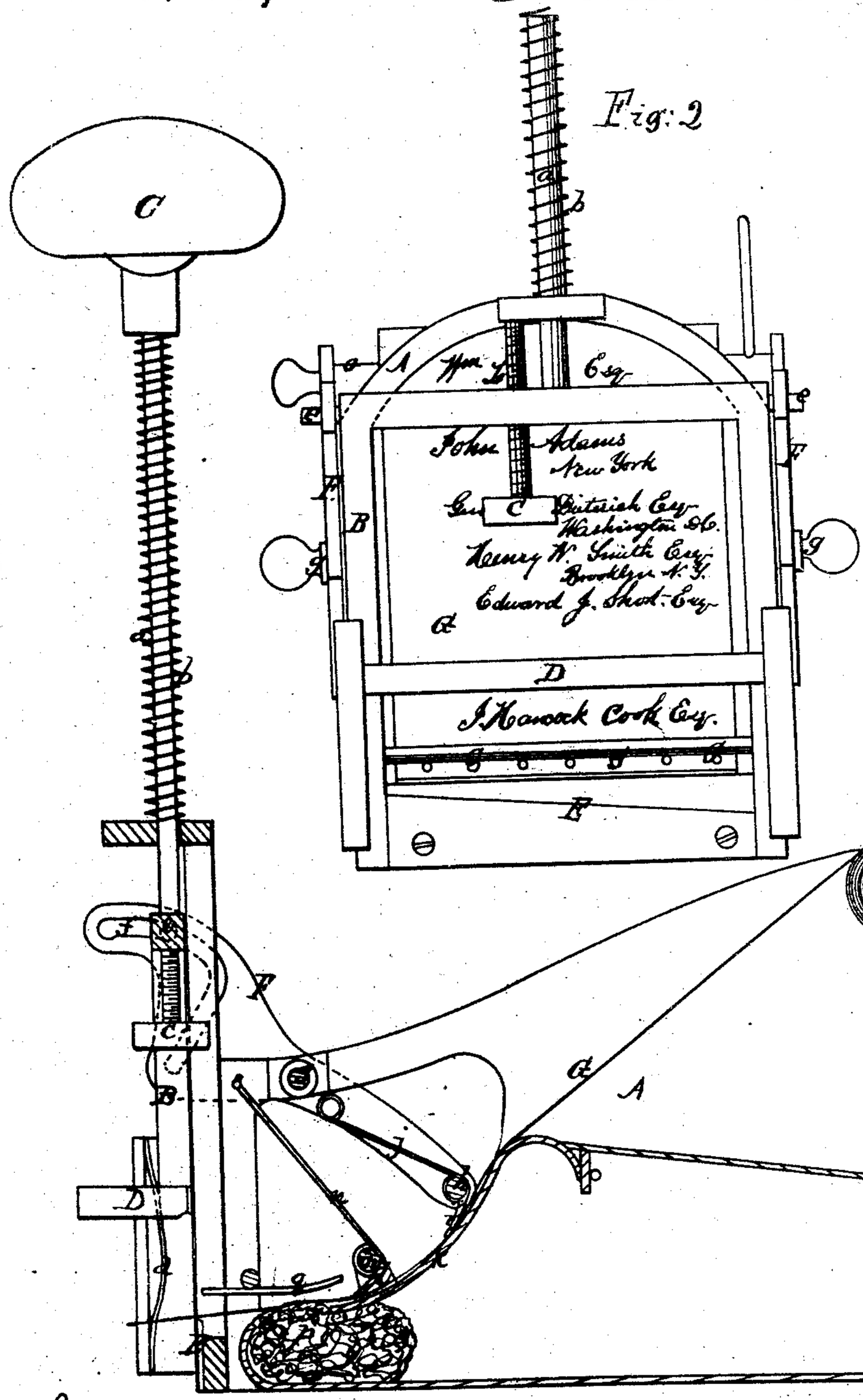
# W. M. Doty.

## Addressing Newspapers &c.

No. 41369. Patented Jan. 26. 1864.




