening being fixed with respect to the body of the stand and contacting with the extreme lower portion of the pen barrel, whereby the pen barrel is held against entrance into said recess to prevent contact between the walls of the re-

cess and the finger engaging portion of the pen barrel, said finger engaging portion of the pen barrel being unconfined and freely accessible to the fingers when in supported engagement with the stand, the wall surrounding said recess being provided with spaced inwardly extending projections against two of which the nib of the pen contacts in order to maintain the pen point out of engagement with the walls of said recess and prevent the pen barrel from tipping over and falling out of the holder.

WILLIAM IRVING FERRIS.

70
75
80
85
90
95
100
105
110
115
120
125
130