No. 612,697. Patented Oct. 18, 1898.

L. BLUMENTHAL.

TIME STAMP.

(Application filed Nov. 18, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

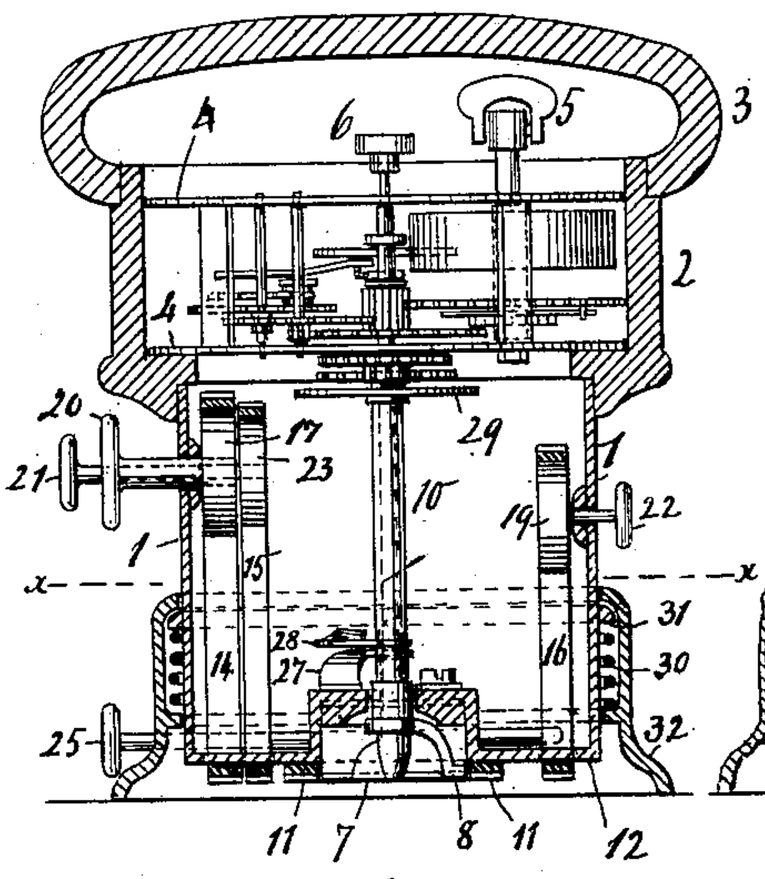


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

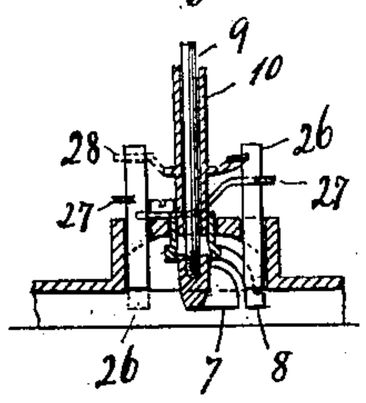


Fig. 6.

