No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. A. PICKUP & W. J. TOWRY.

ROTARY HAND STAMP.

No. 481,969. Patented Sept. 6, 1892.

Fig. 1.

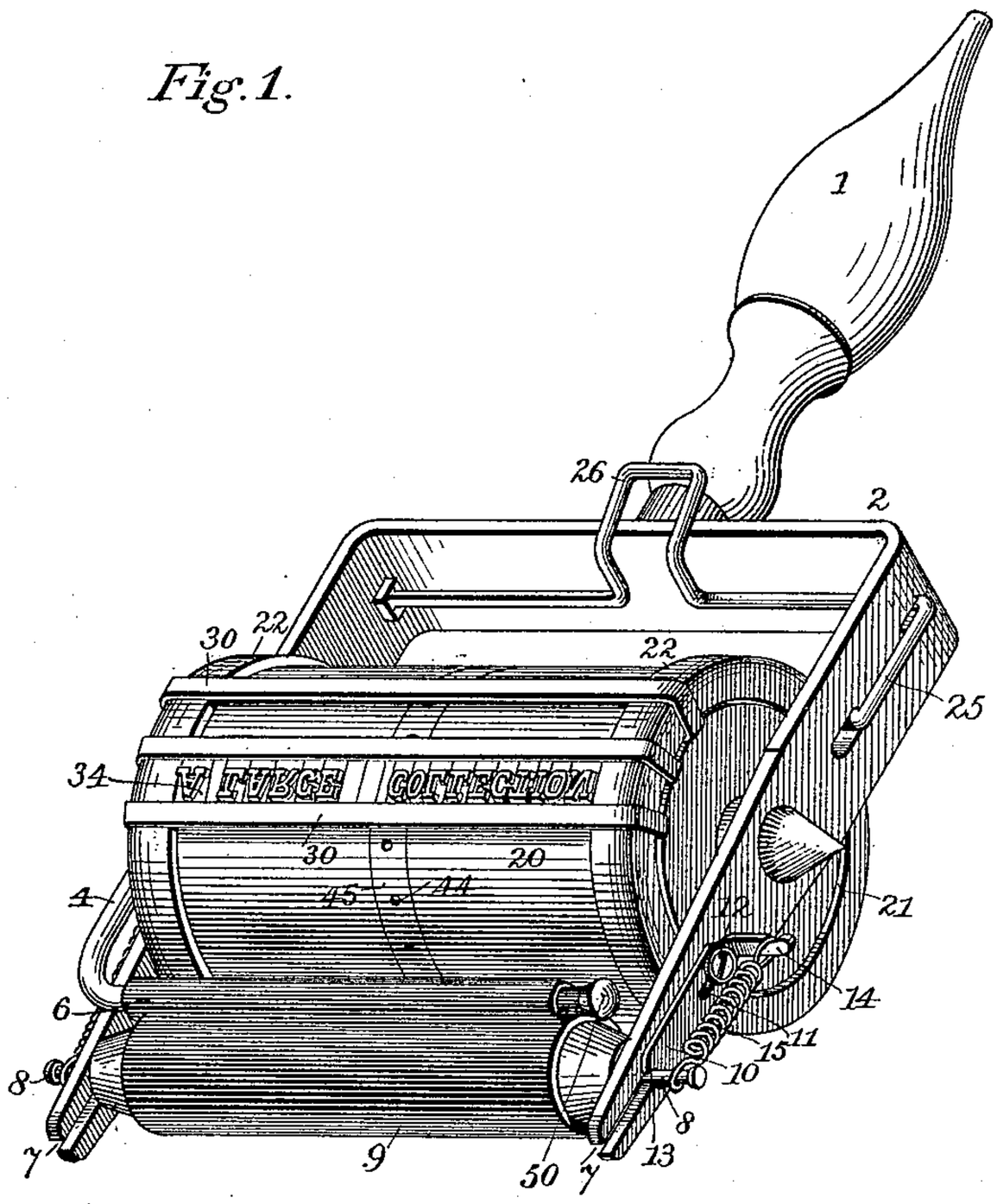
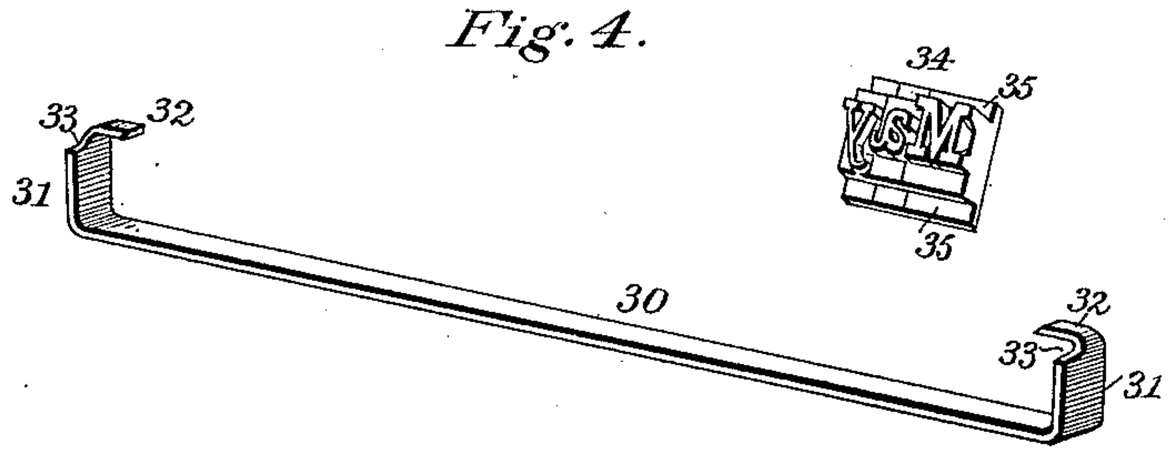


