

(No Model.)

E. G. PECK & G. E. O'MEARA.
FOUNTAIN PEN.

No. 484,542.

Patented Oct. 18, 1892.

Fig. 1.

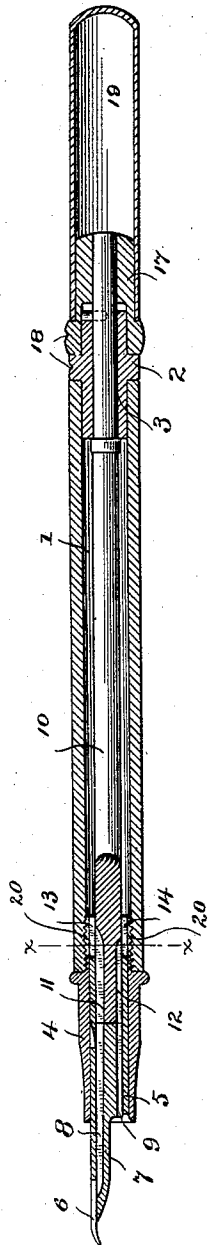


Fig. 2.

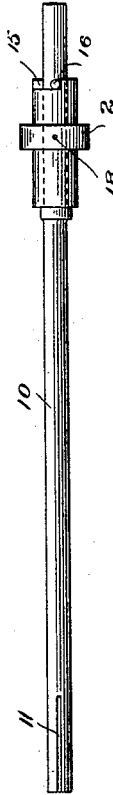


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

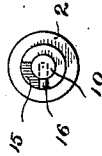
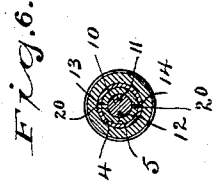
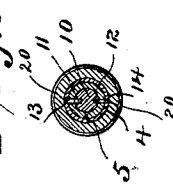


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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EDWARD G. PECK AND GEORGE E. O'MEARA, OF SEYMOUR, CONNECTICUT.

FOUNTAIN-PEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 484,542, dated October 18, 1892.

Application filed March 19, 1892. Serial No. 425,531. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD G. PECK and GEORGE E. O'MEARA, citizens of the United States, residing at Seymour, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fountain-Pens; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention has for its object to so improve the construction of fountain-pens as to insure a positive and regular flow of ink when in use and a perfectly-tight cut-off when not in use, so that the pen may be held or carried either end up without there being any escape of ink from the reservoir, thereby doing away with the danger of clogging and insuring that the pen will write freely when required.

With these ends in view we have devised the simple and novel construction which we will now describe, referring by numbers to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section, on an enlarged scale, of our novel fountain-pen complete; Fig. 2, a view of the controlling-rod detached; Fig. 3, an end view thereof, as seen from the left in Fig. 2; Fig. 4 an end view thereof, as seen from the right in Fig. 2; Fig. 5, a section on the line $x x$ in Fig. 1, the parts being in the open position; and Fig. 6 is a section on the same line, the parts being in the closed position.

1 denotes the reservoir, the base of which is closed by a plug 2, having a longitudinal opening 3 through it. At the other end of the barrel is a penholder 4, within which is a tube 5, cut away at the top to receive the pen 6. Within the tube is a feeder 7, which is provided in its upper side with an ink-passage 8 and in its under side with an air-passage 9.

10 denotes the controlling-rod, the forward end of which extends into tube 5 and lies closely in contact with the feeder, the rear end extending through plug 2. The forward end of the rod is provided with an ink-passage 11, which is adapted to register with ink-passage 8 in the feeder, and with an air-passage 12, adapted to register with air-passage 9 in

the feeder. The rear end of the tube is also provided with a passage 13, adapted to register with passage 11 in the rod, and with a passage 14, adapted to register with passage 12 in the rod. In practice we preferably provide the rear end of penholder 4 with slots 20, which register with passages 13 and 14 in tube 5. These slots insure ample space for the passage of ink from the reservoir and for the passage of air into the reservoir and render clogging practically impossible.

