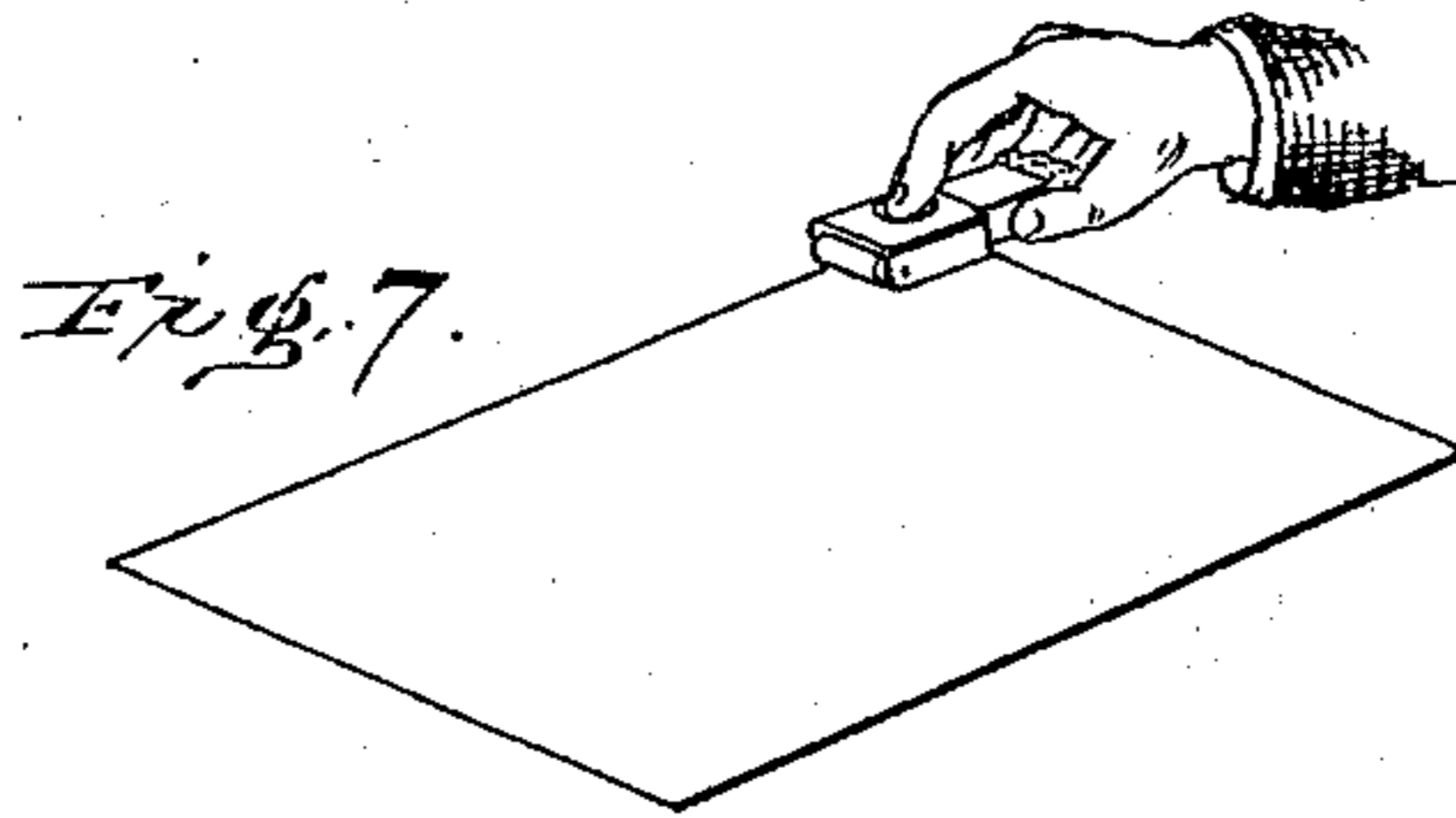
