

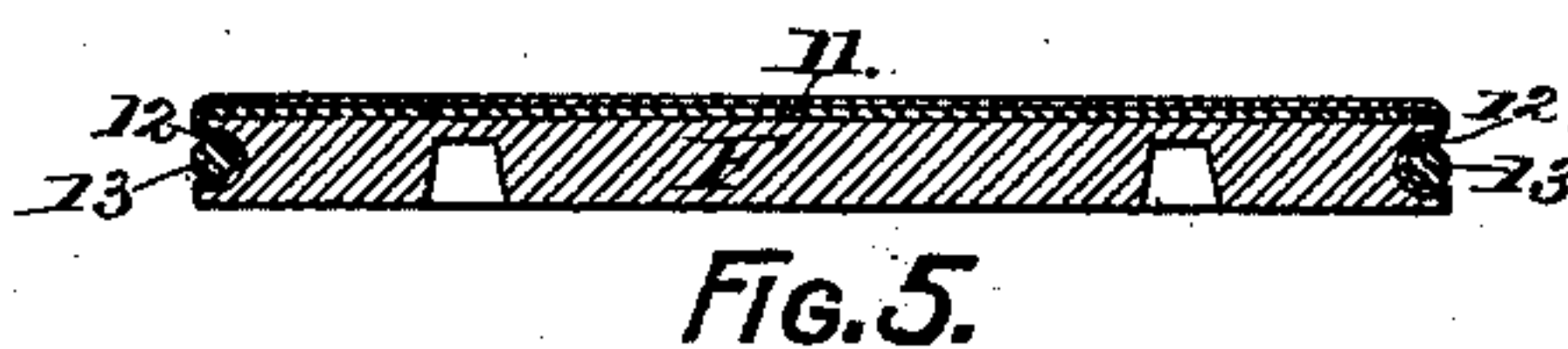