Witnesses

W. S. Partridge

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM M. DOTY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## APPARATUS FOR ADDRESSING NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **41,369**, dated January 26, 1864.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, W. M. DOTY, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Machine for Addressing Newspapers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the acccompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal vertical section of my invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same.

Similar letters of reference in both views indicate corresponding parts.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A represents a case or frame of metal, or other suitable material, sufficiently small and light to be easily handled or carried from one place to another. One end of this case forms the guide for a rising and falling gate, B, which is depressed by forcing down a handle, C, on the top of a stem, *a*, and which rises by the action of a spring, *b*, wound around said stem and bearing on the under side of the handle. The stroke of the gate is regulated by a set-screw, *c*, and firmly secured to it is the moving cutting-blade D. The cutting-edge of this movable blade overhangs the inclined cutting-edge of the stationary blade E, and it is combined with a spring, *d*, in such a manner that on depressing the rising and falling gate one end of the movable cutting-edge comes down in close contact with the highest end of the stationary cutting-edge, and said movable cutting-edge is gradually forced back against the spring *d*, thus producing an action precisely like that of a pair of shears, and cutting off the paper quite easily and perfectly surely at each stroke of the gate even when the paper is wet. From each end of the gate B a pivot, *e*, extends into a cam-slot, *f*, in the end of one of the levers F, which are secured to the sides of the case A by pivots *g*. The inner ends of these levers form the bearings for a rock-shaft, *h*, from which the pointed feeding dogs or fingers *i* extend in a direction toward the gate B. One or more springs, *j*, acting on said rock-shaft, throw the fingers *i* down upon a curved bed, *k*, in the case A, over which the strips of paper pass on being fed to the cutting-blades. A series of dogs, *l*, secured to a rock-shaft, *m*, and subjected to the action of a spring or springs, *n*, prevent the paper from going back in the wrong direction. During its passage from the bed *k* to the cutting-blades the gummed surface of the strips of paper comes in contact with a sponge, *p*, which is secured in the case A, and which is kept sufficiently moist to soften the gum on the paper and render it sticky.

In order to hold the paper in contact with the sponge, a series of wires, *q*, are arranged in such a position that the paper is not allowed to pass from the bed to the cutting-blades without coming in contact with the moist sponge. After the strip of paper has been drawn out far enough to bring the first name and address between the cutting-blades, the gate B is depressed, and by this operation the projecting portion of the strip of paper is cut off, and on being depressed on a piece of paper or other surface on which the case A may be placed, it adheres to the same, being pressed down by the movable blade. At the same time the fingers *i* recede up the curved bed *k*, and on releasing the handle the gate is forced up by the action of the spring *b*, and simultaneously with this action the fingers *i* catch hold of the strip of paper and push it out, ready for the next cut. The motion of the fingers depends upon the stroke of the gate, and it is regulated by the set-screw *c* to conform to the distance between the several names and addresses marked on the slip of paper. When the fingers *i* recede, the slip of paper is prevented going back with it by the action of the dogs. When the names and address are arranged on the slip of paper at regular intervals, the action of this machine is very rapid and perfectly sure. By the use of the levers F and fingers the usual ratchet-wheels and feed-rollers are dispensed with, and the machine is thus greatly cheapened and simplified in construction. A pile of newspapers done up for the mail is placed before the operator, and he takes hold with one hand of the handle C, places the machine on the top of the pile, and by depressing the handle the address is fixed to the first paper in the pile. This paper is now removed, the machine let down on the second paper, and the address affixed to it in the same manner, and so on to the last; or one paper after the other may be taken up and placed under

the machine to have the address affixed. The paper must be gummed sufficiently long before it is used to allow it to dry perfectly, and by the application of the gum it is rendered stiff and the correct operation of the machine is materially facilitated.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The employment of the oscillating feed-levers F, fingers *i*, and curved bed *k*, in combination with the gate B, in the manner and for the purpose herein shown and described.

2. The combination of the spring *d* with the cutters D E and gate B, in the manner herein shown and described.

WM. M. DOTY.

Witnesses:
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