(No Model.)

# J. C. WILSON.

## MESSAGE RECORDING INSTRUMENT.

No. 426,555. Patented Apr. 29, 1890.

Fig: 1.

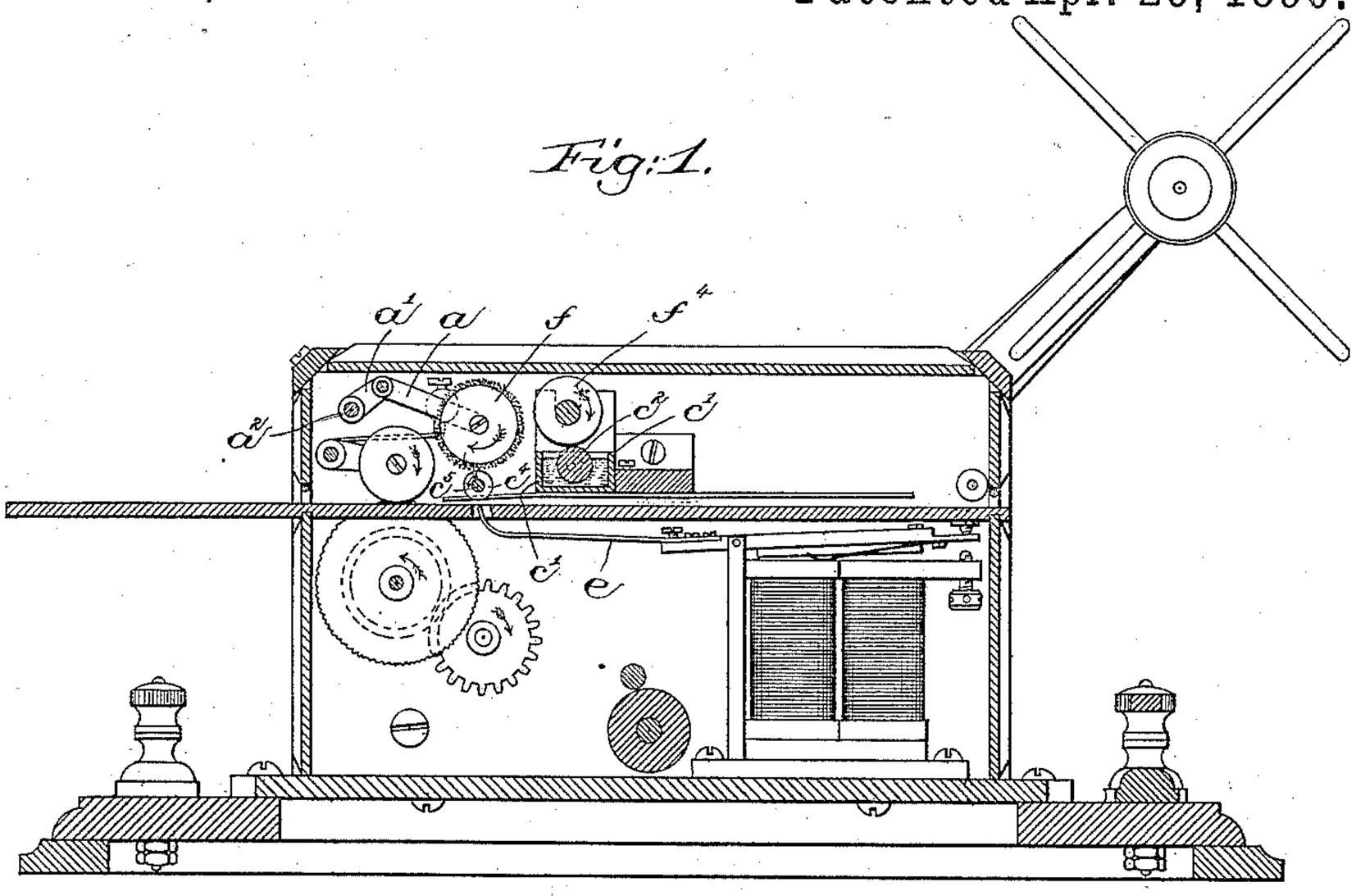



Fig: 2.