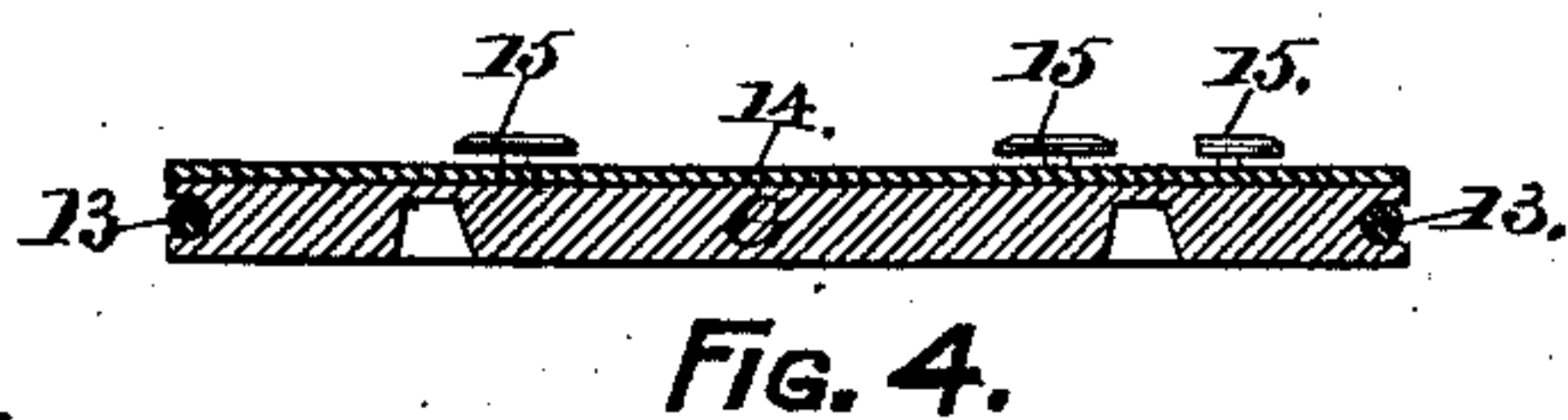
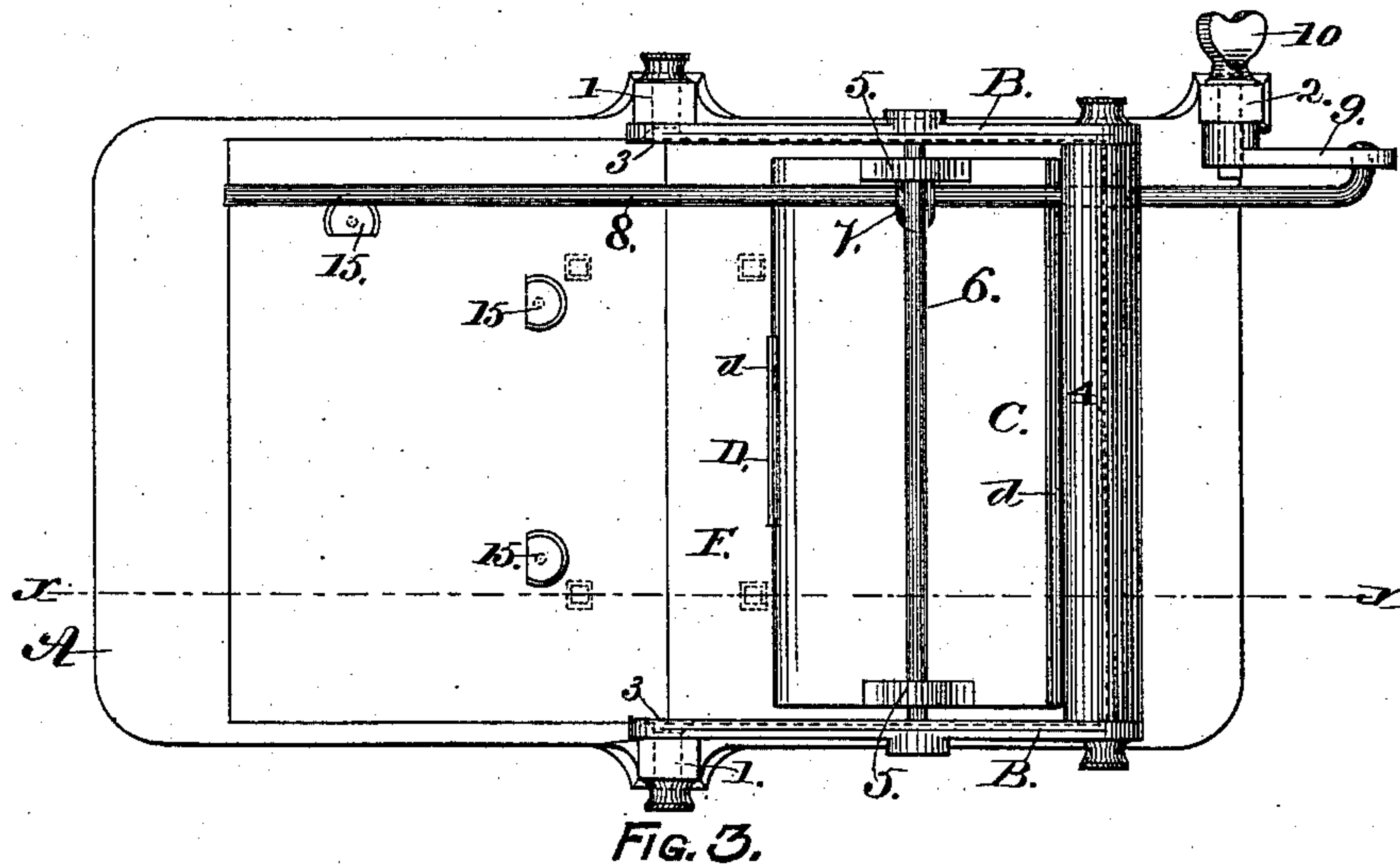
