

(No Model.)

J. FRIEDMANN.  
FOUNTAIN PEN.

No. 407,585.

Patented July 23, 1889.

Fig 1

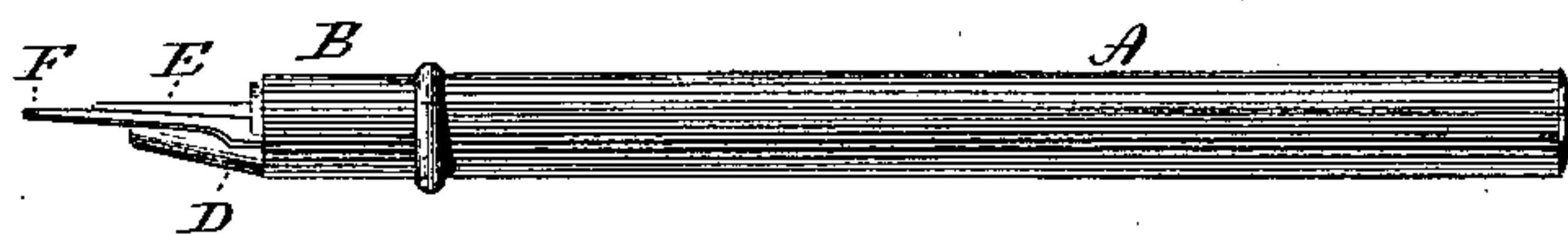


Fig 2

