

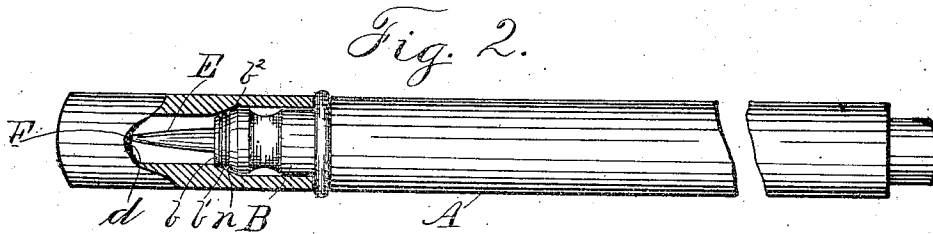
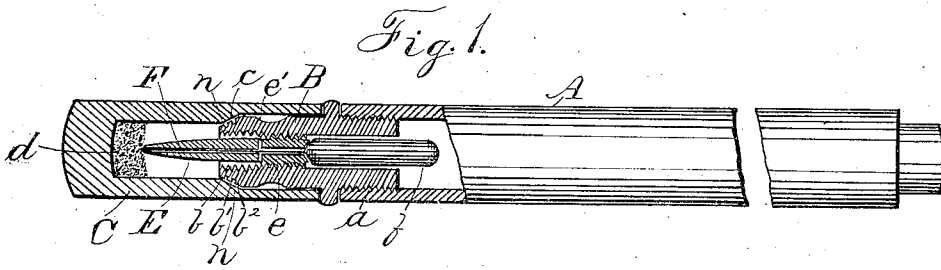
No. 734,116.

PATENTED JULY 21, 1903.

J. BLAIR.
FOUNTAIN PEN.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 30, 1902.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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JOHN BLAIR, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

FOUNTAIN-PEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 734,116, dated July 21, 1903.

Application filed December 30, 1902. Serial No. 137,135. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN BLAIR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn borough, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fountain-Pens; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to fountain-pens, and in part is adapted especially to stylographic pens. Its objects will be fully explained in the following description. Its various features are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal fragmentary view, partly in section; and Fig. 2, a similar view with the cap partly in section.

The letter A indicates the body or reservoir of a fountain-pen having an interior-threaded end *a*.

B is the main section of the feeding attachment and is externally threaded to engage the body A. This section B is provided at its outer end with a plurality, preferably three, of narrow tapering peripheral surfaces *b*, *b'*, and *b''*, which are adapted to engage a bevel *c* in the cap C. These surfaces *b b' b''* constitute a series of three distinct joints, so that if the ink should pass through the joint *b c* it would be stopped by the joint *b' c* and certainly by joint *b'' c*. The grooves *n n* between the surfaces *b b' b''* break the connection between these bevels and prevent capillary attraction of the ink, which has heretofore proved fatal to the efficiency of joints of this class.

E is the tubular point-section of a stylographic pen having the exterior thread *e* to engage the interior thread of the main section B. Lateral apertures *e'* are formed in it near its threaded part, and its diameter from its threaded part forward being smaller than that of the section B these apertures open to the outer air when the pen is in use.

F is a feed-needle or needle-point adapted to enter the bore of section E and is provided with the weighted end *f*. In writing this weight forces the point F from the ink-reservoir A down into section E to its outer end and pushes before it a quantity of ink sufficient to moisten the point and serve in writing. After using when the pen is reversed the weight draws the needle back and down into the ink-reservoir, breaking the bubbles which often form in the ink and carrying out from the point-section any sediment or other particles which may have gathered there and clearing the point of ink, also so that when the pen is carried in the pocket and becomes expanded by the heat from the body the ink will not be forced up and out of the point. As a further precaution against leakage and to secure an always moist and ready point I insert into the bottom of the cap C a small piece of sponge or equivalent absorbent *d* to take up when the cap is on any excess of ink appearing at the writing-point, and so at once prevent annoying ink-overflow and keep the point wet for instant writing when the pen is used again. I retain this absorbent in position by some insoluble adhesive, as shellac; but other means may be employed.

What I claim and desire to secure is—

1. In a fountain-pen a cap having an interior bevel, a feed-section having a plurality of tapering, peripheral surfaces at its outer end to contact with said cap-bevel, and peripheral recesses between said tapering surfaces for the purposes specified.

2. In a fountain-pen, a cap having an interior bevel, a feed-section having a plurality of tapering surfaces at its outer end to contact with said cap-bevel, recesses between said tapering surfaces, a point-section, a feed-needle adapted to loosely enter the bore of the point-section, and a weight on said needle as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN BLAIR.

Witnesses:

HORACE CAMFORT,
FRANCIS GIORGIO.