

(No Model.)

J. ROBINSON.
STENCIL.

No. 422,060.

Patented Feb. 25, 1890.

Fig. 1.

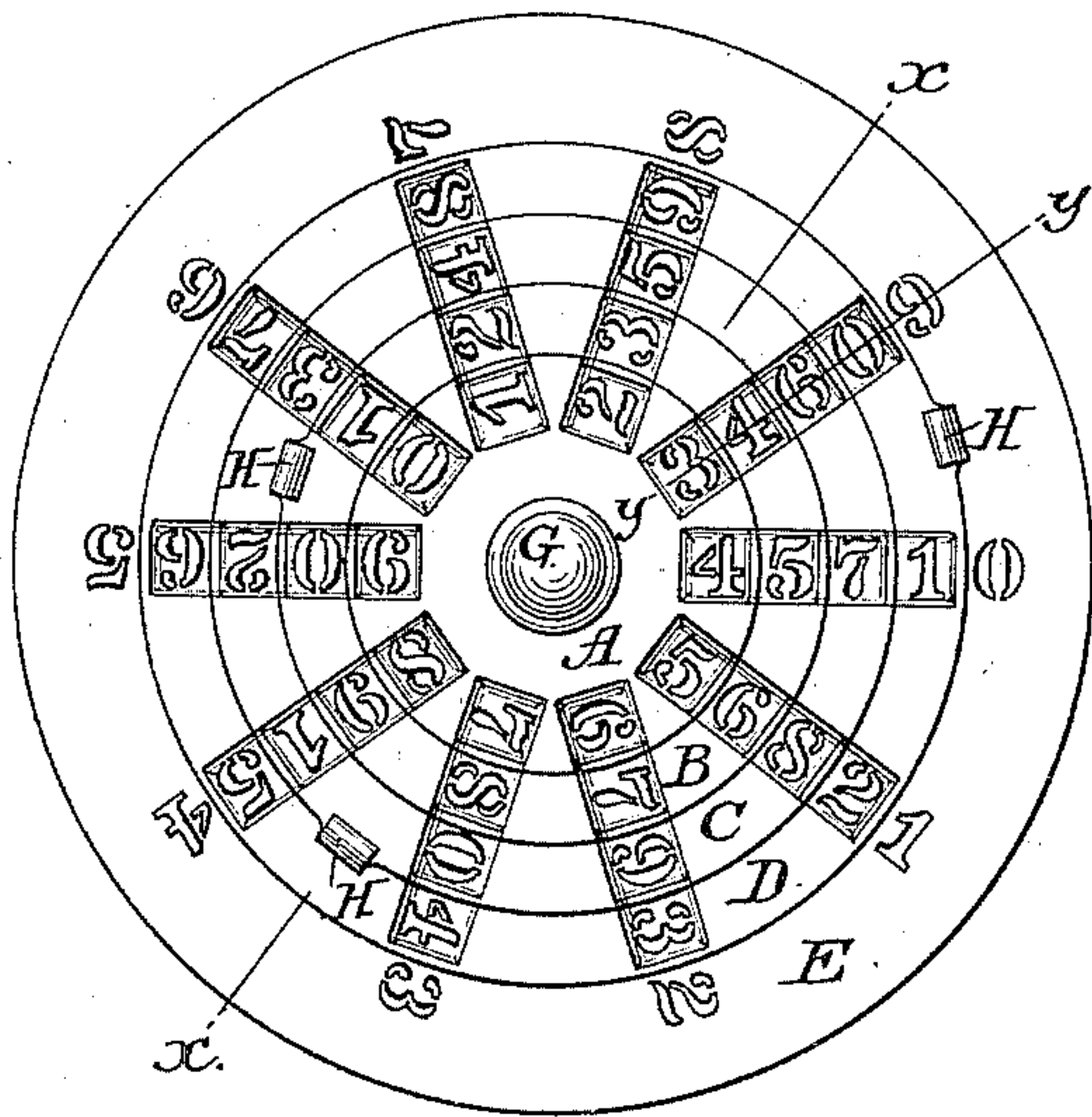


Fig. 2.