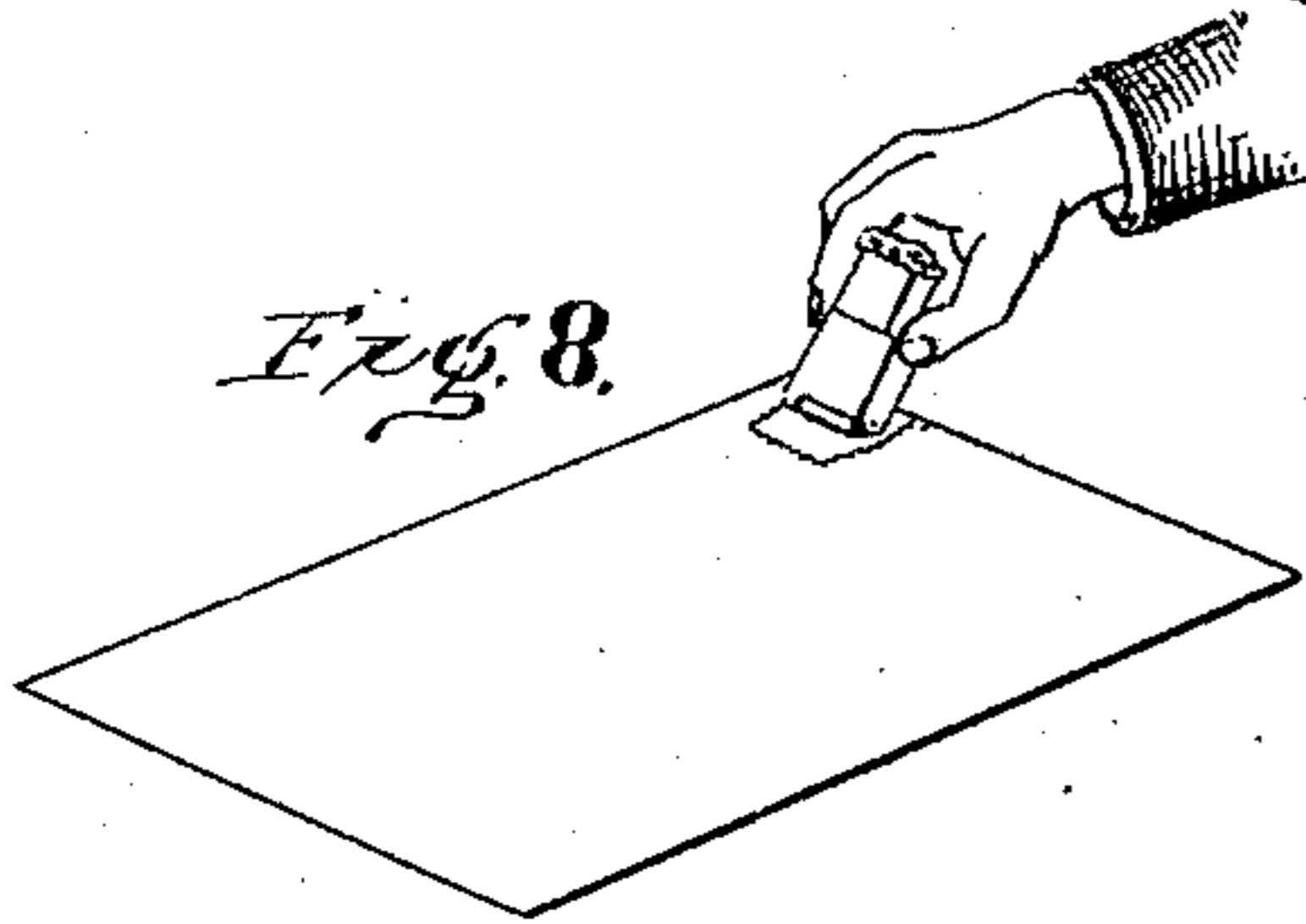
