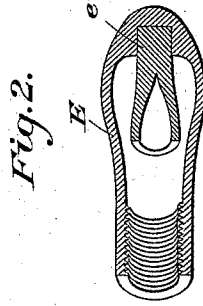
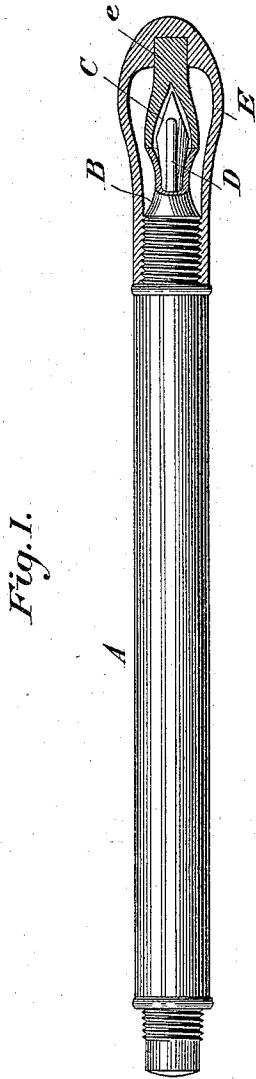


(No Model.)

P. E. WIRT.  
FOUNTAIN PEN.

No. 526,428.

Patented Sept. 25, 1894.



Witnesses:

*Raymond T. Barnes.*  
*F. S. Elmer.*

Inventor.

*P. E. Wirt*  
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Attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL E. WIRT, OF BLOOMSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

## FOUNTAIN-PEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 526,428, dated September 25, 1894.

Application filed January 17, 1894. Serial No. 497,194. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PAUL E. WIRT, of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Caps for Fountain-Pens, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to fountain pens, and has reference more particularly to the cap which is applied to the end of the body over the pen point when the pen is not in use.

The fountain pens as commonly constructed consist of a tubular reservoir or body, which is provided at its forward end with an open nozzle within which the pen point and conductor are fixed. Much annoyance has been occasioned by reason of the escape of the ink from the nozzle when the pen is not in use, or when carried in the pocket, and various forms of caps have been devised with the view of preventing this escape of the ink. The present invention is designed to overcome this objectionable action of the pen, and it consists in forming the cap on its interior with a longitudinally extending body having a recess to receive the pen point and adapted when the cap is in place to abut against the end of the nozzle, the result being that a close joint is made between the end of the longitudinally extending body within the cap and the end of the nozzle, so that the escape of ink therefrom will be effectually prevented.

The invention also consists in the details of construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, is a longitudinal section, partly in elevation, of a fountain pen and cap, the latter having my invention embodied therein. Fig. 2, is a sectional perspective view of the cap.

Referring to the drawings—A represents a tubular reservoir; B, a removable nozzle; C, a pen point fixed within the nozzle and projecting beyond the same; D, a conductor shaft also fixed within and sustained by the nozzle and overlying the pen point, and E a cap adapted to be applied to the nozzle over the pen point.

The foregoing parts may be and are of the usual and customary construction, and except

in so far as hereinafter indicated, they form no part of the present invention.

In applying my invention I fix within the cap, a hollow body *e*, which has one end closed and its opposite end open, as plainly shown. This body has its closed end fixed to the center of the inner closed end of the cap, and extends therefrom longitudinally of the cap, an annular space being left between the two, surrounding the hollow body. The extreme projecting end of this internal body is adapted when the cap is in place to abut against the extreme end of the nozzle, and the chamber in the body is adapted when the parts are in this position, to receive the projecting point of the pen section. From this it will be seen that when the cap is in place, a tight joint is formed between the end of the hollow body and the end of the nozzle by which the nozzle is sealed and the escape of the ink from the reservoir effectually prevented.

I prefer to form the hollow body of hard rubber and fix its end by any suitable means in a recess or socket formed in the closed end of the cap, and further to provide the open end of the cap with interior threads to engage external threads on the nozzle, as shown. When the parts are constructed in this manner, it will be noted that the cap may be screwed upon the nozzle in such manner as to force the end of the hollow body tightly against the end of the nozzle, so that a close joint will be insured. This construction, however, I do not deem essential or necessary, as the threads may be omitted and friction alone relied upon to hold the cap in place, or the hollow body may be made integral with the cap, and further instead of being formed of hard rubber may be made soft and flexible. In all cases, its function will be substantially the same, namely, that of effectually closing the end of the nozzle as described.

It is to be understood, of course, that this improved cap is not confined in its application to a pen identical with that shown and described, as it is applicable in all cases where the pen point is fixed within and projects beyond the extreme end of the nozzle.

By forming the interior hollow body so that

an annular space will surround the same, any ink which may escape from the nozzle and adhere to the end of the hollow body will be prevented from passing to the inner sides of the cap and thence to the outside.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The improved cap for a fountain pen provided with an internal longitudinally extending body having its outer side separated from the interior side of the cap and provided with a recess to receive the pen point, the end of said body adapted when the cap is in place to abut against the end of the nozzle.

2. The improved cap for a fountain pen pro-

vided with an internal longitudinally extending body of elastic material having its outer side separated from the interior side of the cap and provided with a recess to receive the pen point, the end of said body adapted when the cap is in place to abut against the end of the nozzle.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand, this 21st day of December, 1893, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

PAUL E. WIRT.

Witnesses:

C. W. FUNSTON,  
GEO. S. ROBBINS.