T. F. CORRY.

Devices for Puncturing Paper.

No. 133,567. Patented Dec. 3, 1872.

Fig. 1.

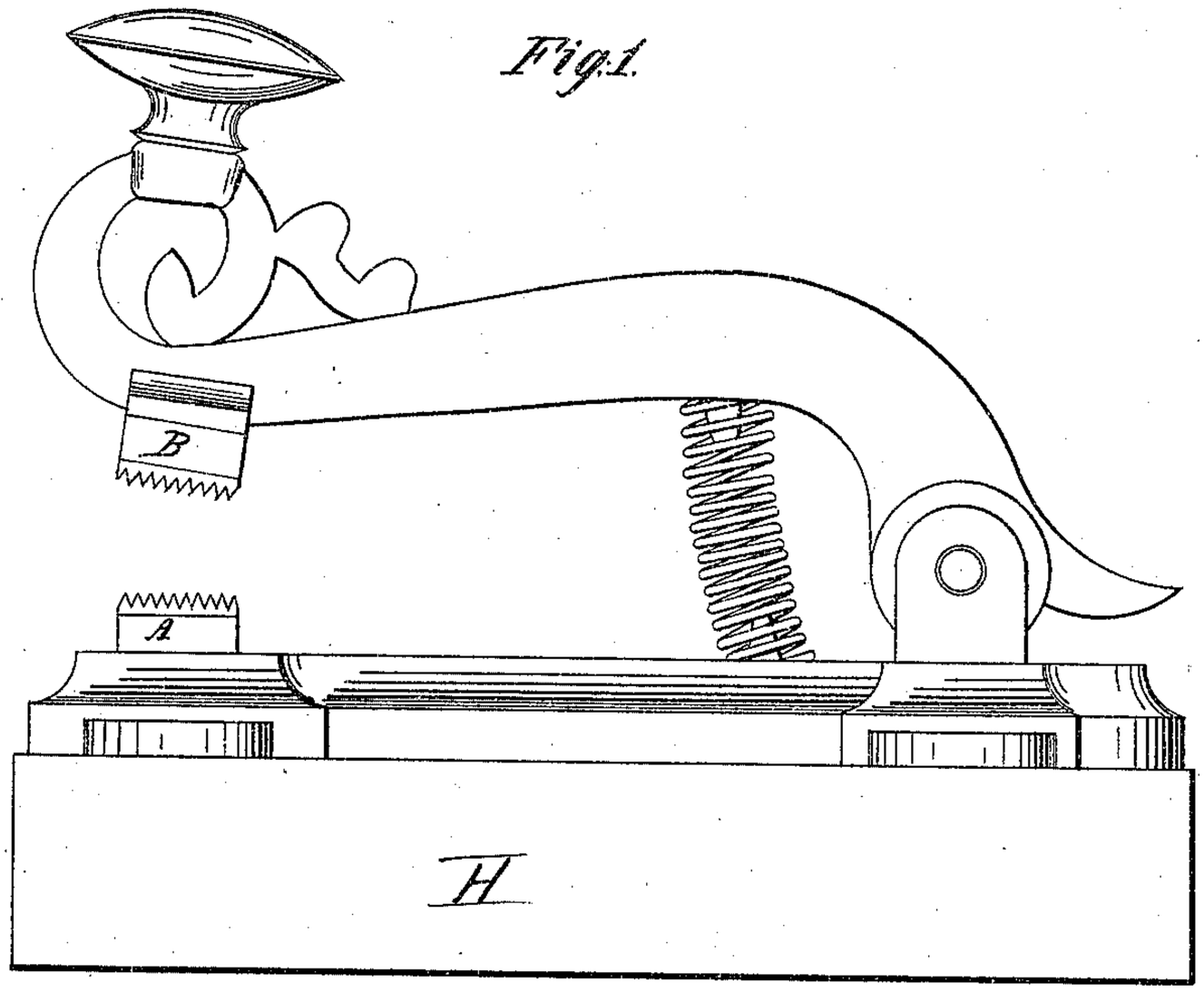


Fig. 3.

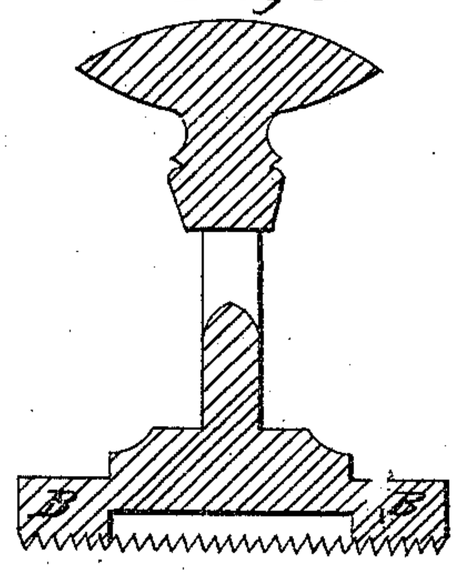


Fig. 4.

