J. Axtmans,

Inkstand.

No. 49211. Patented Aug. 8. 1865.

Fig 5

Fig 6

Fig 3

Fig 4

Fig 1

Fig 2

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN AXTMAN, OF EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN INKSTANDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **49,211**, dated August 8, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN AXTMAN, of East Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have made a new and useful invention having reference to Inkstands or various other Bottles or Articles; and I do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a transverse section of an inkstand provided with my invention; Fig. 2, a top view of its superior cap; Fig. 3, a top view of its inferior cap; Fig. 4, a top view of its gate or valve; Fig. 5, a top view of the inferior cap with the valve placed thereon, and showing the positions of such valve when the inkstand is open and closed. Fig. 6 is an underside view of the superior cap.

To the inkstand provided with my invention I affix the trade name of "Magic Inkstand" in order to distinguish it from various others now on sale and in use, the operations of it in the matter of closing and opening its pen-hole being very peculiar, and such as are calculated to afford more or less surprise to a beholder not understanding the construction of the improvement. Besides this quantity of the inkstand, the invention contained in it is one highly efficient for properly closing its pen hole or mouth.

In the said drawings, A denotes the body, and *c* the neck, of a common glass inkstand. The said neck is covered by a cap, *b*, which may be termed the "inferior" cap. It incloses the neck, and is held thereto by plaster-of-paris or cement, and it has a circular hole, *f*, made through it centrally. Just above the said hole the cap is constructed convex, or with a projecting seat, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, there being placed upon such seat a thin plate or gate, *d*, formed as exhibited in Fig. 4, and having a hole, *g*, made through it on one side of its longer axis, and corresponding in size or diameter with that of the hole *f* of the inferior cap. The said gate has a round hole, *h*, formed in its upper side, such hole being to receive a center pin or projection, *k*, extending up from the upper surface of the cap *b*. (See Fig. 5.) There is also a slit, *i*, made in the lower part of the gate, *d*, (see Figs. 4 and 5,) the said slit being to receive a pin, *l*, projecting down from the under side of the superior cap *a*. (See Fig. 6.) The said superior cap encompasses and covers the inferior cap and the gate, and is so fitted to the former of them as to be capable of being turned thereon concentrically with respect to it. The superior cap is concavo-convex in that part of it which is directly over the top part of the inferior cap, and is made thin so as to be elastic and bear as a spring on the gate, in a manner to force it closely on the inferior cap or the convex part thereof.

A hole, *e*, corresponding in size with the hole *f* of the inferior cap is made through the superior cap, and directly over the said hole *f*. Furthermore, the superior cap may be provided with a milled projection, *m*, extending around it for the purpose of enabling a person, while grasping such milled projection between his thumb and forefinger of his right hand, to easily rotate the superior cap in a manner to so move the gate as to cause it to take either of the extreme positions represented in Fig. 5, one of which positions is exhibited by dotted lines. In one of them the opening *g* will be brought into axial coincidence with the openings *e* and *f* of the two cap-plates—that is to say, the gate will be in the position as exhibited in Fig. 1, in which case the inkstand will be open in such manner that a pen may be passed into it through the three openings *e g f*; but when the gate is in the position as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 5 it will cover or close the two openings *e f*. After the two caps *a* and *b* have been arranged together, and with the gate between them, in manner as represented in Fig. 1, they may be connected or fixed to one another by means of a beading-machine, and by turning a concavo-convex bead, *n*, in both of them. Such bead will not only serve to connect them to one another, but to receive part of the cement, and so as to strengthen the connection of the cap *b* with the neck *c*.

The construction of the disk portions of the two caps concavo-convex in manner as represented and as described also has another advantage—that is, it prevents the gate from becoming cemented to the disks by ink getting between it and either of them and drying to their adjacent surfaces.

What I claim as my invention in the inkstand as above described is as follows:

1. The combination of the stationary or in-

ferior perforated cap B, or its equivalent, the perforated gate *d*, and the rotary or superior perforated cap *a*, arranged and applied together substantially in manner and so as to operate as specified.

2. The construction of the rotary cap, concavo-convex, in manner and to act as a spring, as described, with respect to the gate.

3. The construction of the two caps *a b* (when having the gate arranged between them) with the concavo-convex bead *n* arranged in them, in manner and for the purposes as specified.

JOHN AXTMAN.

Witnesses:

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