

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. W. SAWYER & J. H. GOULD.
HAND STAMP.

No. 309,883.

Patented Dec. 30, 1884.

Fig 1

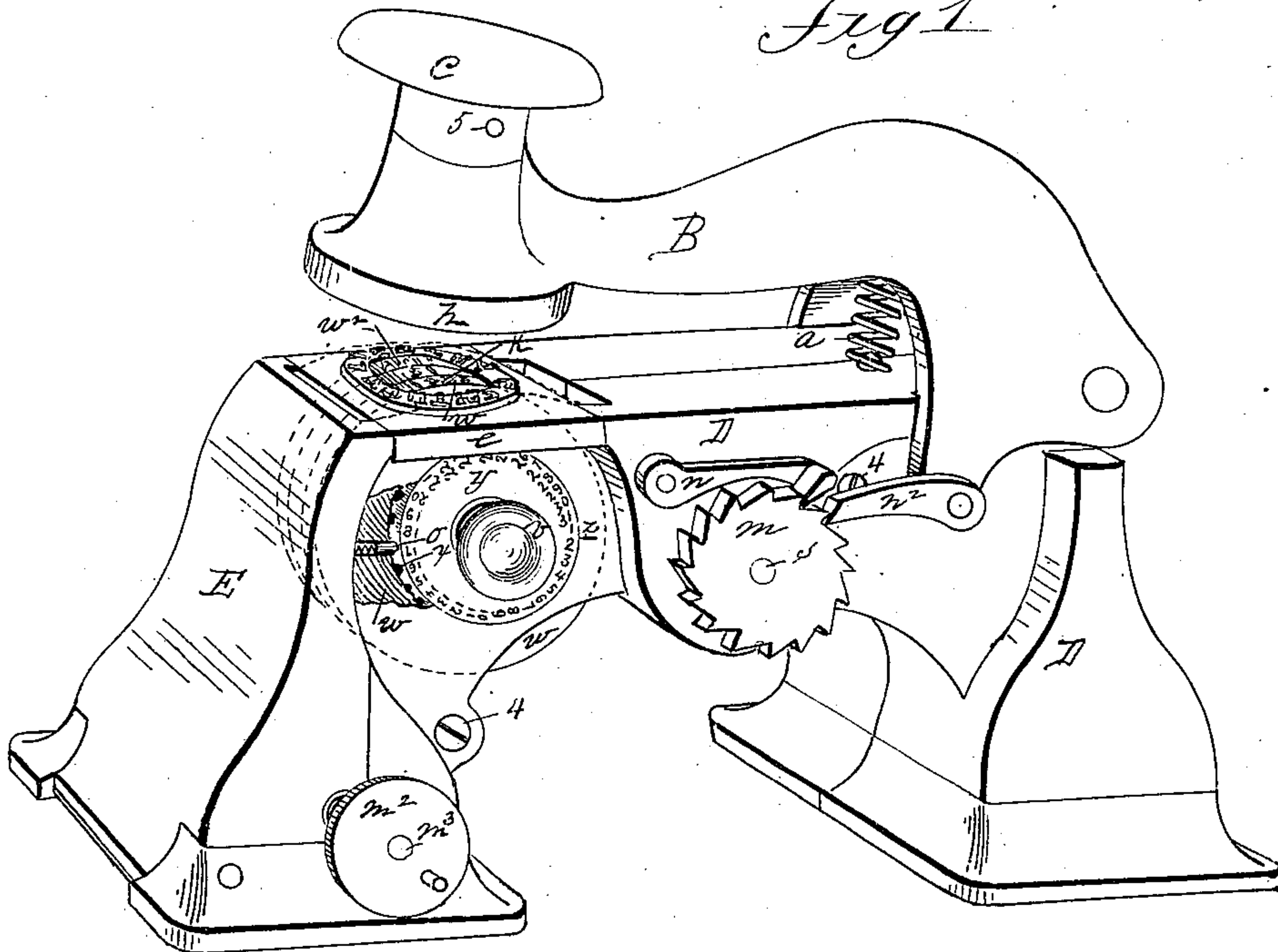
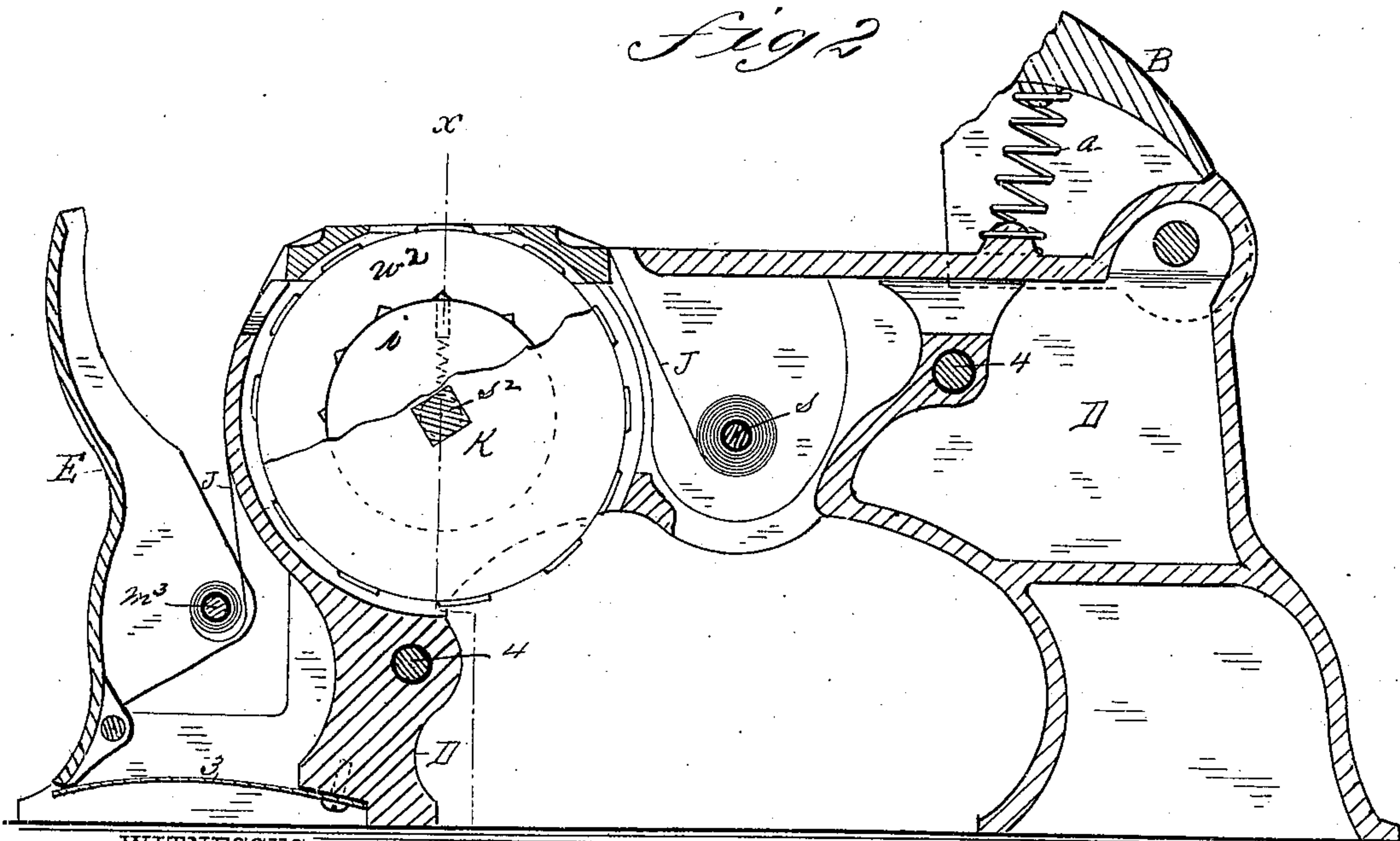


