

No. 657,806.

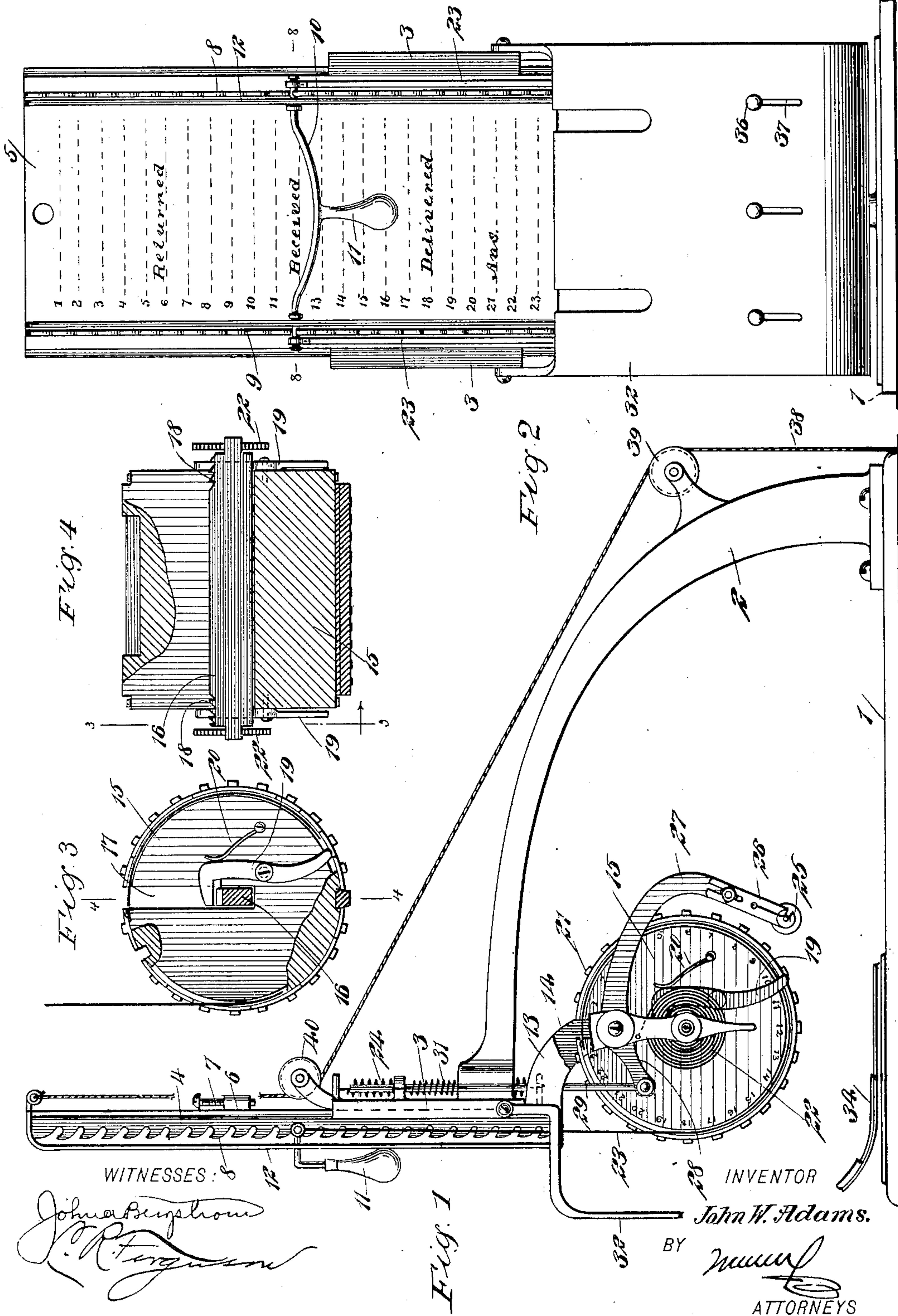
Patented Sept. 11, 1900.

J. W. ADAMS.
PRINTING STAMP.

(Application filed Apr. 20, 1900.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1