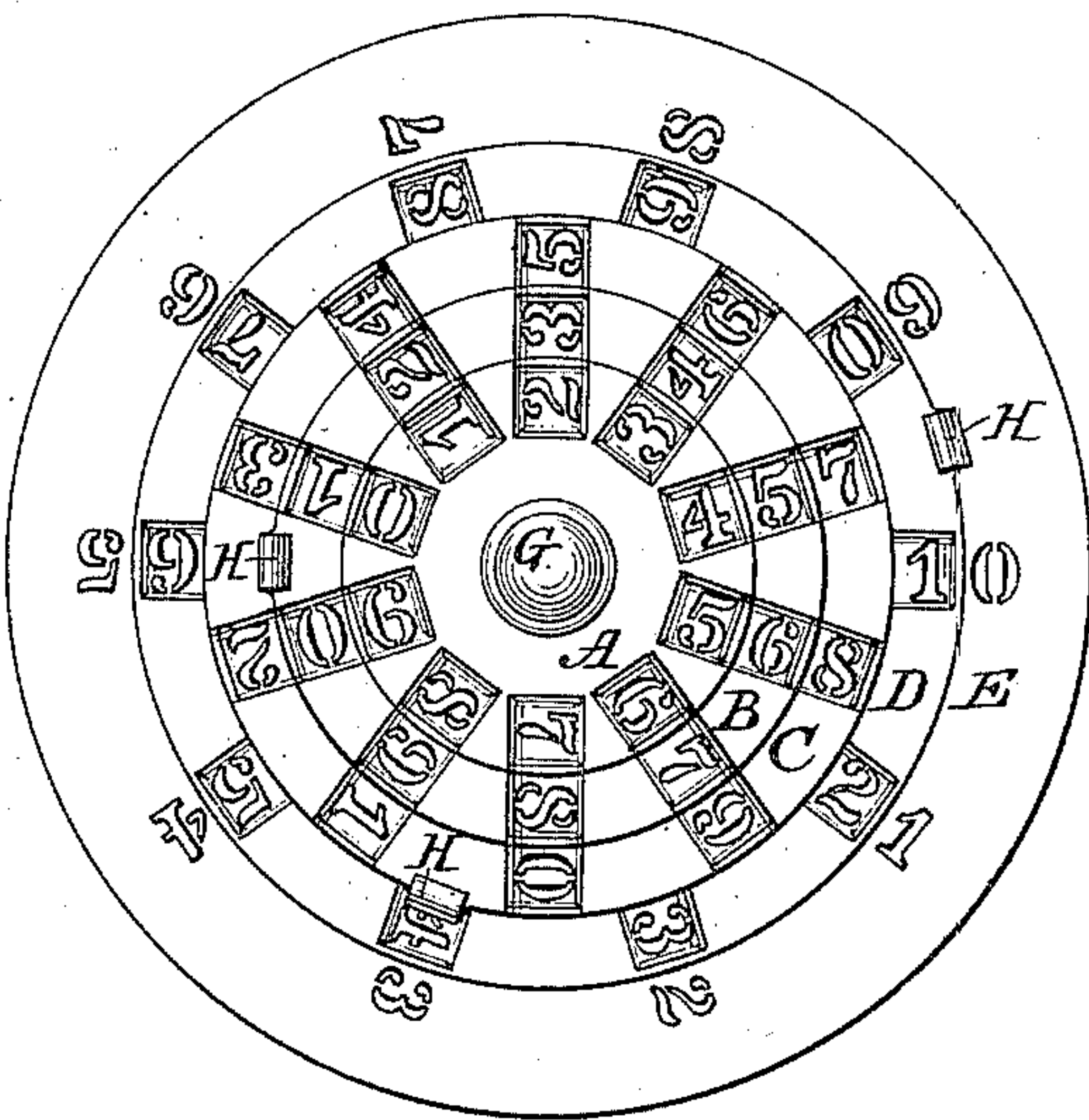


Fig. 3.

