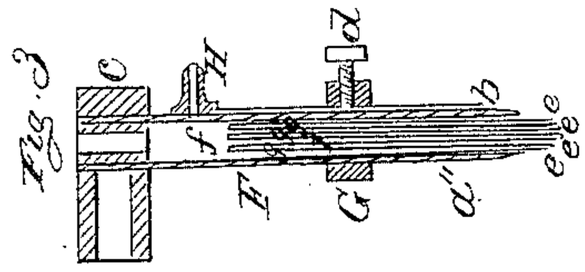
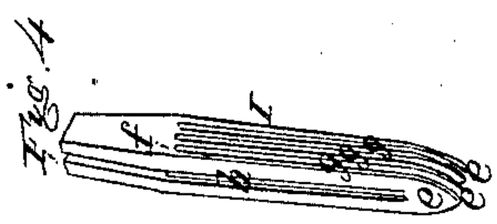
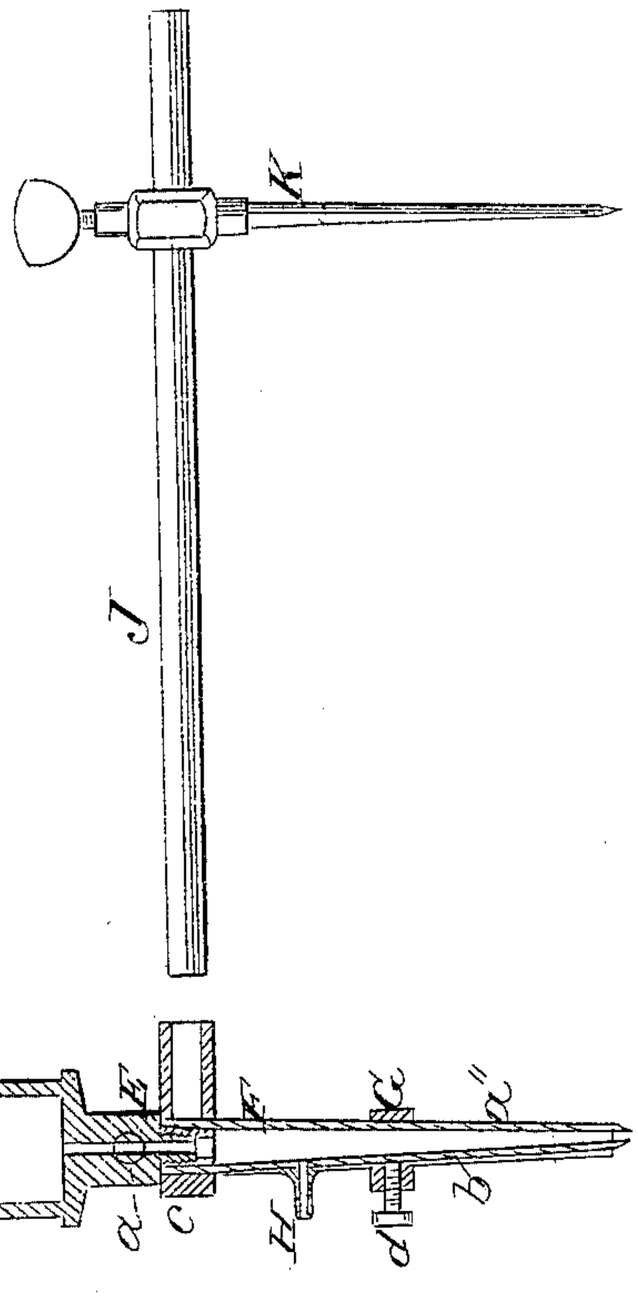
Mc Cormick & Crossingham.

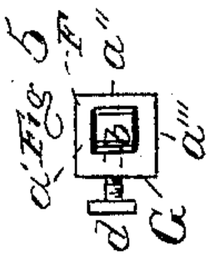
Fountain Pen.

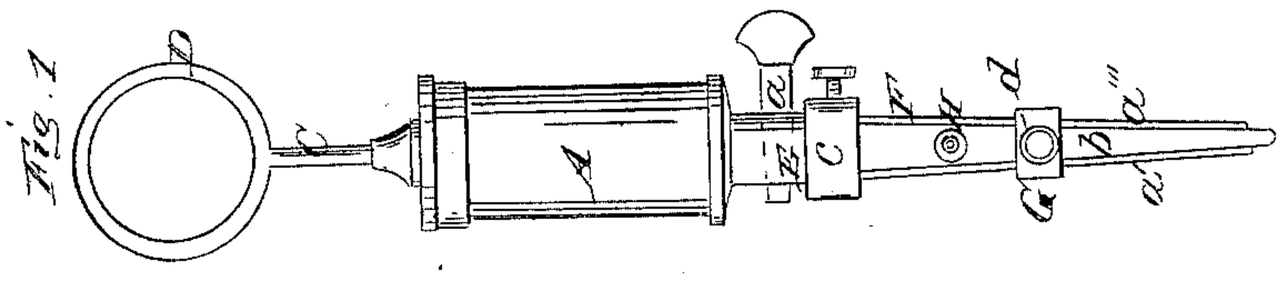
No. 18699 Patented Nov 24. 1857.











UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES J. McCORMICK, OF NEW YORK, AND GEORGE CROSSINGHAM, OF CROTON FALLS, NEW YORK.

IMPROVED PAINTER'S STRIPING-INSTRUMENT.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **18,699**, dated November 24, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES J. MCCORMICK, of the city, county, and State of New York, and GEORGE CROSSINGHAM, of Croton Falls, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Tool or Implement for Making or Forming Stripes, Designed for the Use of Painters; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an external view of our improvement. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal central section of the same. Fig. 3 is a detached longitudinal section of the pen and feeders. Fig. 4 is a detached perspective view of the feeders. Fig. 5 is a detached view of the collar and set-screw which encompasses the pen, and by which the width of the stripe may be regulated as desired.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

The object of this invention is to render the work or operation of striping—that is, the painting of stripes as performed by painters—a far more expeditious and less laborious process than usual. The brush, so far as we are aware, is the only implement hitherto used for such purpose, and as stripes are quite narrow small brushes are necessarily used, and consequently they require to be frequently charged with paint. Thus considerable time is expended in replenishing the brush with color, and the brush being very elastic or yielding, considerable practice and care are required in order to have the stripes of uniform width throughout and the work done in a perfect manner generally.

The invention consists in the employment or use of a feeding device in connection with a pen of peculiar construction and a pump or cylinder and piston, as hereinafter described.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct our invention, we will proceed to describe it.

A, Figs. 1 and 2, represents a cylinder in which a plunger B is fitted.

C is the plunger-rod, which passes through the top of the cylinder and terminates in a loop or eye D, to receive the finger or thumb of the operator.

E is the nozzle of the cylinder, having a screw-thread and shoulder formed on its end, which is screwed into the upper end of a pen F. The nozzle is also provided with a valve or faucet *a*. The pen F may be described as being a quadrilateral taper tube having three rigid sides *a' a'' a'''*, the remaining one *b* being adjustable and so arranged as to fit and work between the two adjoining sides *a' a'''*, the upper or inner end of said side *b* being permanently attached to a socket *c*, in which the other three sides are also fitted. (See Figs. 1, 2, and 3.) The two opposite sides *a''* *b* are made of steel plate, and their ends are rounded and project a short distance beyond the other two sides *a' a'''*.

G is a square collar, which is fitted on the pen F. This collar has a screw *d*, passing through one side, said screw bearing against the adjustable side *b*.

To the adjustable side *b* of the pen a tube H is attached. This tube communicates with the interior of the pen. (See Figs. 2 and 3.)

I represents a series of feeders, which may be formed of flat steel plates *e*, soldered together at their inner ends, as shown at *f*, and suitable spaces *g* allowed between them, said plates being slotted transversely with the spaces *g*, as shown at *h*, (see Fig. 4,) or the feeders I may be formed from a solid mass of metal sawed in one direction to form kerfs *g* at suitable distances apart, and then sawed to form a kerf *h*, which will bisect at right angles the kerfs *g*, the kerf *h* being sawed from the inner toward the outer end and to within a short distance of it. The ends of the feeders I are rounded, as shown in Fig. 4, and they are placed within the pen, as shown in Fig. 3.

The implement is used as follows: The paint or coloring matter is placed within the cylinder A by removing the end of the cylinder and withdrawing the plunger B. The plunger is then replaced within the cylinder, the faucet *a* turned, so as to allow the color to pass within the pen F. The side *b* of the pen is then adjusted by turning the screw *d*, so that the plates *e* of the feeder I will be at the requisite distance apart, corresponding to the desired width of the stripe to be made. The ends of the plates *e* of the feeder are placed upon or against the work and the implement

is drawn along, a straight-edge or maul-stick being used, if desired, as a guide, the color or paint being fed to the point or nibs of the feeder as fast as it is discharged therefrom by operating the plunger B with the thumb or finger.

It will be seen that the implement may be used in any position, inverted so as to stripe ceilings, as the feeding of the color to the nib of the pen does not depend upon gravity solely, the plunger, when the implement is inverted, being used to feed the color to the nib. When, however, the implement is used with the pen below the cylinder, the color will, if not too thick, flow to the point or nib of the pen by its own gravity, and the tube H may then be opened to allow air to enter the pen, the color not being above said tube. This tube may be plugged when it is necessary to use the plunger B to feed the color to the nib.

The feeders I are indispensably necessary in order to form a perfect stripe. The color or paint is allowed to reach the points or nibs of the plates *e* by passing down through the slot *h* and thence distributing itself through the spaces *g* between the plates *e* to the nibs. In case circular stripes are required to be made, a beam J may be attached to the socket *c*, said beam being provided with a sliding leg K to serve as a center pin.

We do not claim, broadly, the employment or use of a cylinder and plunger attached to a pen, for such device has been applied to fountain-pens and analogous devices; neither do we claim, separately, the pen F, for an equivalent device is in common use for mechanical drawing; but,

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The feeders I, in combination with the pen F, cylinder A, and plunger B, arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JAS. J. McCORMICK.
G. CROSSINGHAM.

Witnesses:
W. TASCH,
J. W. COOMBS.