

No. 652,215.

Patented June 19, 1900.

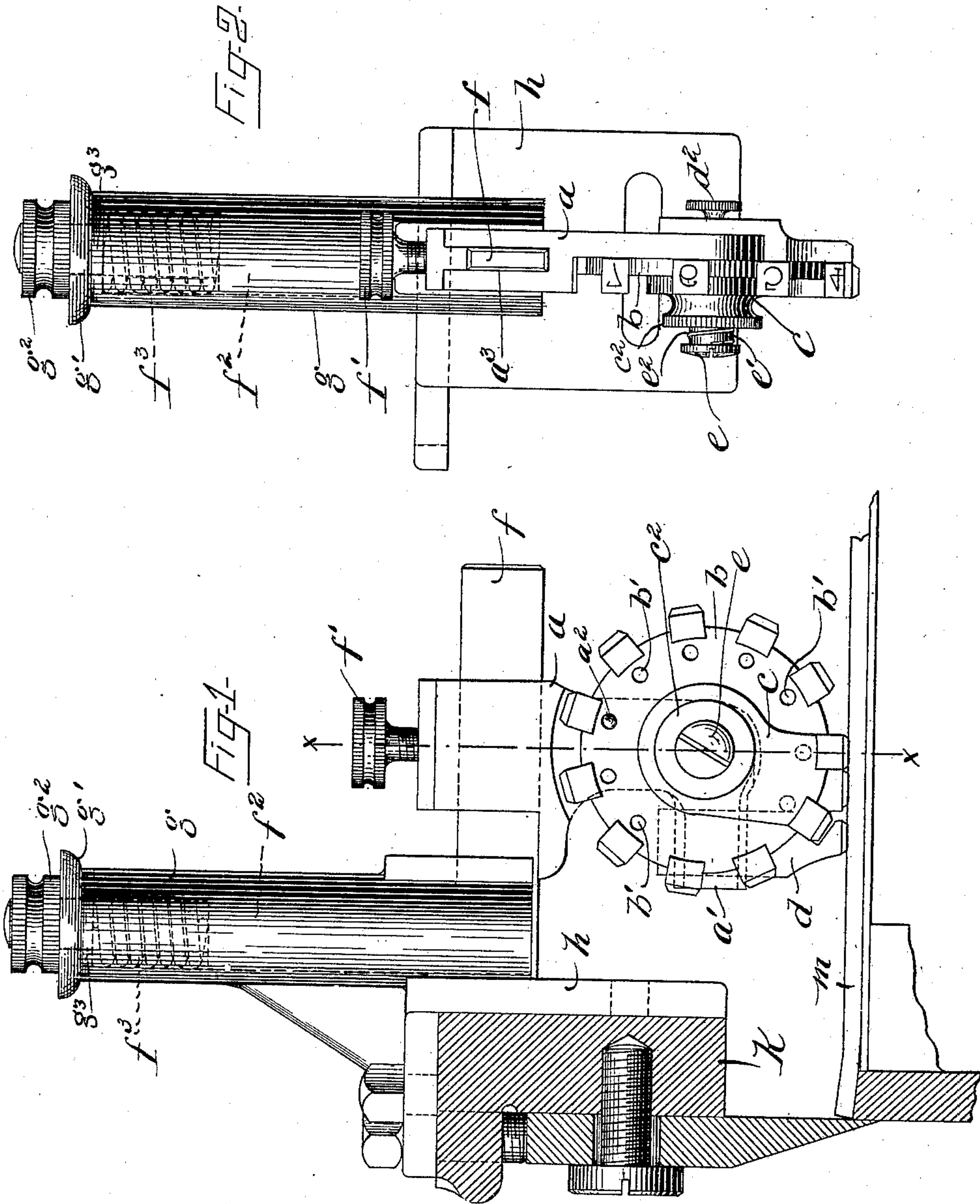
R. C. MONAHAN & C. S. GOODING.

NUMBERING MACHINE.

(Application filed Apr. 5, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



WITNESSES.