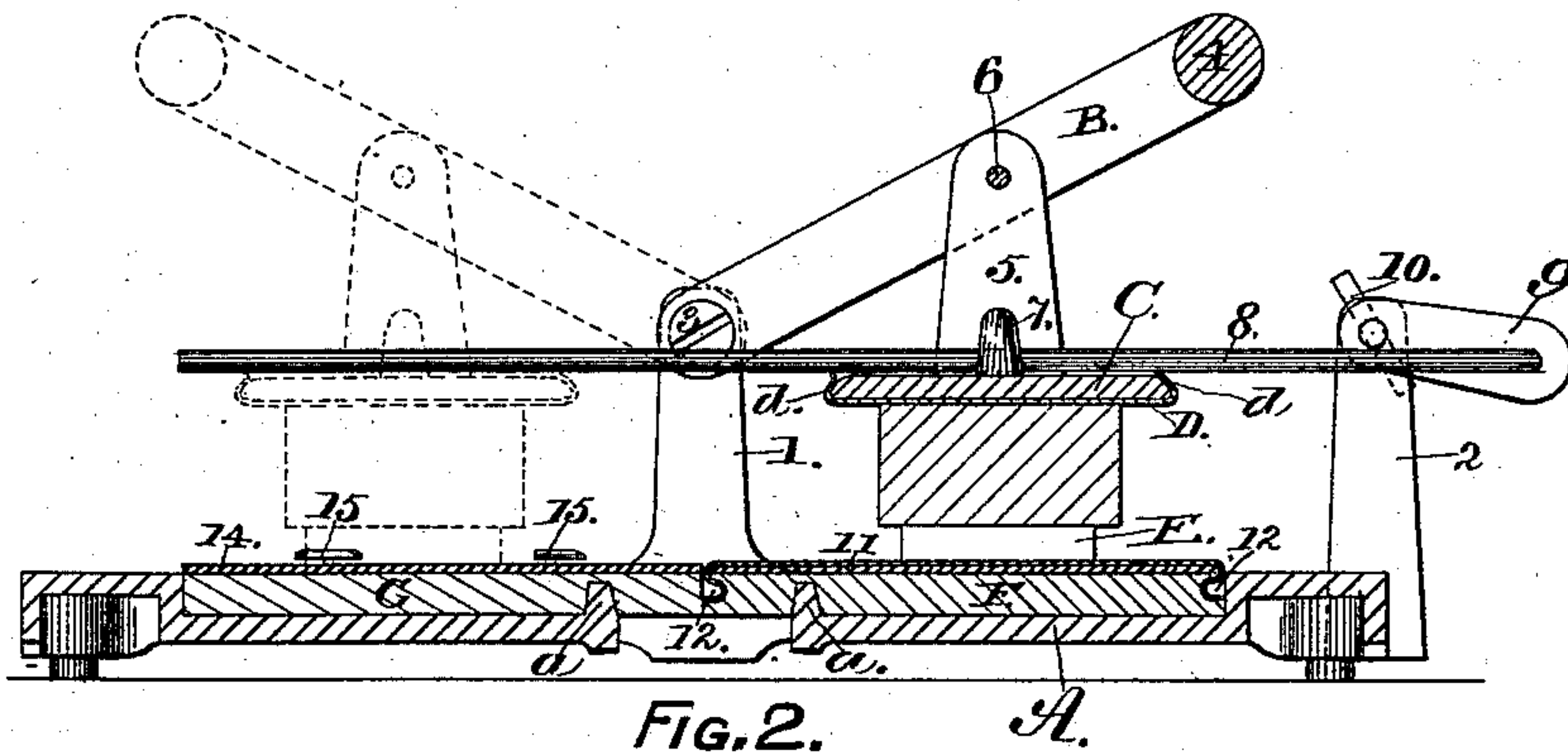
