

D. L. LATOURETTE.
Fountain-Pens.

No. 147,333.

Patented Feb. 10, 1874.

Fig. 1.

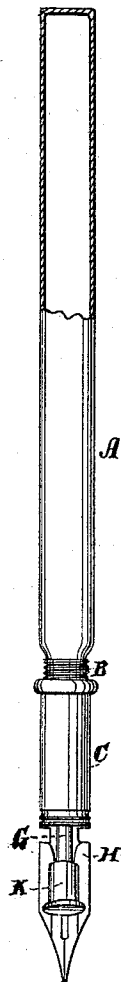


Fig. 2.

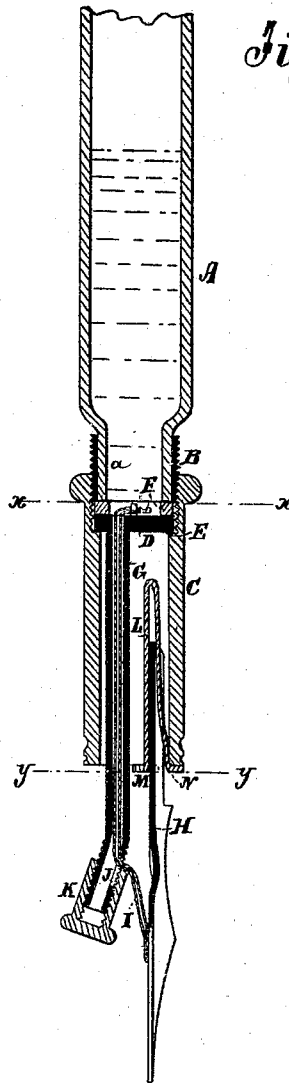


Fig. 3.

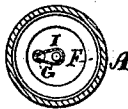


Fig. 5.

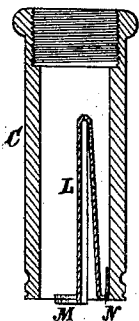
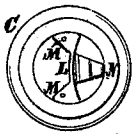


Fig. 4.



Fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

A. Remmeisenhof.
P. Guerin.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

DAVID L. LATOURETTE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN FOUNTAIN-PENS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **147,333**, dated February 10, 1874; application filed November 22, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID L. LATOURETTE, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Fountain-Pen, of which the following is a specification:

The pen-holder consists of a tubular base, which screws onto the end of a tubular handle, which is the ink-fountain. The ink is shut off from the base by a disk and packing, or ground metallic joint, near the upper end of the latter. A feeding-tube extends from this disk down through, out of, and beyond the lower end of the base, along the back of the pen, to deliver the ink upon it. A capillary feeder of thread, wicking, or the like is arranged in the orifice of the feeding-tube, and in connection with the back of the pen, to cause an even flow. An adjustable cap is screwed on the lower end of the feeding-tube to regulate the flow of ink, and a spring of peculiar construction is combined with the base-piece for holding pens of different sizes and forms.

Figure 1 is partly a side elevation and partly a sectional elevation of my improved pen. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line *xx* of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a section on the line *yy*. Fig. 5 is a detail, showing the arrangement of the spring which I prefer for practical use.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the tubular fountain-handle, which will, by preference, be made of glass. It is closed at the upper end and open at the lower end, which is also fitted with screw-threads B, for screwing on the tubular base C, in which is a disk, D, for closing the fountain at the lower end, said disk being made tight by being pressed against the shoulder E in the base by the end of the fountain, with a packing-ring, F, between it and said disk. The disk may be ground to fit tight without packing. From this disk a feeding-tube, G, extends along down beyond the lower end of the base above the back of the pen H a suitable distance, for supplying the ink to the pen thereat, and it contains a capillary feeder or wick,

I, which extends out through the slot J, and onto the pen, to regulate the feed. The screw-cap K screws forward and back along the slot to regulate the escape of the ink, or stop it altogether by wholly closing the slot. The wick I may extend up through the feeding-tube, as represented in the drawing, or not, as may be preferred. When the flow is to be stopped altogether, the wick may be stuffed in the tube or in the cap.

In practice I will have the feeding-tube bend outward from the pen a little, as shown in the drawing, to facilitate the manipulating of the feed-regulating cap.

The spring-holder I propose to employ for securing pens differing in size and form consists of the thin steel plate L, which is bent double, and attached, by flanges M at one end, to ears or plates suitably arranged at the lower end of the base-tube for the connection of said flanges, so that the spring extends up in the base-piece and back again to the mouth, where the end N, which is doubled back again, so as to bear upon the inside of the base-tube, serves to secure the pen by pressing the shank, which enters between the two parts of the opening, against the upper part, and to yield more or less, as may be required for the admission of pens differing in shape and size. The handle is detached from the base for filling it with ink.

The capillary feeder is an important element to the successful operation of a fountain-pen, in that it insures the feeding of the ink, and at the same time prevents the escape of it intermittently in globules, as it does in other arrangements. A piece of wire, or a fine chain, or a hair, will serve well for a feeder; but a thread of fibrous material is the best.

Any surplus of ink that escapes from the orifice of the feed-tube is arrested and suspended between the back of the pen and the outer surface, and jogs at the point and heel of the cap K, until the same is elaborated and distributed by the capillary thread to the point of the pen.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of the adjustable cap

K, tube G, having slot J, and the capillary thread I, arranged on the upper side of pens, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The tubular glass handle A, having externally-ground neck *a*, provided with an externally-threaded ring, B, having the tube C fitted thereon, as and for the purpose specified.

3. In combination with the tube, the spring

pen-holder L, so constructed as to accommodate pens of different sizes, and afford the requisite elasticity in writing, substantially as shown and described.

D. L. LATOURETTE.

Witnesses:

A. P. THAYER,
T. B. MOSHER.