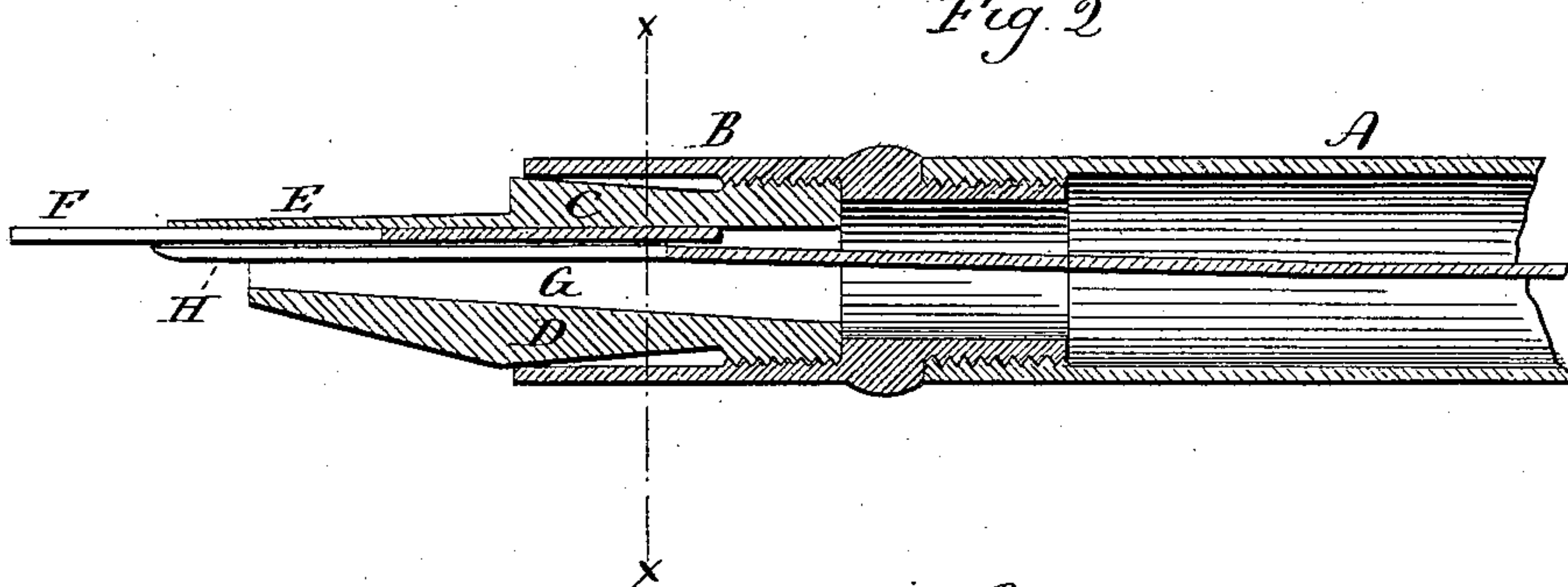


Fig 3

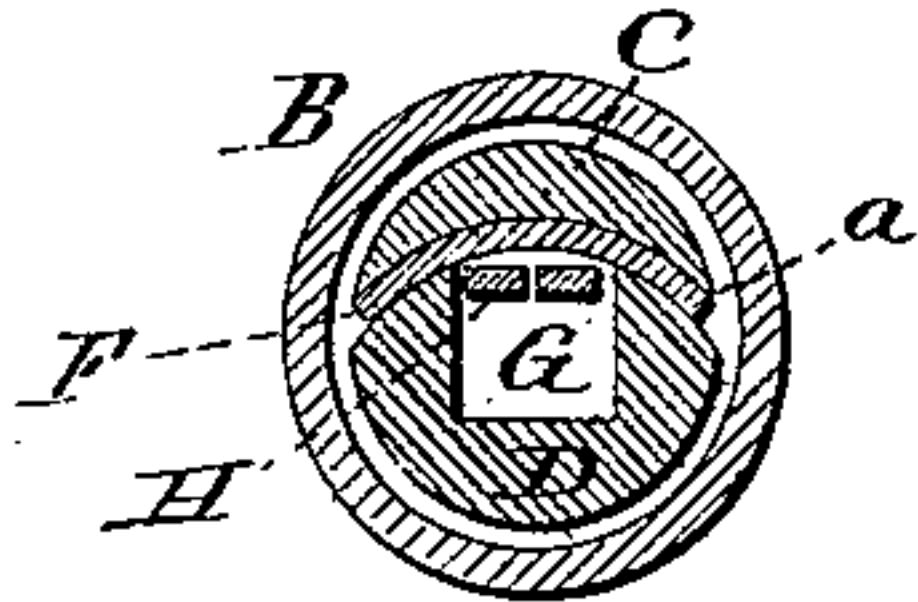


Fig 4

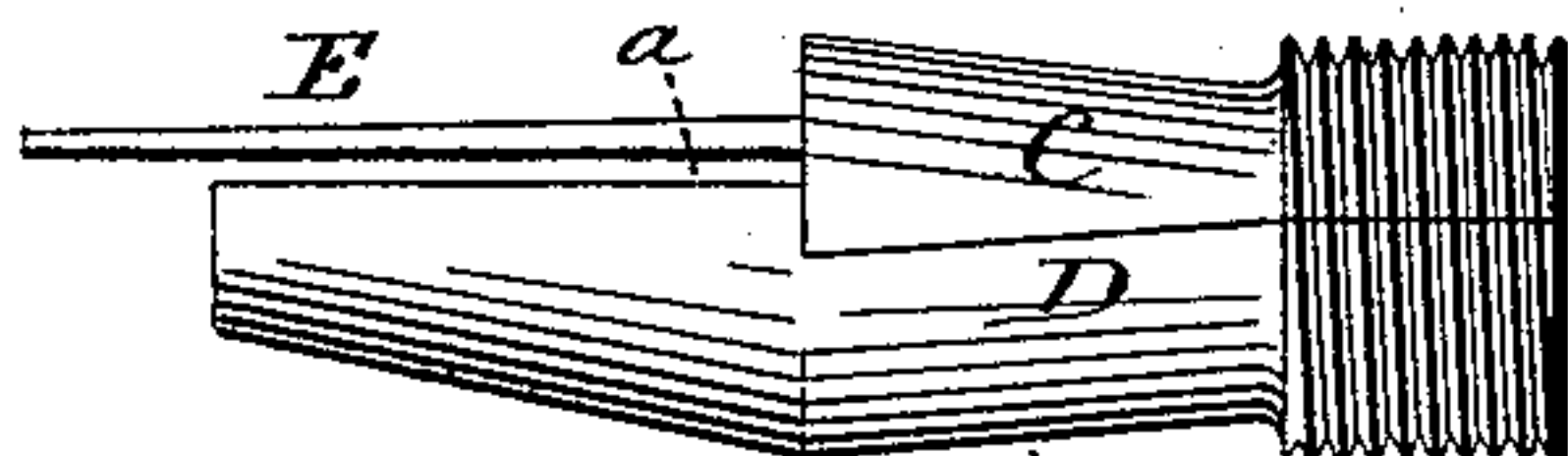
