

(No Model.)

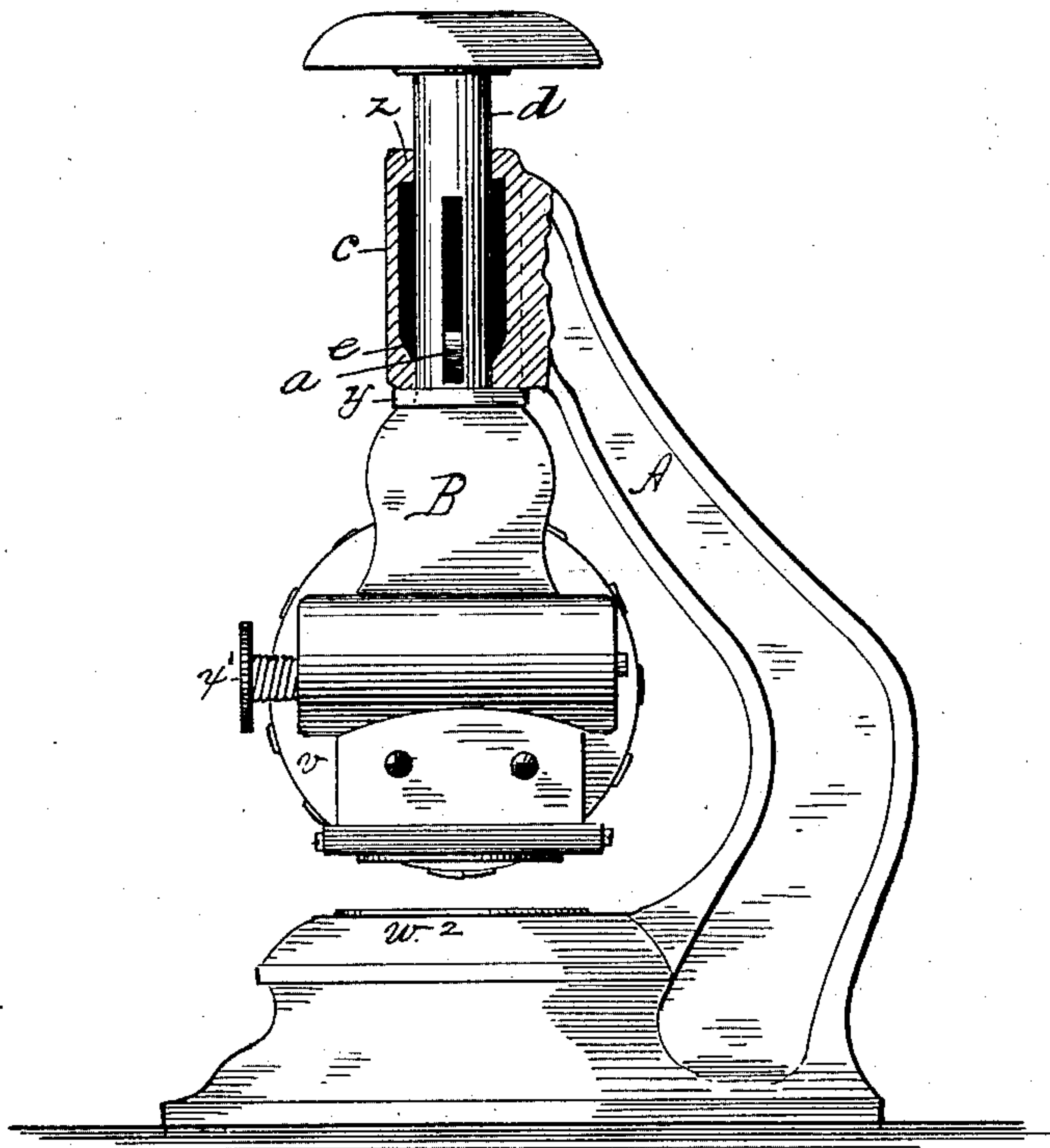
W. W. SAWYER & J. H. GOULD.

HAND STAMP.