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
Chas. H. Durand.
N. L. Collamer.

Inventors:
William J. Towry
George A. Pickup.
By their Attorneys,
C. A. Snow & Co.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

G. A. PICKUP & W. J. TOWRY.

ROTARY HAND STAMP.

No. 481,969. Patented Sept. 6, 1892.

Fig. 2.

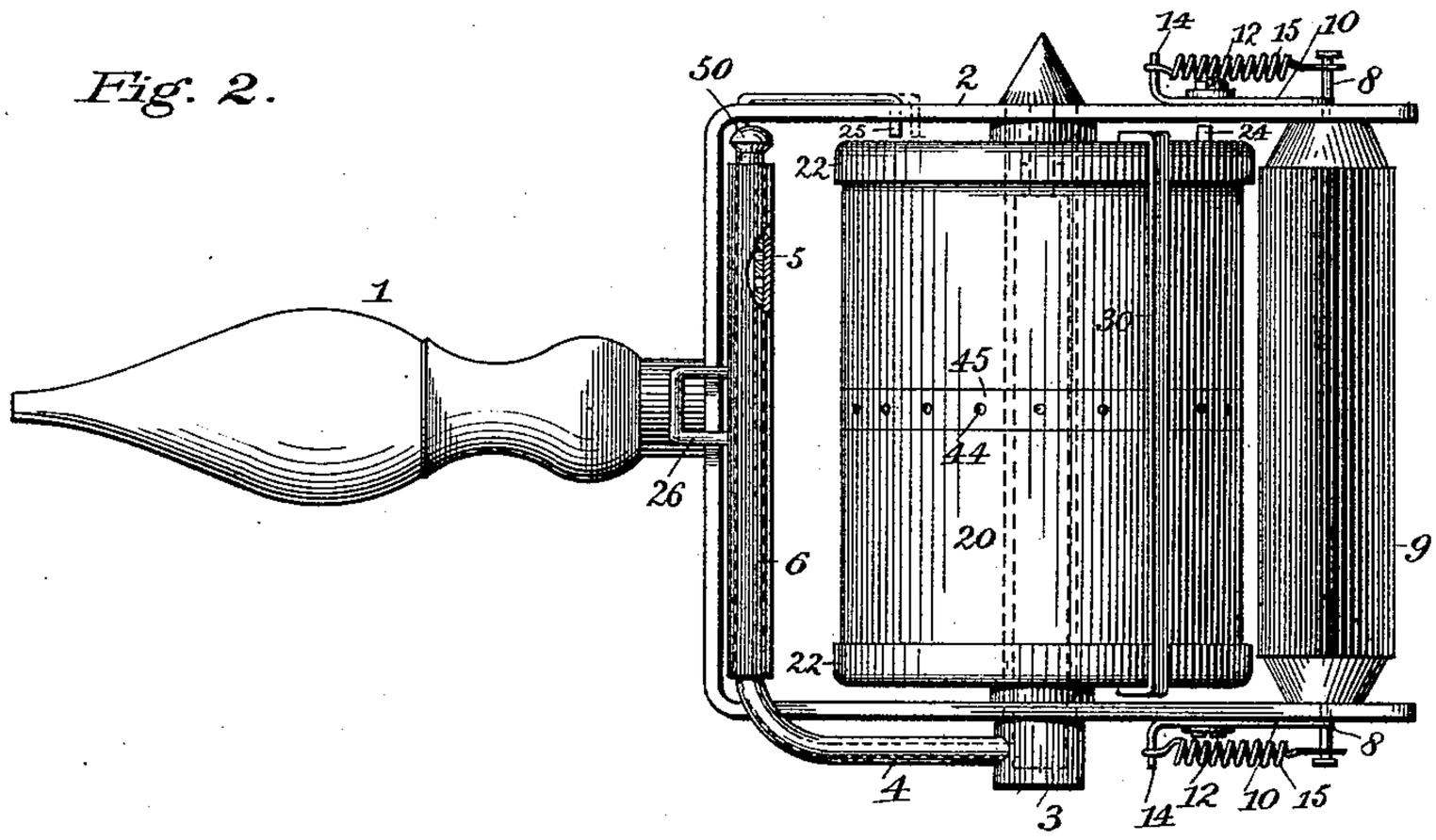


Fig. 3.

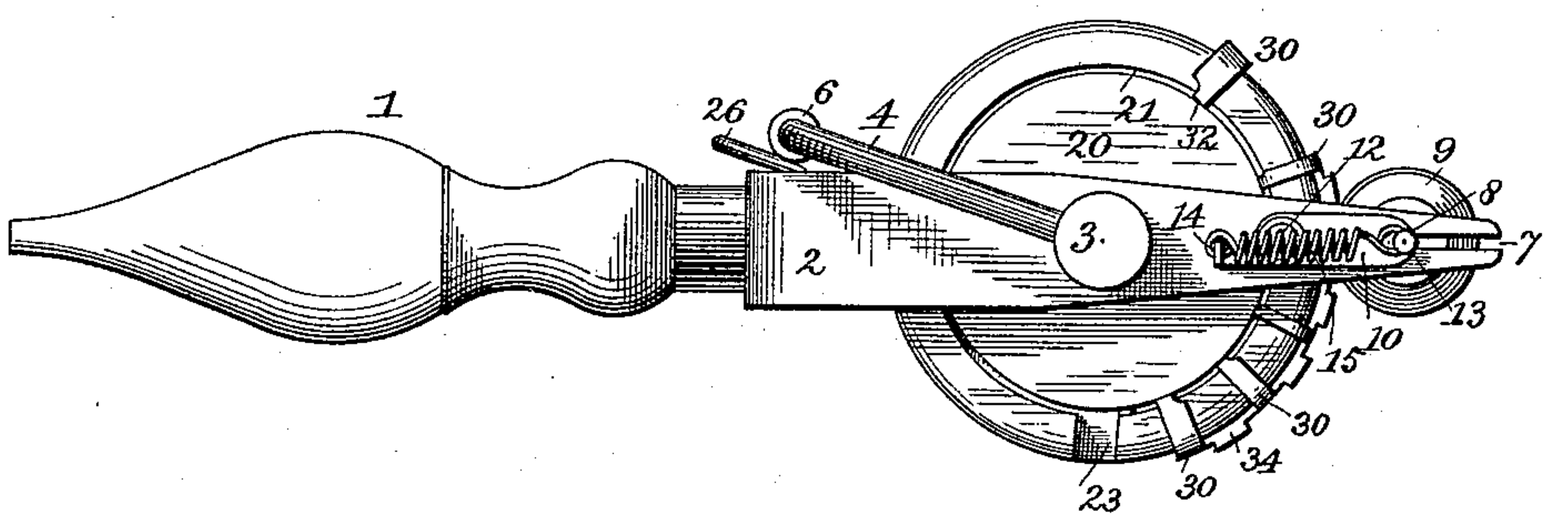
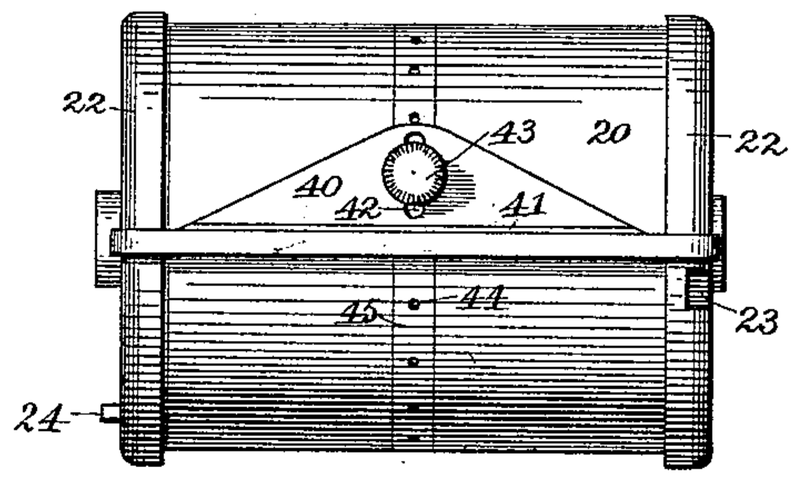


