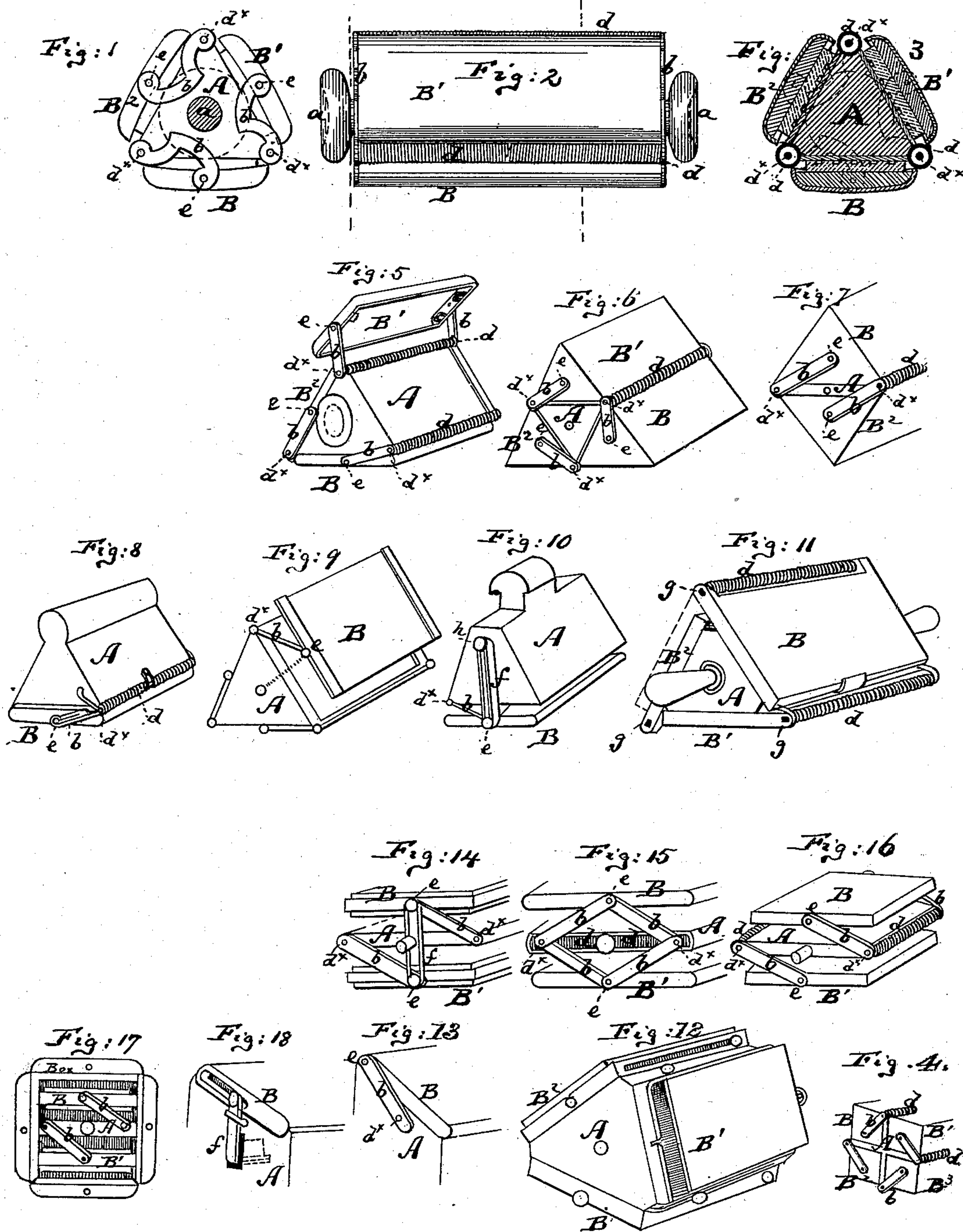


J. LEIGHTON.
Hand-Stamp.

No. 227,983.