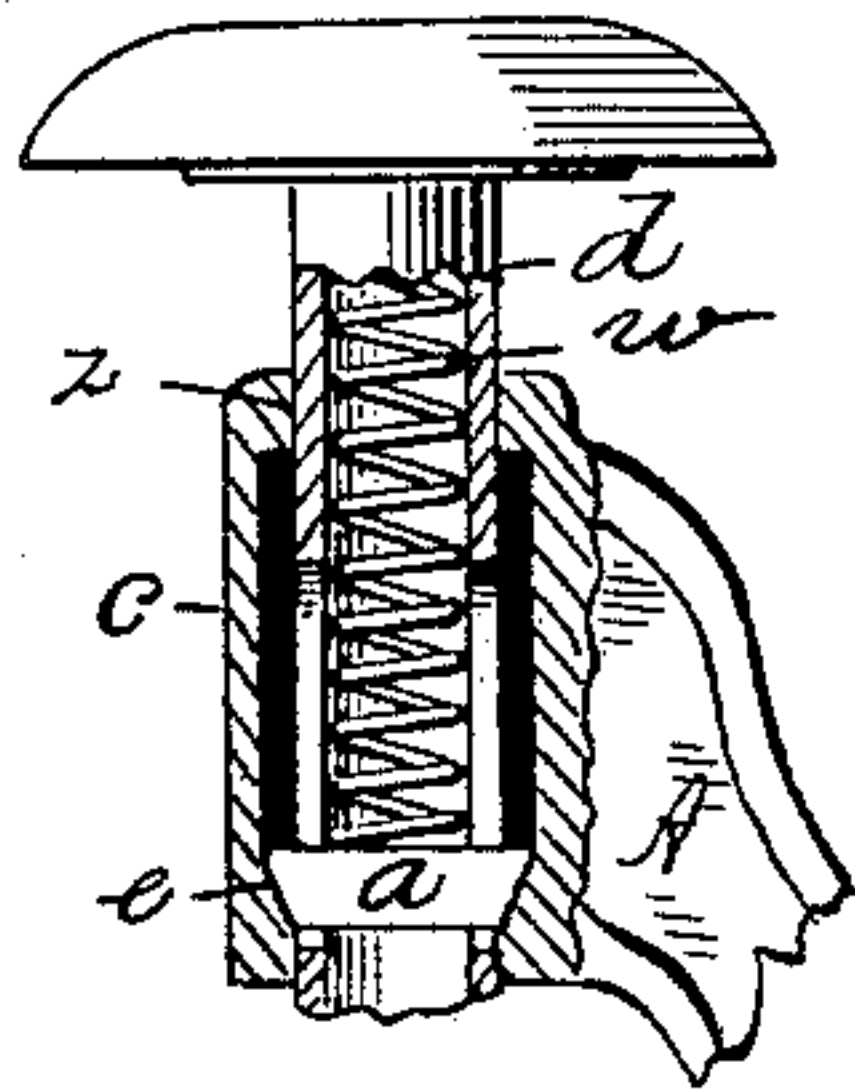
No. 315,076.

Patented Apr. 7, 1885.

*fig 1*



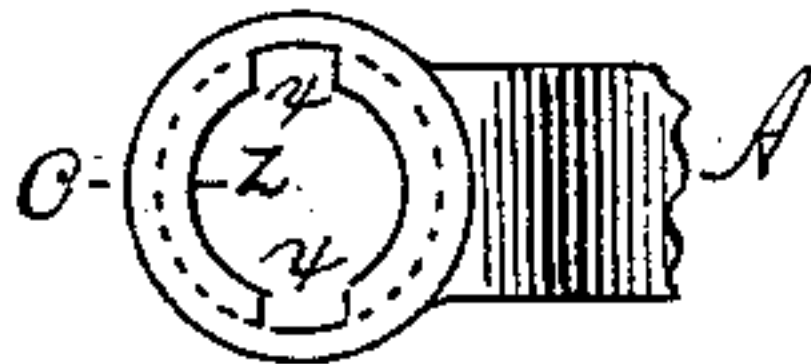
*fig 2*



*fig 3*

WITNESSES:

*J. D. Farfield*  
*Henry A. Chapin*



INVENTORS:

*Willard W. Sawyer*  
*John H. Gould*  
BY *Henry A. Chapin*

ATTORNEY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLARD W. SAWYER AND JOHN H. GOULD, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS; SAID GOULD ASSIGNOR TO WILLIAM A. FORCE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## HAND-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 315,076, dated April 7, 1885.