In Figs. 1 and 5 we have shown the parts in the open position—that is to say, in such position as to permit air to pass through passage 9 in the feeder—passage 12 in the controlling-rod and into the ink-reservoir through passage 14 in the tube, causing the ink to flow from the reservoir to the pen through passage 13 in the tube, passage 11 in the controlling-rod, and passage 8 in the feeder.

In Fig. 6 we have shown the position of the parts when the controlling-rod has been given a partial turn, so as to cut off the entrance of air into the reservoir and the escape of ink therefrom. After using the pen the operator simply turns the rod, as in Fig. 6, wholly cutting off the flow of ink. If the ink upon the pen is allowed to run back into the reservoir before it is shut off by holding the pen up or shaken or wiped off, the pen will be perfectly clear the next time it is wanted and clogging will be wholly prevented. The rear end of plug 2 is cut away, as at 15, leaving shoulders at the ends of the cut-away portion. These shoulders are engaged by a pin 16, extending from the rod, and serve as stops to limit the oscillation of the rod. At the base of the rod is a handpiece 17 for convenience in operation, the handpiece being of course fixed to the rod, so as to control it. We also for convenience preferably place in the handpiece and the plug depressions 18 or other suitable marks, which indicate whether or not the flow of ink is shut off, said marks being so arranged that when they are in line with each other, as in Fig. 1, air will flow into the reservoir and ink will flow out to the pen, and when the hand-piece has been turned so that they are out of line the entrance of air into the reservoir and passage of ink from the reservoir will be shut off.

19 denotes the usual cap which is placed

over the finger-piece when the pen is in use and over the penholder when it is not in use. It will be apparent that when the rod has been turned so as to shut off the flow of ink from the reservoir and the cap is over the penholder it is wholly immaterial which end up the pen is placed. This proves a great convenience in use.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

1. In a fountain-pen, the combination, with the reservoir and penholder, of a tube within the penholder having air and ink passages, a feeder within the tube, also having air and ink passages, and a controlling-rod the forward end of which enters the tube and abuts against the feeder, said rod having air and ink passages adapted to register with the passages in the tube and feeder, so that when said passages are in line with each other air will pass into the reservoir through the feeder, rod, and tube and ink will pass to the pen through the rod, feeder, and tube, and when said rod is turned so that said passages are out of line the entrance of air into the reservoir and the passage of ink therefrom are cut off.

2. In a fountain-pen, the combination, with the feeder, tube, and controlling-rod, each of which is provided with an air-passage and an ink-passage adapted to register with similar passages in the other parts, of a plug at the base of the reservoir through which the rod passes and which is provided with a cut-away portion, a pin extending from the rod, adapted to engage the ends of the cut-away portion to limit the oscillation of the rod, and a finger-piece for convenience in manipulating the rod.

3. In a fountain-pen, the combination, with the feeder, tube, and controlling-rod, each of which is provided with an air-passage and an

ink-passage adapted to register with similar passages in the other parts, of a plug at the base of the reservoir through which the rod passes and a finger-piece secured to the rod, said finger-piece and plug being provided with suitable marks to indicate when the air and ink passages are in line with each other.

4. In a fountain-pen, the combination, with the penholder and a tube within said holder having air and ink passages at its rear end, of a feeder having air and ink passages, and an oscillatory rod having air and ink passages adapted to register with the passages in the tube and feeder, so that when said passages are in line with each other air will enter the reservoir and ink will pass therefrom and when the rod is partially turned the entrance of air into the reservoir and the passage of ink therefrom are wholly cut off.

5. In a fountain-pen, the combination, with the penholder having slots and a tube within said holder having air and ink passages at its rear end, of a feeder having air and ink passages and an oscillatory rod having air and ink passages adapted to register with the passages in the tube, feeder, and penholder, so that when said passages are in line with each other air will enter the reservoir and ink will pass therefrom and when the rod is partially turned the entrance of air into the reservoir and the passage of ink therefrom are wholly cut off.

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

EDWARD G. PECK.
GEORGE E. O'MEARA.

Witnesses:

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