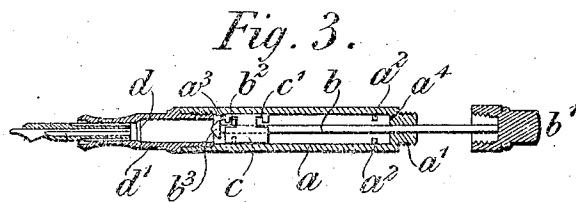
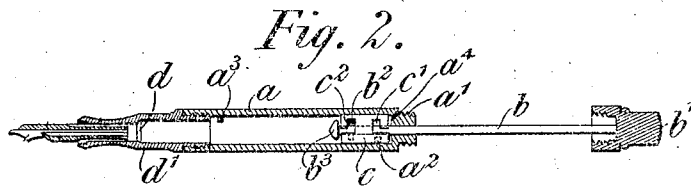
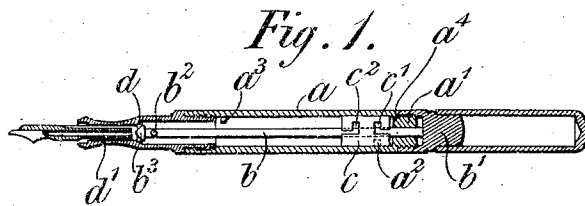


No. 814,805.

PATENTED MAR. 13, 1906

E. DE LA RUE.
FOUNTAIN PEN.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 1, 1905.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EVELYN DE LA RUE, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOUNTAIN-PEN.

No. 814,805.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 13, 1906.

Application filed August 1, 1905. Serial No. 272,143.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EVELYN DE LA RUE, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at 110 Bunhill Row, in the city of London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fountain-Pens, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a fountain-pen which may be readily filled without a separate filler by the aid of means contained in the pen itself.

According to this invention the pen is provided with a piston, which is normally retained at the rear end of the barrel, but which can be engaged when it is necessary to fill the pen by the head of a longitudinal rod which passes out through the piston and the rear of the pen and is secured to a screw-cap. Preferably the head of the rod is so formed as to act as a valve to shut off the supply of ink to the nib when the pen is out of use.

A pen made according to this invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the pen with the parts in the position for writing. Fig. 2 is a section with the rod drawn back to engage the piston, and Fig. 3 is a section with the piston in its forward position.

a is the barrel; b the rod which passes out through the rear end of the barrel and terminates in a cap b' , which normally screws onto the thread a' and holds the rod in its forward position.

c is the piston, which is normally retained, as shown in Fig. 1, by a pin or pins a^2 , engaging a left-handed bayonet slot or slots c' . When it is desired to fill the pen, the cap b' is unscrewed and pulled rearward as far as possible, when it is turned gently to the right

until a pin or pins b^2 upon the rod b engage a right-handed bayonet slot or slots c^2 in the piston. The cap is then pulled a little farther to the rear and again turned to the right. The first part of this turning movement locks the pins b^2 in the slots c^2 and the remaining movement unlocks the pins a^2 from the slots c' . The piston can now be pushed forward by means of the cap and rod until it is checked by the stop a^3 at the front of the barrel, as shown in Fig. 3. The pen may now be filled as is an ordinary syringe, the ink being drawn up through the ducts supplying the nib.

In order to allow of the escape of any ink which may pass behind the piston, a small vent a^4 may be drilled through the rear end of the barrel.

Preferably the head of the rod b is provided with a valve b^3 , which comes against a seat d , formed in the nib-carrier d' , so that by screwing the cap b' up tight no ink can escape and the pen may be carried in any position without fear of leakage. When the pen is to be used, the cap b' must of course be unscrewed more or less, according to the flow of ink required.

What I claim is—

In a fountain-pen, the combination of a piston, a left-handed bayonet-fastening adapted to retain it in the rear end of the barrel, a piston-rod contained in the barrel and passing out through its rear end, and a right-handed bayonet-fastening for engaging the rod with the piston.

EVELYN DE LA RUE.

Witnesses:

H. B. CHARLES,
A. H. NEWCHAM.