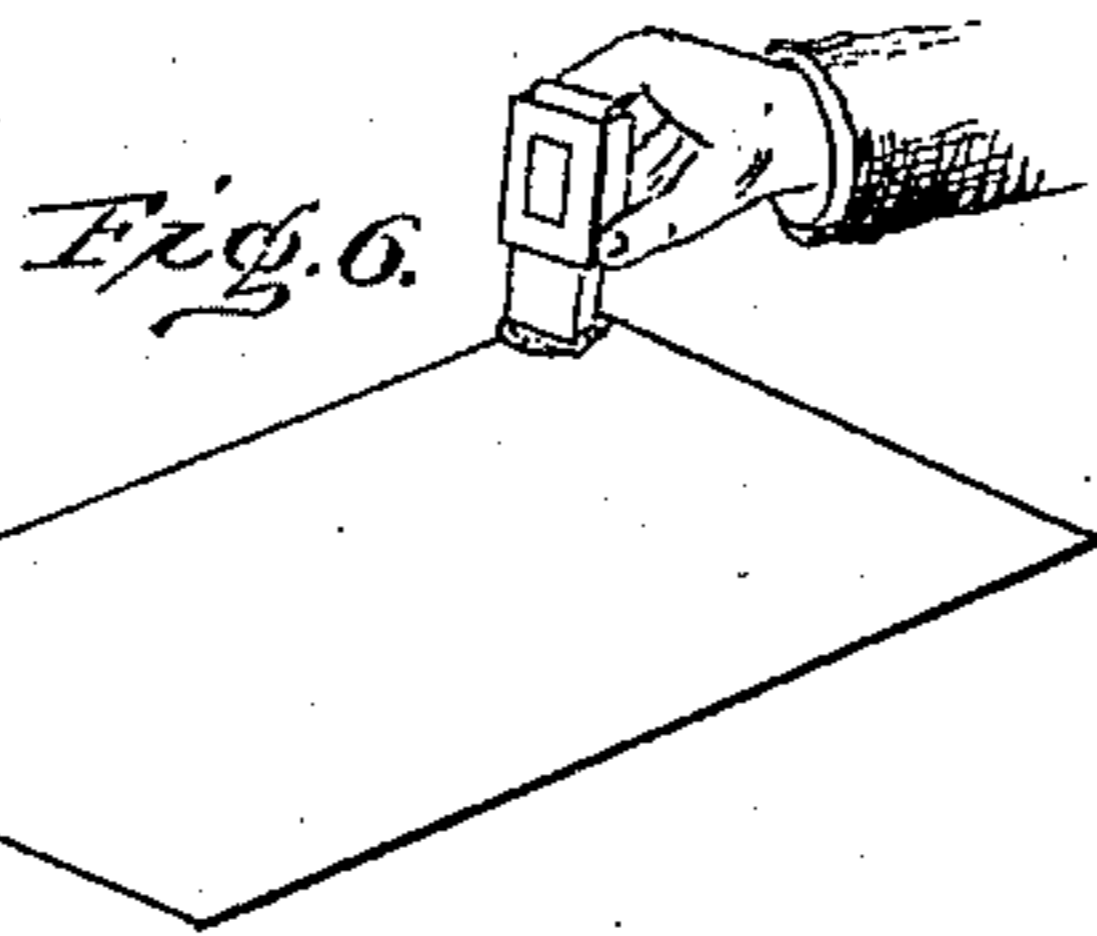
