

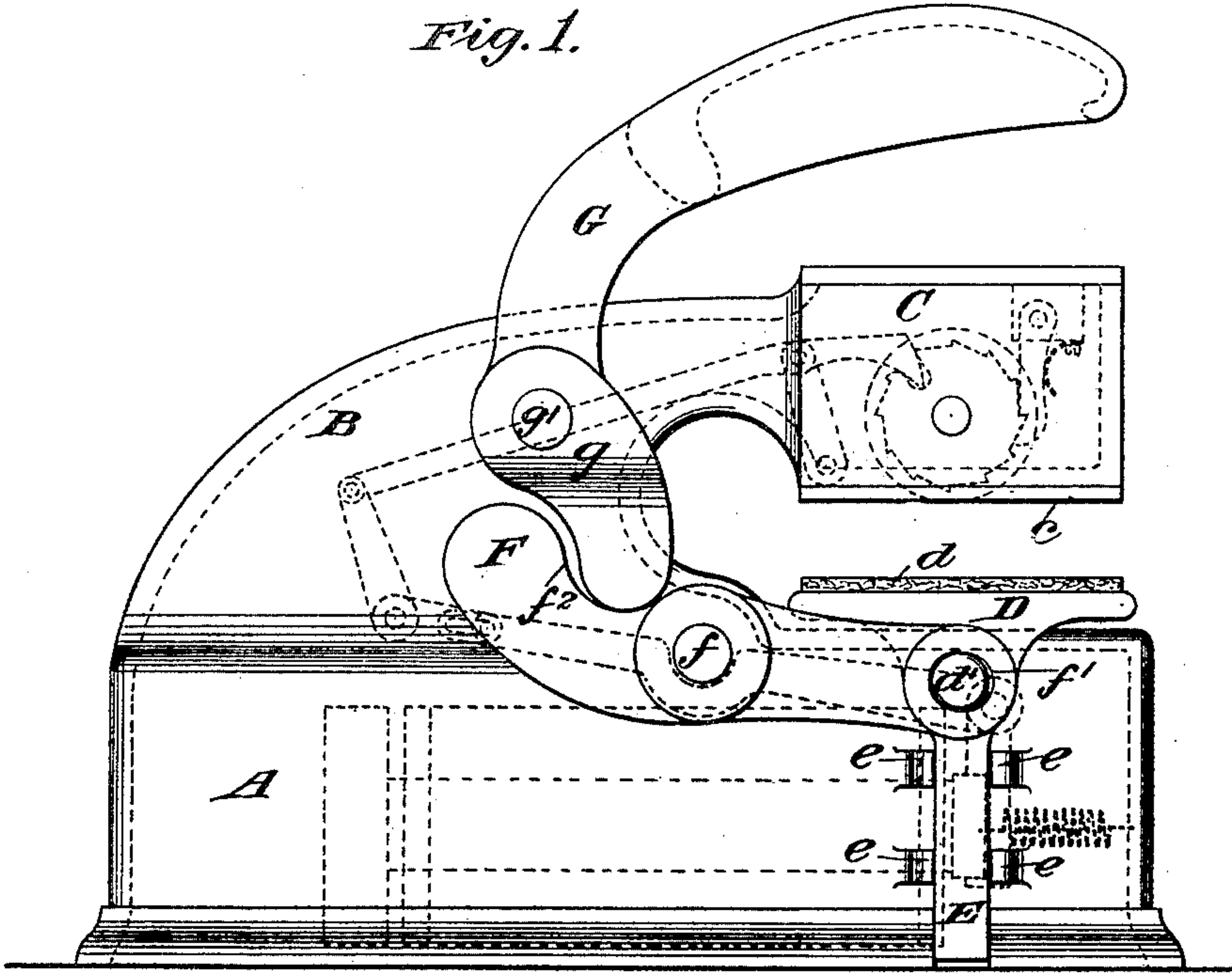
(No Model.)

