G. F. BRANDT.

FOUNTAIN PEN.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 19, 1918.

1,288,819. Patented Dec. 24, 1918.

Fig. 1.

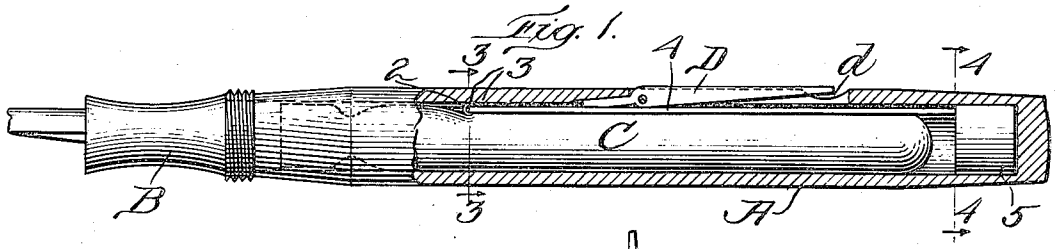


Fig. 2.

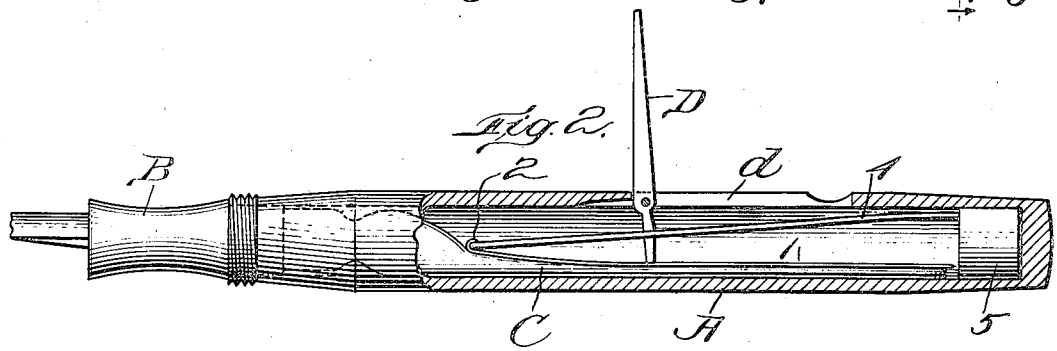


Fig. 3.

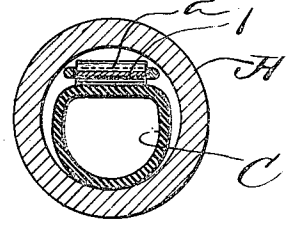


Fig. 4.

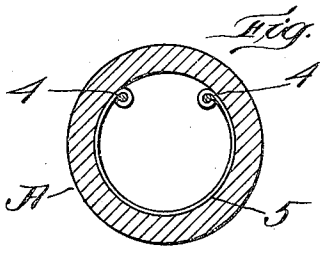
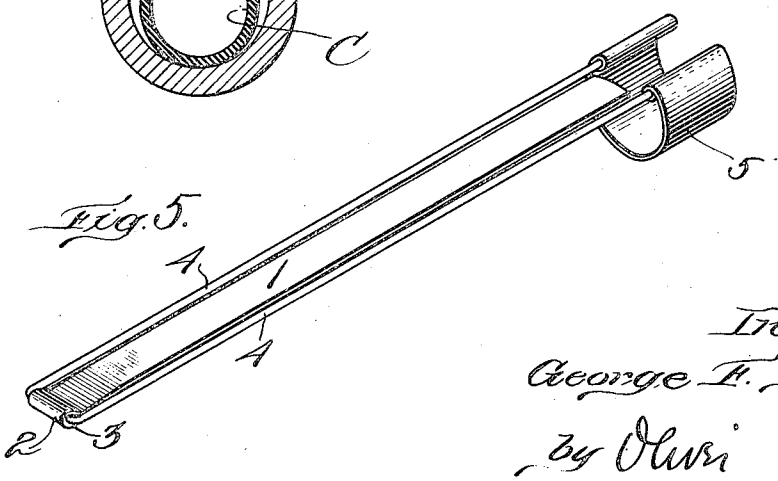


Fig. 5.