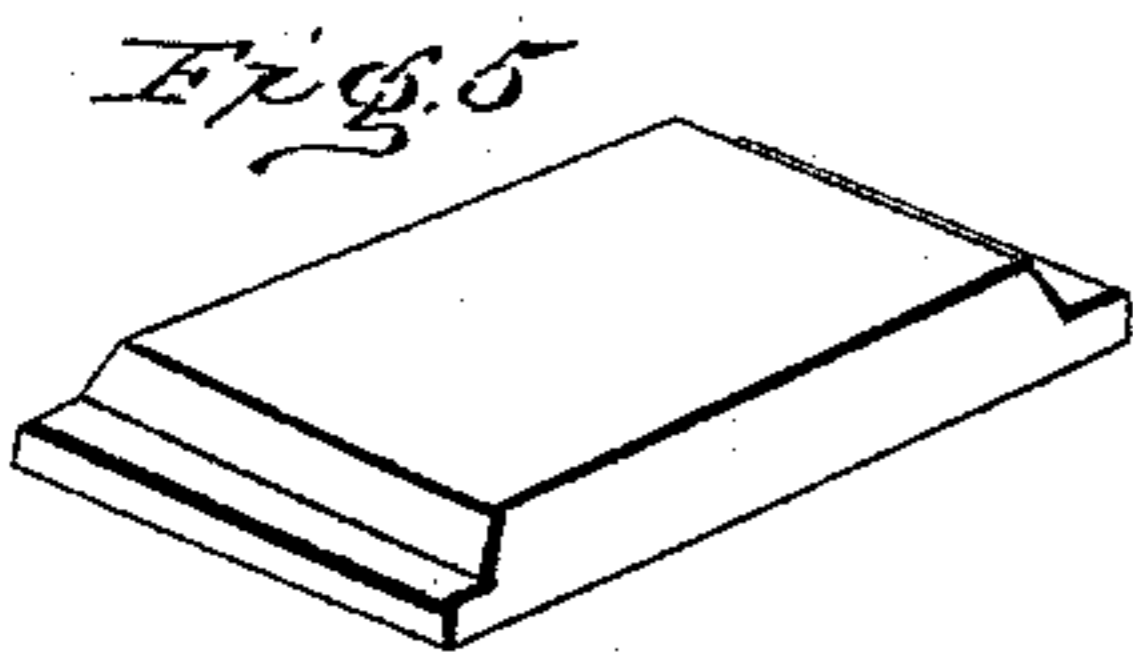
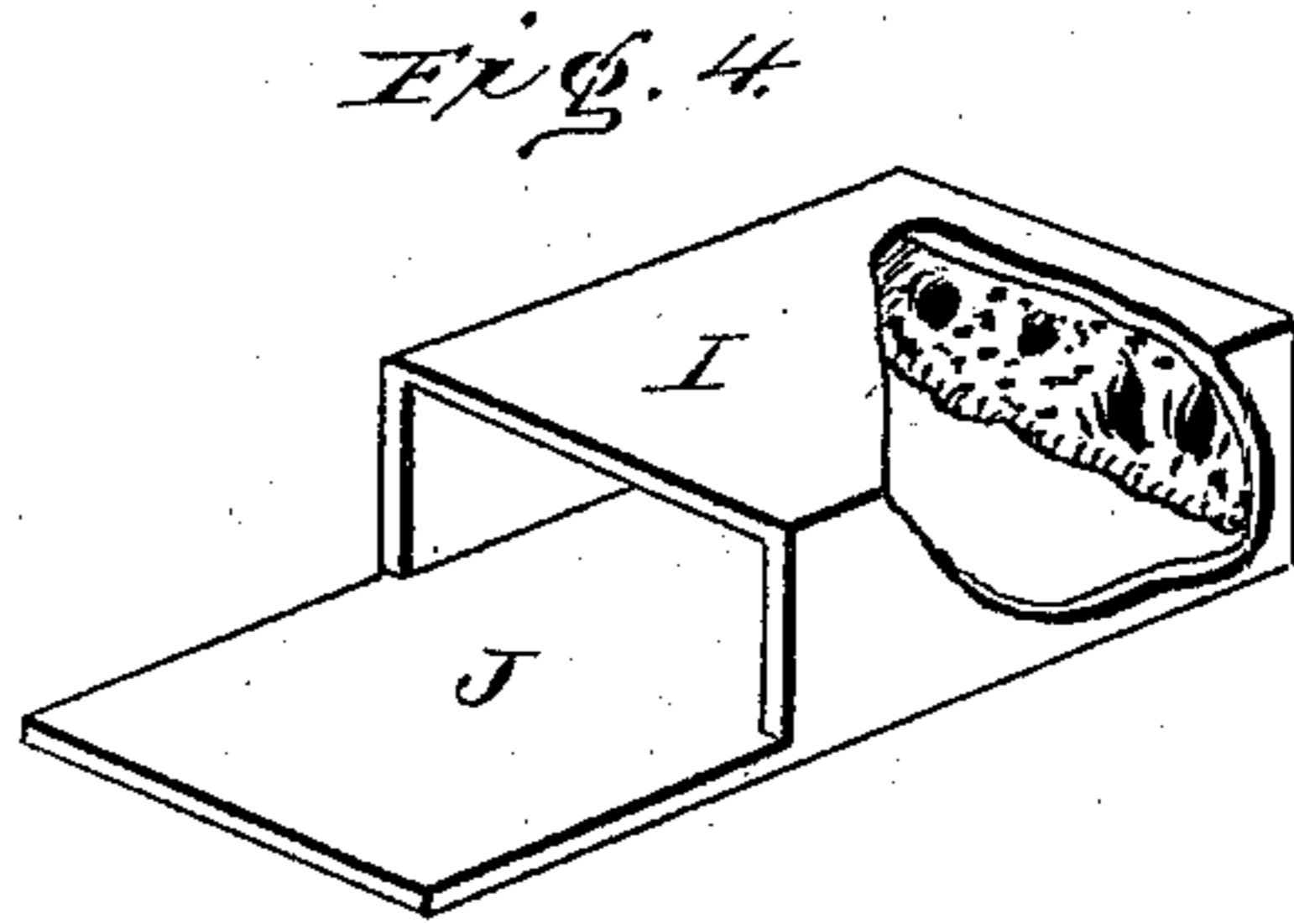