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INVENTORS.  
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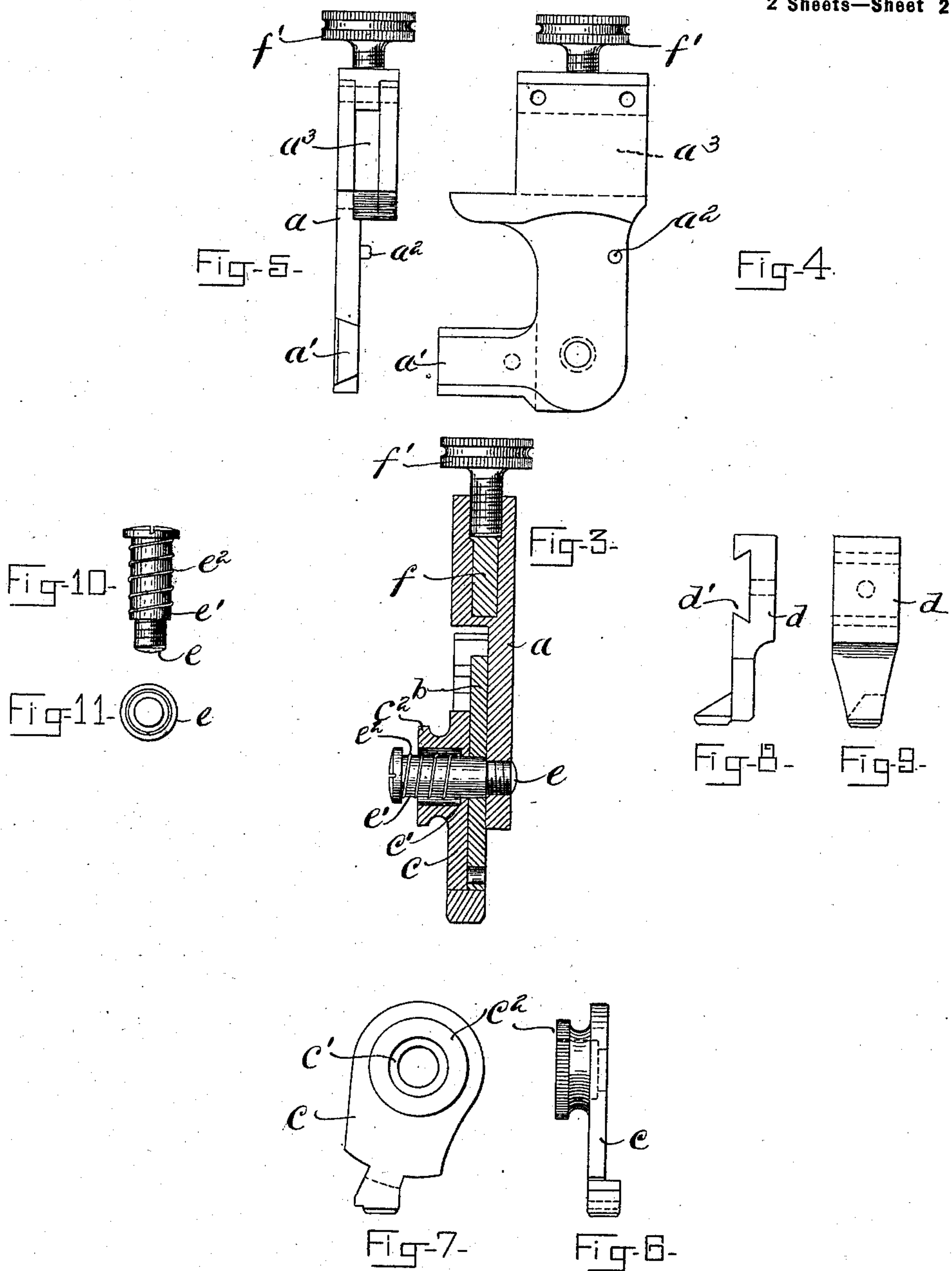
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD C. MONAHAN, OF EVERETT, AND CHARLES S. GOODING, OF  
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## NUMBERING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,215, dated June 19, 1900.

Application filed April 5, 1900. Serial No. 11,775. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern.*

Be it known that we, RICHARD C. MONAHAN, of Everett, in the county of Middlesex, and CHARLES S. GOODING, of Brookline, in the county of Norfolk, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Numbering-Machines, of which the following description is a specification.

10 The invention relates to improvements in machines or devices for numbering or lettering or using the two combined; and it consists in a disk supported on a pin held in a suitable frame and provided with a series of  
15 projecting portions at intervals around the periphery of the disk, with a number or letter on each and a series of holes or notches in its side corresponding in number and intervals with the characters on the periphery,  
20 and a segment or portion of a disk supported upon the same pin and provided with a single projection having a different character from those on the full disk and adapted to be placed between any two of the disk pro-  
25 jections. The disk and segment are held together and against the frame by a spring which encircles the pin and is compressed between the head of the pin and an annular  
30 projection at one end of the hole through the segment. The disk and segment are kept from revolving by a projecting stud on the frame, which enters one or another of the  
35 holes in the disk, and the interlocking of the projection on the segment with the projec-  
40 tions on the disk. In addition to these another character is provided, which differs from those on the said disk and segment and is carried on the end of a support made adjust-  
45 able laterally on a projecting portion of the frame and preferably is in a position in line with the characters on the projections upon  
50 the disk and segment, thus providing a series of three different characters which may be impressed upon the material simultaneously.

50 The numbering mechanism illustrated in the drawings is especially adapted for use in stamping rubber soles with numbers and letters to indicate their length and width, and it is shown attached to the bar of the upper  
55 or movable blank-cutting knife in a machine

like that described and shown in an application for a patent for improvements in machines for cutting boot and shoe soles, &c., by Victor Beauregard and Charles S. Gooding, one of these applicants, the specification of which was sworn to on the 9th day of March, 1900.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the numbering mechanism attached to the knife-bar of a sole-cutting machine, the  
60 bar and knife being in section. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the numbering mechanism. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the center of the numbering-disk on line  $x x$ , Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the portion of the  
65 frame which holds the numbering and lettering devices. Fig. 5 is an elevation viewed from the left of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is an edge view of the segment bearing a single character, and Fig. 7 a front view of the same part. Fig. 8  
70 is an edge view of the support for the additional character and which is made adjustable on the lower projection of the part shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 9 is a front view of the same support. Fig. 10 is a side elevation of the  
75 disk-supporting spindle with the spiral spring upon it, and Fig. 11 an end view of the same spindle.