Patented May 25, 1880.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LEIGHTON, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

HAND-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 227,983, dated May 25, 1880.

Application filed November 8, 1879. Patented in England December 20, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN LEIGHTON, of London, England, have invented a new and Improved Hand-Stamp, for which I have obtained an English patent for fourteen years, dated December 20, 1878, and numbered 5,233, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is an end view of my improved hand-stamp; Fig. 2, a side view of the same; Fig. 3, a cross-section thereof. Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 are perspective views of modifications thereof.

This invention relates to a new hand-stamp which is provided with a flying or reversible printing-plate on an inner inking-block.

The invention is applicable to triangular or other shaped inking pads or blocks, and may be used either by having a single printing-surface on one apparatus or three or more of them, as may be desired.

The invention consists in combining one or more flying or pivoted printing-plates, by spring-connections, with the block holding the inking pad or pads, in manner hereinafter more fully described, so that the printing-plate may be reversed by drawing its pivots away from their normal position.

With particular reference to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the letter A represents the inner block or body, of triangular form in this instance. This block or body may be provided with end pieces, *a a*, which serve as handles.

B, B', and B² are the printing-plates, having suitable type (I prefer elastic type) affixed to their inner faces when they are in the position shown in Fig. 1. Each plate B B' B² is, by a set of levers or links, *b*, hinged to a corner of the block A, a spring, *d*, which is shown in Figs. 2 and 3, connecting with each hinge or set of levers *b*, for the purpose of holding the printing-plates against the surfaces of the block A. These surfaces of the block A are chambered and made to contain pads that are saturated with suitable inks, so that in the normal position (shown in Figs. 1 and 3) the type-faces of the plates will be in contact with the inked faces of the block, respectively, and so that whenever, by simply taking hold of

one of the plates and reversing it on its hinges the freshly-inked type will be brought face outward, ready for use. To this end the pivots *e*, between each plate and its corresponding links *b*, are in the middle of each plate, as shown in Fig. 1, so that on said pivots *e* the plate may be reversed to bring its type either against the inking-pad or to expose it for use.

In turning the plate the levers *b* are swung on their spring-pivots *d* far enough to allow the plate to be turned without touching the block.

When exposed for use the plate bears with its back against the block A, and has thus an ample support to permit its convenient use in the act of printing.

In Fig. 5 is shown a modification, in which, instead of the curved links *b*, straight links are shown, with substantially the same effects.

In Fig. 6 are shown three prismatic printing-blocks on a prismatic inking-block, allowing nine different impressions; and in Fig. 7 there are two prismatic printing-blocks on a flat inker, allowing six impressions, all of which embody the same principle of invention.

In Fig. 8 is shown a block, A, with its printing-plate B drawn toward the block A by a link-and-spring connection, instead of the rubber strap.

Another link-connection is shown in Fig. 9; a combined link-and-strap connection in Fig. 10. In Fig. 11 is shown a folding printing-plate, B, hinged at the corner of the block A at *g*, so that it may be turned against one face of the block A, to be inked, (see dotted lines,) and against the other for support in the act of printing.

The other modifications, which are shown in Fig. 4 and in Figs. 12 to 18, inclusive, are all of substantially the construction already shown, and will explain themselves without further description.

Fig. 17 shows the device housed. Fig. 12 exhibits an angular figure with trays, which carry the ink, the printing-surfaces being attached to flaps hinged on pins which run in slots working either way and turn over.

In Fig. 4 is shown a system of four printing-plates on a +-shaped inker, said plates hav-

ing four surfaces exposed. This arrangement is convenient, in that it allows the use of twelve varieties of color and impression.

I claim—

- 5 The combination of the inking-block A, having one or more inking-pads, with a reversible printing plate or plates, B, hinged directly, by a link or strap, to said block A, and with a spring or springs for constantly drawing the

reversible inking-plate against the printing- 10 block, substantially as specified.

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