

Aug. 28, 1951

A. SIMONI
RESERVOIR PEN

2,565,667

Filed March 9, 1949

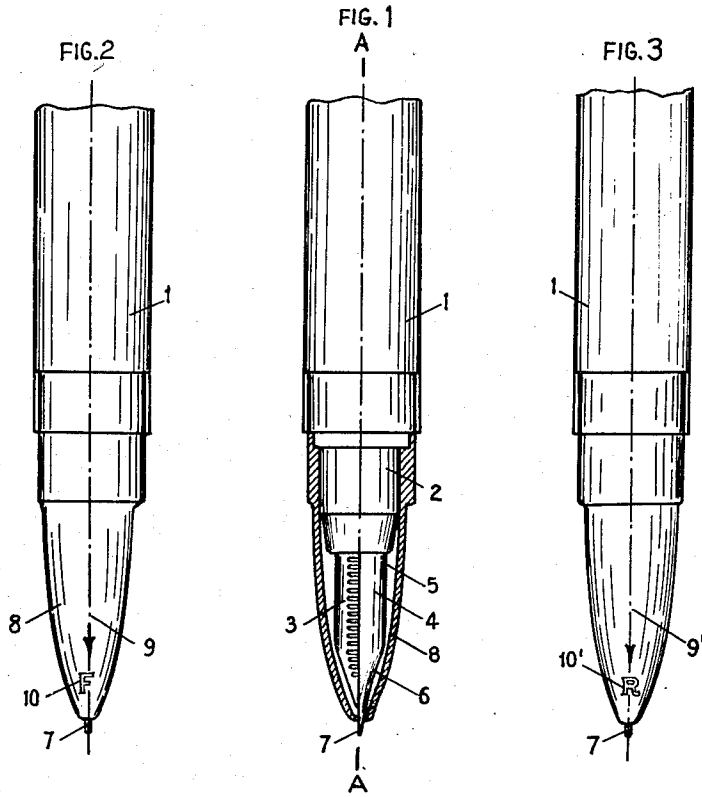


FIG. 4

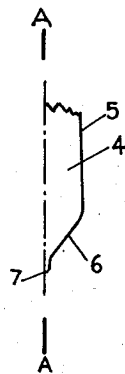
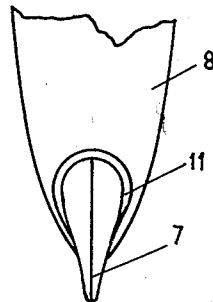


FIG. 5



INVENTOR:
ARMANDO SIMONI,
BY *Orfrem*
His Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,565,667

RESERVOIR PEN

Armando Simoni, Bologna, Italy

Application March 9, 1949, Serial No. 80,550
In Italy March 18, 1948

1 Claim. (Cl. 120—51)

1

This invention refers to reservoir pens employing a nib, more particularly of the type in which the nib is enclosed with the exception of its tip by a sleeve which serves for concealing and protecting the nib.

The characteristic feature of this invention is to provide a nib which is formed by a rectilinear portion followed by an inclined portion ending by the writing tip, the inclination of the latter portion being such as to bring the tip on the pen axis. With this nib construction the pen may be used with the convex portion of the nib turned either upwardly, in which case it operates as an ordinary pen with a flexible point, or downwardly, in which case it operates as a transfer pen with a rigid point. In both cases the writing point is constantly in the same position, that is, on the pen axis.

Preferably, the nib body is of substantially semi-cylindrical form as ordinary nibs, while its tapered front portion is bent through an obtuse angle towards the axis, in order to bring the suitably straightened point on the pen axis.

This special shape of the nib affords considerable advantages over known constructions.

The nib point on the pen axis and the protecting hood afford a higher speed and accuracy in writing. Moreover, both ordinary writing and transfer writing are effected in the same easy and smooth manner, without any disturbance to the writer by reversing the pen, the inclination of the latter remaining the same. Transfer writing may be effected even with a considerable pressure without fear of spoiling the nib or without imparting to the tip an excessive rigidity, smooth running and ink delivery remaining constant.