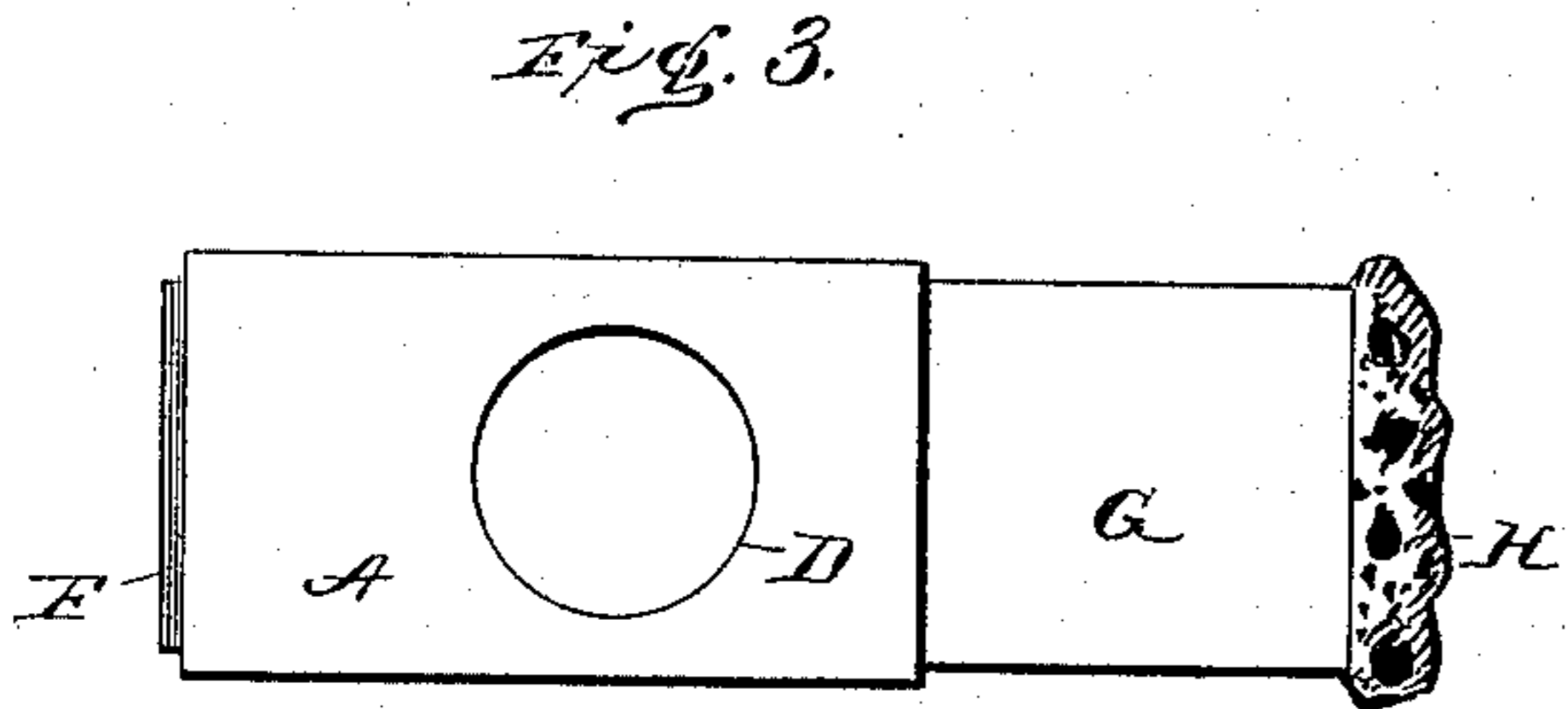