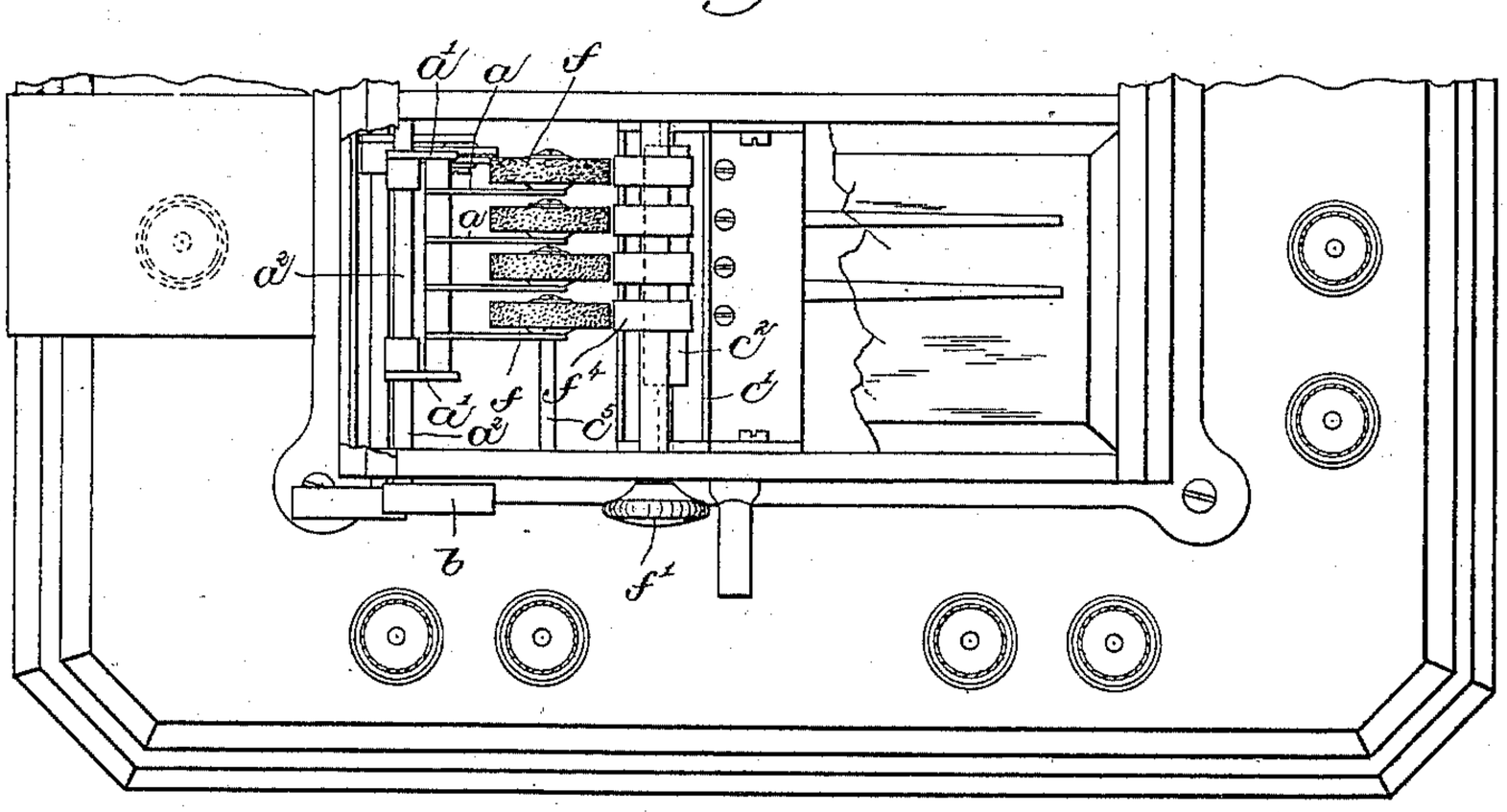
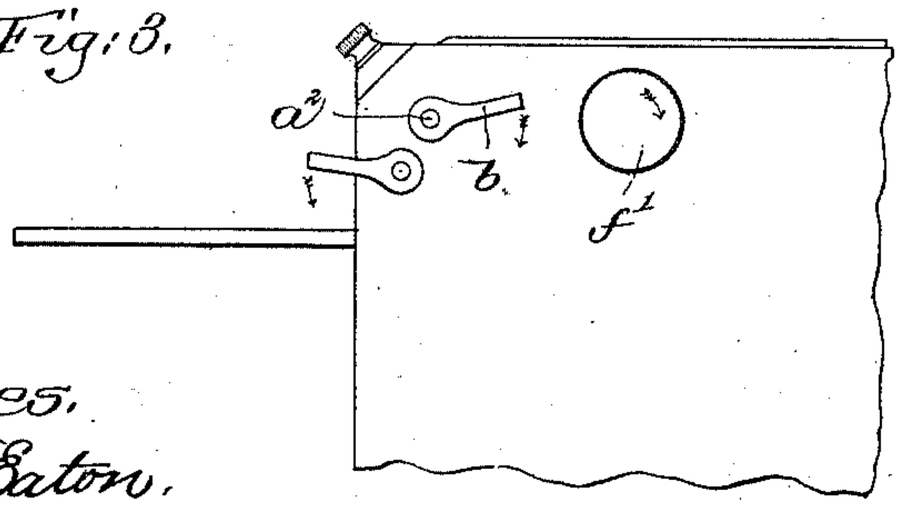



Fig: 3.




