

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

R. S. ROBSON.

DATING STAMP.

No. 279,815.

Patented June 19, 1883.

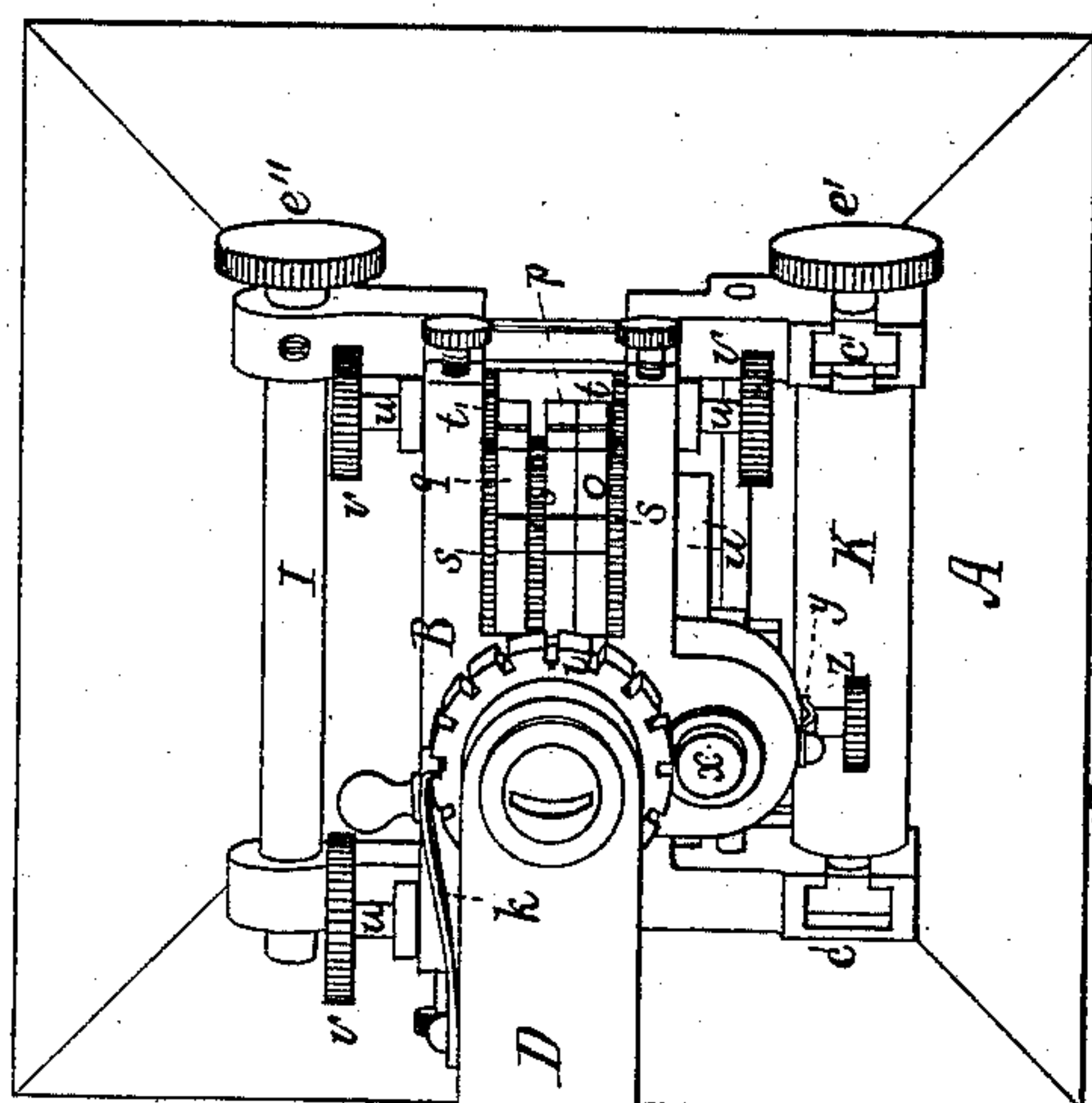