Fig 2



WITNESSES:

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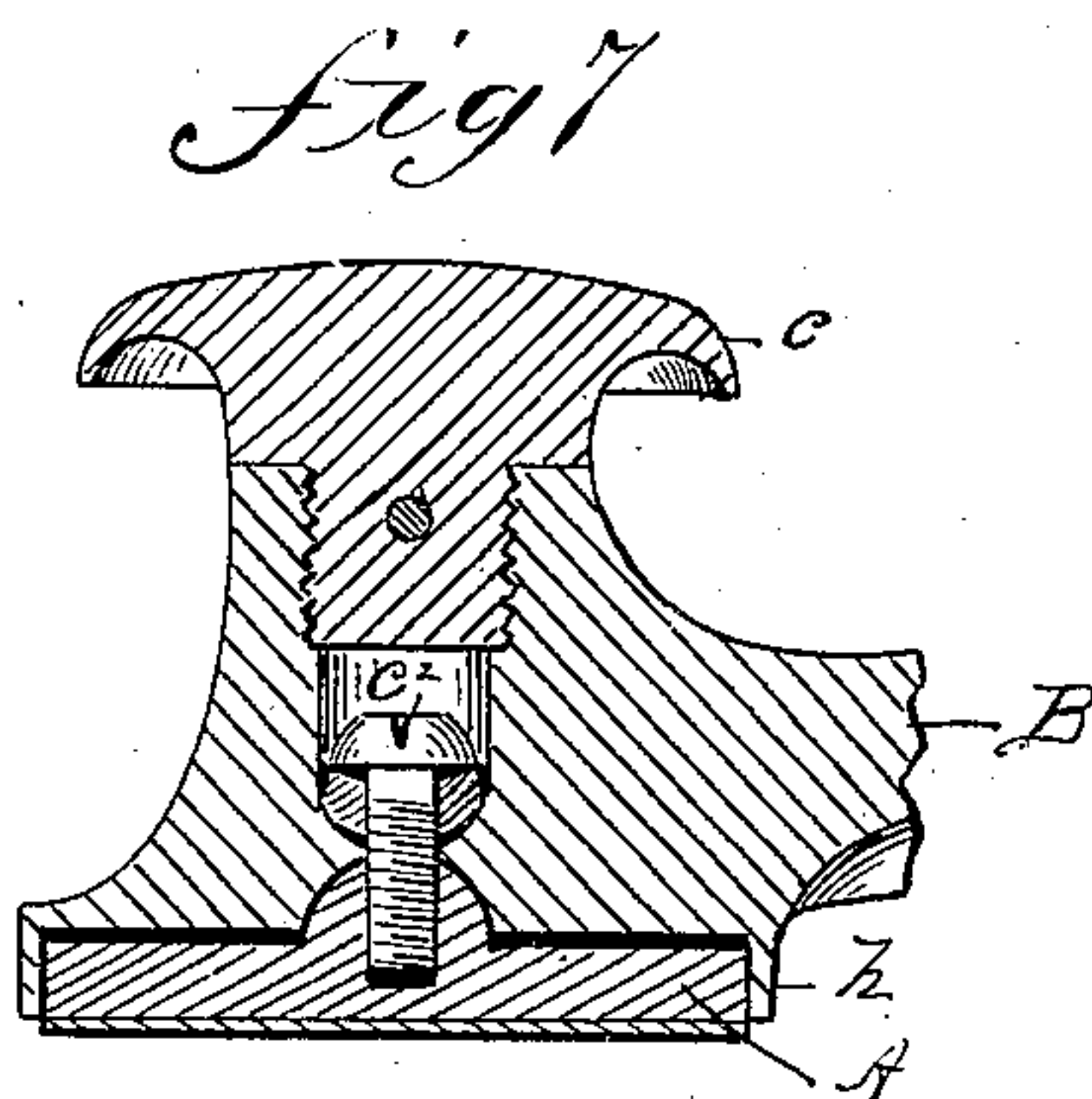
