

F. W. Brooks.

Hand Stamp.

Nº 104,701.

Patented Jun. 28, 1870.

Fig: 1.

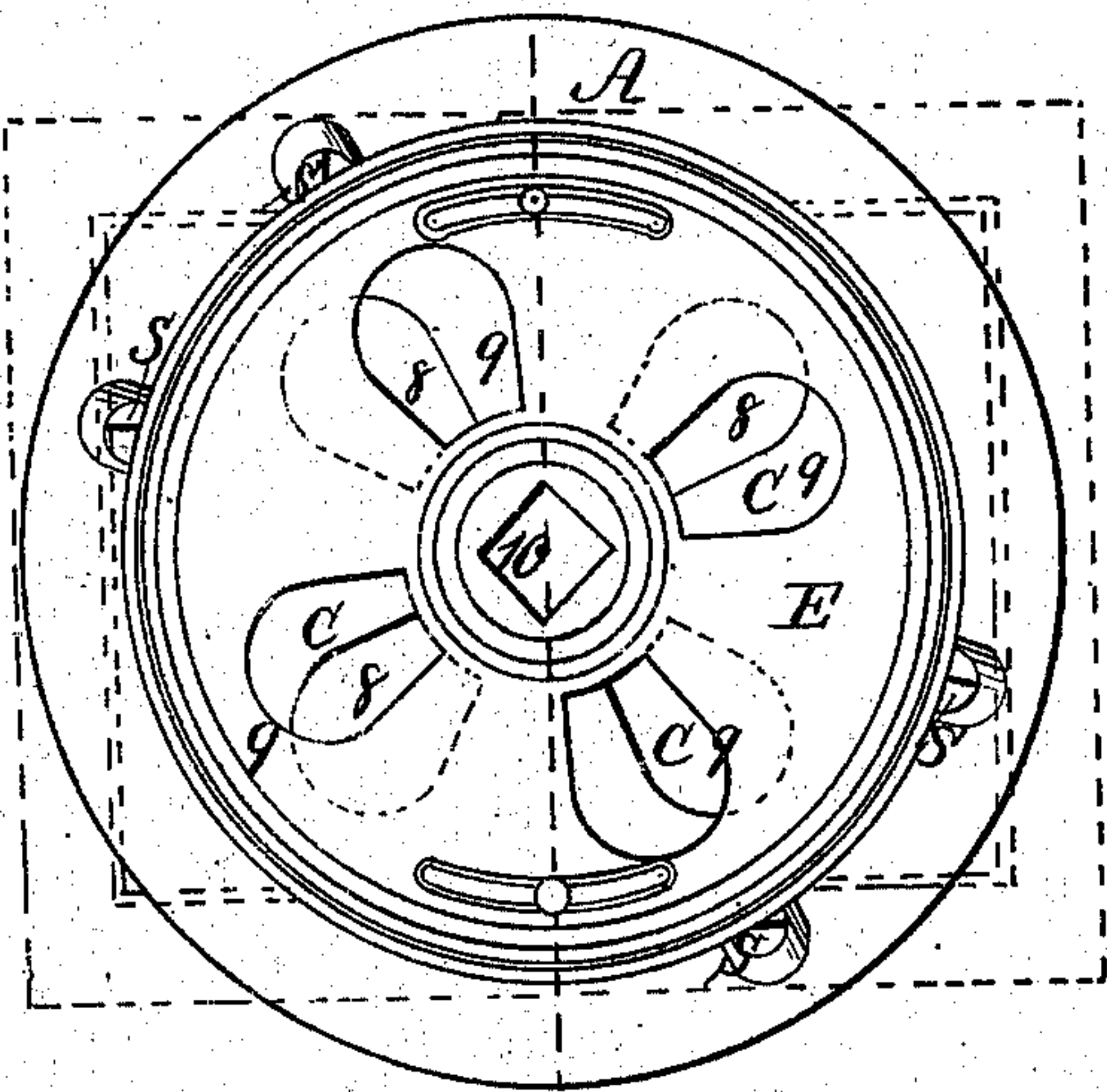


Fig: 2.