Fig. 1

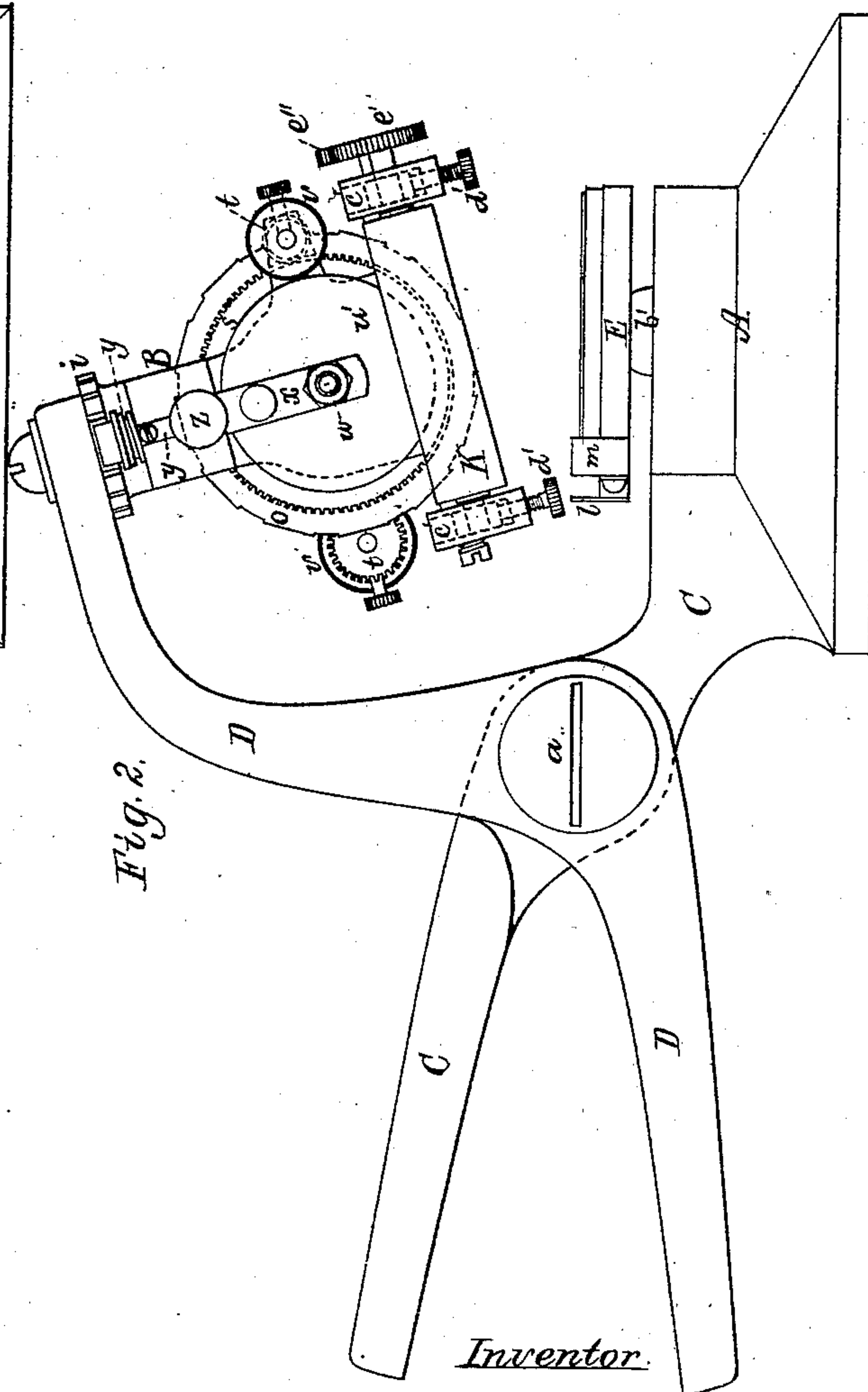


Fig. 2.

Witnesses

*S. N. Piper*  
*E. B. Pratt*

Inventor.

*Robert Stowe Robson.*

*by R. H. Eddy atty.*

(No Model.)