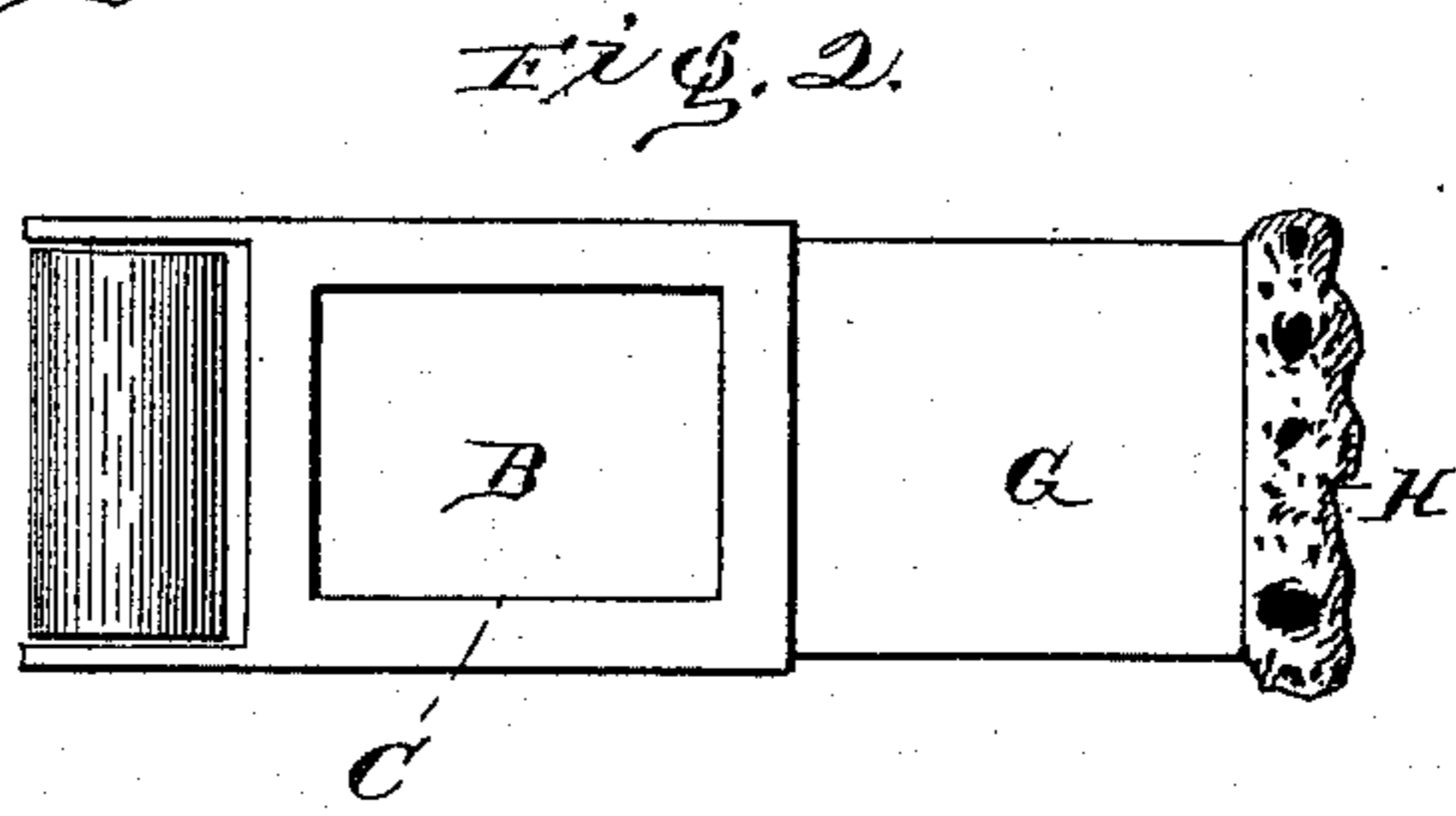