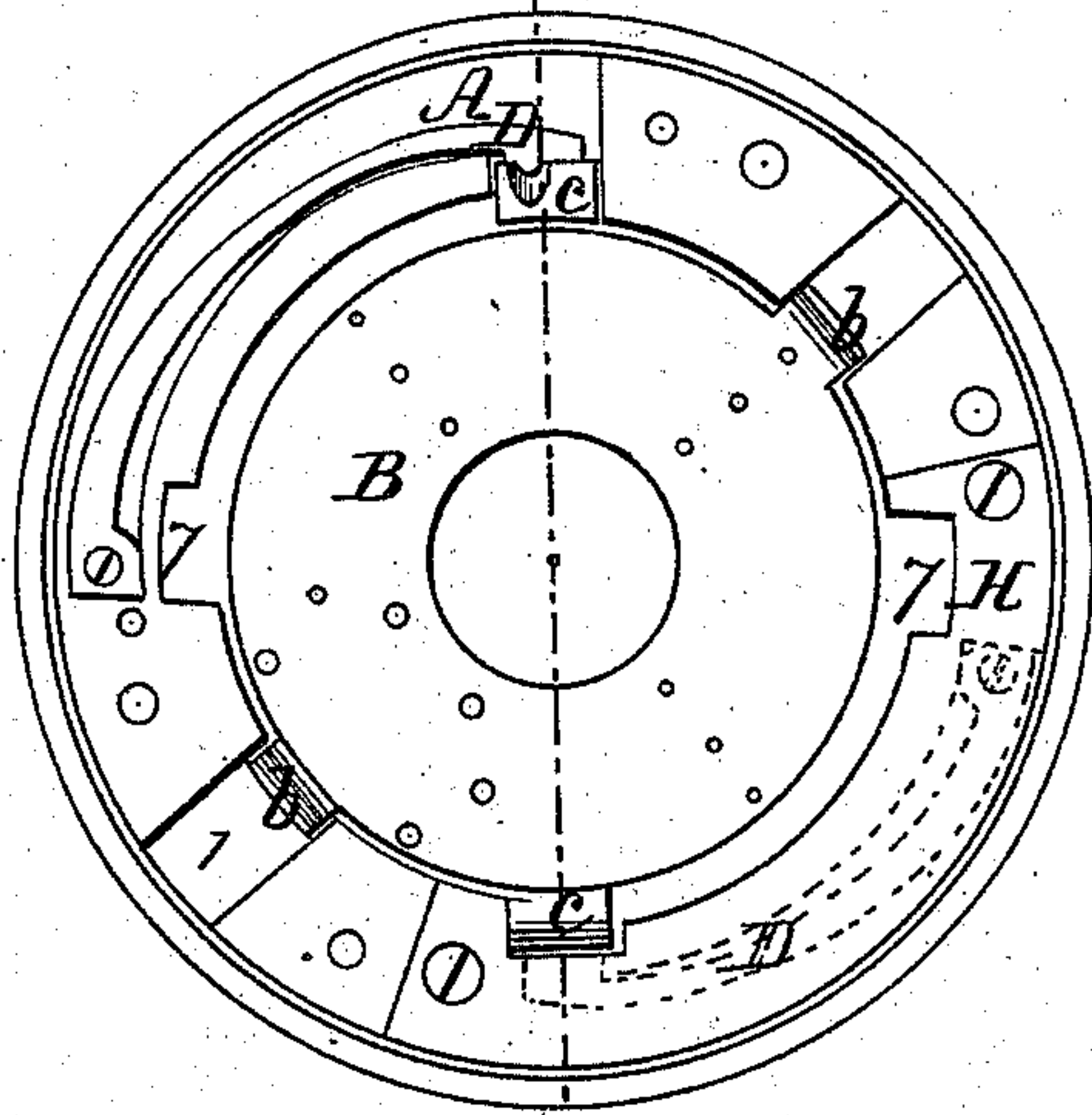


Fig: 3.