J. D. MALLONEE.  
TIME STAMP.

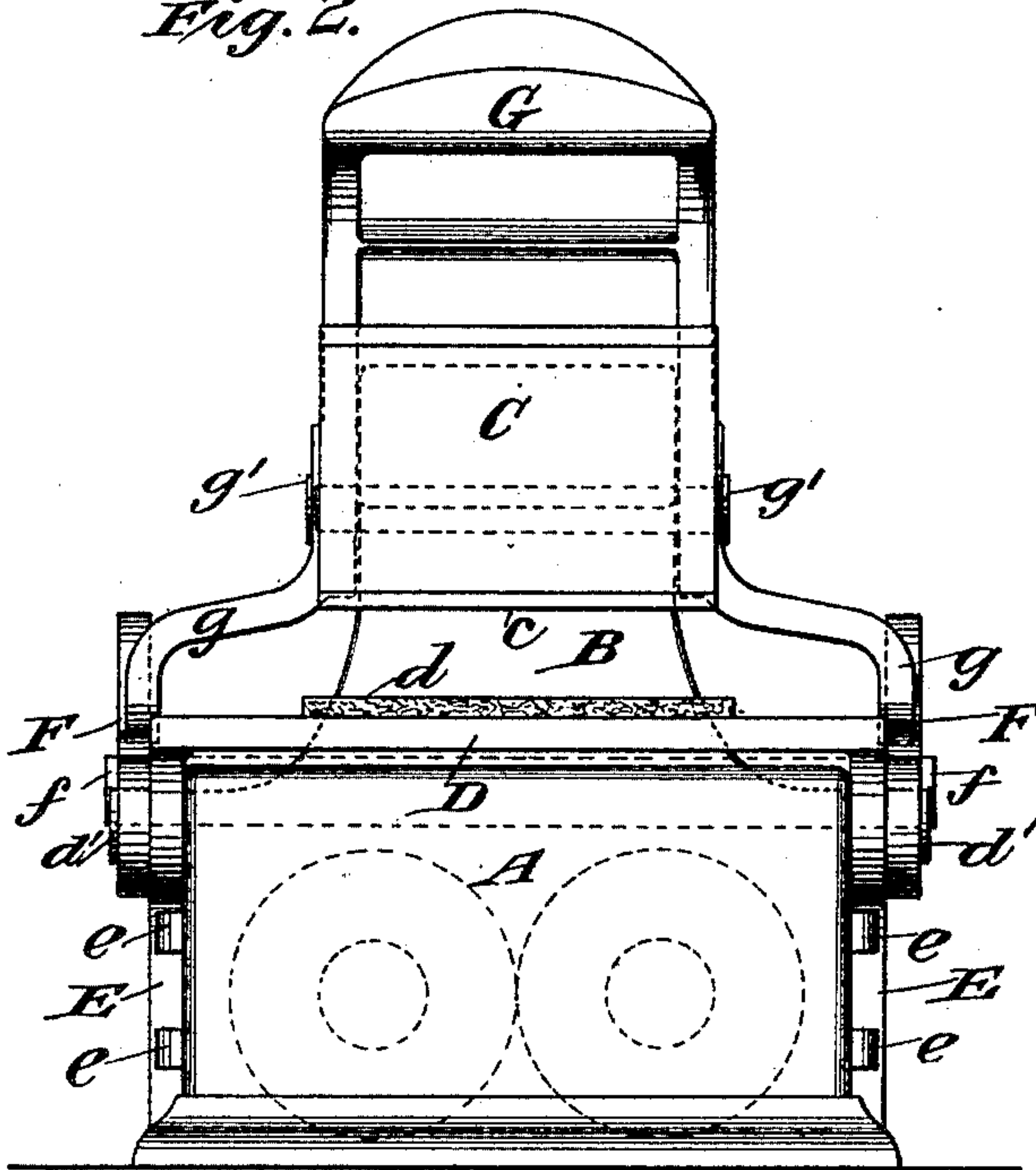
No. 462,212.

Patented Oct. 27, 1891.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses:-  
D. H. Haywood  
O. Sundgren

Inventor:-  
Joseph D. Mallonee  
by attorneys  
Brown & Sewall



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH D. MALLONEE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO JOHN M. GLOVER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## TIME-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,212, dated October 27, 1891.

Application filed November 28, 1890. Serial No. 372,863. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH D. MALLONEE, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Time-Stamped, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in time-stamps in which a printing-wheel under the control of time mechanism is caused to present the required type in position to print each successive minute or subdivision of time throughout the day.

