A. FESSLER.

HAND STAMP.

No. 78,446. Patented June 2, 1868.

Fig: 1.

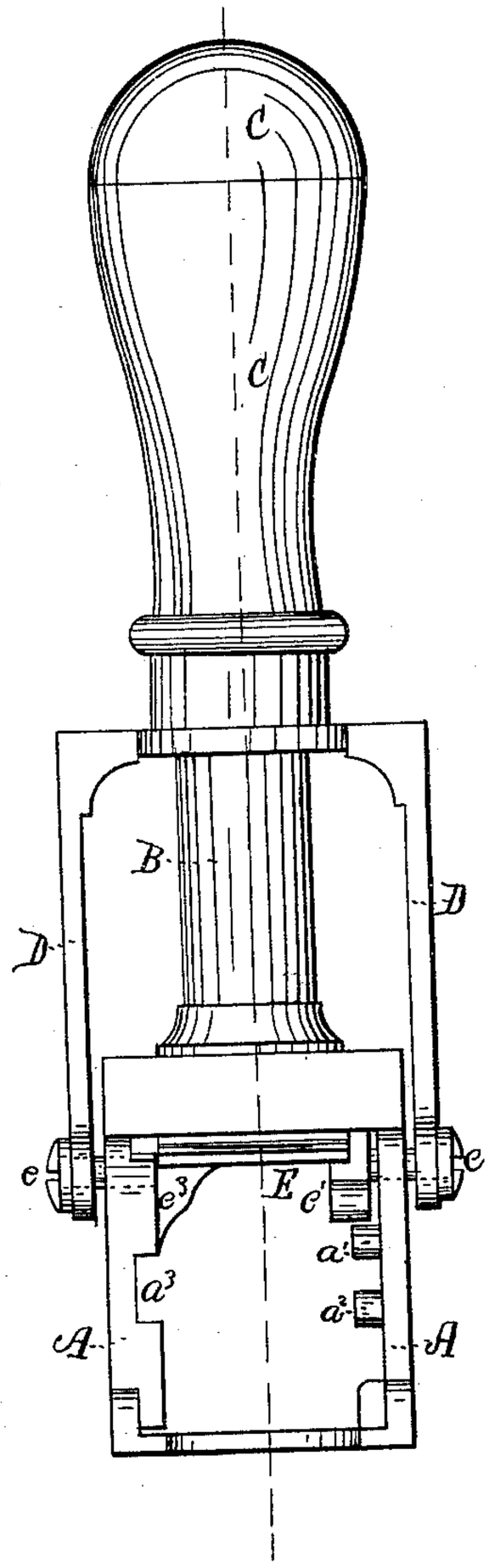


Fig: 2.

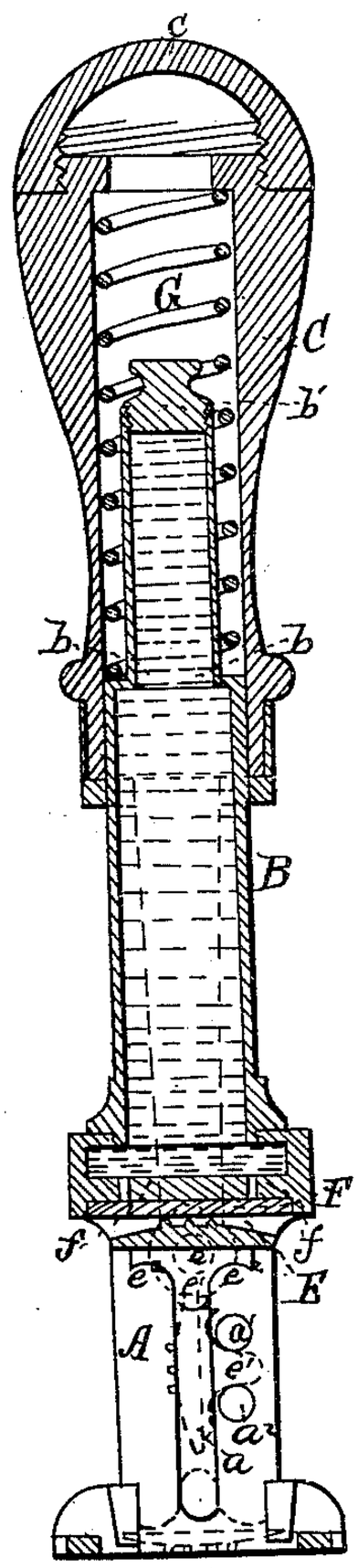
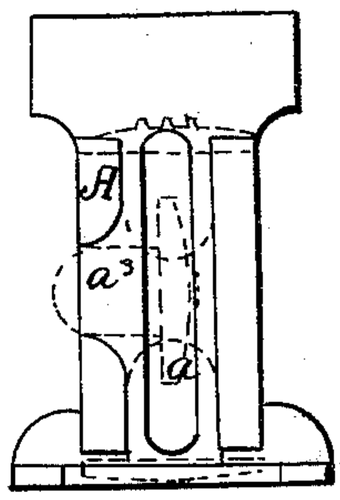