1 Inch

Fig 5

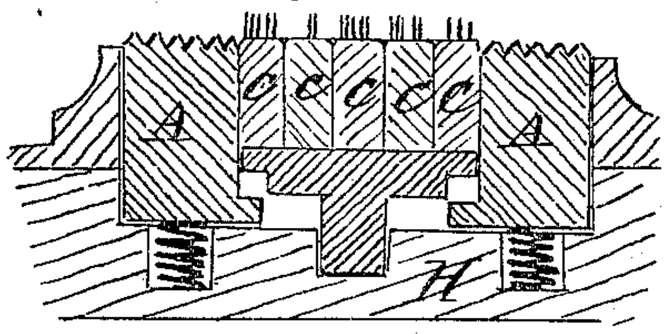
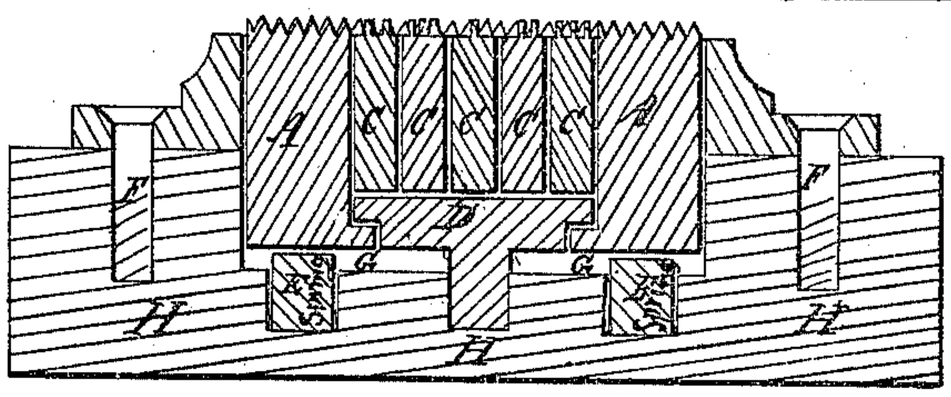


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

Robert S. McKee

William D. Trenton

Inventor

Thomas F. Corry

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS F. CORRY, OF MADISON, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN DEVICES FOR PUNCTURING PAPER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **133,567**, dated December 3, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS F. CORRY, of Madison, in the county of Jefferson and State of Indiana, have invented a Machine for Puncturing Letters and Figures through Paper and other substances, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a side view of a machine embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section, showing a part of the wooden base and those parts of the machine that are let into it. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the upper jaw of the machine, showing the opening in that jaw into which the points of the type strike. Fig. 4 shows the points upon the ends of the type. Fig. 5 shows the lower jaw A depressed and the perforating-type C in the position they occupy when making their impression on the check.

H is the wooden base of the machine; F F, screws which hold the press to its base; A A, the lower jaw of the press, which has its face covered with points; C C C C C, the type in position to work; E E, springs which hold the lower jaw off of its rest, the distance represented by the space G G—about one-eighth of an inch; D, the center piece upon which the type stand. B is the upper jaw of the press.

My press is intended to puncture figures and letters through paper or other possible substances, and so surrounding them with puncturing as to prevent additions or alterations. The substance to be punctured is placed between the jaws of the press, which, when brought together, grasp and hold it firmly, when a downward blow or power causes the lower jaw to overcome the springs E E and sink until it is stopped by contact with the base of the press H, thus causing the points of the type, which occupy its hollow center and are stationary, to pass through what is held between jaws and into the opening in the upper jaw B, where they meet nothing and are unharmed.

This machine is to be used upon bank checks, drafts, &c. Fifty type (five of each figure, as I do not intend to punch fractions or cents) will enable one to fill a check for $99,999. The form is cut through the lower jaw, and is filled with five types. If I want to use a smaller number the spaces on the left of the type will be filled with puncturing-blanks.

I make no claim to the press, nor the pointed jaw, for I am aware that they are not new; but

I claim as my invention—

The combination of the yielding jaw A, stationary type-support D, jaw B, and changeable perforating-type C C C C, all combined and arranged to constitute a stamping device, substantially as described and set forth.

THOMAS F. CORRY.

Witnesses:

JAMES ROBERTS,

WILLIAM T. FENTON.