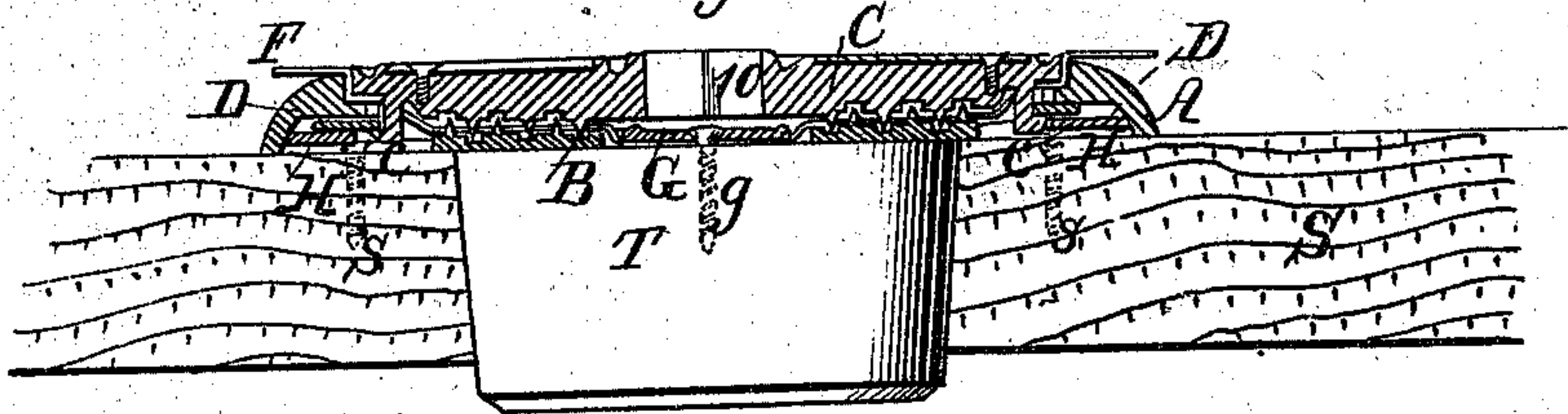


Fig: 4.

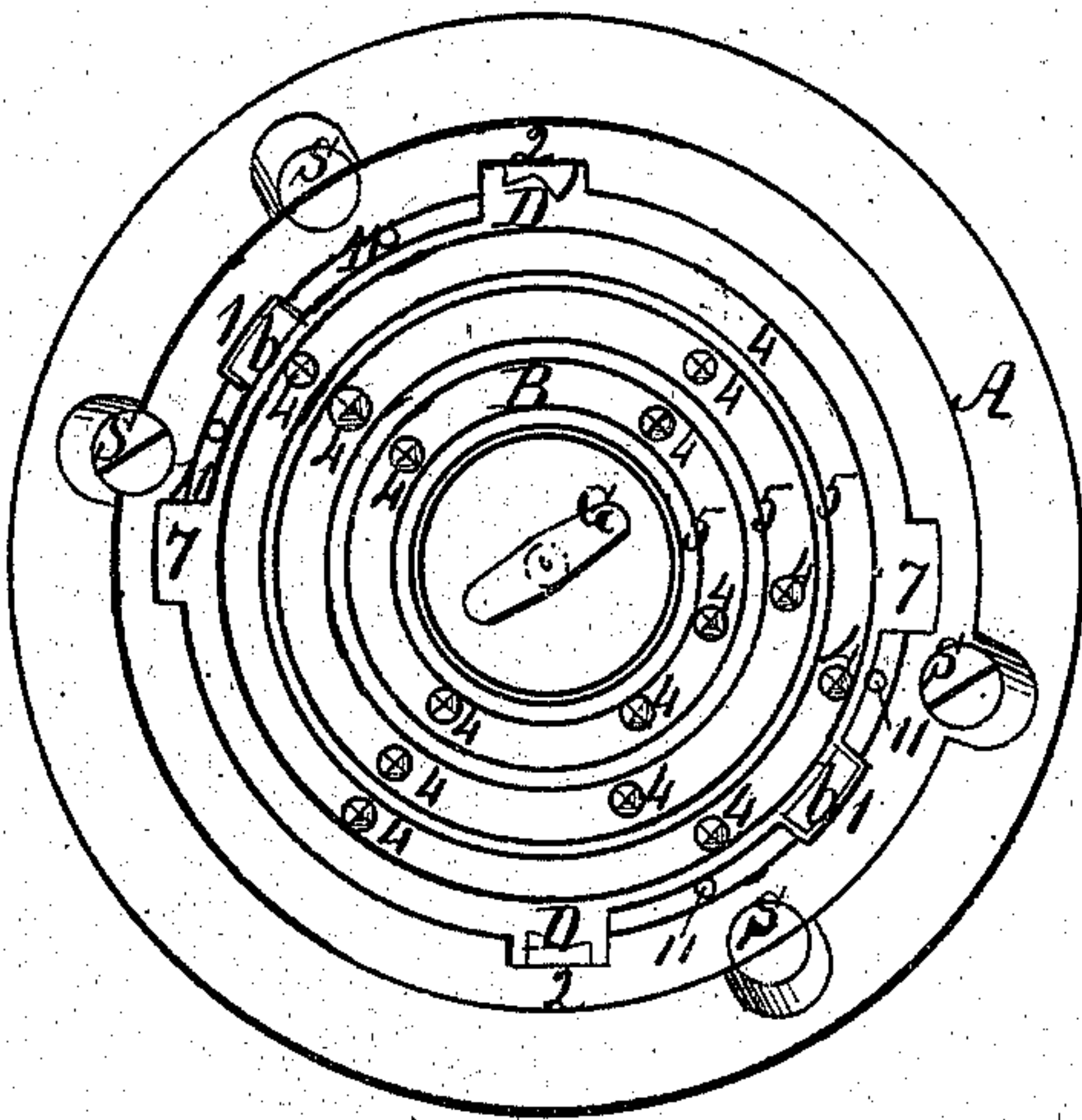


Fig: 5.