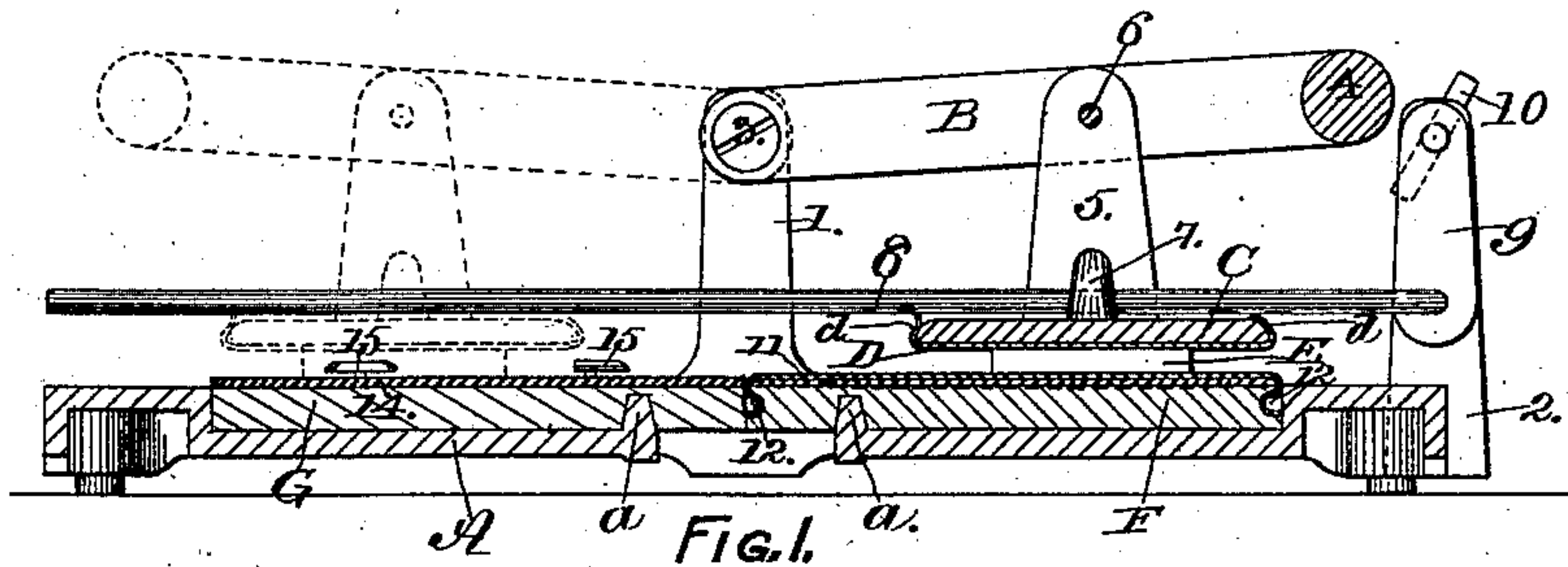
(No Model.)