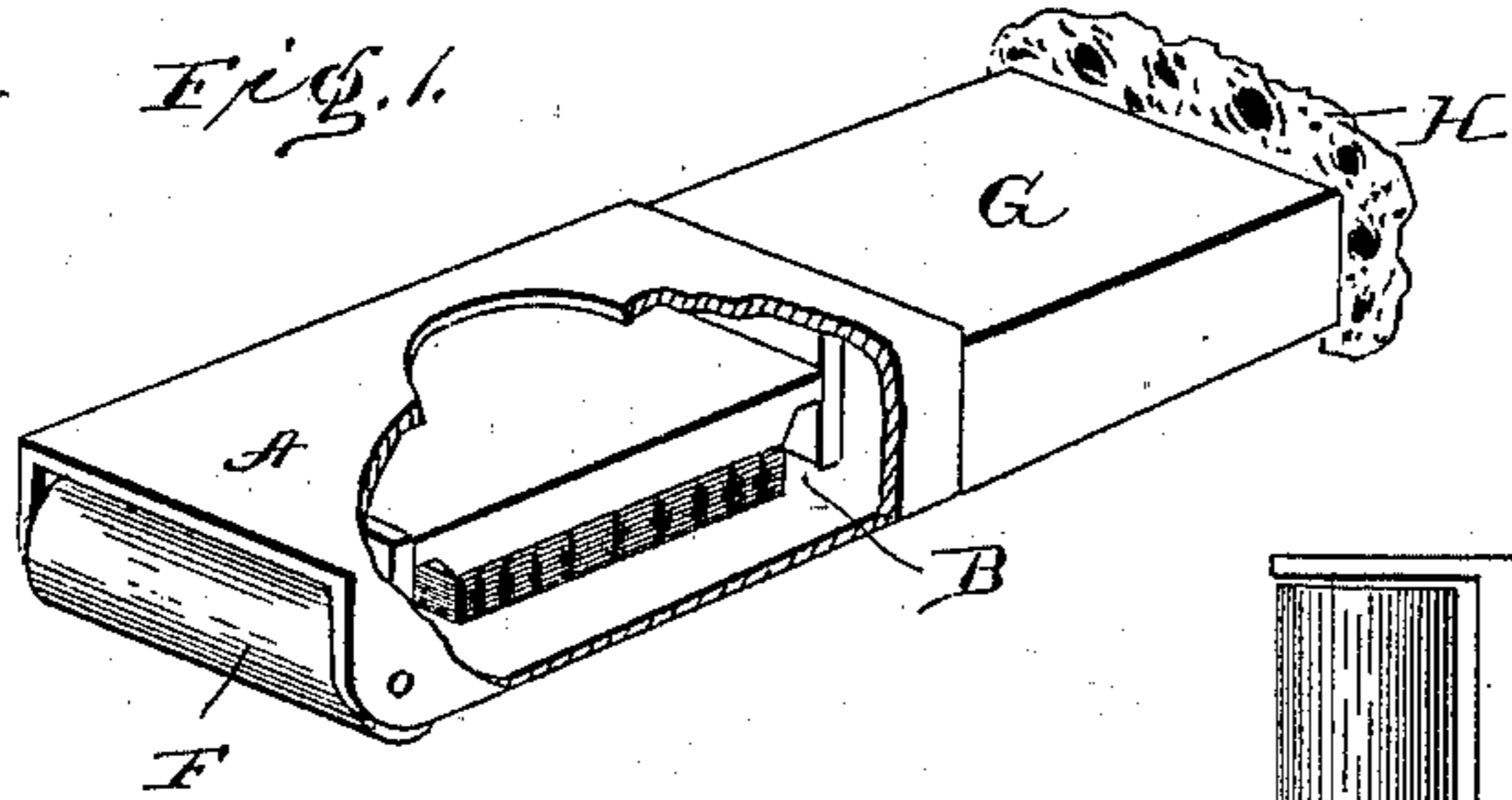