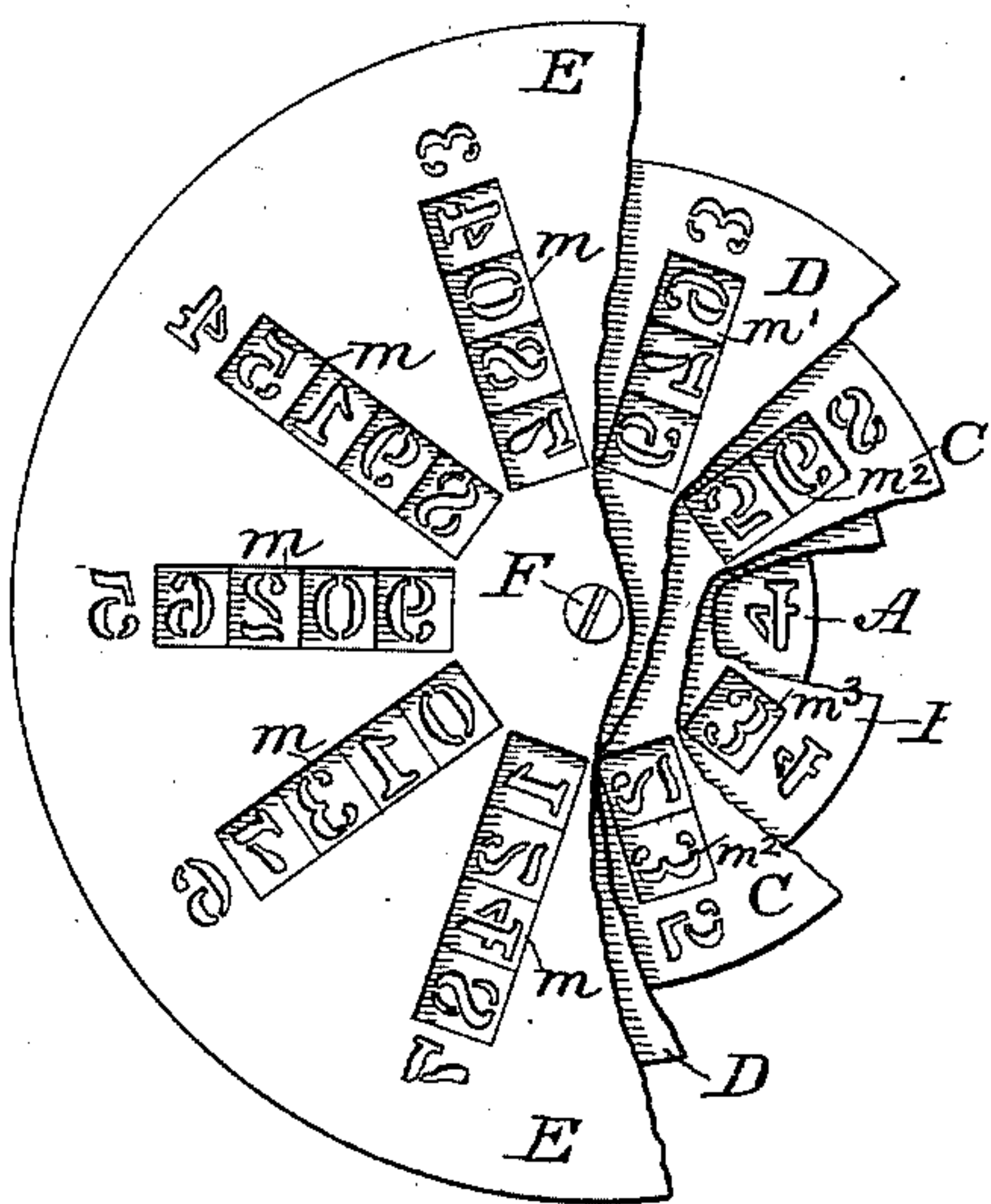


Fig. 4.