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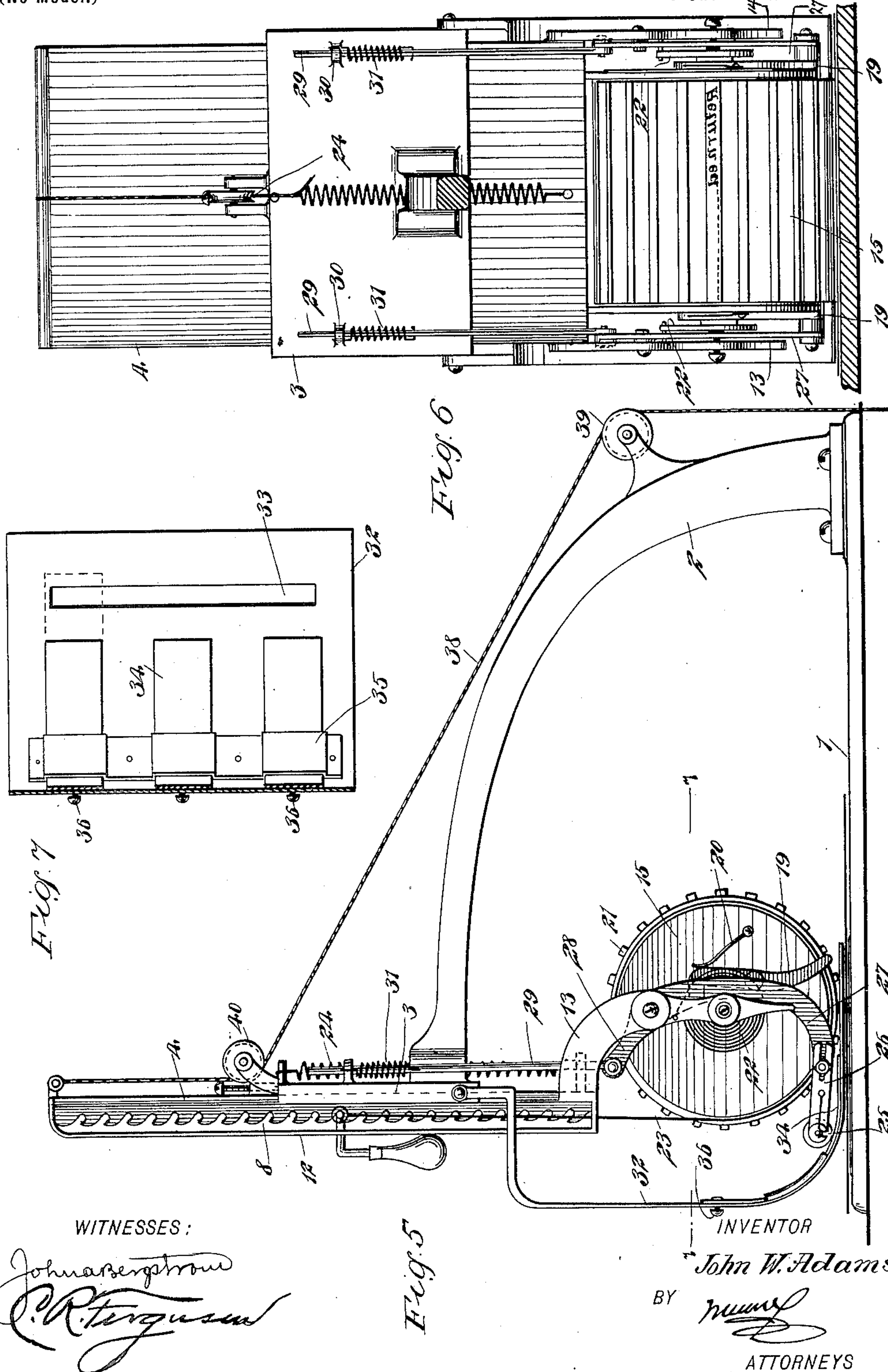
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3 Sheets—Sheet 2.



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR

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ATTORNEYS

No. 657,806

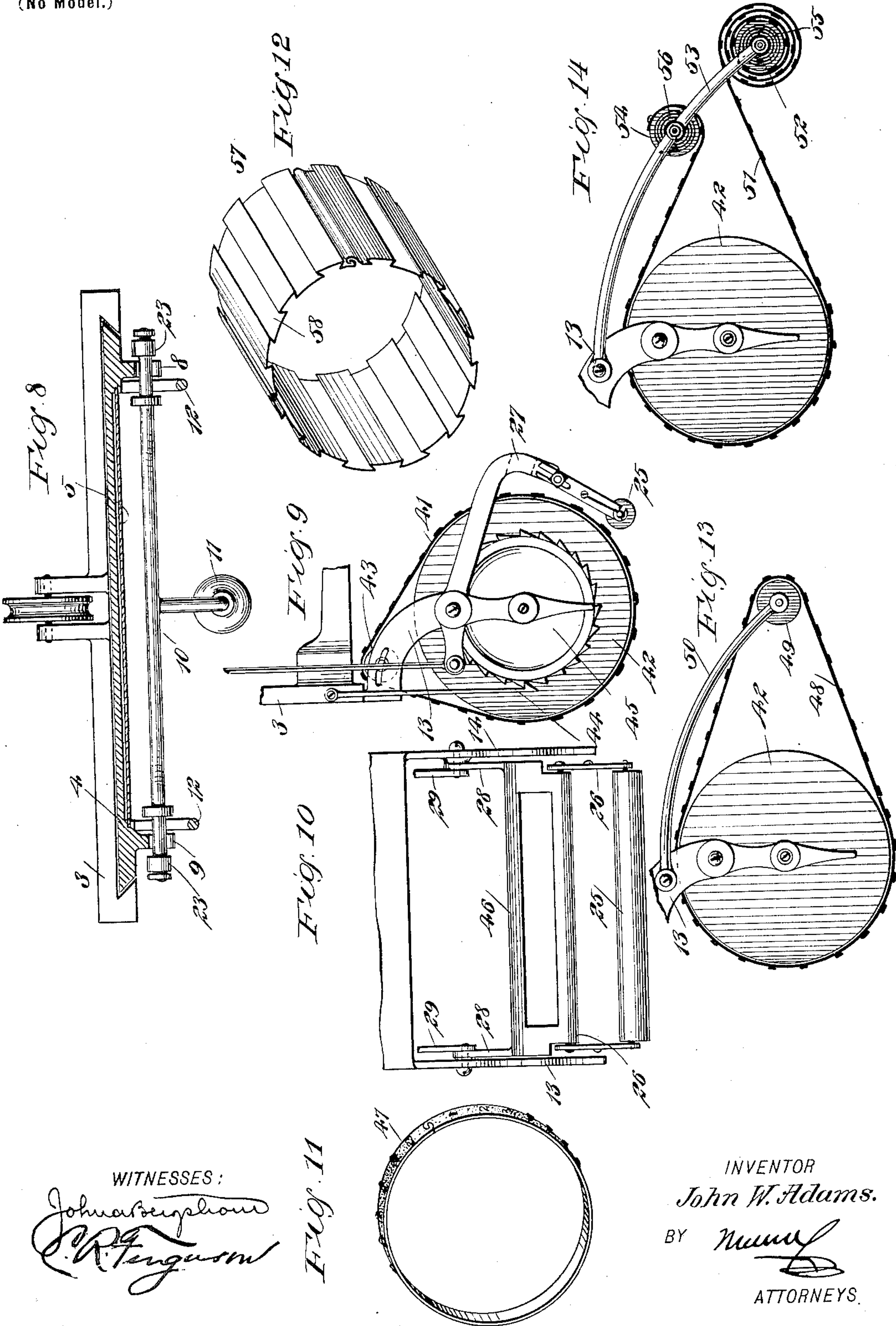
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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.