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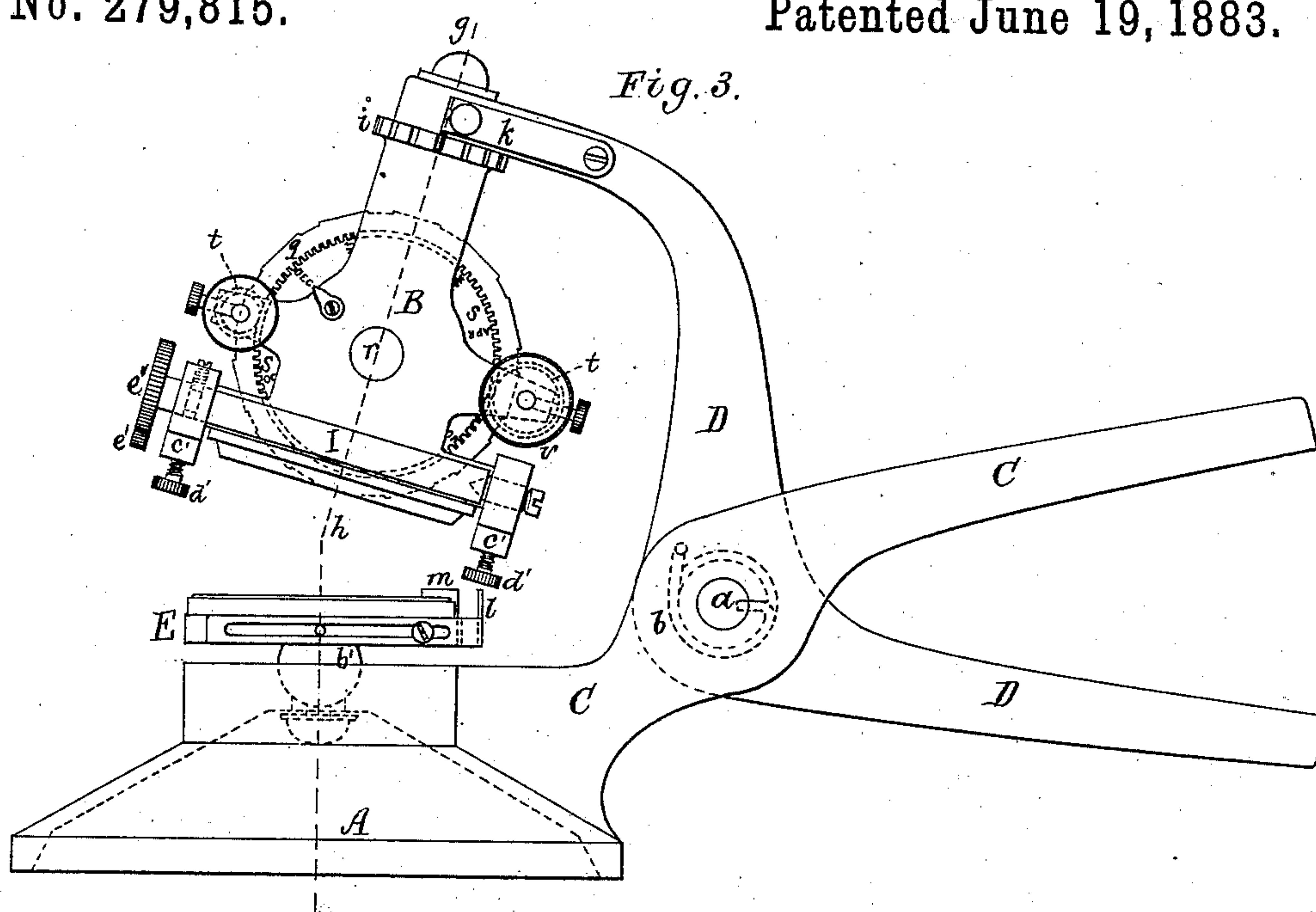
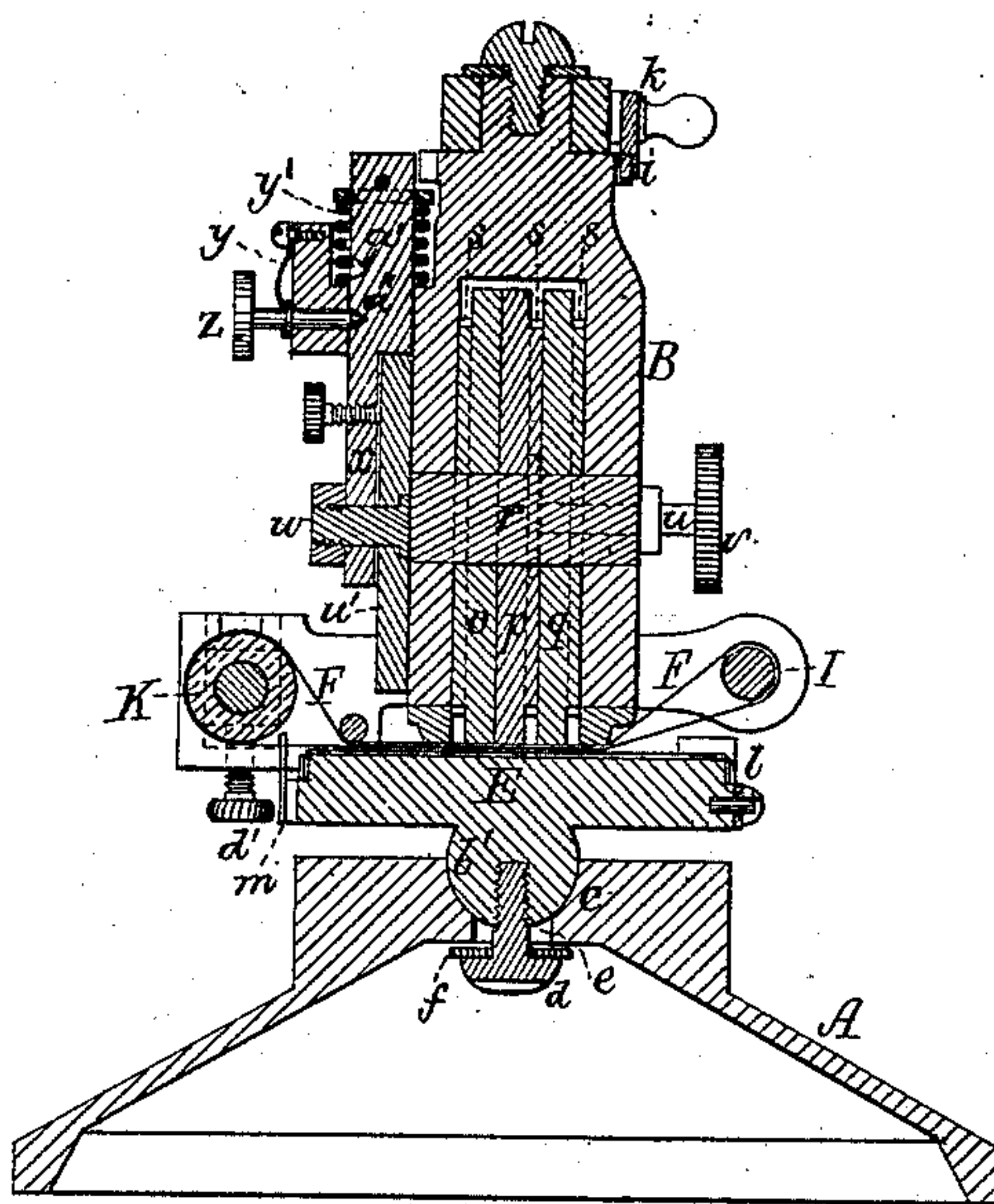