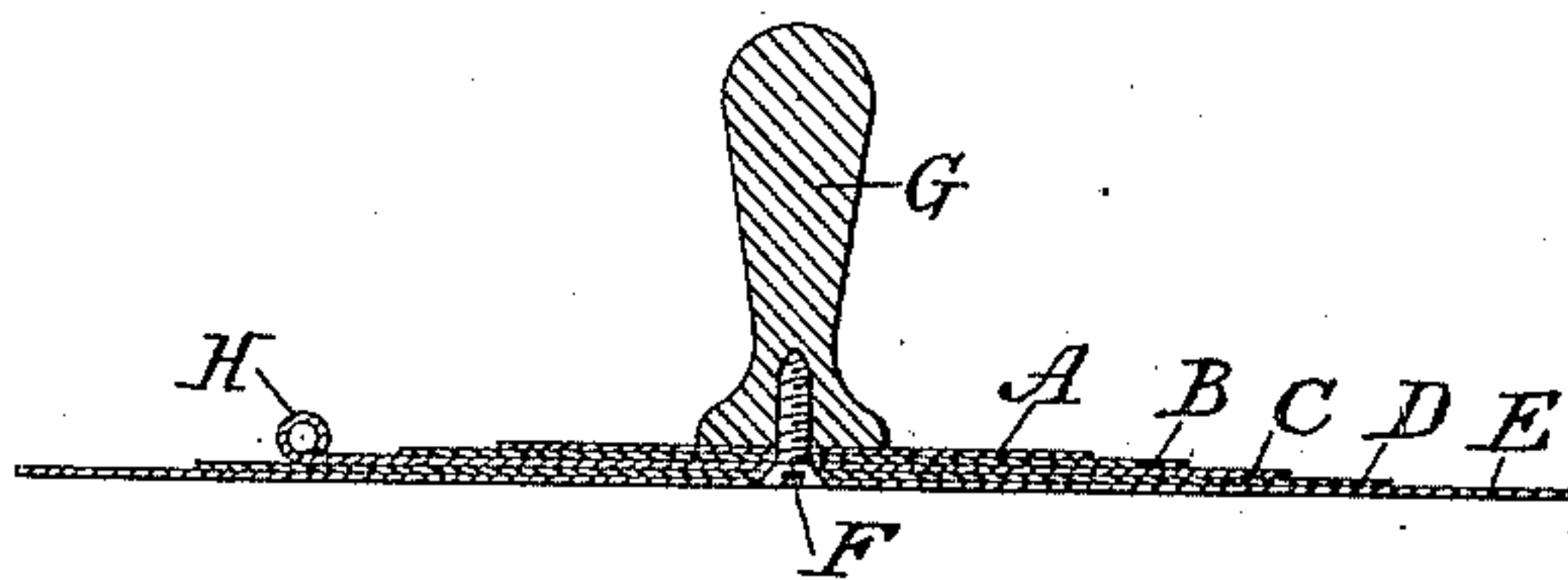
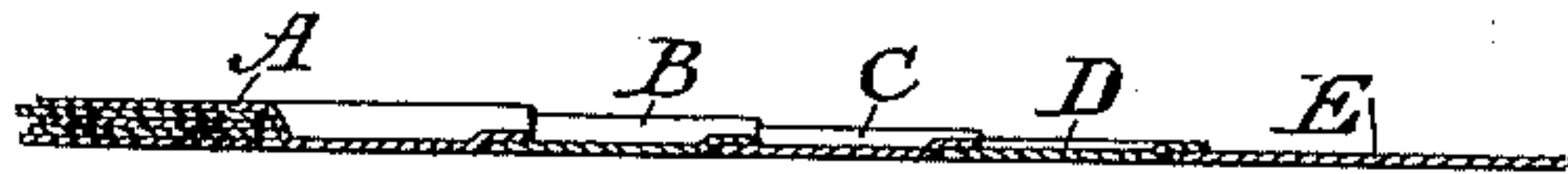


Fig. 5.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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STENCIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 422,060, dated February 25, 1890.

Application filed November 27, 1889. Serial No. 331,772. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Consecutive-Numbering Stenciling Device; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

My invention relates to combination stencil-plates for marking and numbering barrels, boxes, and other packages.

It has for its object to produce in neat compact form a stenciling device adapted for numbering consecutively from 1 up to 99,999, or more, if need be, with ease and dispatch, and which shall mark the figures in due order in the same right line.

It consists in the arrangement and combination, substantially as hereinafter described and claimed, of a series of superimposed circular stencil-plates adapted to revolve each independently of the other upon a central pivot.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top or plan view of my improved consecutive-numbering stencil; Fig. 2, a similar view showing the two lower plates moved into position for numbering two figures; Fig. 3, a bottom view of the device with a portion of each of the plates broken away to expose the superimposed plates; Fig. 4, a diametric section in line $x x$ of Fig. 1; and Fig. 5, a radial section on an enlarged exaggerated scale in line $y y$ of Fig. 1, illustrating the depression in the superimposed plates registering with the slots or openings in the underlying plates.