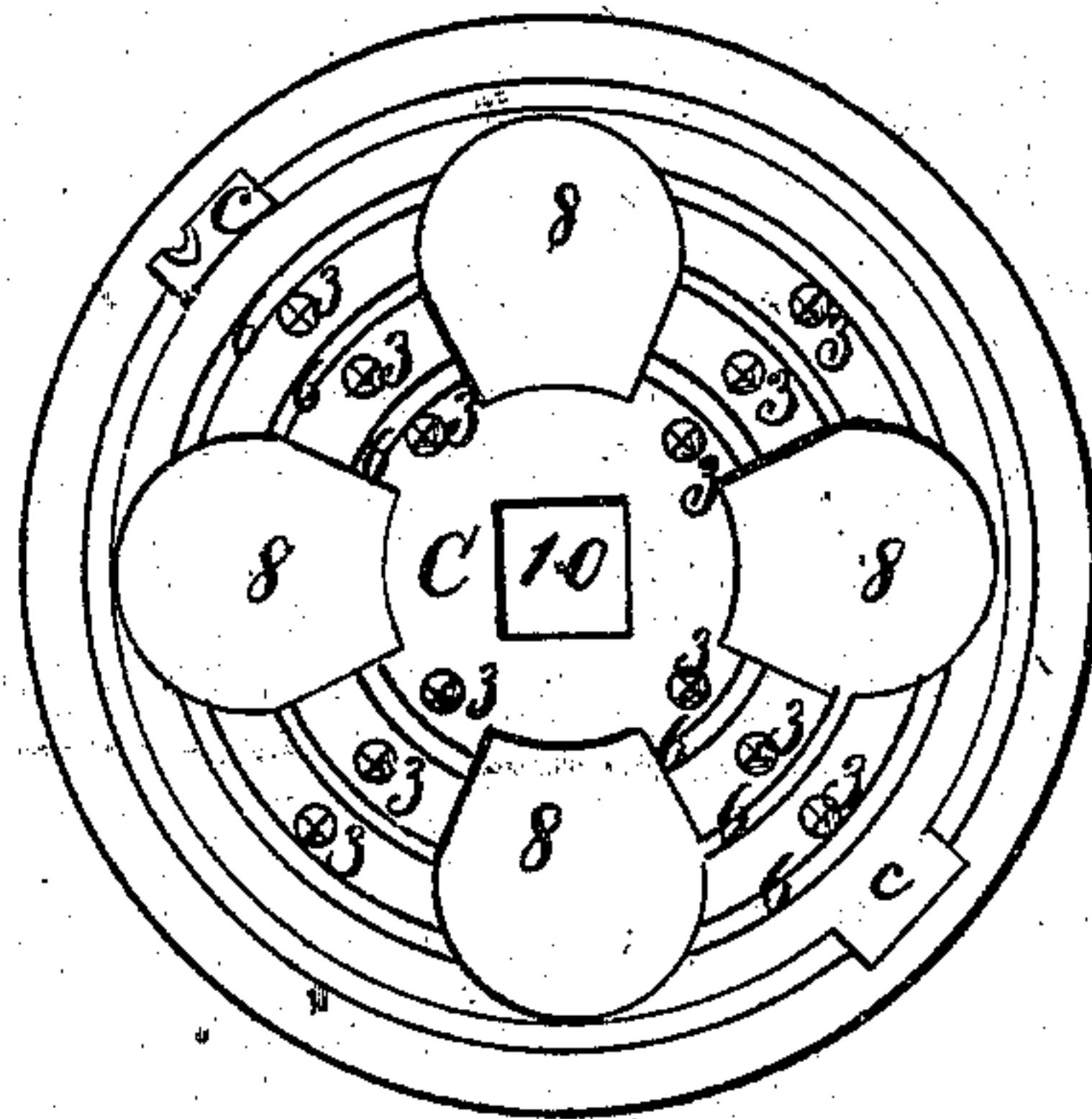


Fig: 7.