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE ALEXANDER PICKUP AND WILLIAM JESSEA TOWRY, OF SHELBYVILLE, TENNESSEE.

ROTARY HAND-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,969, dated September 6, 1892.

Application filed October 6, 1891. Serial No. 407,914. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE ALEXANDER PICKUP and WILLIAM JESSEA TOWRY, citizens of the United States, residing at Shelbyville, in the county of Bedford and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Rotary Hand-Stamp, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to printing, and more especially to that class of devices thereunder known as "rotary hand-stamps;" and the object of the same is to effect certain improvements therein.

To this end the invention consists in the construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as illustrated on the two sheets of drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a general perspective view of this improved stamp complete. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof with the reservoir thrown back. Fig. 3 is a right-hand end elevation. Fig. 4 is a perspective detail of one of the clamping-bars and three type. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the cylinder removed.

Referring to the said drawings, 1 designates a handle, preferably of the shape shown for the sake of giving a better hold thereon, and 2 is a U-shaped frame connected at its center to the front end of said handle.

3 is the main shaft, which is hollow, whose ends are journaled through the sides of the frame and from one of which rises a tube 4, whose inner end curves over parallel with the frame, is perforated, as at 5, and has a fabric cover 6. The outer ends of the frame are slotted, as at 7, and in these slots are loosely mounted the journals 8 of an inking-roller 9, which is covered with fabric, as seen.

10 is a plate, of which there is one outside each end of the frame, and this plate has a slot 11, through which takes a screw 12, seated in the frame, whereby the plate can be adjusted, as will be clear. The outer end of the plate is notched, as at 13, and receives the journal 8 of the roller, and its inner end is turned out into a finger 14, which is connected by a spiral spring 15 with the journal. By this construction the inking-roller is drawn normally inward in the frame, although its movement is limited by the plates, and the latter may be set as desired, and the reservoir can be turned over with the main shaft to bring it into contact with the roller and feed a quantity of ink thereto at stated intervals, as may be necessary.

20 is the printing-cylinder, which may be of wood or other material, and is mounted for revolution on the main shaft. The ends of this cylinder are provided with grooves 21, concentric with the shaft, and its face is raised, as at 22, at each end. Through the end of the cylinder at one point is cut a notch 23, communicating with the groove for a purpose to appear later. In one end of the cylinder is a stud 24, adapted to strike a stop 25, which is a piece of stiff spring-wire that passes thence outward through slots in one side of the frame, along and inward again through the frame, and across the latter to its other side, to which it is connected, the crossing portion being provided with a handle or thumb-piece 26 opposite the main handle 1. The stud engages the stop when the cylinder revolves; but by pressing the thumb-piece inward the stop is moved out of the path of the stud, as seen in dotted lines in Fig. 2.