Witnesses.
Howard F. Eaton.
Frederick L. Emery.

Inventor:
John C. Wilson.
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Attys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. WILSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## MESSAGE-RECORDING INSTRUMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 426,555, dated April 29, 1890.

Application filed October 29, 1889. Serial No. 328,548. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN C. WILSON, of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Message-Recording Instruments, of which the following, with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention is intended as an improvement upon the message-recording instrument shown and described in application, Serial No. 278,170, filed June 25, 1888, and has particular reference to the inking mechanism.

In accordance with this invention an inking-roller normally bears on the marking-roller. The inking-roller is journaled in or pivoted to an arm or frame, which in turn is loosely connected by a link to a rock-shaft or bar which has its bearings in the side frames of the instrument, thus supporting the inking-roller on a rock-shaft by means of a toggle-jointed arm or lever. An operating-lever or finger-piece is secured to the rock-shaft outside the said frame, by means of which the said shaft is rocked and the inking-roller moved. An ink reservoir or tank is placed in suitable position near the marking-roller, and a small roller is contained in said tank, revolving in the ink contained therein. A conveying-roller is journaled in the frame-work, bearing on the roller contained in the ink-reservoir, and a thumb-nut is secured to the shaft of said conveying-roller, by which it may be revolved manually when desired. The conveying-roller is arranged adjacent to the inking-roller, so that the latter may be moved by the rock-shaft into contact therewith to be inked when desired.

My invention therefore consists in details of construction to be hereinafter pointed out.

Figure 1 shows in side elevation a longitudinal section of a message-recording instrument embodying this invention; Fig. 2, a plan view of a portion of the register to be referred to; and Fig. 3, a side view of a portion of the register, showing portions of the operating-parts herein to be described.

The main frame-work of the register comprises a base-plate and suitable side and top plates.

The paper-feeding mechanism and motor mechanism for moving it, the recording-pen, and recording-pen magnets are all substantially the same as in the specification above referred to.

The marking-roller $c^4$ is arranged on a shaft $c^5$, directly above the recording-pen $e$. An inking-roller $f$ is journaled in or pivoted to an arm $a$, loosely connected to a short arm or link $a'$, fixed to a rock-shaft $a^2$. The arms $a$ $a'$, connected as shown, constitute a toggle-jointed arm or lever supporting or bearing the inking-roller $f$. An operating-lever or finger-piece $b$ is secured to the rock-shaft $a^2$, by means of which it is rocked. The inking-roller $f$ normally bears on the marking-roller. An ink-reservoir $c'$ is held in suitable position near the inking-roller $f$, and a roller $c^2$ is contained in said reservoir, revolving in the ink contained therein. A conveying-roller $f^4$ is journaled in the frame-work normally bearing on the roller $c^2$, and a thumb-nut $f'$ is secured to the shaft on said conveying-roller $f^4$ and accessible outside the main frame-work, by means of which said conveying-roller may be revolved manually when desired.

The parts being arranged as thus described, when it is desired to supply the ink-roller $f$ with ink, the operating-lever $b$ is depressed, rocking the shaft $a^2$ and throwing the said inking-roller $f$ into contact with the conveying-roller $f^4$, and while held in such position the latter is revolved manually. After the inking-roller $f$ has been sufficiently supplied with ink rotation of the conveying-roller $f^4$ ceases, and the operating bar or frame $b$ is released, permitting the said roller $f$ to move away from or out of contact with the conveying-roller $f^4$.

The printing mechanism thus described is very efficient, and by it the supply of ink may be well regulated at any and all times.

I claim—

1. In a message-recording instrument, an ink-reservoir, a roller contained in it, and a manually-revoluble conveying-roller bearing thereon, combined with a marking-roller and an ink-roller bearing on it and movable into and out of contact with the manually-revoluble conveying-roller, substantially as described.

2. In a message-recording instrument, an ink-reservoir, a roller contained in it, and a manually-revoluble conveying-roller bearing

thereon, combined with a marking-roller and an inking-roller bearing thereon, a frame supporting said inking-roller, and a rock-shaft supporting the frame, movement of which throws the inking-roller into and out of contact with the said conveying-roller, substantially as described.

3. In a message-recording instrument, an ink-reservoir and roller contained in it, a conveying-roller bearing on said roller contained in the reservoir, the thumb-nut for rotating it, combined with a marking-roller, an inking-roller bearing on it, a rock-shaft and means for rocking it, and a toggle-jointed arm or frame supporting the inking-roller and moved by said rock-shaft, substantially as described.

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

JNO. C. WILSON.

Witnesses:
G. W. GREGORY,
E. J. BENNETT.