

(No Model.)

J. FRIEDMANN.
FOUNTAIN PEN.

No. 470,408.

Patented Mar. 8, 1892.

Fig 1



Fig 2

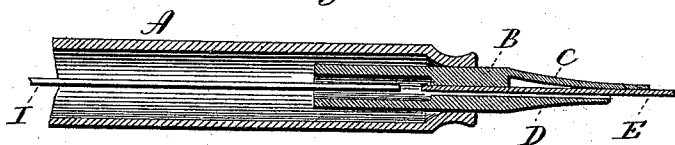


Fig 3

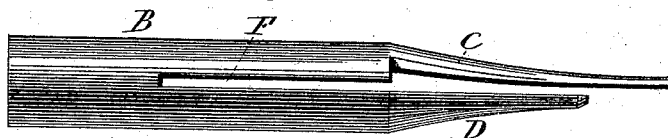


Fig 4

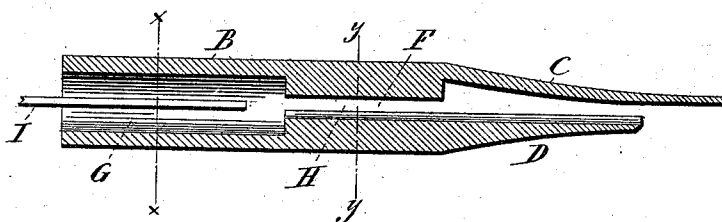


Fig 5

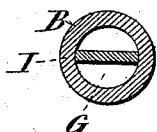


Fig 6



Witnesses:
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Robert Symonds

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JOSEPH FRIEDMANN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

FOUNTAIN-PEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 470,408, dated March 8, 1892.

Application filed November 23, 1891. Serial No. 412,768. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH FRIEDMANN, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new Improvement in Fountain-Pens; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a back view of the pen complete; Fig. 2, a longitudinal central section cutting on line *xx* of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a side view of the socket detached and enlarged; Fig. 4, a longitudinal central section of the socket detached, enlarged; Fig. 5, a transverse section of the socket cutting on line *xx* of Fig. 4, and Fig. 6 a transverse section cutting on line *yy* of Fig. 4.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of fountain-pens which are constructed for the use of split-pointed pens and in which the handle is tubular, so as to form a fount to contain the ink, the lower end of the fount being open and adapted to receive the pen-socket, which is introduced into the pen end of the fount and constructed to carry the split-pointed pen, the pen-socket being tubular, so as to permit the flow of ink from the fount through the socket to the pen the socket itself being provided with a finger extending down upon the inside of the pen, and with a similar finger upon the back of the pen, the said fingers operating as feeds or conductors for the ink onto opposite sides of the pen, and the invention is an improvement upon the pen for which Letters Patent No. 407,585 were granted to me dated July 23, 1889.

In my prior invention the socket was constructed in several pieces, the fingers for the back and inside feed being made separate from the socket, but secured and held together by means of the socket. This construction, while effective, is complicated and expensive.

The object of my present invention is to simplify the construction of the socket, the back, and the inside feed by producing them in a single structure—that is, with the back and inside feed integral parts of the socket; and in such construction my invention con-

sists, as more fully hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A represents the handle or fount, which is of the usual tubular form, closed at its upper or head end and open at its other end for the reception of the socket, the handle being adapted to contain ink as a fount for the pen.

B represents the socket, C the back feed, and D the inside feed, between which the pen E is introduced in similar manner as in my patent before referred to.

The socket B is of cylindrical shape and of a diameter corresponding to the internal diameter of the open end of the fount, so that the socket may be set therein, as seen in Fig. 2, and the diameter of the socket corresponds substantially to the width of pen for which the socket is adapted. The outer end of the socket is constructed with a segmental-shaped slit F, corresponding to the curvature of the pen, as seen in Figs. 3 and 6, and into which the pen may be inserted, so as to be firmly held. The inner end of the socket is constructed with a longitudinal concentric chamber G, which extends downward to meet the open slit, as seen in Fig. 4. Upon the inner side of the slit F a longitudinal groove H extends from the chamber G longitudinally outward, so as to form a conductor to the inside of the pen. From the lower end of the socket the finger D projects, so as to extend toward the point of the pen upon its inside, the longitudinal groove H being continued throughout the length of this finger, so that the conductor from the chamber G leads directly to the inside of the pen, so that the finger D forms the inside feed for the pen. Upon the outside the finger C projects in like manner onto the back of the pen, but preferably longer than the inside finger D, so as to reach nearer the point of the pen on its back than does the finger D upon the inside. The finger C is elastic and is constructed so that while it substantially reaches the pen near the point and upon its inside the finger is recessed, as clearly seen in Fig. 4, whereby a space will be left between the back of the pen and the finger, as seen in Fig. 2, which space permits the ink to flow, so that the finger C forms a conductor for the ink onto the back of the pen, the ink flowing freely between the back and inside feed and the pen

to the point, substantially the same as in my patent before referred to. The back and inside feed being thus made integral with the socket very greatly simplifies the construction and without detracting from the practical working of the pen.

The usual feed-spindle I is introduced into the chamber G of the socket operating to facilitate the feed of the ink, as in my previous patent.

I claim—

In a fountain-pen, the combination of the tubular holder A, constructed at its lower end to receive the socket, with the socket B of cylindrical shape and constructed with a longitudinal chamber G at its inner end and with a longitudinal slit F from its outer end adapted to receive the pen, and the socket at its outer end constructed with a downwardly-projecting finger D upon the inside of the

pen and also with a downwardly-projecting finger C upon the back of the pen, the said fingers forming, respectively, the inside and back feed for the pen, the said finger C recessed upon its inside to form an ink-space between the said finger and the back of the pen, the socket also constructed with a groove H, leading from the chamber G to the end of the inside finger, the said socket and fingers being made integral and adapted for introduction into the open end of the fount, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH FRIEDMANN.

Witnesses:

HERMAN BANNE,

CHARLES BURKHARDT.