

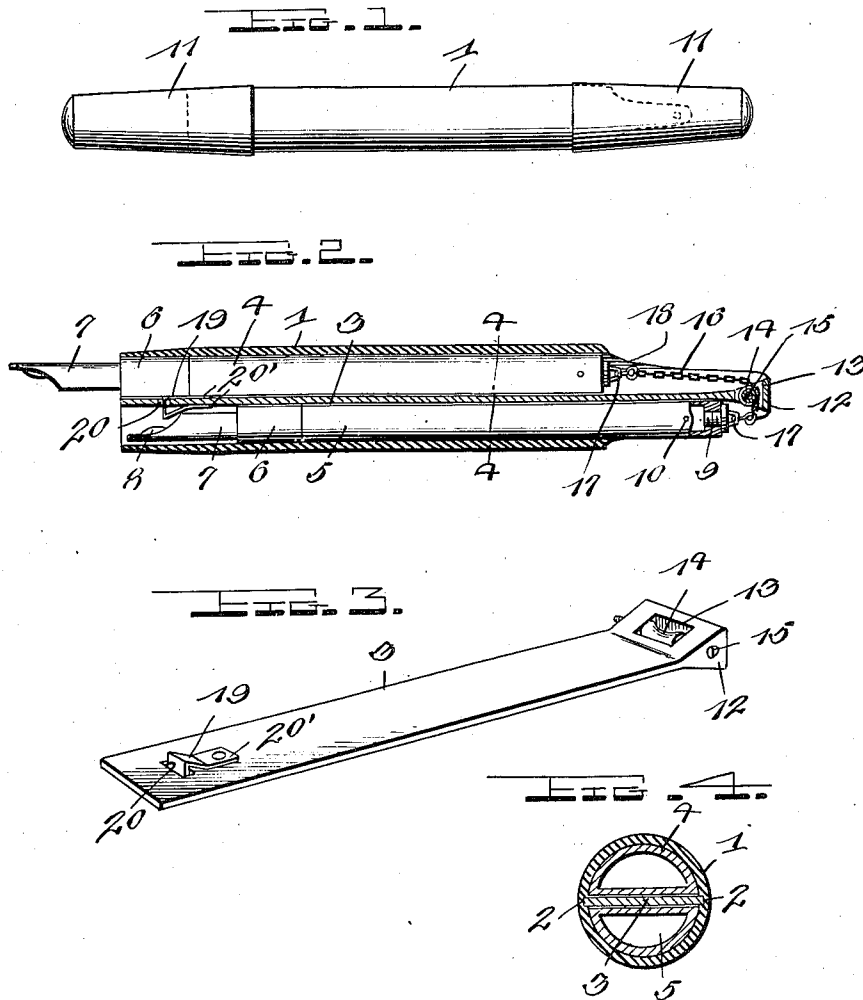
G. E. STUART & H. H. OAKLEY.

FOUNTAIN PEN.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 22, 1912.

1,046,894.

Patented Dec. 10, 1912.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. STUART AND HAROLD H. OAKLEY, OF LOGAN, WEST VIRGINIA.

FOUNTAIN-PEN.

1,046,894.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE E. STUART and HAROLD H. OAKLEY, citizens of the United States, residing at Logan, in the county of Logan and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fountain-Pens, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention comprehends certain new and useful improvements in fountain pens and relates more particularly to pens of this nature which are designed to carry various colored inks.

The object of the invention is to provide a duplex fountain pen which shall be simple in structure, easy of operation and especially handy for traveling men and others who desire to use different colored inks.

In the embodiment of our invention we provide a tubular barrel having a plurality of reservoirs longitudinally slidable therein. Each reservoir carries on its lower end a pen point and feeder and the reservoirs are so connected that when one pen point is being used the other will be disposed with the barrel or casing.

The invention consists in certain novel constructions and arrangement of parts, as we shall hereinafter fully describe and claim.

For a complete understanding of our invention reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved pen. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view, partly in elevation. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the division plate. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view on line 4—4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view showing a modified form of our invention. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal sectional view, partly in elevation, showing another modification.

Referring more particularly to the drawing by numerals, 1 designates the tubular barrel or casing, the inner wall of which is provided with the oppositely disposed longitudinal grooves 2, which receive the edges of the division plate 3 and hold the same in position. The plate divides the bar-

rel longitudinally into two similar compartments in each of which is fitted a reservoir.

4 and 5 indicate the reservoirs which are semi-circular in cross-section to conform to the shape of the compartments, the flat side of each reservoir bearing against one side of the plate 3. The lower end portion 6 of each reservoir is detachable, being screwed to the main portion, and is provided with the pen point 7 and feeder 8 of the usual construction. The reservoirs may be filled through the top after removing the threaded plugs 9.

10 is a small hole for the purpose of admitting air as the ink is consumed.

When one reservoir is being used its pen point extends entirely without the casing and the other reservoir and pen point are housed within the casing. Removable caps 11 close the ends of the said casing.

The upper end of the partition plate 3 is enlarged as shown at 12 and formed with a transverse slot 13. A grooved roller 14 is held within this slot by the screw 15 which passes through the enlargement 12 at right angles to the slot 13 and has its head counter-sunk and its end threaded, into the barrel 1. A chain 16 connected at its ends by swivels 17 to the plugs 9 passes over the roller 14, the roller being spaced from the top of the slot 13.

The upper end of the barrel 1 is cut away on opposite sides of the division plate 3 to form the end opening recess 18 the purpose of which will be hereinafter explained.

A small flat metal spring 19 extends through a slot 20 in the lower end of the partition plate 3 and has its end portions bent upwardly on opposite sides of the plate 3 and secured thereto. The spring is for the purpose of holding reservoir 4 or 5 immovable when in use and is so positioned that simultaneous engagement with both reservoirs is impossible. As shown in Fig. 2 the reservoirs 4 and 5 are of such a size that they may be easily moved past the ends 20' of the metal spring 19, but if desired said ends may be sunk in the partition 3 and made to lie flush with the same, in which case the reservoirs may be made of such size as to fit snugly within the barrel.

The operation of our improved duplex fountain pen is as follows: When desirous of using the ink contained in reservoir 4, said reservoir is forced, by pressing in the
5 upper exposed end of the same, longitudinally of the barrel toward the lower end thereof. This sliding movement brings the reservoir into frictional engagement with the spring 19 and automatically draws the
10 reservoir 5 to the top of the casing 1 and away from engagement with said spring. The chain 16 running over the pulley 14 furnishes the means of raising one reservoir when the other is lowered.
15 From the foregoing description in connection with the accompanying drawing it will be seen that we have provided a duplex fountain pen of simple construction, compact form and novel arrangement of parts.
20 It is to be understood that our invention may be constructed of any suitable material and that slight modifications may be made

without departing from the spirit and scope of the same as defined by the claim.

Having thus described our invention 25 what we claim is:—

A fountain pen comprising a casing, two reservoirs adapted to be reversely reciprocated within said casing, a longitudinal division plate positioned between the reservoirs, 30 a spring having its ends secured to opposite sides of the division plate and having a central portion working in a slot in the same, said spring being adapted to alternately engage the reservoirs. 35

In testimony whereof we hereunto affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE E. STUART.
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Witnesses:

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