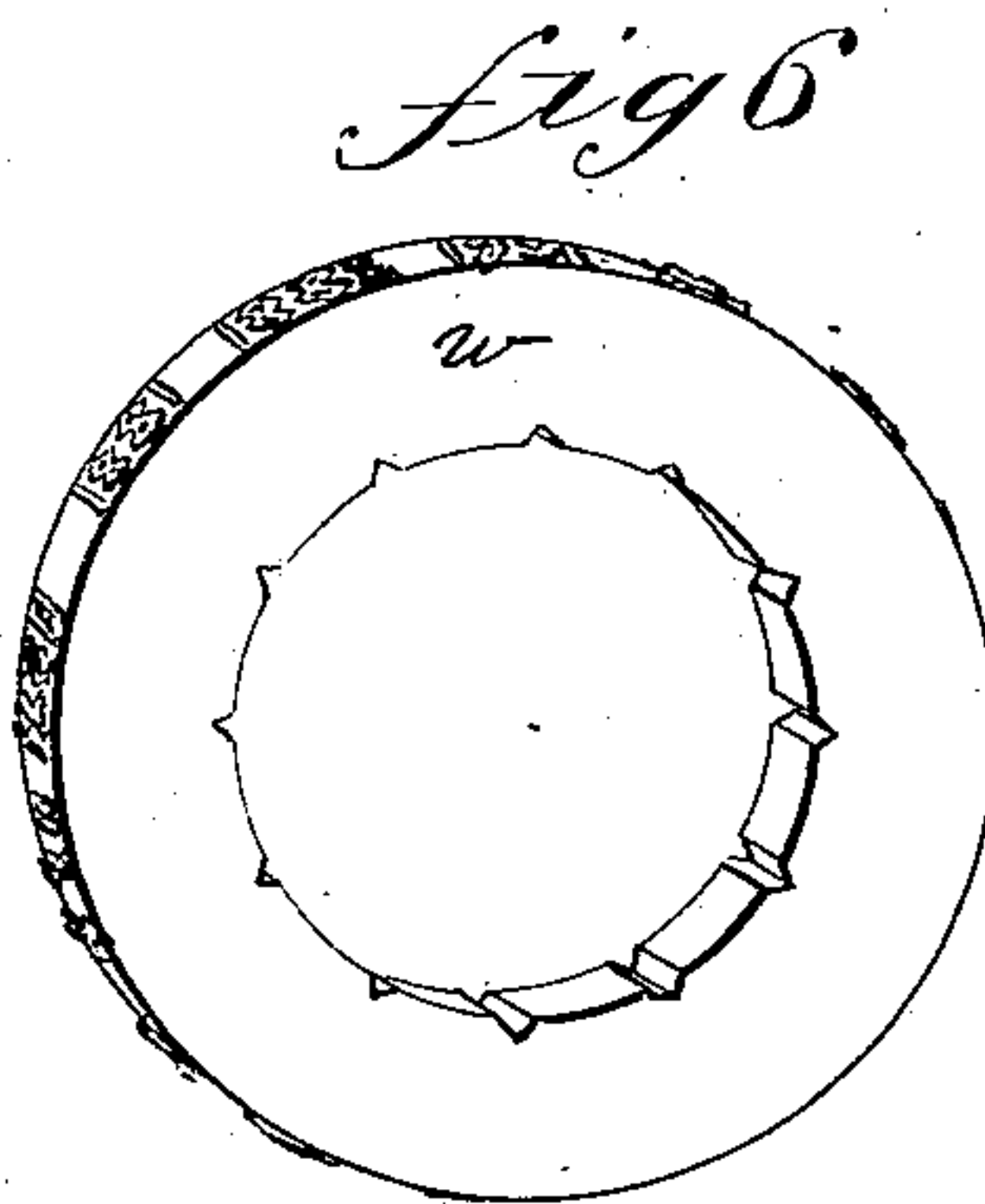
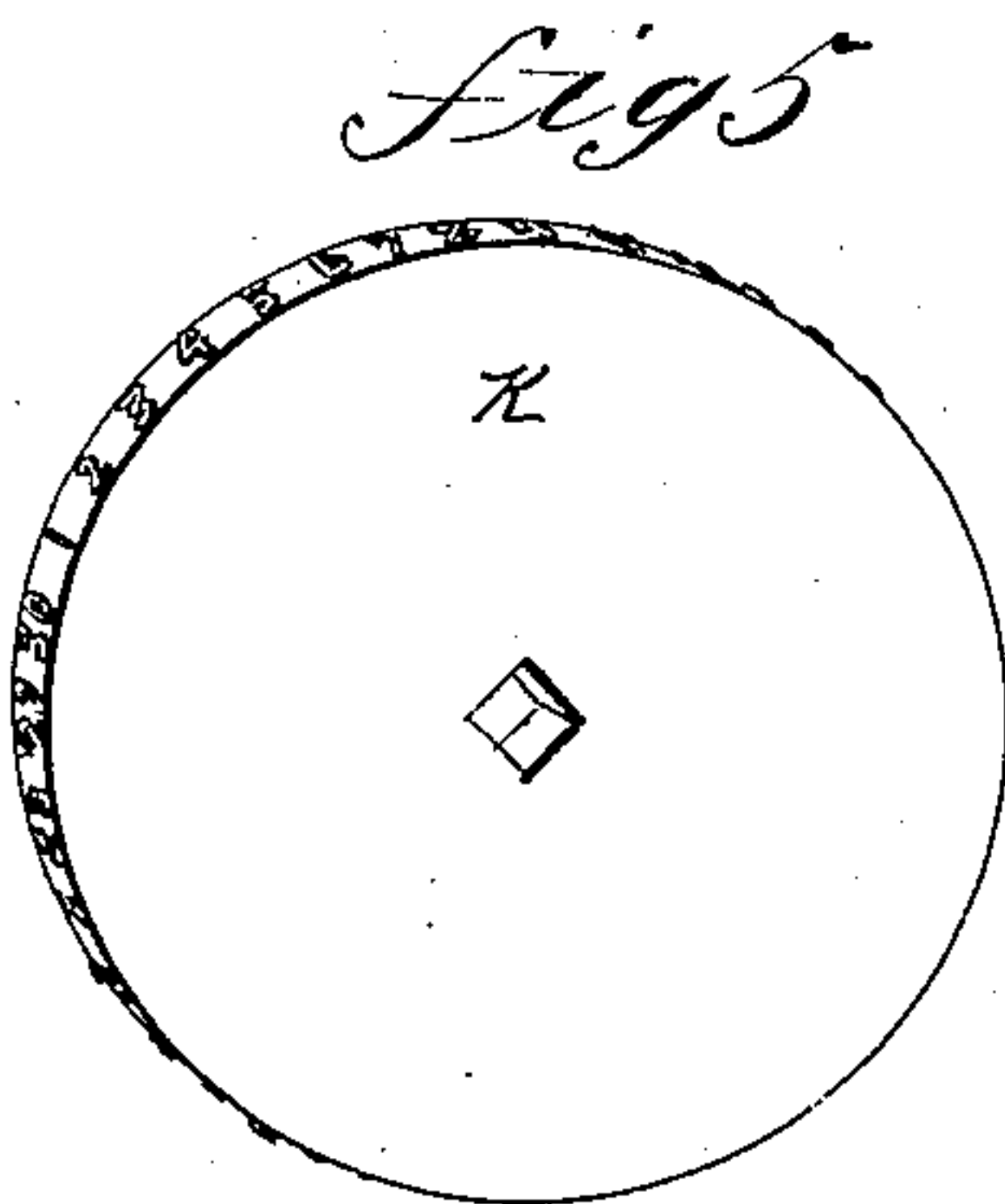
