

Mordan and Brockedon Pen Patent

PATENT FOR MORDAN & BROCKEDON'S OBLIQUE PENHOLDER DESIGN
A.D. 1831 No. 6163.

Pens and Penholders

MORDAN AND BROCKEDON'S SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, we, Sampson Mordan of Castle Street East, Finsbury Square in the County of Middlesex, Engineer, and William Brockedon, of Devonshire Street, Queen Square, in the same County, Esquire, send greeting.

WHEREAS His present most Excellent Majesty King William the Fourth, by His Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster, the Twentieth day of September, in the second year of His reign, did, for Himself, His heirs and successors give and grant unto us, the said Sampson Mordan and William Brockedon, His especial licence sole privilege and authority that we, the said Sampson Mordan and William Brockedon, our exors, admors, and assigns, or such others as we, the said Sampson Mordan and William Brockedon, our exors, admors, and assigns, should at my time agree with, and no them, from time to time and at all times during the term of years therein mentioned, should and lawfully might make, use, exercise, and vend, within England, Wales, and the Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, our Invention of "CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF WRITING PENS AND PENHOLDERS, AND IN THE METHODS OF USING THEM;" in which said Letter Patents is contained a proviso that we, the said Sampson Mordan and William Brockedon, or one of us, shall cause a particular description of the nature of our said Invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, in be inrolled in His said Majesty's High Court of Chancery within two calendar months next and immediately after the date of said in part recited Letters Patent, as in and by the same, reference being thereunto had, will more fully and at large appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that in compliance with the said proviso, we, the said Sampson Mordan and William Brockedon, do hereby declare that the nature of our said Invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, are particularly described and ascertained in and by the Drawing hereunto, annexed, and in the following description thereof (that is to say):

We claim, as our Invention and the object of this Patent, the use of obliquely slit pens inside of quills, metals, or any other fit and proper materials, and also the use of oblique holders for common pens, and whether such pens are made of quills, metals, or other fit and proper materials, and which said penholders are constructed by us especially for the purpose of holding the said common pens in an oblique position, and the advantages of which said oblique position of the slits of the pens so made or held, will be to enable the writer to use his pen with greater personal ease and freedom, and that the pens when so

held will be much more durable, and chiefly in consequence of the equal wear upon both the nibs forming the point of the pen, and which nibs, from the oblique position in which by our Invention they will be presented to paper or other materials to be written upon, are both brought equally to bear upon such paper or other materials. We propose in the formation of our oblique pen, whether made of quills, metals or other fit and proper materials, that the slit shall be made or placed in the direction of the usual line or slope of the letters, and also that in our penholders the slits of common pens, whether made of quills, metals or other fit and proper materials, shall be held in a similar oblique position, the penholders being so formed as to enable the writer to fix in the holder a common pen, with the usual slit, but in which holder it will be used with the slit held in an oblique position, and thus we are enabled to correct what we conceive has hitherto been an evil, namely, the faulty direction in which the points of pens have been commonly presented to the paper or other materials employed, so that the nibs which form the point have not hitherto been equally used or acted upon, either in the up or the down stroke in writing. By our improved modes of forming or holding pens obliquely, the pressure of the pen being equal on both sides of the slit, the nibs are rendered less liable to separate, or open on the up stroke of the pen, and thus the spurting of the ink will be considerably diminished, if not altogether avoided, as well as the gathering of filaments from the surface of the paper or other material written upon, which produces, in the ordinary position of pens, the blotting or smearing of the writing; and we hereby claim as our Invention the oblique direction or position purposely given to the slits of all pens, whether made of quills, metals, or other fit and proper materials, and also the obliquity produced in the use of common pens, whether made of quills, metals, or other fit and proper materials, when held in our oblique penholders.

Having thus described the nature and objects of our said Invention, we shall proceed to afford some examples of methods of carrying the same into effect by a reference to, and a description of, the several Figures contained in the Drawing, which as aforesaid is annexed to this Specification. Not, however, meaning or intending thereby to limit ourselves to the use of those forms only, but we hereby claim as our Invention, all pens with oblique slits, and all penholders by which common pens may be held in an oblique position, thus including all pens in which, or methods of using them by which, the slit may be held obliquely or in the line or slope of the letters whilst writing with them in the usual way.