In order to promptly ascertain the two writing positions, for ordinary writing and transfer writing, respectively, the protecting hood for the nib may be provided with suitable reference marks, or the end of the hood may be formed with a taper cut, in order to make a part of the nib back visible. The cut affords the further advantage of permitting an increased flexibility of the nib point in ordinary writing and ensuring a proper rigidity in transfer writing.

The reservoir pen according to this invention affords the further advantage over ordinary fountain pens with enclosed nib, of enabling nibs of increased size to be used, more particularly the same size of nibs employed in pens with uncovered nib. This allows the use of fountain pen inks of the normal type without any danger of dripping, affording at the same time an increased flexibility of the nib.

2

The accompanying drawing shows, by way of example, a diagrammatical construction of the improved pen, wherein:

Figure 1 is a view of the lower pen portion partly in axial section;

Figures 2 and 3 are front views of the pen from the right and left side, respectively, of Figure 1, and

Figure 4 shows a diagrammatic detail of the nib on an enlarged scale,

Figure 5 shows a modified construction of the protecting hood.

1 denotes the pen body, forming at its lower end a portion 2 having an outer conical surface receiving the holder 3 for the nib serving for delivering the ink, and the nib 4. The nib is composed of a rectilinear portion 5 merging into an inclined portion ending by the writing point 7 which is situated on the longitudinal axis A—A of the pen.

The nib is covered over most of its length, excepting the point 7, by a hood 8 which is forced on the conical portion 2 of the reservoir. Owing to the special arrangement of the nib described above, it is clear that it is possible to write either with the convex nib portion turned upwardly as in ordinary nib pens, or in a position to 180° to the former, with the convex nib portion turned downwardly. In the first position the pressure on the paper causes an elastic yielding of the nib through which the writing may be adjusted at will, while in the latter position the nib reacts against the holder 3 and cannot bend, this resulting in a stiff nib for instance for transfer writing.

In order to distinguish the said two positions, the hood 8 is provided with reference marks which in the example shown are in the form of arrows 9, 9', for instance differing in color, below which a letter F at 10 corresponds to the position in which the nib is flexible and a letter R at 10' on the opposite side corresponds to the position in which the nib is rigid.

In the above described arrangement, the hole in the protecting hood, through which the nib point extends, should be of a sufficient diameter for allowing of the branches of the nib point to yield by the desired extent in ordinary writing. In the modification shown in figure 5, this flexibility is afforded by forming in the hood end a taper cut 11 which, on fitting the hood in position comes over the back of the nib point.

This arrangement affords the further advantage of reducing the diameter of the axial bore in the hood, whereby the edge of the non-tapered

3

portion reaches close to the point branches. This facilitates transfer writing and enables the pen to be used for drawing lines or as a ball-pointed pen. For this purpose, it will be sufficient to rotate the hood in order to enclose by the non-tapered portion of the hood the two branches of the nib point.

It will be obvious that the above described construction enables nibs of larger size to be used than employed in reservoir pens with a protecting hood enclosing the nib. Consequently, ordinary fountain pen inks may be used, and the pen may be proportioned in the most favorable manner for avoiding dripping of the ink.

What I claim is:

A fountain pen for handwriting, transfer writing and for drawing lines, comprising in combination with a reservoir, a feed bar fixed to said reservoir, a single nib consisting of a substantially semi-cylindrical portion supported by said feed bar, an intermediate tapered portion extending at an obtuse angle towards the pen axis, and a straightened front portion coinciding with the pen axis and forming the writing point, and a protecting hood for said nib frictionally turnably held against said reservoir and having an open-

4

ing downwardly decreasing in size through which the straightened end of the nib point reaches outwardly and a taper cut for rendering the back of the tapered portion of said nib visible.

ARMANDO SIMONI.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
663,782	Petit	Dec. 11, 1900
1,615,980	Holmes	Feb. 1, 1927
2,126,540	Dicks	Aug. 9, 1938
2,234,312	Snodgrass	Mar. 11, 1941
2,316,479	Weigel	Apr. 13, 1943
2,398,521	Cloutier	Apr. 16, 1946
2,403,703	Back	July 9, 1946
2,417,861	Dahlberg	Mar. 25, 1947
2,431,015	Andrews et al.	Nov. 18, 1947
2,483,603	Wing	Oct. 4, 1949

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
253,087	Italy	Mar. 6, 1927