

J. JOHNSTON.

FOUNTAIN-PEN.

No. 170,954.

Patented Dec. 14, 1875.

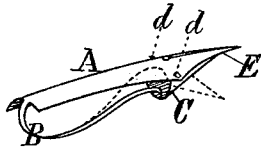


Fig. 1.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN JOHNSTON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN FOUNTAIN-PENS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **170,954**, dated December 14, 1875; application filed July 14, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN JOHNSTON, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Fountain-Pens, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometrical perspective view.

My invention relates to that class of writing-pens which are provided with a fountain for containing the ink; and consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a very simple, cheap, and very effective article of this character is produced.

The nature and operation of my improvement will be readily obvious to all conversant with such matters from the following description:

In the drawing, A represents the body of the pen, which is elongated at its top or upper end to form the spring B. A plate or triangular piece of metal, bent or curved laterally to correspond somewhat with the curva-

ture of the body A, but in an opposite direction, is journaled or pivoted at *d d*, nearest the point E, as shown, and forms with said point or tapering end of the pen a fountain for holding the ink. The spring B is integral with the body A, and the journals *d d* integral with the fountain C, two pieces of metal only being required or used in the construction of the pen, thus greatly simplifying it and reducing the cost of manufacture. The free end of the spring, which is curved or coiled slightly, is inserted beneath the wide or upper end of the fountain-plate C, its expansive action tending to keep the opposite end of the plate in contact with the point E, between which and said plate there is a small opening (not shown) for the passage of the ink when the pen is in use.

Having thus explained my improvement, what I claim is—

The improved fountain-pen described, consisting of the spring B, integral with the body A, in combination with the fountain C, provided with the integral journals *d d*, substantially as for the purpose set forth.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Witnesses:

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