(No Model.)

E. H. ROGERS, Jr.

HAND OR OTHER STAMPING MECHANISM.

No. 424,502. Patented Apr. 1, 1890.

Fig. 1.

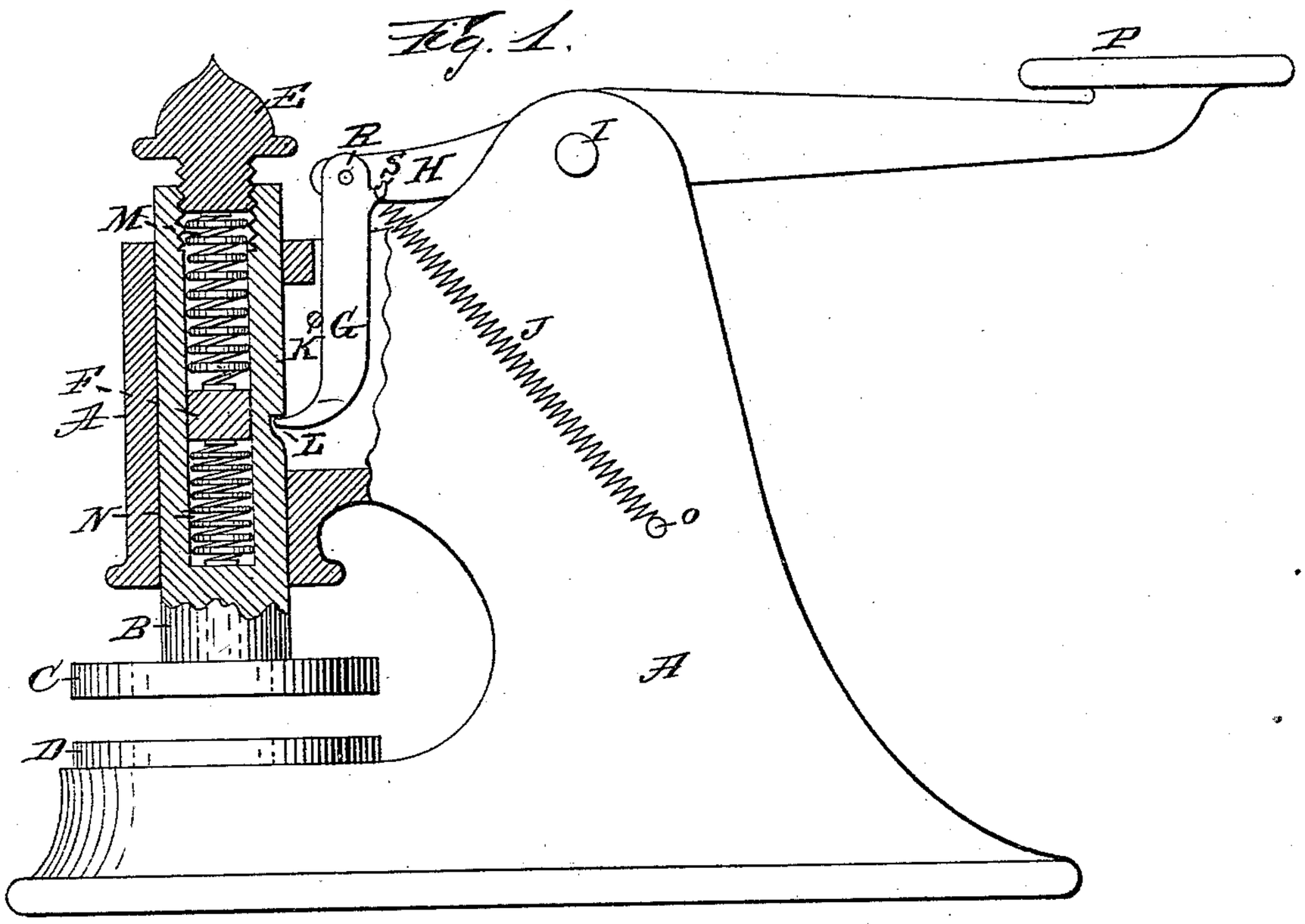
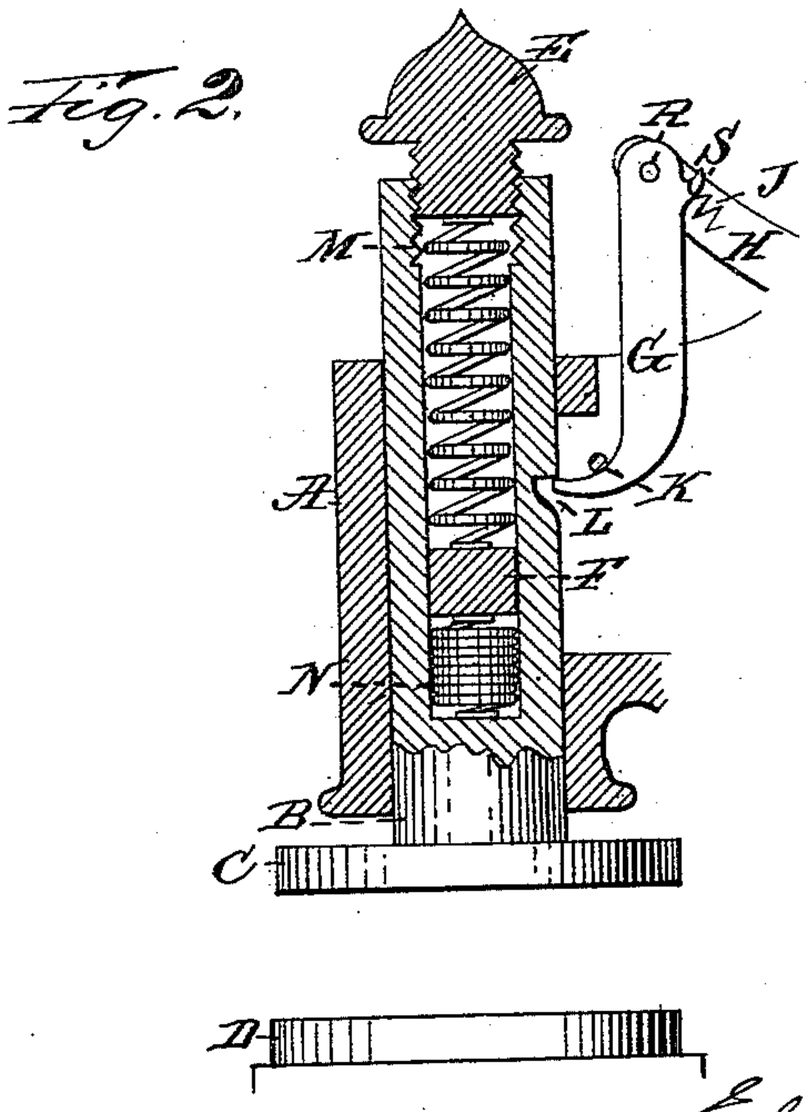