(No Model.)

H. C. AUBEL & S. STUCKEY.
STAMP ATTACHING DEVICE.

No. 533,264.

Patented Jan. 29, 1895.



Witnesses:

J. M. Fowler, Jr.
Thomas Durant

Inventors:
Henry C. Aubel and
Samuel Stuckey,
By *Chas. H. Church*
Their Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY C. AUBEL AND SAMUEL STUCKEY, OF NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK.

STAMP-ATTACHING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 533,264, dated January 29, 1895.

Application filed May 9, 1894. Serial No. 510,636. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY C. AUBEL, a citizen of the United States, and SAMUEL STUCKEY, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at the city of Niagara Falls, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stamp-Attaching Devices; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to improvements in devices for attaching stamps to envelopes or other articles and relates particularly to those devices in which the stamp receptacle, moistening and affixing device are combined in one structure; and the invention consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts, all of which will now be described and pointed out particularly in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view partly broken away showing the practical embodiment of the invention. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view, Fig. 3, a top plan view. Fig. 4 is a view of the cover, partly broken away to show the interior. Fig. 5 is a view of the block or follower. Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are views showing the manner of using the device.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

The letter A indicates a box or casing, preferably rectangular in cross section, made of metal, rubber or other suitable material and within this casing is a compartment B for holding the stamps. In the under side of the case, which forms the bottom of the stamp compartment is a rectangular shaped opening C, of a size slightly less than that of an ordinary stamp so that the stamps in the compartment will slightly overlap the edges of the opening, and be held thereby. In the top of the casing is an opening D, preferably circular, which communicates with the top of the stamp compartment, the object of which will be presently described.

E is a block or follower resting upon the stamps and which serves to keep them in place. This follower E, as shown in Fig. 5, is

formed with a reduced under-cut portion of a size sufficient to pass through the rectangular opening in the stamp compartment, the shoulders formed at each end preventing its dropping entirely out through said opening. From this construction, it results that, even though but a single stamp be left in the box, it may be forced through the opening and attached to the letter or other article, as will be readily understood.

At one end, the sides of the casing A are extended, and mounted in the ends of these side extensions is a roller F of rubber or other suitable material, by means of which the stamp may be evenly and tightly pressed down upon the envelope or other article. At the opposite end the case is provided with an extended portion, G, which carries in its end a moistening pad or sponge H.

In Fig. 3 there is shown a cover I adapted to fit over the portion G, provided with an extended portion J, which latter covers the rectangular opening in the casing, when the cover is in place, and prevents the stamps from accidentally falling out when the device is not in use. This cover also carries a sponge or other absorbent material for retaining water, which comes in contact with the sponge H on the extended portion of the case, and thus serves to keep the latter moist, the cover also preventing the sponge from wetting the clothes when the device is carried on the person.

From the above description, the manner of using the device will be clear.

The stamps are placed in the compartment, face upward, through the opening in the bottom of the case. Now when it is desired to affix a stamp, the envelope or other article is first moistened by the sponge as shown in Fig. 6. The device is then placed so that the rectangular opening will come over the moistened part. Then by inserting the finger through the circular opening in the top, see Fig. 7, and pressing upon the follower, resting on the top of the pile of stamps, the lowermost stamp will be pushed out through the opening and caused to adhere to the moistened portion of the envelope, as will be readily understood. The roller is then passed over the stamp, as in Fig. 8, thus smoothing down and tightly affixing the stamp.

It will be seen that the device is very sim-

ple and compact, can be easily carried on the person, and is most admirably adapted for the use for which it is intended.

While the device has been described particularly for attaching stamps, it is equally adapted for attaching labels and the like.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new is—

1. In a stamp attaching device, the combination with the case provided with a stamp compartment and having the rectangular and circular openings in the bottom and top respectively, of the follower having the reduced under cut portion within said compartment, and the roller and sponge carried at opposite ends of the casing; substantially as described.

2. In a stamp affixing device, the combina-

tion with the casing, provided with a stamp compartment and the openings in its top and bottom, of the roller and sponge carried at opposite ends of the case, and the cover having the extended portion and carrying moistening material within it, whereby when the cover is applied to the case its extended portion will cover the rectangular opening and prevent the stamps from falling out, and the moistening material will come in contact with the sponge and moisten the latter, substantially as described.

HENRY C. AUBEL.
SAMUEL STUCKEY.

Witnesses:

AUGUSTUS THIBAudeau,
CARL E. TUCKER.