Fig: 3.



Witnesses

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AUGUST FESSLER, OF VIENNA, AUSTRIA, ASSIGNOR TO JOSEPH R. VON WESSELY, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Letters Patent No. 78,446, *dated June* 2, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN HAND-STAMPS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, AUGUST FESSLER, of Vienna, in the Empire of Austria, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hand-Stamps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which make part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a view in elevation of a hand-stamp embracing my improvements, and

Figure 2 a vertical section through the same, at the line $x\,x$ of fig. 1.

Figure 3 represents a view of the side of the frame and stamp.

My invention relates to that class of hand-stamps in which the ink-reservoir, the inking-pad, and a reversible stamp are all combined in one instrument; and the improvements herein claimed, consist—

First, in a novel method of combining an ink-reservoir of large capacity with a hand-stamp.

Second, in a novel method of combining, in a hand-stamp, a stationary open frame, containing devices for guiding and reversing the stamp, an ink-reservoir which also serves as a guide for the stamp, and a hollow handle connected with the stamp, and guided by the ink-reservoir.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents a frame, preferably of metal, of suitable form, strength, and dimensions to support a tubular ink-reservoir, B. A tubular handle, C, slides over the tube B, and is connected by a yoke, D, with a stamp, E, suspended on trunnions *e*. These trunnions pass through vertical slots *a*, in the frame, thus serving to guide the stamp in its reciprocations, and yet allowing it to revolve freely. A projection, e', on the stamp, enters between pins a^1 a^2, on the frame, and thus reverses the stamp at each stroke. An inking-pad, F, of any suitable well-known construction, is arranged beneath the ink-reservoir, from which suitable ducts *f* lead to it, to keep it constantly supplied with ink.

The upper part of the reservoir is made of smaller diameter than the lower, in order to form a shoulder, *b*, against which a spiral spring, G, may act. The upper end of this spring acts against the top of the handle to retract the stamp after an impression is made. A cork or plug, b', is screwed or otherwise tightly fitted into the top of the reservoir, in order that the reservoir may be air-tight when closed, and yet readily opened to supply the ink. The top, *c*, of the handle is also made to screw on, in order to obtain access to the reservoir.

The drawings show the stamp or die with its face turned upward, and resting against the inking-pad. In order to make an impression the stamp is placed upon the article to be printed, and the stamp forced down upon it by depressing the handle. As the stamp descends, the curves e^2 on its under side slide over the pins a^1 a^2, and reverse it until its point e^1 passes between the pins, which turns the stamp completely upside down. At the same time a corresponding projection, e^3, at the opposite end of the stamp, enters a groove, a^3, in the frame, and keeps that side of the stamp in its correct position. This projection is just the size of the groove on that side of the frame, and when the stamp is turned face downward, holds it in that position, (see fig. 3.)

The moment the impression is made and the stamp released, it is retracted by the spring G, and reversed in its ascent in the same manner it was reversed in descending, and rests with its types against the pad ready for another impression.

In order to fill the reservoir, the screw-cap *c* is removed, and the handle C depressed until the stopper b' is exposed, when it can easily be removed until the reservoir is filled, and then replaced. The cap *c* is then screwed on, and the instrument is again ready for operation. By using an air-tight reservoir, I prevent the flooding of the pad and stamp by the ink, and by the increased capacity of reservoir obtained by my invention, the necessity of frequently replenishing the ink is avoided.

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

1. The large air-tight tubular reservoir, constructed and arranged as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination of the open frame, the tubular reservoir, the tubular handle, the yoke, the stamp, and the reversing-devices, these parts being arranged as described, for joint operation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name.

AUGUST FESSLER.

Witnesses:

JULIUS RADEREY,

DAVID F. KORHAMMER.