Fig. 2.



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HAND OR OTHER STAMPING MECHANISM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 424,502, dated April 1, 1890.

Application filed January 15, 1889. Serial No. 296,433. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EBENEZER HYDE ROGERS, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing in Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented and made certain Improvements in Hand and other Stamping Mechanism; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description and specification of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to cause a rebounding of the drop-hammer from the anvil of hand or other stamping mechanism after it has struck a blow; and to this end it consists in certain novel arrangements of parts fully set forth in the specification and claimed at the end of this schedule.

In order that persons skilled in the art may understand, construct, and utilize my invention, I will proceed to describe it, referring to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical part-sectional view of my invention with the frame-work broken away to show in section the hammer, spindle with its balancing-springs, the lifting-claw in side view, and the disengaging-pin. It represents the position of parts just after a blow has been struck and the hammer has rebounded to a position ready for another blow, leaving a space between the hammer and anvil for the insertion of a blank to be stamped with configurations upon the dies. Fig. 2 represents the same side view in part section, showing the position of parts just previous to giving a blow with the lifting-pawl just coming into engagement with the disengaging-pin, and with the operating-springs ready for work.

A is the frame which holds the operating parts.

B is the hammer-spindle.

C is the hammer-die.

D is the anvil-die.

E is a plug which is screwed into the top of the hammer-spindle, which is hollow, as shown, for the purpose of regulating spring M.

F is a cross-bar, which is passed through from one side of the frame, through which the hammer-spindle works, and through a vertical slot in the hammer-spindle.

G is a pawl jointed or pivoted to lever H at R, and provided with a lever-finger S, to which is hooked a spring J, attached to the frame by a pin O.

I is a pin, which pivots the lever H in a jaw or slot in the top of frame A.

H is the operating-lever, pivoted, as above described, at I, and terminating in a handle, as at P.

K is a pin running across the slot or recess in frame A, in which the pawl G works. It is placed at a point proper for throwing pawl G out of the notch L in spindle B when raised.

M and N are springs situated in the hollow spindle B and bear against the top and bottom, respectively, of said hollow spindle, as shown, and also against the top and bottom, respectively, of cross-bar F, which is stationary to the frame.

The position of parts being as described and shown in Fig. 1, the operator presses the handle P downward, raising the end beyond pivot I, which raises the pawl G, which, being caught into the notch L in spindle B, raises it, compressing spring N and straining spring M until the position of parts is reached represented in Fig. 2. The operator still further depresses handle P, and consequently raises still further spindle B by pawl G, which as it comes into contact with pin K is thrown backward out of notch L, when the springs M and N throw the hammer-spindle B downward until it strikes a vigorous blow upon anvil D and marks the blank placed upon it. The blow downward is caused by the springs united with the weight of the spindle. After this occurs the springs return the spindle again to its position in Fig. 1 against the weight of the spindle. It is now ready for another blow, the spring J having thrown the lever H back to its original position and the pawl G into notch L in spindle B.

There are many advantages in this invention as set forth. The stamp is always ready for use without the necessity of raising the hammer from the anvil to place the blank to be stamped between. No blow upon the hammer with the hand is necessary, as the springs do all the work, both as to striking the blow and of raising the hammer away from the anvil. A sharp blow is accomplished and a better impression upon the blank is secured.

I do not confine myself to the precise mech-

anism in constructing my device, as many obvious ways exist for carrying out my invention.

Having now fully described my invention and the manner in which I have embodied it, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a hand-stamping apparatus, the frame A, the upper and lower dies C and D, the spindle B, provided with internal forcing and retractile spring or springs, the pivoted operating-lever, the pawl G, pivoted thereto, and the spring J, for the purpose of returning the pawl G into operative connection with the spindle B, all combined and arranged to operate substantially as specified.

2. In a stamping device, a frame-work provided with an anvil, a holder through which a plunger operates vertically above said anvil, said plunger being provided with a spring, which bears against an adjustable plug in said plunger and against a portion of said frame, an operating-lever lifting-pawl and disengaging-pin, substantially as shown and described, for the purpose of compressing said spring in said plunger and releasing the pawl, whereby the plunger is thrown upon said anvil, all arranged and combined for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

EBENEZER H. ROGERS, JR.

Witnesses:
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