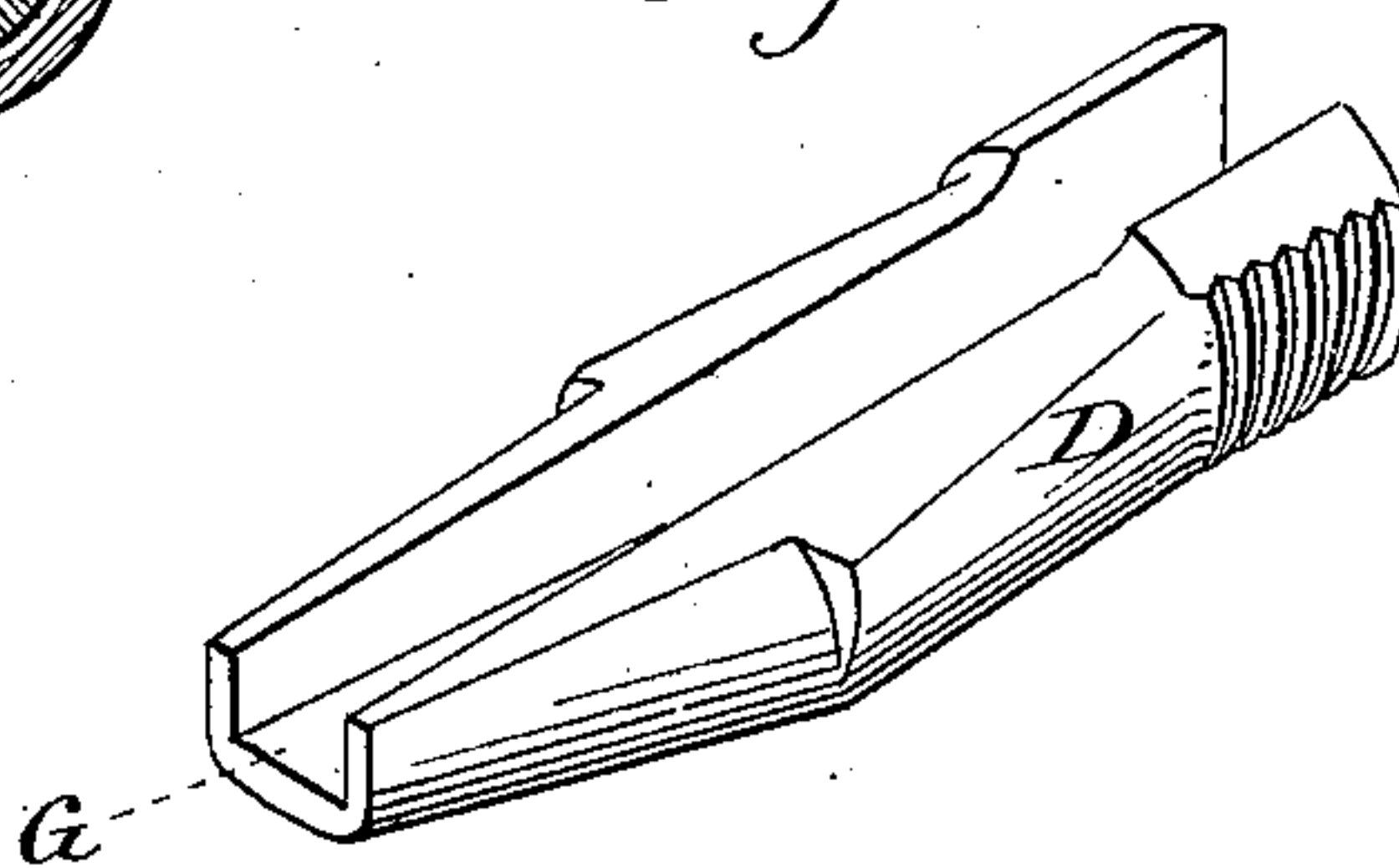


Fig 5



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH FRIEDMANN, OF SEYMOUR, CONNECTICUT.