A B C D E represent a series of superimposed circular stencil-plates of thin sheet metal, each in succession having a diameter sufficiently larger than that of the plate above it to leave a margin exposed on each underlying plate of sufficient width to carry one figure of the required size. The digits and cipher are severally cut at equal distances apart near to the rim of each plate, so that when brought into proper register said figures will extend in straight radial lines or rows, (see Fig. 1,) beginning for the units with the figures on the margin of the outer

arger plate E, and terminating with those on the upper inner plate A of smallest diameter. The figures are preferably cut all of the same size and character, so that each line or row of figures shall present a neat uniform appearance. The several plates or disks are pivoted upon a central pin F, screwing or otherwise fixed in the end of a handle G, (see Fig. 4,) so that each plate may turn thereon under the end of the handle independently of the others. The head of the pivotal pin or screw is countersunk into the plates, as shown in Fig. 4, so that the entire outer face of the lower plate E may rest flat upon the surface to which it is applied. Beginning with the lower or bottom plate E of largest diameter, a radial opening m (see Fig. 3) is cut out in each of the plates, except the upper one, to extend with a width somewhat greater than the height of the figures from near each figure inwardly far enough to underlie the corresponding figure cut out in the upper plate A; hence when the radial slots $m m$ in the lowermost plate E are made to register with the slots $m' m^2 m^3$ in any one or more of the superimposed plates B C D the figures on said overlying plates may be applied through the slots directly to the surface upon which the stencil is placed, so that the brush applied to said figures will produce an imprint on said surface. The radial slots $m m$ on the lowermost plate E are thus made to uncover the figures on all the superimposed plates D, C, B, and A, as shown in Fig. 3. The slots m' in the disk D will uncover the figures in the plate C, B, and A, the slots m^2 in the plate C the figures in the plate B and A, and the slots m^3 in the plate B the figures in the plate A.

By turning the figures on the lower plate E alone or in connection with those on one or more of the overlying plates out of register with the figures on the remainder of the plates, as shown in Fig. 2, either a single number or two or more numbers may be readily stenciled independently of the others without the need of covering said remaining figures with a separate plate to prevent the marking-brush from reaching them.

The revolution of each plate independently of the others to produce the required adjust-

ment thereof is facilitated by means of lugs H H. These are readily formed by bending up a tongue left to extend out from the periphery of the plate for the purpose.

5 The exact registry of the figures in each plate with the slots or openings *m m'*, &c., cut through the underlying plate is facilitated by forming or stamping a depression into the outer upper face of each plate, so as
10 to produce a counterpart projection on its under inner face wide enough to include the figures thereon, and which shall conform in dimensions with each slot or opening in the underlying plate, with a depth sufficient to extend down through said slot or opening to the
15 plane of the under face of the bottom plate or nearly so; hence when the figures or any one plate are brought into register with the underlying opening or openings the depressed portion of the plate will enter and engage said
20 opening sufficiently to prevent an accidental movement of the plates, although their elasticity will permit a disengagement of the plates thus locked when it is required to
25 move them.

In the use of the device, when it is desired to print single numbers from 1 to 9, the lowermost plate E is turned so as to bring its figures out of register with the figures on the
30 remaining plates, and then by turning the stencil by means of the handle G each number may be brought in turn into proper position upon the surface to be marked and the marking effected by passing the brush over
35 the figures in the customary manner. After the digits are thus marked the unit upon the second plate D may be brought into registry with the cipher upon the first plate E by simply turning the plate D independently of the

rest. The two figures may then be marked, 40 and by turning the second plate independently after each marking the numbers from 10 to 99 are readily printed. The third plate C is then brought into registry with the first
45 and secured and moved to mark the hundreds, the fourth to mark the thousands, and the fifth to mark the tens of thousands.

The device may be securely held by means of the handle G upon the surface to be marked.

Since the figures not in use are removed 50 from those which are to be imprinted, there is no liability of a false imprint, and the brush may be rapidly used, as there are no obstructions whatever to its free movement.

It is evident that any desired characters 55 may be substituted for the numerals in the stencils, and also that letters, signs, &c., may be cut out in the spaces on the lower plate intermediate the figures thereon to add thereby to the convenience of the device. 60

I claim as my invention—

A series of circular centrally-pivoted superposed stencil-plates having the same number of stencil-figures cut out at equal intervals 65 apart near the periphery of each, and a radial opening or slot extending from near each figure on each plate inwardly to underlie the corresponding figure on the uppermost plate, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth. 70

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN ROBINSON.

Witnesses:

A. N. JESBERA,
E. M. WATSON.