

(No Model.)

J. FRIEDMANN.  
FOUNTAIN PEN.

No. 407,586.

Patented July 23, 1889.

Fig. 1

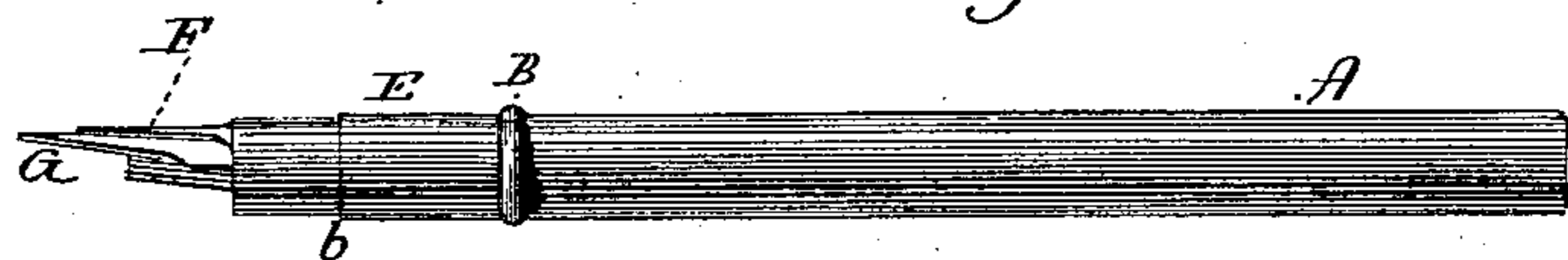


Fig. 2

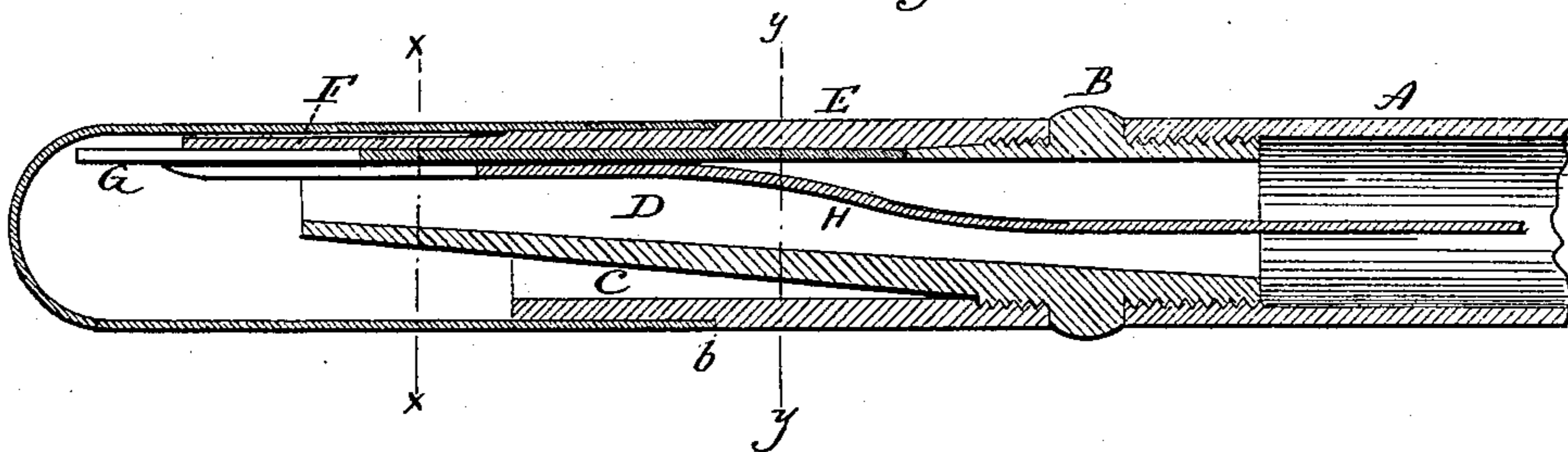


Fig. 4

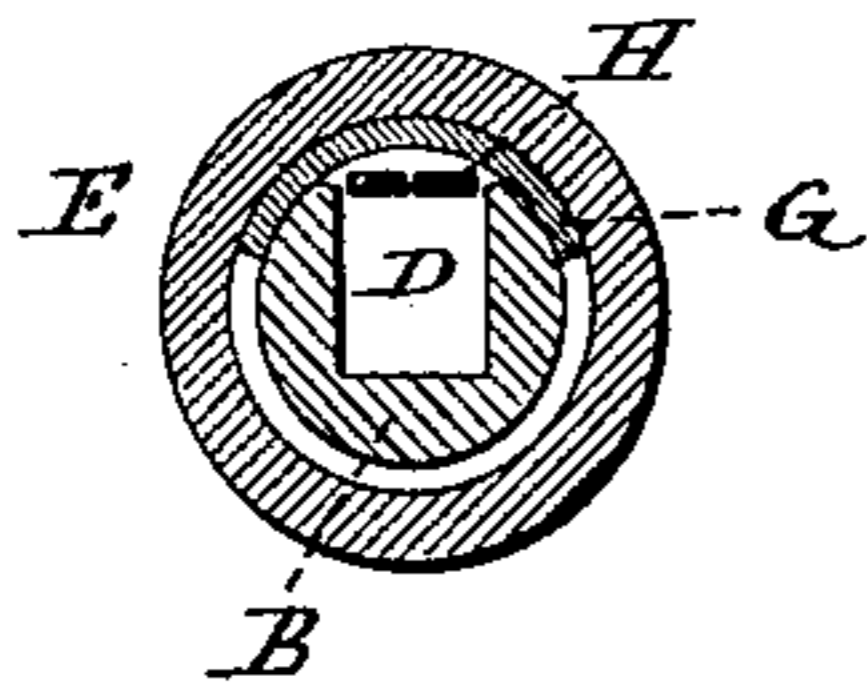
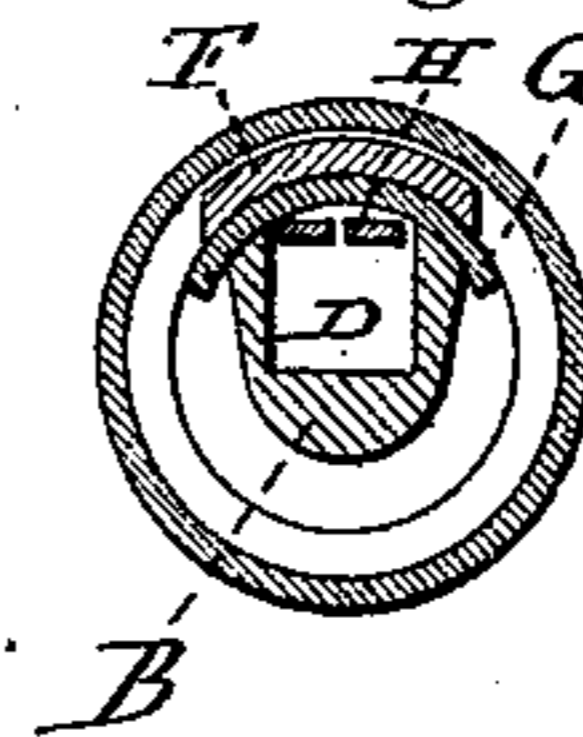


Fig. 3



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH FRIEDMANN, OF SEYMOUR, CONNECTICUT.

## FOUNTAIN-PEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,586, dated July 23, 1889.

Application filed January 21, 1889. Serial No. 296,977. (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 central section of a portion of the socket and the fount enlarged;  
15 Fig. 3, a transverse section on line *x x* of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a transverse section on line *y y* of Fig. 2.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of fountain-pens adapted to use  
20 a common split-pointed pen, and in which the holder or handle is a fount, with a passage through the pen-socket leading from the fount to the inside of the pen, and in which an elastic tongue extends from the end of the socket  
25 onto the back of the pen to form what is called a "back-feed," and in which a feed-spindle extends from the passage onto the inside of the pen, the object being a simple construction of the socket; and the invention  
30 consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A represents the handle or fount, which is tubular, closed at its upper end, as usual in  
35 this class of pens. The socket for holding the pen is made in two parts. The one part B is constructed with a screw-thread to detachably connect it to the lower end of the fount A. This part B extends downward in  
40 the form of a contracting tube C, open upon the pen side, and so as to form a conductor or

passage D from the fount to the inside of the pen. E is the second part, which is in the form of a tube surrounding the tube C, and is screwed to the part B, so as to become substantially a part of it. The tube E is shorter  
45 than the tube C, but from its lower end upon the pen side a tongue F projects downward upon the back of the pen to form what is called the "back-feed." The internal diameter of the tube E is such with relation to the tube C that a recess is formed between the open passage side of the tube C and the tongue F to receive the pen G, as clearly  
50 shown in Fig. 2.

Within the passage an elastic feed-spindle H is arranged, which extends down to near the point of the pen, and so as to yieldingly bear upon the inside of the pen.

The part B is reduced in diameter near its  
55 lower end, so as to form a shoulder *b* to receive the cap or cover for the pen, as seen in Fig. 2.

I claim—

The combination of the tubular fount A, 65 the socket made in two parts B E, the one part B detachably connected to the lower or open end of the fount and extending downward in the form of a contracted tube C, the tube open upon one side to form a passage D from  
70 the fount downward, the inside of the pen and the tubular part E detachably connected to the part B, the said part E constructed with a tongue F, projecting from its lower end, so as to form an open recess between  
75 the tongue and the open side of the tube C, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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