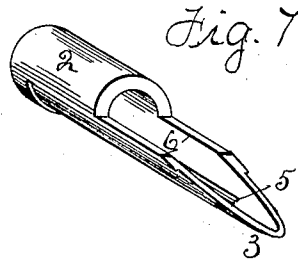
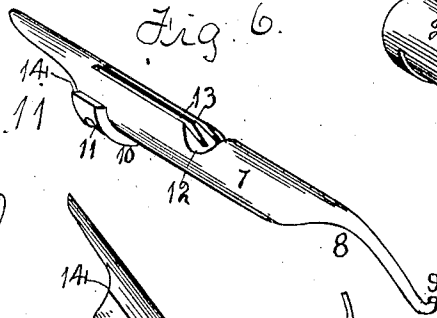
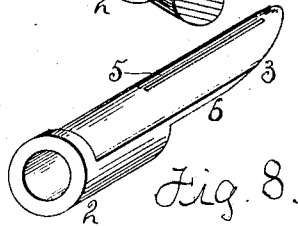
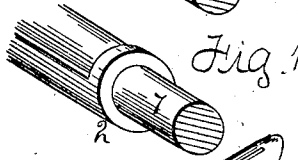
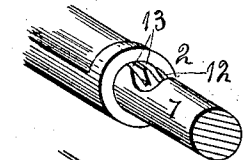
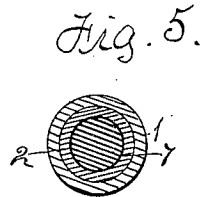
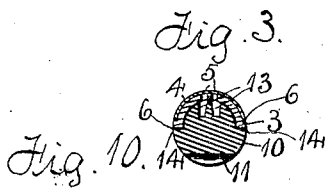
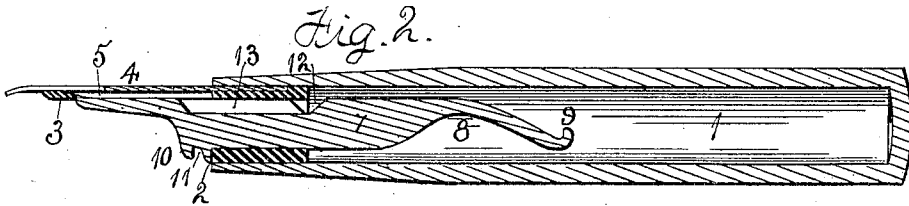
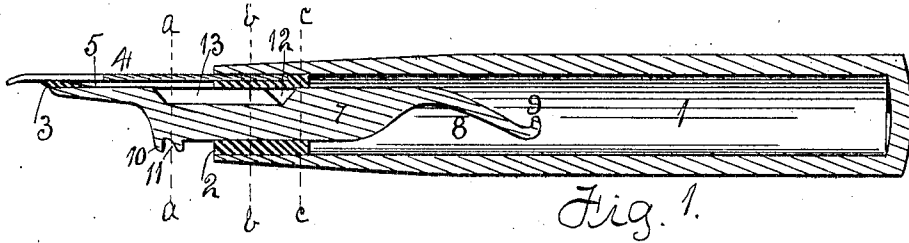


No. 844,575.

PATENTED FEB. 19, 1907.

J. S. BARNES.
FOUNTAIN PEN.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 11, 1905.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN S. BARNES, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

FOUNTAIN-PEN.

No. 844,575.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 19, 1907.

Application filed December 11, 1905. Serial No. 291,241.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. BARNES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, 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 means for varying the flow of ink to the pen in order that heavy or light writing may be done.

The further object of this invention is to provide means for cutting off the flow of ink to the pen when the pen is not in use.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a lengthwise section of the main portion of the pen and a lengthwise section of the feeder on a line through one of the grooves 13 and in which the flow of ink is cut off. Fig. 2 is a similar section in which a full flow of ink is admitted to the pen. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on dotted line *a a*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on dotted line *b b*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a transverse section on dotted line *c c*, Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is an isometrical representation of the regulator. Figs. 7 and 8 are isometrical representations of the pen-holding section. Fig. 9 is a section of the open end of the pen-barrel with the regulator in position to permit the pen to be filled. Fig. 10 is an isometrical representation of the inner end of the pen-holding section, showing the regulator in position to allow ink to feed to the pen. Fig. 11 is a similar view as Fig. 10, in which the regulator is moved to prevent ink feeding to the pen.