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:  
S. N. Piper  
E. A. Pratt.

Inventor.  
Robert Stowe Robson.  
by R. H. Sddy atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT S. ROBSON, OF CAMBRIDGEPORT, ASSIGNOR BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS TO HIMSELF, AND JOHN LOUGHREY, OF EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

## DATING-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 279,815, dated June 19, 1883.

Application filed February 13, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROBERT STOWE ROBSON, of Cambridgeport, in the county of Middlesex, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Dating-Stamps; and I do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a top view, Figs. 2 and 3 opposite side elevations, and Fig. 4 a transverse section, of a dating-stamp embracing my invention, the nature of which is defined in the claims hereinafter presented.

In this stamp the base A and the printing-head B are supported by two levers, C and D, crossed and pivoted together, the base being fixed to the shorter arm of the lever C. The common connection-bolt or fulcrum of these levers is shown at *a*, it and the two levers being provided with a suitable spring, *b*, (shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3,) for forcing the shorter as well as the longer arms of the levers apart from each other. In working the stamp the longer arms of the levers are to be grasped by the hand of a person, and force is to be exerted to draw the longer arm of the lever D toward that of the lever C, such causing the printing-head B, with its printing apron and wheels, to descend and force the apron into contact with the sheet or paper to be printed, such sheet or paper resting on the automatically-adjustable platen E. The base A and bed E are square in horizontal section, and the platen is connected with the base, not only by a spherical projection, *b'*, that projects from the platen into a corresponding semi-spherical socket, *c*, made in the base, but by a headed screw, *d*, that extends upward through an opening, *e*, in the base and screws into the projection *b'*. The opening *e* has a diameter larger than that of the shank of the screw, and there is between and against the base and the head of the screw an elastic washer, *f*, in the place of which a spiral spring encompassing the shank of the screw may be used. The object of thus connecting the platen to the base is to enable such platen to automatically adjust itself to the type-wheels, when they may be forced down to print a piece of paper laid on the bed. The elastic washer, spiral spring, and the spherical

projection allow such adjustment to take place, and the spring subsequently operates to revolve the platen to its normal or horizontal position. As the head B moves in a curved path when moved by its lever D, it becomes necessary for the platen E to be automatically adjustable, as described, to enable sheets of paper of different thicknesses to be successfully printed.

The type-wheel carrier or head B is at its upper part journaled to the upper arm of the lever D, so as to be revoluble about the axial line *g h* (see Fig. 3) of such head. There is on the neck of the head B a ratchet or gear wheel, *i*, to engage with a spring-catch, *k*, fixed to the lever D. Such wheel and catch are to hold the head in different positions. The object of having the head revoluble in the lever is to enable the printing wheels and apron to be turned into a position for them to print obliquely on a piece of paper to its edge, rather than in parallelism therewith. The platen may have adjustable gages adapted to two of its sides to determine the position of the paper to be printed, such gages being shown at *l* and *m* in Figs. 2 and 3. Within the head B is a series of these printing-wheels, *o*, *p*, and *q*, that are revoluble on a common center-pin, *r*. Each of such wheels has a gear, *s*, formed on or fixed to its side. These gears engage with pinions *t*, fixed to rotary arbors *u*, provided with milled heads *v*, and duly arranged in the head. Each wheel may be provided with a suitable spring or brake to prevent it from accidentally revolving. Another printing-wheel, *n'*, is shown as arranged against one outer side of the head, and to revolve on a center-pin, *w*, supported in a slide, *x*, provided with a spring, *y'*, for elevating it. A spring-bolt, *z*, (see Figs. 1, 2, and 4,) suitably adapted to the head B, serves, with a notch, *a'*, in the slide *x*, to hold the slide when depressed, so as to carry the wheel *n'* into position for it to print on the head being forced downward sufficiently. A notch, *a''*, in the slide *x* serves, with the bolt *z*, to securely hold the wheel up out of a position for it to print when the said head is depressed. The auxiliary printing-wheel, applied as described, may have upon its periphery types for printing figures representing amounts; and when it may not be desirable to use the wheel to print,



it may, by means of its slide and the spring thereof, be raised and held up so as to be out of action when the other wheels may be printing.

5 Extending underneath the printing-wheels and their carrier or head B is an endless ink-ing-apron, F, which is supported by an inelastic roller, I, and an elastic roller, K, arranged as represented in Fig. 4. The elastic  
10 roller has its journals supported in boxes *c'*, movable upward in the head B, screws *d'* for forcing such boxes upward being adapted to the head. The shaft of the elastic roller has a milled head, *e'*, fixed upon it, such head being  
15 ing to enable a person, by taking hold of and turning it, to revolve the roller, and of course the printing-apron, as circumstances may require. Another such milled head, *e''*, is fixed to the shaft of the roller I, it being to aid in  
20 effecting the rotary movement of this roller. The elastic roller is to hold the apron out and by friction to revolve it when such roller is in the act of being revolved.

I claim in the above-described dating-stamp—

1. The auxiliary type-wheel *n'*, combined with the type-wheel carrier or head B by means of the slide *x*, provided with the elevating-spring *y*, such head having a bolt or means, substantially as described, for holding the slide  
25 from being moved upward when the wheel is in a position to print, as described. 30

2. The combination of the endless printing-apron F and its inelastic and elastic sustaining-rollers I and K, and means, substantially  
35 as described, for moving the elastic roller upward, as described, in the head B, with such head and its set of printing-wheels, arranged with such apron, as set forth.

ROBERT STOWE ROBSON.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,  
E. B. PRATT.