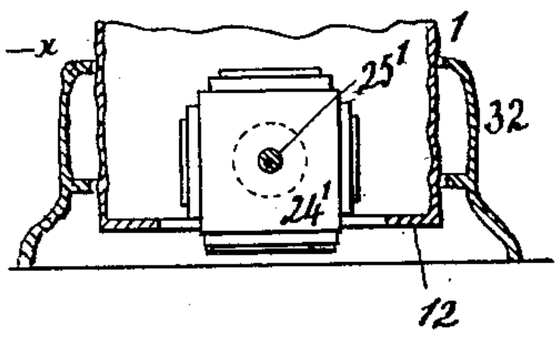
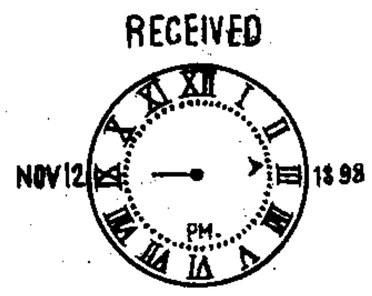
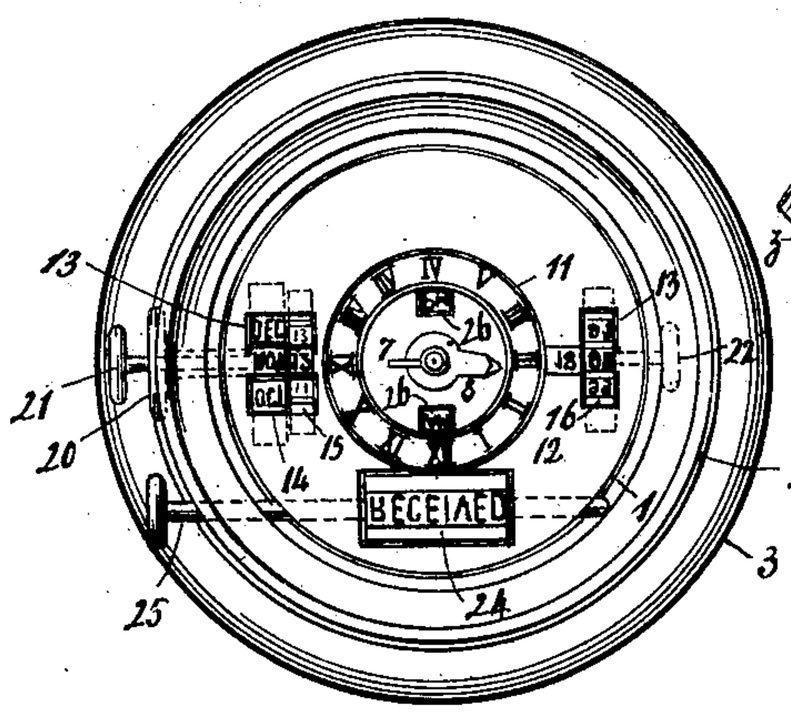


Fig. 5

Fig. 7.





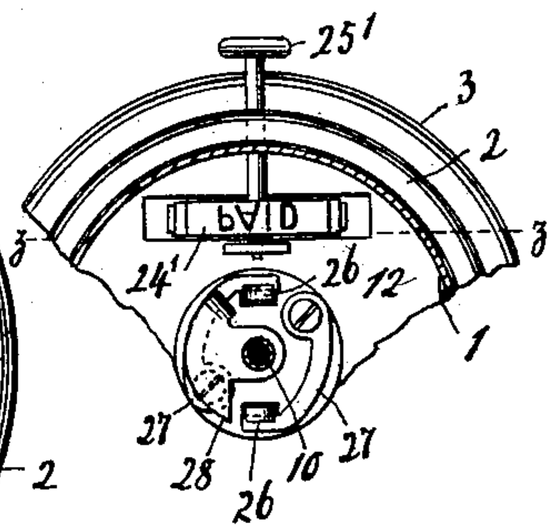
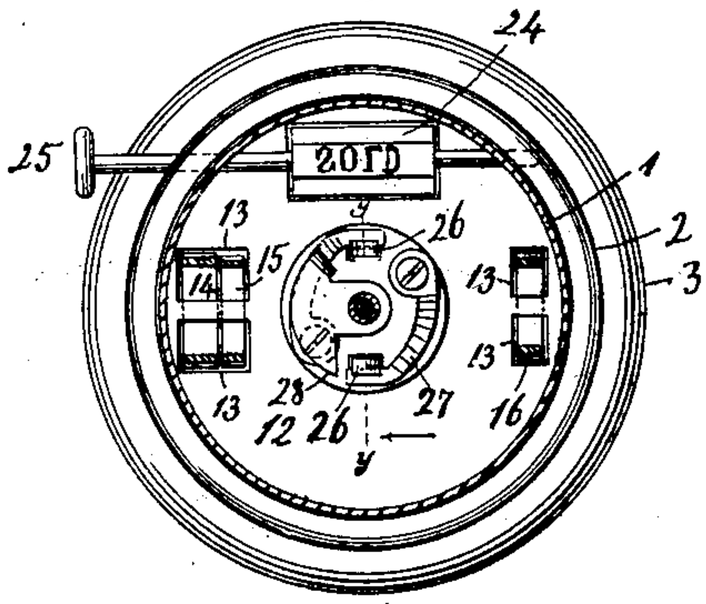