The barrel 1 of the fountain-pen is the single-tube construction—that is, there is no pen-holding section having a screw-thread connection with the main portion.

The pen-holding section comprises the tubular portion 2 and cut-away portion 3. A section of both portions is reduced in size, within which is located the pen 4.

The cut-away section 3 has two lengthwise slots 5 and two flat surfaces 6, the flat surfaces extending in the lengthwise direction of the section. The tubular portion of the pen-holding section is located in the open end of the barrel 1 and held in place by frictional contact.

The regulator is shown in Fig. 6 and comprises the cylindrical main section 7, having a tapering tailpiece 8, provided with a hooked end 9. A semicircular collar 10 projects

from the under edge of the main section and has a notch 11 therein. The upper surface of the regulator has a transverse cut-away portion 12 and a series of lengthwise grooves 13, communicating with the cut-away portion. When the pen-holding section is located in the open end of the barrel, the pen will be held between it and the inner wall of the barrel, as shown in the drawings. The slots 5 in the cut-away portion of the pen-holding section do not extend within the barrel. Consequently no ink can gain access between the pen and barrel, which would harden and make the removal of the pen-holding section from the barrel very difficult.

When the regulator is in place in the pen-holding section, as shown at Figs. 2 and 10, ink in the barrel will enter the cut-away portion 12 of the regulator, follow the grooves 13 past the tubular portion 2 of the pen-holding section, and enter the slots 5 in the cut-away section 3 of the pen-holding section and follow the under side of the pen to its point.

When the regulator is drawn out into the position shown at Figs. 1 and 11, the cut-away portion 12 of the regulator will be received within the tubular section 2 of the pen-holding section, thereby preventing ink gaining access to the pen, and in which condition the pen can be roughly handled. With the pen extending downward no ink will escape from it.

By moving the regulator inward from the position shown at Fig. 2 until the cut-away portion 12 therein communicates with the interior of the barrel just inside the inner end of the tubular section 2 of the pen-holding section a small quantity of ink will gain access to the pen, and the farther the regulator is pushed in the greater will be the flow of ink until a full flow is attained.

With pens as heretofore constructed if heavy writing were attempted with a fine pen the flow of ink would be insufficient, and with a heavy-writing pen it is impossible to do fine writing. By the use of the regulator the writer has at his command a pen to do light or heavy writing.

The flat edges 14 of the semicircular collar 3 rests in contact with the flat surfaces 6 of the pen-holding section, thereby preventing the regulator from turning axially during its sliding movement.

When the pen is being filled, the regulator is drawn out into the position shown at Fig.

9, so that its hooked end 9 will engage the inner end of the tubular portion of the pen-holding section.

The notch 11 in the semicircular collar 10 forms a recess within which the thumb-nail can be inserted to move the regulator.

I claim as my invention—

1. A fountain-pen provided with a pen-holding section having a tubular portion and a cut-away portion, the section having a plurality of lengthwise slots, and a movable section fitted within the tubular portion and provided with a plurality of lengthwise grooves communicating with the slots.

2. A fountain-pen provided with a pen-holding section having a tubular portion and a cut-away portion, the section having a lengthwise slot, and a movable section located within the tubular portion and provided with a transverse groove and a lengthwise slot communicating with the transverse groove and also communicating with the lengthwise slot in the pen-section.

3. A fountain-pen provided with a pen-

holding section having a tubular portion and a cut-away portion, the section having a plurality of lengthwise slots, and a movable section located within the tubular portion and provided with a transverse groove and a plurality of lengthwise slots communicating with the transverse groove, and also communicating with the lengthwise slots in the pen-section.

4. A fountain-pen provided with a pen-holding section having a cylindrical opening, and a cut-away portion, the cut-away portion provided with a flat surface extending in the length of the section, a cylindrical section located in the cylindrical opening and provided with projecting surfaces engaging the flat surfaces of the pen-holding section, thereby preventing the rotation of the cylindrical section.

JOHN S. BARNES.

Witnesses:

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