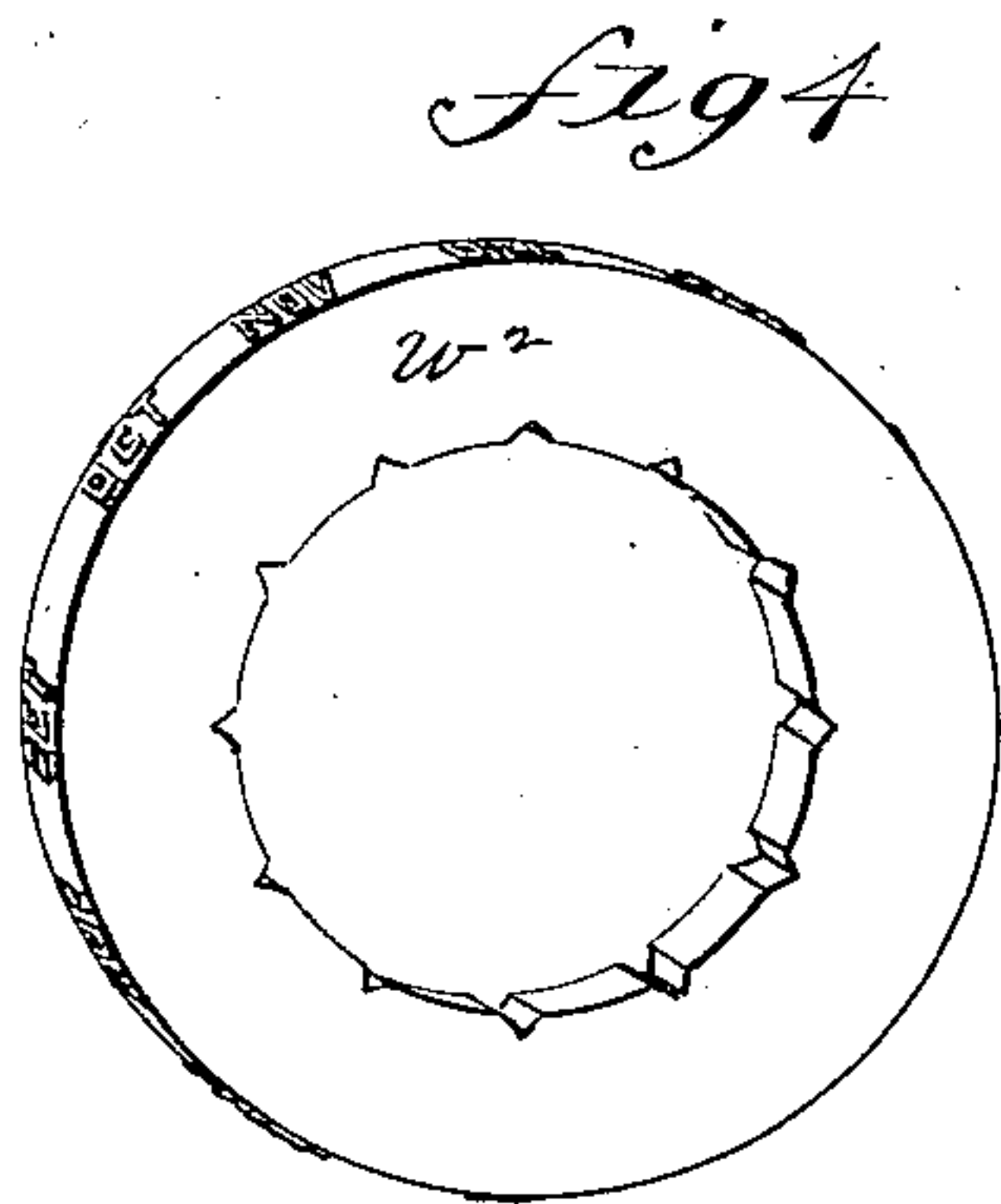
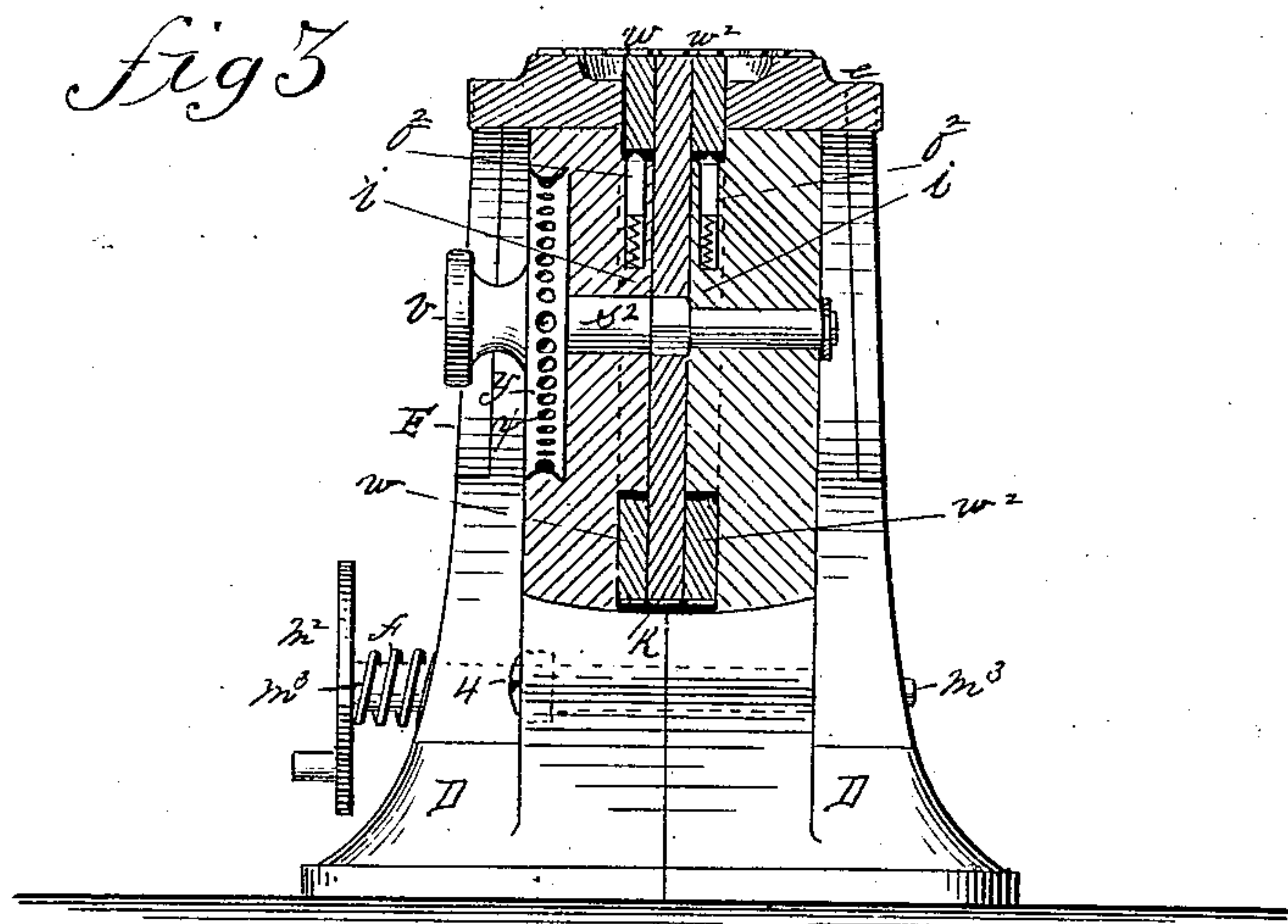
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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HAND STAMP.

