

J. HOLLAND.  
FOUNTAIN PEN.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 11, 1905.

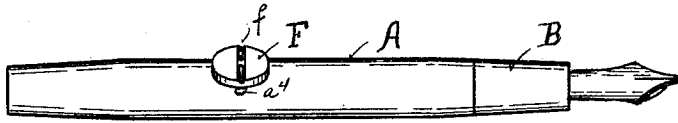


Fig. 1.

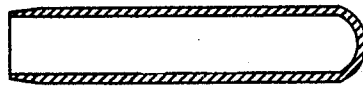


Fig. 2.

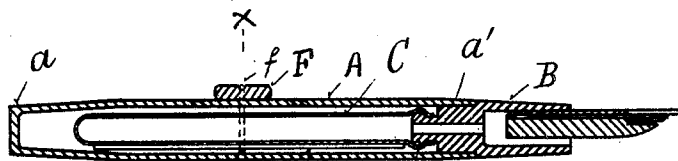


Fig. 3. E x D b

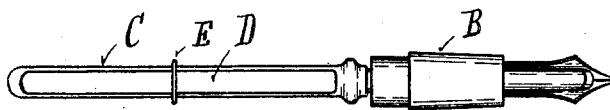


Fig. 4.

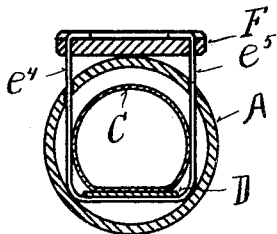


Fig. 5.

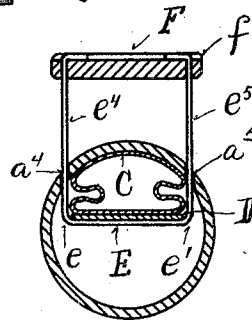


Fig. 6.

Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## FOUNTAIN-PEN.

No. 804,847.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 21, 1905.

Application filed August 11, 1905. Serial No. 273,707.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN HOLLAND, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fountain-Pens, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a fountain-pen of the class having an internal rubber sack for holding the ink, into which the ink may be drawn first by compressing the sack and then allowing it to expand after the feeder has been inserted in the fluid.

The object of my invention is a means for compressing the sack equally along its length, so as to draw the maximum amount of ink into the tube when it is released, and a means which may be operated with a few simple movements, is of a character such that it will not be moved accidentally, and has a minimum amount of joints to wear or get out of order.

I will now describe my invention specifically with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a fountain-pen embodying my invention, with the cap removed. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the cap. Fig. 3 is a central sectional view taken through the pen. Fig. 4 is a detail elevation of the feeder, the sack, and the compression-bar. Fig. 5 is a cross-section taken upon line  $xx$  of Fig. 3 upon an enlarged scale, the sack being shown in its expanded condition. Fig. 6 is a similar view, but showing the sack compressed.

Referring to the parts, barrel A is closed upon its end  $a$  and at its open end  $a'$  receives the feeder B. Feeder B, which fits into the open end  $a'$ , has upon its inner end a knob  $b$ , over which the rubber sack C fits. Upon one side of the sack C, within the barrel A, is the compression-bar D, which is straight and flat. Between the bar D and tube A a link or wire E passes, is bent at right angles at the point  $e e'$ , and passes thence upon the outside of sack C through perforations  $a^4 a^5$  in the barrel to the outside of the barrel, whence the ends pass through perforations in a button F and are drawn down into a diametrical

channel  $f$ , cut into the outer surface of the button. The wire E is located near the center of the bar D. The arms  $e^4 e^5$  of the wire E are made of a length such that when the bar D lies next to the inner wall of the barrel and the tube C is expanded the button F lies flat against the exterior of the barrel.

To compress the sack C, it is necessary only to pull outward upon the button, which will draw the bar up in a position substantially parallel to the walls of the barrel, so that the sack is compressed practically in the same proportion along its entire length. This allows the maximum amount of air to be expelled from the sack, so that when the feeder is inserted in the reservoir containing the ink and the button F is released the expansion of the tube will draw the maximum amount of ink into the tube. It is seen that the bar D is free from joints. It is seen likewise that when the sack is expanded there is little tendency for the buttons being accidentally moved, so as to compress the sack and expel the ink therefrom.

What I claim is—

1. In a fountain-pen the combination of a barrel, a feeder, a sack engaging the feeder and located within the barrel, a longitudinal bar upon one side of the sack, a button upon the exterior of the barrel upon the side opposite to the bar and a link coupled to the button passing through the barrel and around the sack and engaging the bar.

2. In a fountain-pen the combination of a barrel having perforations in its walls, a feeder, a sack engaging the feeder, a longitudinal bar between the sack and the walls of the barrel, a U-shaped wire surrounding the bar and the sack and passing through said perforations in the walls of the barrel opposite the bar and a button engaging the outer ends of the wire, and standing against the barrel when the sack is expanded.

JOHN HOLLAND.

Witnesses:

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