In the said Drawing, Figure 1 represents an upper view of part of a common quill made into one of our improved pens with an oblique slit; Figure 2 being an under view of the same pen; Figure 3, a portable quill pen with an oblique slit, and Figure 4 a section thereof. This oblique portable pen may be either held in any of the usual penholders, as well as the steel or other elastic metal oblique portable pen shewn at Figure 5, or still better in one we have contrived for the purpose, and which is shewn in an upper view of it in Figure 6, and in a side view in Figure 7, it being different from the common well-known penholders of this kind in the shells between which the pen is held, being placed sufficiently on one side to bring the point of our obliquely nibbed pen in a central line with the handle; Figure 8 is an under view of an ordinary portable quill pen, and Figure 9 a steel or other metallic ordinary portable pen. These ordinary portable quill, steel, or

other metallic pens with straight (not oblique) slits, may be held by our holders in our improved oblique position in various ways; Figure 10 represents a common portable quill pen held in one of our oblique penholders, an edge view of which is shewn in Figure 11, it consisting of two elastic or springing metal limbs united at one end to a metal socket, into which a handle of hard wood or other fit and suitable material may be fitted. The front ends or jaws of these limbs are curved as shewn in Figure 11, so as to receive between them a common portable quill or metal pen, and which said pen when placed in its proper position in the penholder, may be held or retained firmly therein by sliding the double-headed button, which moves in a slit made in both limbs, near to the said front ends or jaws, so as to close them and bind the pen fast between them. In order to hold a common quill pen with its barrel and stem entire, or the common metal pen in an oblique position, we vary the shape of one of the limbs of the penholder, so as to make it similar to the opposite one, but curved in the contrary direction, and as shewn in the edge view thereof in Figure 12. Another penholder, to retain the ordinary portable quill or metal pens in an oblique position, is shewn in a top view of it in Figure 13, and in an edge view thereof in Figure 14, it being formed of a solid metal stem, having a socket to receive a hard wood or other handle, and of a moveable limb turning upon a hinge or joint at its external end, both parts being properly curved so as to hold the portable pen between them, and as shewn in Figure 13. This moveable limb is retained in its closed position by sliding a metal ring or ferril over its end, as shewn in Figures 13 and 14; and in order to adjust the best oblique position of the pen, it may be provided with a joint furnished with a tightening screw, as shewn in Figure 15. It may likewise be made to hold the common entire quill pens in an oblique position, by altering the curvature of the moveable limb in the manner shewn in Figure 16; Figure 17 is another penholder adapted for holding common quill or metal portable pens in an oblique position; and Figure 18 is an under view of the same; Figure 19 is a short tubular and tapering plug fitted into the socket or tube of Figures 17 and 18, and having a projecting stud upon it which fits into a slit made in the socket or tube of Figure 18, and prevents the plug from turning round in that socket. A screw is formed upon the stem of the plug, Figure 19, which passes through a hole made to receive it in the end of the socket of Figures 17 and 18, and has a female screw or button, Figure 20, with a milled border to be screwed upon it when the screw is passed through the hole in the socket. A portable pen may then be placed between the plug and the socket, as shewn in Figure 17, and upon binding the female screw tight the pen will be firmly secured in the penholder. In order to allow more motion endways to the adjustment of the pen in the penholder, the socket of Figure 17 may be made separate or without a handle, as shewn in Figure 21, and be received into an oblique springing socket or clip with a handle affixed to it, similar to that shewn in the side view of it, Figure 22, and in the end view, Figure 23; Figure 24 is a top view, and Figure 25 an edge view, of one of our oblique pens made of a flat piece of steel or other fit and proper material; the nibs A, A, being elastic to the degree required, and the cheeks B, B, forming an exterior addition to the surface of the pen to hold a greater quantity of ink. The edges C, C, as shewn in the separate Figures 26 and 27, may be bevelled for the greater convenience of placing them in the penholder, Figures 24 and 25, which has flattened jaws adapted to receive these pens, but which flattened penholder we do not claim; Figure 27 shews one of these pens with only one additional check B to it, the left nib being removed to shew better the point of the pen in use; Figures 28 and 29 are side and

top views of metal pens formed by giving to such pens as are represented in Figures 26 and 27, a convex or arched upper surface for the purpose of obtaining a greater degree of stiffness in the parts requiring it. These pens may be used in the common penholders. By a reference to our Figures it will be seen that the obliquely slit pens and those held in our oblique penholders, are required to be so fixed as that the points of the pens shall be placed for convenient use in the central line or axis of the handles of the penholders; we do not mean or intend hereby to claim as our Invention any of the various parts herein mentioned, or in the Drawing annexed shewn and described, which are already known, or have been in use, but only oblique pens, and whether the said obliquity be obtained by holders formed for holding the common or straight slit pens in an oblique position, or by forming the pens themselves with oblique slits.

In witness whereof, we, the said Sampson Mordan and William Brockedon, have hereunto set our hands and seals, this Sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

SAMPSON (L.S.) MORDAN.

WILLIAM (L.S.) BROCKEDON.

AND BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the Sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1831, the aforesaid Sampson Mordan and William Brockedon came before our said Lord the King in His Chancery, and acknowledged the Specification aforesaid, and all and every thing therein contained and specified, in form above written. And also the Specification aforesaid was stamped according to the tenor of the Statute made for that purpose.

Inrolled the Sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirtyone.

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