No. 309,883.

Patented Dec. 30, 1884.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLARD W. SAWYER AND JOHN H. GOULD, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
SAID GOULD ASSIGNOR TO WILLIAM A. FORCE, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HAND-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 309,883, dated December 30, 1884.

Application filed December 31, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLARD W. SAWYER and JOHN H. GOULD, citizens of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hand-Stamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of hand-stamps which are provided with rotating month, year, and day date wheels, and a stamp-ribbon for inking the latter, and other stamp characters, the object being to provide improved means for supporting and operating the year and date wheels, and to improve the construction and relative arrangement of the stamp-head and pad-case.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view, partly in section, of a hand-stamp embodying our improvements. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the frame, and shows certain parts of the stamp in position. Fig. 3 is a section on line $x-x$, Fig. 2. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are views of the month, day, and year wheels. Fig. 7 is a section of the stamp-head and pad-case.

In the drawings, D is the frame of the stamp, which is cast in halves, and the latter are secured together by the transverse screws 4 4. By casting the frame in two parts, as aforesaid, the wheel-cavity in it is easily formed and finished before the parts are put together, and thereby provision is made for making the wheel-bearings $i i$ on opposite sides of the wheel-cavity integral with the frame itself, and for easily rounding and finishing them to receive the month and year wheels, which rotate on them.