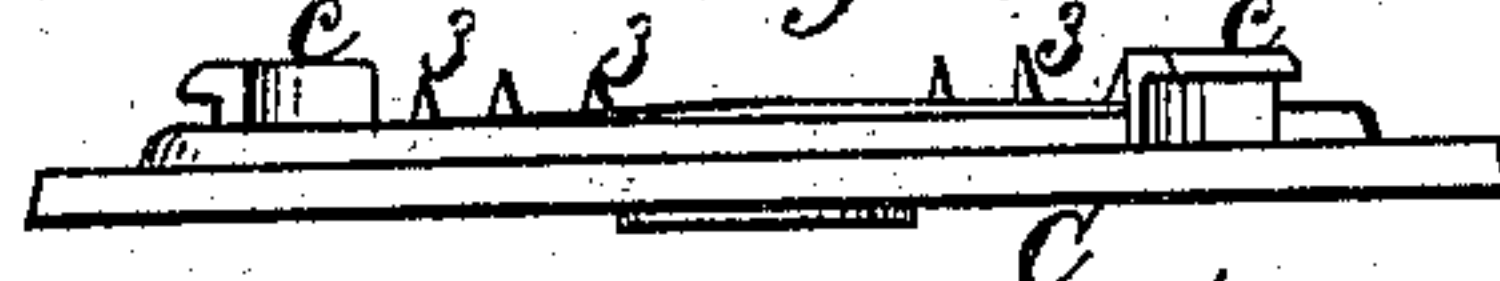
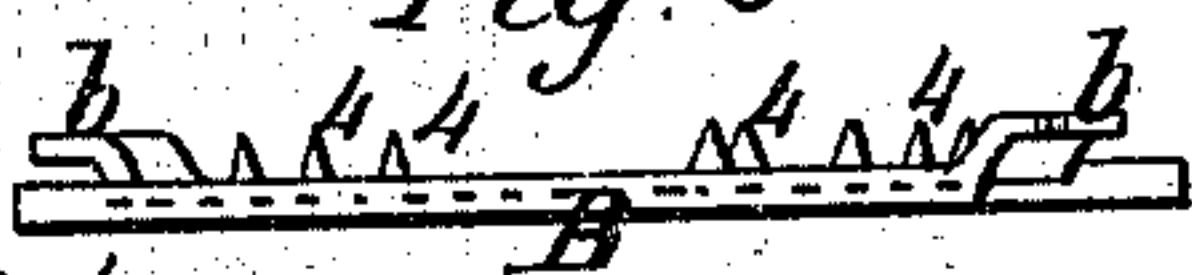


Fig: 6.



Witnesses
Edward Knight.
H. Fred Klamke Jr.

Inventor;
F. W. Brooks
By Knight Bros
Attorneys.

United States Patent Office.

FRANKLIN W. BROOKS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 104,701, dated June 28, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN STAMP-CANCELERS.

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

I, FRANKLIN W. BROOKS, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Device for Securing and Canceling Revenue Stamps, Seals, or other securities, of which invention the following is a specification.

Nature and Objects of the Invention.

To prevent the fraudulent reuse of revenue stamps, I employ an annular plate, which is to be permanently attached to the barrel, or other package, and is provided with spring catches adapted to secure a toothed cap-plate in such a manner that the said cap-plate must be rotated before it can be removed from the fixed annular plate. The stamp being held between the fixed annular plate and the toothed cap-plate will be defaced and effectually destroyed by the rotary movement of the latter, which is necessary before removing it, in order to gain access to the bung.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1 is a plan or top view of the complete apparatus.

Figure 2 is an under-side view of same.

Figure 3 is a sectional view representing the apparatus in position upon a stave and over the bung of a cask.

Figure 4 is a plan or top view of the lower or permanent member with a central plate which is applied within it, as hereinafter described.

Figure 5 is an under-side view of the upper member or cap.

Figure 6 is a side elevation of the central plate to be applied within the annular permanent plate.

Figure 7 is a side elevation of the cap-plate.

A represents an annular plate, which may be permanently secured by screws, *s s*, or other means, to the bung-stave *S* of a barrel around the bung *T*, so as not to obstruct the approach to the bung-hole.

B is a movable plate, which is not essential to my invention, but which may be applied over the bung *T* within the annular plate A, and secured from turning by means of one or more projecting lugs, *b b*, which engage in recesses, *1 1*.