Inventor:
George F. Brandt,
by Oliver Mitchell
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE F. BRANDT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO MOORE PEN COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOUNTAIN-PEN.

1,288,819. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 24, 1918.

Application filed April 19, 1918. Serial No. 229,479.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. BRANDT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fountain-Pens, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in fountain pens of the so-called "self-filling" type, in which a compressible ink tube, within the hollow handle or barrel is employed, and means to compress the tube to expel the air. The compressing means commonly employed heretofore has been a presser bar lying along the inside of the barrel between the ink tube and the wall of the barrel, beneath a slot in the barrel within which was mounted a pivoted lever, by the movement of which the presser bar could be depressed to compress the ink tube.

My present invention is concerned with improved means for placing and holding the presser bar in proper position within the barrel, beneath the slot, so that the presser bar and its holding means may be inserted and withdrawn from the barrel as a unit and when in place the bar and its holder will occupy no more space within the holder than the thickness of the presser bar.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a fountain pen embodying my invention, with the ink tube expanded as when filled with ink; Fig. 2 is a similar view, the lever being raised and the ink tube compressed; Fig. 3 is a cross-section on an enlarged scale, on line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a cross section on an enlarged scale on line 4—4 of Fig. 1; Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a presser bar and holder removed from the pen.

The barrel is marked A, the pen and point section B, the ink tube C and the lever D, all these parts are old and well known and call for no detailed description. The lever D is pivotally mounted in a slot, *d*, in the side of the barrel and directly beneath the slot and alined therewith is the presser bar 1 which is hinged at the end toward the pen section B by an eye 2 to a cross member 3 of a frame 4 made of relatively stiff wire, the other end of the frame 4 being fixed to a friction ring 5. The presser bar lies upon the ink tube, longitudinally thereof and is free to move upon its hinge within the frame and, when supported by the expanded ink tube, is received within the sides of the frame 4, so that there is no double thickness of the bar and its guiding member, to encroach upon the limited space available within the barrel for the full expansion of the ink tube.

In assembling the parts the presser bar and its frame and friction ring are inserted within the barrel, the ring being forced back to the closed end of the barrel, as shown in the drawings. The frame and bar are positioned directly beneath the lever and slot and on the same side of the barrel. The point section and its ink tube are now inserted, the frame by its natural stiffness holding the hinged end of the bar against the wall of the barrel so that the end of the ink tube encounters no resistance to its passage save the weight of the presser bar, which it pushes to one side until the ink tube and point section are in place and the presser bar held between the ink tube and the side of the barrel. The lever may be pivoted in the slot either before or after this operation. It will be observed that the lever is pivoted close to one end of the slot so that when one end is lifted to a position perpendicular to the barrel and the other end impinges upon the presser bar to depress it, the back of the lever engages the end of the slot, to stop the lever from going beyond the perpendicular position. In performing this action the free end of the presser bar is first depressed, being supported merely by the resiliency of the ink tube. When this end has been forced down continued motion of the lever results in the hinged end of the presser bar being depressed, carrying with it the free end of the frame, to a cross-member 3 of which it is connected by an eye 2. When the lever is moved in the opposite direction, a reverse action takes place, that is to say, the preliminary movement of the lever permits the frame with one end of the bar to rise as the ink is forced in and further movement of the lever permits the closed end of the ink tube to expand, lifting the free end of the presser bar.

I claim:

In a fountain pen, a barrel, slotted on one side; a lever pivoted in said slot; a point sec-

tion in the open end of the barrel; a frame, secured at one end at the closed end of the barrel; its other end projecting free nearly to the rear end of the pen section; a presser bar pivoted at one end upon the free end of the frame and normally lying within the frame beneath the slot; a flexible and resilient ink tube within the barrel, secured to the inner end of the point section; all organized substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Signed at New York, N. Y., this 13th day of April, 1918.

GEORGE F. BRANDT.