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS BLUMENTHAL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TIME-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 612,697, dated October 18, 1898.

Application filed November 18, 1897. Serial No. 659,020. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS BLUMENTHAL, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Time-Stamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a time-stamp which is economical of manufacture or can be cheaply made and readily handled or manipulated, as set forth in the following specification and claims, and illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of the stamp. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section along line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section along line *y y*, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 shows a modification. Fig. 6 is a section along line *z z*, Fig. 5. Fig. 7 shows a print or stamp made by the device.

The device is shown as a hand time-stamp—that is to say, a time-stamp which can be readily taken up in the hand or carried about from place to place.

The case of this stamp is shown as having a foot portion 1, readily formed from suitable material, such as metal, or a sheet-metal box or cylinder, and an upper part 2 of suitable material, such as wood, secured to part 1. The upper part 2 or its cap or cover 3 can be made to form a handle for the lifting or manipulation of the stamp. The upper portion 2 is shown as containing the frame-plates 4 of a clock mechanism or watch-movement, so that such movement is entirely inclosed or protected in and carried by the casing.

The cap 3 is sufficiently firm in place to serve as a handle for lifting or handling the device, and said cap being suitably removable gives access to the key 5 and setter or handle 6.

The minute-hand 7 and hour-hand 8, Figs. 1, 2, and 4, are made to stamp or give a suitable impression, the minute-hand producing the print or impression of a line or dash. The hour-hand is bow or arch shaped to allow the minute-hand to revolve under or past the hour-hand. The hour-hand produces a print only by its outer or free end part, such part being shaped to give a characteristic print—as, for example, an arrow-head. The hands are mounted, respectively, on a spindle 9, Fig. 4, and a surrounding sleeve 10, the spindle making twelve revolutions to one of the sleeve. These parts are of sufficient length to extend from frame-plates 4 through casing part 1, as seen in Fig. 1.

The dial 11 is embossed or placed on the lower part or face 12 of foot portion 1.

In the lower face 12 of the case are shown two pairs of cuts or openings 13, Fig. 3, which can be practically arranged at opposite sides of the dial. The adjacent cuts of each pair allow strips 14, 15, and 16 to be guided or run into and out of the casing. These strips or tapes may be called "date-strips," being provided with suitable types, so that, for example, strip 14 will print or stamp the month, strip 15 the day, and strip 16 the year or the tens and units figure of the year. The century figure or type—as, for example, 18 at the year-strip, as seen in Fig. 2—can be suitably fixed to the stamp or to face 12 to print in connection with the appropriate movable year-figures—as, for example, 98—on the shiftable strip 16. At the close of each year the strip 16 can thus be correspondingly shifted, as from 97 to 98, the century-figure 18 remaining fixed to coöperate with current units and tens figures.

Tape 14 can be shifted by its wheel or pulley 17, Fig. 1, about which said tape runs, and the tapes 15 and 16 can be likewise shifted by their respective wheels or disks 23 and 19. The buttons or handles 20, 21, and 22, projecting outside of case 1, enable setting of the tapes. By having the button or stem 20 tubular the stem or handle 21 can rotate in and extend through the same, so that the tapes 14 and 15 or their disks 17 and 23 can be independently set or rotated, as required. The month and day strips 14 and 15 are shown placed contiguous to or side by side with one another.