C is a cap-plate, formed with barbed talons or hasps, *c c*, which, when the said cap-plate is placed in position, pass into recesses *2 2* in the annular plate and are seized by spring catches, *D D*.

The cap-plate C is provided on its under or inner face with projecting pins or teeth, *3*, of any suitable form, adapted to puncture a stamp or seal, of paper or other material, which is placed beneath it, and between it and the plate B, if the latter be used.

The plate B, when employed, may be provided on its upper side with similar teeth or pins, *4*, to project upward through the stamp. The said plate B may

also be provided with concentric grooves, *5*, to receive the points of the pins *3*, and the cap-plate C may be provided with similar grooves, *6*, to receive the points of the pins or teeth *4*.

7 7 represent recesses in the annular plate A, through which the hasps *c c* may pass and escape when the plate C is rotated far enough to bring said hasps to the aforesaid recesses.

The cap-plate C is preferably formed with a number of apertures, *8*, through which the stamp may be viewed and inspected while the cap-plate is in position.

At one part, in fig. 4, will be seen a number, the pins *4*, arranged in an elliptical cluster, within which some special detecting marks will be plainly visible through one of the apertures *8* in the cap-plate C when the latter is in position.

E represents a shield, which is provided with apertures, *9*, adapted to register with the apertures *8* in the cap-plate C, and is applied to the said cap-plate so as to be capable of being rotated concentrically thereon, in order to expose the stamp to view, or cover it for protection.

10 represents an aperture in the cap-plate intended to receive a suitable key, or wrench for turning it.

F, in fig. 3, and the dotted outline in fig. 1, represent a revenue or other stamp.

The under side of the annular plate A may be covered by a plate, H, to protect the catches *D*; a part of this plate is omitted in fig. 2, in order to show one of the catches.

Operation.

The annular plate A being permanently fixed to a barrel around the bung-hole thereof by any efficient means, the plate B, which may also be of annular form, (if used,) is applied over the bung *T* within the permanent annular plate A. The stamp F is then applied over the plates A B, its edges being stuck to the barrel, if desired, and its center secured by a washer, G, and screw, *g*. The cap-plate C is then placed over the stamp, the hasps being caught and securely held by the spring catches *D*. The pins or teeth *3* and *4* are thus caused to puncture the stamp from above and below.

The apertures *8* permit the inspection of the stamp at any time, and the whole stamp, or any special detecting portion thereof, having been photographed by the authority issuing it, and such photographic representation being kept with the number of the stamp for identification, a certain means will be hereby provided for proving the genuineness of any stamp found with such number.

It will now be seen that, inasmuch as the bung is covered by the cap-plate C, and by the plate B, (if

this be used,) and as the cap-plate is prevented, by the nature of the fastenings, from coming out in the way it went in, the only way to gain access to the bung will be by turning the cap-plate until the hasps *c c* come to the recesses *7 7*, through which the said hasps will pass freely, thus allowing the cap-plate to be withdrawn without violence, but, in thus turning the cap-plate, the stamp *F* will be so torn by the pins *3* as to be utterly destroyed and rendered incapable of further use.

A spring catch, or lock, of any suitable form, may be applied to prevent any accidental movement of the cap-plate.

The central hole *10*, in which the key is applied, is preferably made of large size, so as to afford a sufficient opportunity for inspecting the stamp. The special detecting marks on the stamp which are intended to be photographed, and also the special cluster of pins, which insure the destruction of such part, being in this case located to correspond with the central aperture.

The apparatus is intended for any governmental or private use, for which it may be adapted, to secure stamps, seals, or any analagous documents or securities, from removal from any object to which they may be applied, without such destruction or defacement as will preclude the possibility of their reuse.

For securing revenue stamps, it is intended to be

applied to the sides of barrels to secure the bung, to the heads to secure the spigot apertures thereof, and to tobacco-boxes, and all other packages where it may be used to secure stamps that protect hoops encircling such packages.

An application for a patent filed by me on the 30th of March, 1870, describes a device which, when once applied, cannot be removed without either destroying the cap or protector, or moving it in such a way as to cancel and deface the stamp that it is designed to secure. I, therefore, do not claim such a device broadly under this application.

Claims.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the toothed cap-plate *O* with annular plate *A*, and spring catches, *E E*, arranged to operate substantially as set forth for the purpose stated.

2. The central toothed plate *B*, applied within the annular plate *A*, and secured from turning, substantially in the manner set forth.

FRANKLIN W. BROOKS.

Witnesses:

JAS. MELDRUM,
JAS. L. EWING.