Application filed February 1, 1884. (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 jointly invented new and useful Improvements in Hand-Stamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in hand-stamps in which the stamp-head and handle-spindle are capable of being rotated in the spindle-barrel of the frame in a horizontal plane over the stamp-pad, the object being to provide means of improved simplicity and effectiveness for holding the stamp-head in any position over the pad to which it may be turned while being operated.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of a hand-stamp embodying our improvements. Figs. 2 and 3 are detail views.

In the drawings, A is the frame of the stamp, at the base of which is the usual pad,  $w^2$ . At the upper end of frame A is formed a barrel,  $c$ , having an internal collar,  $z$ , at its upper end, in which are two channels,  $x x$ , as in Fig. 3. The passage through the lower end of the barrel  $c$  is of the same diameter as that of collar  $z$ ; but the internal diameter of the barrel between its ends is considerably greater than at the latter points, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Just above the lower end of barrel  $c$  is formed a circular bevel-edged friction-bar seat,  $e$ .

The hollow handle-spindle  $d$  is slotted on opposite sides, and a friction-bar,  $a$ , passes transversely through said slots, and its projecting ends are beveled to correspond with the incline of the face of the seat  $e$ . A coil-spring,  $w$ , is placed in the spindle  $d$  above the bar  $a$ , whereby the latter is forced downward and made to bear against the seat  $e$ . The channels  $x$  in collar  $z$  allow the bar  $a$  and spindle to be passed into the barrel. A leather or other flexible washer,  $y$ , is placed on the lower end of spindle  $d$ , between the stamp-head B and the lower end of the bar-

rel  $c$ , to prevent shock by the contact of those parts when the head moves upward. The head B is provided with the usual letter wheel or wheels,  $v$ , and the ribbon roll or rolls  $x'$ .

The operation of our improvement is as follows: It often occurs in using stamps of this class that it is desirable to turn the stamp-head B around over the pad  $w^2$ , so that the figures or letters on the wheel  $v$  may be stamped in different positions on a paper placed on the pad; but when so turned and brought to a stop, it is desirable that the head be restrained from turning while the latter is driven down against the pad, the bar  $a$  forced against the seat  $e$  by the spring  $w$ , whereby sufficient frictional resistance is obtained to the free rotation of the spindle  $d$ , and head B provides ample means for holding the parts in position while the stamp is being used, and permits the head to be freely turned to any position while up away from the pad.

The above-described means of holding the head B against rotation are such that they so hold the head more and more firmly as the latter approaches the pad, owing to the corresponding tapering forms of the ends of the bar  $a$  and seat  $e$ , whereby the latter become wedged together.

If desired, a bar-seat may be made in barrel  $c$  similar in form to the collar  $z$ , but unbroken, having an upper edge flat and at right angles to the interior face of the collar, and the ends of the bar  $a$  not beveled, but adapted to bear only on said upper edge. This modification would give a certain amount of frictional resistance between the bar and collar; but a much better result is obtained by making the bearing-points of the bar and seat beveled, as shown.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. In a hand-stamp, the spindle-barrel thereof having a frictional bevel-faced bar-seat therein, the spindle slotted longitudinally and having a friction-bar passing through it whose ends are beveled to fit said seat, and a spring within the spindle to bear upon said



bar, combined and operating substantially as set forth.

2. In a hand-stamp, the spindle-barrel thereof having a frictional bar-seat therein, 5 the spindle slotted longitudinally, and having a friction-bar passing through it whose ends bear upon said seat, and a spring within the

spindle to bear upon said bar, combined and operating substantially as set forth.

WILLARD W. SAWYER.

JOHN H. GOULD.

Witnesses:

H. A. CHAPIN,

WM. H. CHAPIN.