A notator or recorder 24, Fig. 2, can be made to stamp a suitable record—as, for example, "Received," "Paid," "Bought," "Sold," and the like. This recorder can be rotatively arranged and can have its required printing face or type set to stamping position by handle 25. Instead of having handle 25 arranged as a chord, Fig. 2, the handle might be radially arranged, as shown by the recorder 24′, Fig. 6, with its handle 25′, Fig. 5.

Meridian-markers 26, Figs. 2 and 4, can be arranged to be actuated by one of the hands and to note "A. M." or "P. M." Say the office or business hours during which the stamp is required are from eight a. m. to five p. m., then by arranging the meridian-markers so that "A. M." will be stamped while the hour-hand is running from six to twelve and "P. M." while running from twelve to six an appropriate time-record can be secured. The meridian-markers are engaged by or connected to springs 27, Fig. 4, tending to normally hold or raise the meridian-markers out of the stamping-level. Actuated by the hour-hand or secured to the hour-hand tube-shaft 10 is a plate or mutilated disk 28, suitably arranged to alternately ride onto and release the types or markers 26. When engaging such a marker, the plate 28 holds the former to the stamping-level against the action of the respective withdrawing-spring 27. The shaft 10 can also have a disk 29, Fig. 1, suitable for holding pinions or parts of the movement below lower plate 4 against dropping out of place. These pinions could be fixed to their shafts and would in that case not drop out of place or require disk 29; but for convenience of assembling and dismounting parts it has been found convenient in practice for the gear and pinion-transferring motion from minute-spindle 9 to hour-sleeve 10 to be loosely slipped or passed onto a stud at the lower face of bottom plate 4 and to have such loose gear rest on or held up by disk 29. The lower part or face 12 of the stamp is flat to form a foot which will suitably support the stamp in upright position. The hands or indicators 7 8 being suitably exposed at face 12 will form a printing or impression mechanism.

The foot portion 12 of the case is normally held raised or out of printing position by a yielding or spring support, such as a spring 30, braced against the case or a shoulder 31 on the case and supported by a carrier 32. When depressed against the spring 30, the case 1 is supported in upright position on the foot or face 12, so that suitable pressure can be exerted on cap 3.

The dial 11, as also the other parts for printing or stamping, have the characters placed in reverse position, as customary in type, and the foot 12 may also have fixed thereto suitable notations—as, for example, a name and address or other matter. The date-stamp strips 14 15 16 or their type, as also the recorder 24 or its active type and the active meridian-marker, being on a level with the dial characters and hands a stamp or print of all such parts can be effected.

The spring-support 30 also has the effect that in stamping and returning the clock-movement is exposed as little as possible to shocks or derangements, or, in other words, the spring-support prevents the clock-movement from being exposed to excessive pressure, said spring-support easing the movement of the stamp.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A hand time-stamp case having a clock-driving mechanism entirely inclosed therein, the upper part of said stamp-case being formed by a detachable cap for protecting the key and setter and made to form a handle, and the lower part of the stamp-case being made to form a foot for supporting and guiding the stamp in upright position, said lower part having the indicators exposed to form a printing or impression mechanism substantially as described.

2. A time-stamp having stamping-hands and dial, meridian-markers driven from the clock mechanism and mounted independently of one another within the dial, independent withdrawing-springs for the markers, date-stamp strips mounted outside of and on a plane with the dial, and setting-buttons for the strips, substantially as described.

3. In a time-stamp, the combination with the stamping-hands, dial-stamp and clock mechanism, of two independent meridian-markers, arranged on opposite sides of the hour and minute hand arbors, independent springs for withdrawing and holding said meridian-markers out of operation, and a mutilated plate mounted on the hour-hand arbor and arranged to alternately engage the ends of the meridian-markers and hold them depressed, one at a time, against the action of their springs for a fixed period of time, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS BLUMENTHAL.

Witnesses:
WM. C. HAUFF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.