Referring to the drawings,  $a$  is the portion of the frame which supports the several num-  
80 bering devices, and  $b$  the disk having the projecting parts bearing the numbers "1," "2," "3," &c., upon its periphery.

$c$  is the segment having a single projection bearing, for instance, the character " $\frac{1}{2}$ ," this  
85 projection being adapted to fit between any two of the projections on the disk  $b$ .

$d$  is the support which carries still another designating character—for instance, a letter—and this support is held by a dovetail groove  
90  $d'$ , which fits upon the projecting portion  $a'$  of the frame  $a$ , where it is held in place thereon by the set-screw  $d^2$ , Fig. 2.

The disk  $b$  and segment or section of a disk  $c$  are supported on the frame  $a$  by a spindle  
95 or screw-bolt  $e$ , the short screw end of which enters the frame, while the disk  $b$  and segment  $c$  rest and are adapted to be turned upon the shank portion  $e'$ . The disk and segment are held together and in contact with the frame  
100



by means of a spiral spring  $e^2$  around the shank of the screw-bolt and between its head and an annular shoulder  $c'$  at the inner end of the hole through the segment  $c$ . The projection

5 "1" on the section  $c$  fits between any two of the projections "2," "3," &c., on the disk  $b$ , as illustrated in Fig. 1, and is thus normally held in operative position in relation to the characters on the disk, and by means of a series of

10 holes  $b'$  at proper intervals around the disk, which fit and may be slipped over a pin  $a^2$  on the frame, the disk may be set and held in the position desired for any number on the projections. The change is made from one number to

15 another by grasping the projecting knob  $c^2$  on the segment  $c$  and pulling it outward, thereby relieving the pressure of the spring  $e^2$  upon the disk  $b$ , which may then be slipped off the pin  $a^2$ , turned until the desired character is

20 at the lowest position, and then another hole pushed over the pin and the segment  $c$  allowed to be pushed back into place by the spring  $e^2$ , and the disk and segment thus will be again locked in operative position.

25 The frame  $a$  is provided with a rectangular slot  $a^3$  in its upper part, which fits over and may slide upon an arm  $f$ , where it may be secured, as desired, by a set-screw  $f'$ . The arm  $f$  is fastened to a rod  $f^2$ , which fits closely

30 within a sleeve  $g$ . The rod  $f^2$  is reduced in size at its upper end sufficiently to admit a spring  $f^3$  between it and the sleeve  $g$ . This spring is held between the shoulder on the rod  $f^2$  and an annular shoulder  $g^3$  within the

35 upper end of the sleeve  $g$ . The rod, with its arm and the numbering devices thereon, is supported by a nut  $g^2$ , screwed upon the end of the rod  $f^2$  above a projection  $g'$  on the sleeve  $g$ , and the whole is supported on the

40 knife-bar  $K$  of the cutting-machine by a bracket  $h$ , to which the sleeve  $g$  is attached.

Referring to Fig. 1, the operation will be readily understood. When the knife-bar  $K$  is moved up and down in the operation of

45 cutting off blanks from the sheet of material  $m$ , the numbering devices will move with it, and in the downward motion of the knife-bar

the characters on the projections of the numbering devices which occupy the lowest positions, as shown in said Fig. 1, will all be im- 50 pressed into the surface of the material, and if the pressure at any time becomes greater than the force then exerted by the spring  $f^3$  the rod  $f^2$  will move upward in the sleeve  $g$ , and thus prevent the liability of cutting the 55 material. The pressure desired is obtained by adjusting the tension of the spring  $f^3$  by means of the nut  $g^2$ .

We claim—

1. In a numbering-machine, the combina- 60 tion of a rotatable disk, having a series of numbered projections upon its periphery, a section of a disk having a character upon a projection which fits between any two of the projections upon the disk and a spring to 65 hold the said disk and section in contact and in the position in which they have been previously adjusted.

2. In a numbering-machine, a rotatable disk having a series of numbered projections 70 on its periphery, a section of a disk having a numbered projection which fits between any two of the projections on the disk, a spring to hold the disk and section in contact, and an independent support provided with an ad- 75 ditional character adapted to be adjusted in the same plane with the characters on the disk and section.

3. In a numbering-machine, a disk provided with a series of numbered projections 80 upon its periphery, a section of a disk having a numbered projection which fits between any two of the projections on the disk, a spindle which supports both disk and section, means which normally hold them to- 85 gether in a fixed position, yet permit them to be separated and turned upon the spindle as desired, without removal therefrom.

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Witnesses:

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