No. 887,919. PATENTED MAY 19, 1908.

H. N. CARPENTER.

FOUNTAIN PEN FILLER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 23, 1907.

Fig. 2.

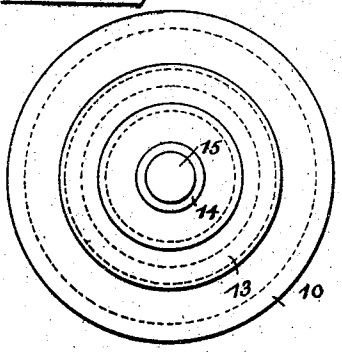


Fig. 4.

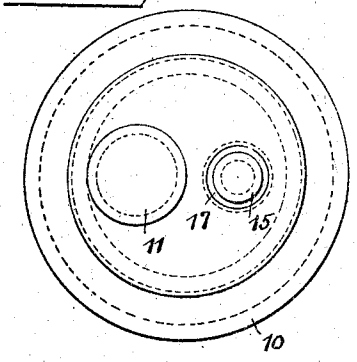


Fig. 1.

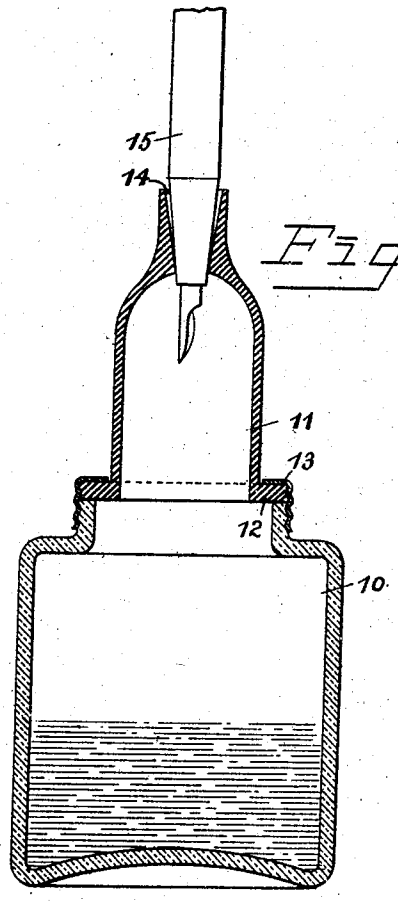
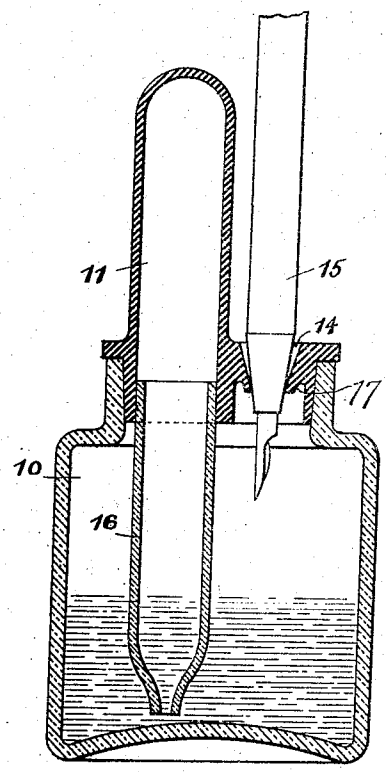


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
A. Faber du Faur
Sally O. Yudisky.

Harold N. Carpenter Inventor
By his Attorney Fredk P. Schuetz.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HAROLD N. CARPENTER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FOUNTAIN-PEN FILLER.

No. 887,919. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 19, 1908.

Application filed May 23, 1907. Serial No. 375,289.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HAROLD NATHANIEL CARPENTER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fountain-Pen Fillers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a device for filling fountain pens and the like and its novelty consists in the construction and adaptation of the parts.

The object of the invention is quickly to fill a pen in a clean and simple manner without danger of soiling the fingers and without any need of removing the point of the pen from its barrel.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical central section through a form of the device embodying my invention and Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof; Fig. 3 is a vertical central section through a modified form of the device embodying my invention and Fig. 4 is a plan view thereof.