30 is a clamping-bar, whose ends 31 are turned down and whose extremities 32 are turned in and preferably cut away at one edge, as at 33, which forms reduced securing and adjusting tongues, as will be apparent. There are several of these bars with each machine and they may be of variable widths, although their lengths are the same.

34 are the type, which may be of rubber or of metal or otherwise, and each type has flanges 35 at its top and bottom, which are adapted to be passed under the bars, their backs resting in the face of the cylinder between its raised ends, as will be clear. The bars are each locked in place by seating one of its ends in the end groove of the cylinder, bearing its body down until the other extremity passes through the notch 23, and then sliding the bar bodily on the cylinder until it passes over the flange, the tongue formed by the cut-away portion 33 binding in the grooves and holding the bar in place when the pressure of the clamped type is thereagainst; but when such pressure is removed the said tongues at the same time allow the said bars to be freely adjusted in the grooves, which

would otherwise be difficult if the tongues were of the same width as the bars, so as to bind in the grooves both ways and prevent easy manipulation; but we preferably also provide a lock for the type, which comprises a plate 40, curved to conform to the curvature of the cylinder and turned up, as at 41, at its free edge to bear against the last bar. The other edge of this plate is preferably reduced and slotted, as at 42, and a set-screw 43 passes through the slot into one of a number of holes 44 in a strip 45, which is set into the body of the cylinder, all as seen in Fig. 5.

With this construction of parts the type are set in the usual manner, or they may be provided in blocks forming words, or even cuts, if desired. The bars hold them in position and separate the lines of reading, and the last line is preferably locked by the lock described in order to prevent its moving out of position when the stamp is used as the last line leaves the inking-roller and would naturally tend to spring out of position. The reservoir is then passed over against the roller to ink the same, the cylinder turning to bring the first line of type upon the roller, at which time the stud and stop will engage, the thumb-piece pressed in to disengage them, and the whole stamp passed over the paper. The cylinder will rotate on the shaft, the type passing first under the roller and then over the paper and doing the printing thereon, and when the stud again strikes the stop the printing will be finished and a new sheet of paper must be supplied. During the passage of the type under the roller the latter will yield as its journals move in the slots of the frame, the springs permitting; but the plates can be set at any time to permit the roller to bear more forcibly on the type, as desired. The outer end of the reservoir is closed by a cork 50 or otherwise, and ink may be supplied there from time to time.

Other details of construction will suggest themselves and may be adopted without departing from the spirit of our invention, which is simple and inexpensive and is in effect a complete printing outfit in itself.

What is claimed as the salient features is—

1. In a rotary stamp, the combination, with a frame, the main handle, a printing-cylinder journaled therein, and a stud on the end of the cylinder and projecting outwardly therefrom, of an inking-roller bearing against the cylinder, a spring-wire stop extending across said frame in rear of said cylinder and having an end portion projecting through the frame in the path of and normally engaging said stud, and a thumb-piece on said stop opposite the main handle in rear of said cylinder, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a rotary stamp, the combination, with a printing-cylinder having the ends of its face raised and grooves in its ends and a notch communicating with one of the grooves, of type having flanges at top and bottom and resting on the face of the cylinder between said raised ends and clamping-bars engaging said flanges, having their ends turned down and having their extremities turned in so as to engage said grooves and cut away at one edge to form engaging and adjusting tongues, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a rotary stamp, the combination, with a printing-cylinder having the ends of its face raised and grooves in its ends and a notch communicating with one of the grooves, of type having flanges at top and bottom and resting on the face of the cylinder between said raised ends and clamping-bars engaging said flanges, having their ends turned down and having their extremities turned in so as to engage said grooves, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a rotary stamp, the combination, with a printing-cylinder, type having flanges at top and bottom, and clamping-bars for locking said type to the cylinder, of a strip set in the face of the cylinder and provided with holes, a plate having a turned-up edge and a slot through its body, and a screw passing through said slot and engaging one of the holes, as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE ALEXANDER PICKUP.
WILLIAM JESSEA TOWRY.

Witnesses for G. A. Pickup:
R. L. SINGLETON,
JNO. G. ARNATES.
Witnesses for W. J. Towry:
T. F. MCCREARY,
MARY MCCREARY.