## FOUNTAIN-PEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,585, dated July 23, 1889.

Application filed January 21, 1889. Serial No. 296,976. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH FRIEDMANN, of Seymour, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new  
5 Improvement in Fountain-Pens; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same,  
10 and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of the pen complete; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section through the pen-holding portion enlarged; Fig. 3, a transverse  
15 section on line  $x x$  of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, the pen-holding portion C D detached, but the parts set together preparatory to attachment to the holder; Fig. 5, a perspective view of the part D, looking upon the passage side.

20 This invention relates to an improvement in that class of fountain-pens which are adapted to use a split-pointed pen, and in which the handle of the pen is tubular to form the fount, and the pen, carried by a socket,  
25 removably attached to the lower end of the fount, with a passage through the socket from the fount to the inside of the pen, and in which a tongue projects from the socket onto the back of the pen, forming what is  
30 called the "back-feed," the object of the invention being a simple construction of the pen-holding portion of the socket, which will admit of the easy removal or introduction of the pen when occasion requires, yet hold the  
35 pen in the firmest possible manner; and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

A represents the handle, which is best made  
40 from what is commonly called "hard rubber," and is of tubular shape, its upper end closed, and its lower end screw-threaded to receive the socket B, which is correspondingly screw-threaded, and, as seen in Fig. 2, the socket is  
45 also tubular, opening directly into the fount. The pen-holding portion of the socket is made separate from the socket proper, and is formed in two parts C D, as seen in Fig. 4, the division being longitudinal. The interior of the  
50 socket B is screw-threaded, and the upper ends of the two parts C D together are corre-

spondingly screw-threaded, so that when the two parts are set together, as seen in Fig. 4, the two parts may be screwed into the socket, and, as seen in Fig. 2, be as firmly held as if  
55 made in a single piece. The socket B is preferably of a length to extend down onto the parts C D, and so as to embrace them below the screw, to give additional strength or support to the two parts. The division  
60 between the two parts is formed by a cut  $a$  from the lower end upward, made by a transverse curved or eccentric cut, the curve corresponding to the transverse curve of the pen, as seen in Fig. 3. This cut forms a recess to receive the pen; but at the upper end  
65 or screw-threaded portion of these two parts the cut is made so that the two parts set solidly together, as seen in Fig. 4.

The part C is upon the back of the pen, 70 and from its lower end a tongue E extends downward upon the back of the pen F, so as to form what is called the "back-feed." This tongue E is made as an integral part of the part C. These parts, like the socket and  
75 fount, are best made from hard rubber. The part D is longitudinally recessed upon its inner side to form a passage G, leading from the fount down upon the inside of the pen, and, as seen in Figs. 2, 3, and 5, an inside or  
80 front feed-spindle H is arranged in the passage, serving to conduct the ink down upon the inside of the pen; but the particular construction of feed forms no part of the present invention, it only being essential that  
85 there shall be a feed-spindle in the passage leading onto the inside of the pen.

The feed-spindle and the back-feed E are both elastic and yield under the action of the pen, returning to their normal position  
90 with the pen, the movement of the spindle serving to facilitate the flow of ink from the fount to the point of the pen.

I claim—

1. In a fountain-pen, the pen-holding portion 95 of the socket, constructed in two parts C D, divided longitudinally, the division being in a transverse curve corresponding to the transverse curve of the pen, and so as to form a recess between the two parts to receive the  
100 pen, the upper ends of the two parts coming together and externally screw-threaded, so



as to be set together and screwed into a correspondingly-threaded socket, the part C constructed with a tongue E, projecting therefrom onto the back of the pen, and the part  
5 D constructed with a longitudinal passage G, leading from the fount to the inside of the pen, and an elastic feed-spindle H through said passage onto the inside of the pen, substantially as described.

10 2. The combination of the tubular fount A, closed at its upper end, the tubular socket B, detachably connected to the lower or pen end of the fount, the pen-holding portion of the socket made in two parts C D, the division  
15 between the two parts being longitudinal and transversely curved corresponding to the curve of the pen, and so as to form a re-

cess between the two parts to receive the pen, the upper ends of the two parts together screw-threaded corresponding to an internal  
20 screw-thread formed upon the interior of the socket B, the part C constructed with a tongue projecting from its lower end onto the back of the pen, and the part D constructed with a longitudinal passage from the fount  
25 down to the inside of the pen, and a feed-spindle arranged in said passage and extending onto the inside of the pen, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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