In Figs. 1 and 2, 10 is an ink reservoir made of any suitable size and material and represented partially filled with ink. It is restricted at its top to form a neck which is externally threaded.

11 is a closure for the reservoir in the form of a compressible bulb, preferably made of soft rubber, or similar elastic material, terminating at its bottom in an external flange adapted to fit over the upper edge of the reservoir neck and which is held in place by a threaded ring 13. The bulb 11 is provided at its top with an aperture or mouth 14 preferably but not necessarily made with an inward taper. The purpose of making the closure of the reservoir in the form of a compressible bulb is to enable the user to vary the pressure of the air in the reservoir by squeezing the bulb and allowing it to expand; and the purpose of the tapered aperture is to permit the point of the pen 15 to be inserted therein and to form an air tight joint therewith, even when it is used with pen points of different sizes and shapes. When the device is not in use the mouth 14 is closed with a cork, or in any other suitable manner.

In using the device, the pen is inserted in the mouth 14, point downward, until it firmly seats against the walls of the aperture and the device is then inverted or turned over until the level of the ink therein is above the opening into the pen point. The bulb 11 is then compressed. Such compression increases the pressure of the air within the reservoir and forces a quantity of the ink through the pen point into the pen barrel. The pressure upon the bulb is then relieved and a small quantity of air is thus expelled from the pen. The bulb is again compressed and allowed to expand and the operation is repeated until the pen has been filled. The device is then again placed in an upright position, the pen point removed from the aperture, and the latter suitably closed by a cork.

In Figs. 3 and 4, there is shown a modified form of the device in which 10 is the ink reservoir and the closure is made of peculiar form, the compressible bulb 11 being relatively smaller and the aperture 14, for the insertion of the pen being formed in a flange which fits into the neck of the reservoir. The material surrounding the aperture is undercut at 17 to promote its elasticity. The bulb is closed at the top, and at the bottom is provided with a dependent tube 16 extending well within the body of the reservoir. This modified form of the device is used just like the first form. The pen is inserted in the apertured mouth 14, point downward, the device is turned over until the ink level is above the open end of the pen and the bulb is alternately compressed and allowed to expand until the pen is filled.

It will be seen that by the use of this device there is no need of the operator coming directly into contact with the ink and thus the likelihood of soiling the fingers is obviated.

What I claim as new is:—

1. A device for filling fountain pens, comprising an ink reservoir, a closure therefor having an aperture adapted to be closed by the insertion of the pen to be filled, and means whereby the pressure of the air within the reservoir may be varied.

2. A device for filling fountain pens, comprising an ink reservoir, a closure therefor having a tapered aperture adapted to be closed by the insertion of the pen to be filled, and means whereby the pressure of the air within the reservoir may be varied.

3. A device for filling fountain pens, comprising an ink reservoir, a closure therefor having an aperture adapted to be closed by the insertion of the pen to be filled and means whereby the pressure of the air within the reservoir may be varied, consisting of a compressible bulb.

4. A device for filling fountain pens, comprising an ink reservoir, provided with a compressible bulb which has an aperture adapted to be closed by the insertion of the pen to be filled.

5. A device for filling fountain pens, comprising an ink reservoir provided with a compressible bulb which has a tapered aperture adapted to be closed by the insertion of the pen to be filled.

6. A device for filling fountain pens, comprising an ink reservoir provided with a compressible bulb having an elastic mouth adapted to be closed by the insertion of the pen to be filled.

7. A device for filling fountain pens, comprising an ink reservoir provided with an elastic mouth adapted to be closed by the insertion of the pen to be filled in combination with means whereby the pressure of the air within the reservoir may be varied.

8. A device for filling fountain pens, comprising an ink reservoir, a closure therefor having an aperture provided with a mouth internally undercut to promote its elasticity and which aperture is adapted to be closed by the insertion of the pen to be filled in combination with means whereby the pressure of the air within the reservoir may be varied.

Signed at New York in the county of New York and State of New York, this 21st day of May A. D. 1907.

HAROLD N. CARPENTER.

Witnesses:

A. FABER DU FAUER,

FREDK. F. SCHUETZ.