H. LANG & E. J. WATSON.

PRINTING STAMP.

No. 381,880.

Patented Apr. 24, 1888.



Witnesses:

S. B. Brewer
H. V. Scattergood.

by

Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY LANG, OF ALBANY, AND EDWARD J. WATSON, OF TROY, NEW YORK; SAID WATSON ASSIGNOR TO SAID LANG.

PRINTING-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,880, dated April 24, 1883.

Application filed September 6, 1887. Serial No. 248,930. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY LANG, of the city and county of Albany, and EDWARD J. WATSON, of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, both in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Printing-Stamps, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in printing-stamps that are more particularly designed for office use; and the object of our invention is to provide a simple and efficient apparatus for the purpose named. This object we attain by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which are herein referred to and form part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of our stamp adjusted to print from an ordinary thin india-rubber type-plate; Fig. 2, a similar section (at the line *xx* on Fig. 3) of our stamp adjusted to print from india-rubber type; Fig. 3, a plan view of the same; Fig. 4, a transverse section of the impression-pad, and Fig. 5 a like section of the inking-pad.

As represented in the drawings, A is the metallic bed-piece of the stamp provided with perpendicular standards 1, which are erected at or near the opposite ends of its median line. Said bed-piece is also provided with a perpendicular standard, 2, which is erected at one corner, preferably at one of the corners adjacent to the inking-pad.

B represents the impression-levers, which are pivoted, as at 3, to the standards 1, so as to range parallel with each other. Said levers are connected together at their free ends by a cross-handle, 4, so that they will move as one piece. Said bed-piece is provided in the recesses of its upper face with spurs *a* for holding the ink and impression pads hereinafter described.

C is the platen which carries the type-plate and which is provided on its upper face with arms 5, by which said platen is suspended from a transverse rod, 6, whose opposite ends are held in the impression-levers B, the arms 5 being fitted to the rod 6, so that said arms will hang pendently from said rod, the latter serving as a pivotal center on which the platen C swings. Said platen has on its upper face, ad-

joining the inner side of one of the arms 5, but at right angles to the latter, a lug, 7, which is bored to slide on a vibratile steadying-bar, 8. The latter is pivoted at one end to an arm, 9, that is adjustably secured to the standard 2 by a thumb-screw, 10, so that said arm can be secured in a pendent position, as shown in Fig. 1; a rearwardly-extended position, as shown in Fig. 2, or in any intermediate position that may best suit the occasion.

D is a spring-fastener, which is made of sheet metal and is fitted to engage with opposite edges of the platen C, and to which the type-pallet E is secured. Said spring-fastener is provided with inwardly-turned flanges *d*, which clasp the beveled edges of the platen C, so that said spring-fastener and its attached type-pallet may be readily detached from said platen.

F is the inking-pad, which consists of a thin quadrangular block of wood, which is covered by thicknesses of cloth or felt 11, whose edges are turned over and secured in grooves 12, formed in the edges of the wooden blocks. Metallic wires 13 are cemented in said grooves at the end-grain edges of said block, which wires serve the double purpose of securing the thicknesses of cloth and preventing the block from warping.

G is the impression-pad, which consists of a thin quadrangular block of wood having on its upper face an elastic cushion, 14, of india-rubber or other suitable material. Said block has, in opposite edges, at the end of the grain, grooves in which metallic wires 13 are cemented for the purpose of preventing the pad from becoming warped. Removable guide-stops 15 are inserted in said pad for the purpose of accurately locating the place where the card or other article to be printed is to be fixed.

The operation of our stamp is as follows: The type-pallet E being fixed on the platen C, and the inking-pad F having its felt sufficiently saturated with ink, the card or other article to be printed is fixed in the required position on the impression-pad G. The type-pallet E is brought in contact with the upper face of the inking-pad F, so that the face of the letters will receive a sufficient coating of ink. Then by swinging the impression-levers B toward the impression-pad G, the platen C, and

its attached type-pallet E, is carried into position to imprint the impression of the letters on the card on the impression-pad. The platen C is brought to an exact horizontal position at each end of the movements of the impression-levers B, and is prevented from acquiring a swinging motion by the steadying-bar 8, whose function is to steady said platen. When preferred, said steadying-bar may be dispensed with, and the stamp will then operate as well but not as rapidly as with the steadying bar.

We claim as our invention—

A printing-stamp consisting of a bed-piece having at one end an inking-pad and at the

opposite end an impression-pad, impression-levers pivoted to said bed-piece, so as to vibrate to each of said pads, a platen carrying a type-pallet pendulously attached to said impression-levers, a steadying-bar which passes through a lug on said platen and is pivoted to a pendulous arm that is adjustably attached to said bed-piece, all constructed and arranged to operate as herein specified.

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Witnesses:

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