A shaft, s^2 , is hung in the frame, and is arranged to be rotated by taking hold of the button v . That part of the shaft s^2 which passes through the frame and the wheel-bearings $i i$ is round, but that portion of it between said bearings is squared, and onto said squared portion is fitted the wheel k . A combined stop and indicator wheel, y , is fixed on the shaft s^2 so that it must turn with the latter, and the outside of the frame has a socket in it to receive the wheel y , the outer face of the latter being about on a line with the side of the frame, and having a series of figures

thereon, as shown in Fig. 1. The relative positions of the day-date wheel k and the indicator-wheel y on shaft s^2 are such that when the shaft and indicator-wheel are turned, bringing some number on wheel y around to the mark z by the side of said wheel, a like figure or number will be brought uppermost on the date-wheel k under the pad-case h . Thus, by turning the shaft s^2 , the wheels k and y are rotated, while the wheels w and w^2 on either side of wheel k rest immovably on their bearings.

A spring stop-pin, o , is placed in frame D opposite the periphery of the wheel y , the point of which enters indentations x in the latter, to stop the wheel in the right position when turned to bring a new date upward.

The ordinary stamp-plate e is secured to the frame, and the peripheries of the wheels w , k , and w^2 appear through a central opening in it in the usual manner, as seen in Fig. 1.

Stop-pins o^2 , Fig. 3, similar to said stop-pin o , are placed in the bearings $i i$, and are, by suitable springs, made to engage with indentations in the wheels $w w^2$, to arrest them when they are turned to change the year or month figures or letters on their peripheries.

The inking-ribbon J is wound on the shaft m^3 at the front end of the stamp, on which is a disk, m^2 , by which it is turned. A friction-spring, f , is placed between the disk m^2 and the side of the panel E, to prevent shaft m^3 from turning too freely. The inking-ribbon is carried from shaft m^3 up over the stamp-plate e , and thence downward and around a shaft, s , on the outer end of which is fixed a ratchet-wheel, m . A pawl, n^2 , is pivoted to the lever B, and engages with said ratchet-wheel, so that each upward movement of the lever causes the shaft s to be turned and the ribbon J to be drawn more or less over the face of the stamp-plate e . Turning the shaft m^3 by disk m^2 draws the ribbon back, rewinding it onto the last-named shaft. A stop-finger, n , is pivoted on the side of frame D, and has a hooked end, which engages with a tooth of wheel m as the latter is turned, and prevents it from turning back during the movement of pawl n^2 away from the ratchet-wheel.

It will be observed that the shaft m^3 is hung in the lower part of the panel E, which is

pivoted on the front end of the frame D. Said panel is opened, as in Fig. 2, to adjust and to change the inking-ribbon, and when it is shut, as in Fig. 1, the shaft m^3 is moved downward, putting a slight tension on the ribbon. A spring, 3, bears against the lower end of the panel, whereby the latter is held open, and when closed is made to shut tight against the frame and protect the ribbon from the dirt and dust.

The lever B is pivoted on the frame in the usual manner, a spring, a , serving to hold it in an elevated position.

The stamp-head c is constructed and attached to the end of the lever B, and the pad-case is arranged in a socket in the latter and secured thereto, as shown in Fig. 7—that is to say, the lever is provided with a socket, h , over the stamp-plate e , in which is fitted the pad A, and the latter is secured in said socket by the screw c^2 . The head c screws into the upper side of the lever, as shown, and is there further secured by a pin, 5. The head c is removed when the pad A is changed.

When it is desired to turn the month or year wheel to change the date, the hand is applied directly to the edge of the wheel under the frame. The day-date wheel is turned by the button v and shaft s^2 , as above described.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. In a hand-stamp, the combination of a frame, D, formed of two halves bolted together and having a date-wheel cavity therein, the opposite interior sides of which are provided with two circular wheel-bearings, $i i$, one in either half of the frame, and integral with it, a date-wheel for the year and for the month—one for each of said bearings—adapted to be turned thereon independently of each other, and a shaft passing through the center of said bearings, and having a day-date wheel fixed thereon between the first-named two date-wheels, and adapted to be rotated by a button on said shaft outside the frame independently of the first-named two date-wheels, substantially as described and shown.

2. In combination, the frame D, having the bearings $i i$ thereon integral therewith, the date-wheels $w w^2$, fitted to turn on said bearings, and a date-wheel located between said wheels $w w^2$, and rotatable from outside the frame independently of the last-named wheels by means substantially as described, all as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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