The object of my present invention is to simplify the structure and arrangement of the support for the printing-wheel and the devices for bringing the material to be printed into contact with the printing-wheel, and to render the structure as a whole more stable and less liable to get out of order.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a stamp in side elevation, the operating-lever being represented as a compound lever. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same.

I have shown in dotted lines the positions of electro-magnets in the base of the stamp and the connection of their armature by a series of levers with an operating-pawl in engagement with printing-wheels suitably supported in the head of an overhanging arm. The electro-magnets and the series of levers and printing-wheels are in construction and arrangement substantially the same as shown and described in Letters Patent No. 434,396, granted to me August 12, 1890, and no claim thereto is made in the present application.

A represents the base of the stamp, which is here shown as constructed hollow for the reception therein of electro-magnets, which are supposed to be in electric connection with a time mechanism not shown. The base might contain a time mechanism connected with the time-printing wheels without the employment of electricity. The base A is preferably made substantially rectangular in horizontal section and is adapted to rest upon a table or other suitable support in stable adjustment. From one end of the base A the overhanging

arm B extends upwardly and over toward the opposite end of the base, where it is provided with a head C, in which the aforesaid time-printing wheels and mechanism are supported. The arm B is formed hollow and forms a housing for the system of levers or other connection which regulates the movement of the time-printing wheels. The said arm B is made broad and wide where it connects with the base A and gradually diminishes in size as it approaches the head C, so that the head C may be held firmly in its position over the base A without any tendency to spring to any considerable degree. In practice the base A, arm B, and head C may be formed integral.

A vertically-movable platen D, provided with a cushion *d* for the reception of the material to receive the impression, is so supported in the base as to move into and out of contact with the type on the printing-wheels, which are exposed through the under face *c* of the head C. In the present instance I have shown the platen D provided with a pair of depending arms E, located upon opposite sides of the base and adapted to slide freely up and down between pairs of guide-lugs *e*, secured to or formed integral with the sides of the base A. The guide-lugs *e*, in engagement with the arms E, serve to present the face of the platen D squarely against the under face of the head C.

The platen D is elevated by means of a lever, as shown in Fig. 1. In the construction shown in Fig. 1 a pair of levers F are pivotally secured to the base A, one upon each side upon suitable pivots *f*, and having at one end a loose pivotal connection with the ends of the platen D. As herein shown, the ends of the levers are provided with perforations *f'*, which loosely embrace outwardly-extending studs *d'*, fixed to or formed integral with the ends of the platen. It is intended that there shall be play enough in the connection of the levers F with the platen to allow for their slight variation from the line of movement of the platen due to their swinging in the arc of a circle. The opposite ends of the levers F are provided with curves *f''*, adapted to receive the roller ends of the branches *g* of the bifurcated end of the han-



dle-lever G. The arrangement of the branches *g* with respect to the ends of the levers F is such that when the handle of the lever G is depressed and the branches *g* thereby swung rearwardly their engagement with the curved seats *f*<sup>2</sup> will cause the rear ends of the levers F to be depressed, and hence their forward ends to be elevated, and with them the platen D. The weight of the platen D and the ends of the levers to which it is attached is intended to be sufficient to return the platen to its depressed adjustment by gravity. The lever G is conveniently pivoted, as shown at *g'*, to the overhanging arm B, and its operating end extends over the head C into convenient position to be pressed by the hand of the operator.

By locating the mechanism which turns the printing-wheels and the printing-wheels themselves in a stationary part of the device and bringing the material to be printed into contact with them rather than the wheels themselves into contact with the material, the disarrangement of the parts is more effectually

guarded against, and the separation of the printing-wheel from the material printed is effected by gravity instead of by the use of springs.

What I claim is—

In a time-stamp, the combination, with a suitable base and an overhanging arm fixed thereto and adapted to receive therein time-printing mechanism, of a platen movable toward and away from the end of the overhanging arm, one member of a compound lever pivotally secured to the base and connected at one end with the movable platen, and another member of the compound lever pivotally secured to the overhanging arm, one of its arms having an engagement with the first-named member of the compound lever, and its other arm projecting over the head of the overhanging arm, substantially as set forth.

JOSEPH D. MALLONEE.

Witnesses:

FREDK. HAYNES,  
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