WITNESSES:

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Fig. 11

INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. ADAMS, OF PINEBLUFF, NORTH CAROLINA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ANTHONY P. DIEHL, OF SAME PLACE.

PRINTING-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 657,806, dated September 11, 1900.

Application filed April 20, 1900. Serial No. 13,603. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. ADAMS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Pinebluff, in the county of Moore and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and Improved Printing-Stamp, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in printing-stamps having rubber or other suitable type; and the object is to provide a machine of this character with a large amount of printing data, the same being assembled in compact form and so arranged that any line of printing matter may be quickly brought into position to make an impression, thus obviating the employment of a number of stamps on independent holders and in racks, making the device particularly useful in banks, offices, and the like where the saving of time is to be taken into consideration.

I will describe a printing-stamp embodying my invention and then point out the novel features in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a printing stamp or machine embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a front view thereof. Fig. 3 is a partial end view and partial section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 4 of a type-carrier employed. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a side view showing the parts in printing position. Fig. 6 is a rear view. Fig. 7 is a section on the line 7 7 of Fig. 5. Fig. 8 is a section on the line 8 8 of Fig. 2. Fig. 9 shows a modified form of type-operating mechanism embraced in my invention. Fig. 10 is a rear view showing the inking device employed in Fig. 9. Fig. 11 is a perspective view of a type band or ring that may be employed. Fig. 12 is a perspective view of a modified form of type-holder, and Figs. 13 and 14 are side views of other modified forms of type-carriers.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a base-plate, from the rear end of which an arm 2 extends upward and forward, and attached to the end of this arm is a guide plate or casting 3. Movable vertically in the guide-cast-

ing 3 is a frame or plate 4, in which an index-plate 5 is removably arranged. This index-plate has a lug 6 on its back which extends through an opening in the frame 4, and projected through this lug is a fastening-screw 7. Carried by the frame or plate 4 at opposites are racks 8 9, the teeth of which are arranged in line with printed matter on the index-plate 5, as indicated in Fig. 2. The teeth of the racks 8 and 9 are designed to receive the ends of an adjusting-bar 10, having a handle 11 at its central portion. Forward of each rack and connected to the frame 4 are stop-rods 12, designed to prevent the adjusting-bar 10 from being moved too far downward. Connected to the lower portion of the frame 4 are downwardly-extended arms 13 14, and mounted to rotate in these arms is a type carrier or cylinder 15.

As here shown, a rectangular bar 16 has trunnion-bearings in the arms 13 and 14, and as a means for removably connecting the type carrier or cylinder 15 with said bar I provide the carrier or cylinder with an outwardly-opening slot 17, which extends through its center and in which the bar 16 is received. The bar 16 at its ends is provided with notches 18, in either one of which holding-levers 19 may engage. These holding-levers 19 are pivoted to the ends of the type-carrier 15 and are held removably in connection with the bar 16 by means of spring 20. The object of this construction is to provide for the substitution of one type-carrier for another—that is, type-carriers having different data—and the object in making a series of notches 18 is to provide for the different lengths of type-carriers.

The lines of type 21 may be secured to the carrier in any desired manner. For instance, if rubber type are employed they may be fastened to the carrier by means of glue or similar adhesive, or the type may be removably engaged in channels longitudinally formed in the carrier, as indicated in Fig. 3.

Returning-springs 22 have one end connected to the type-carrier and the other end connected to the bar 16, the purpose of which will be hereinafter described. Tapes 23 have one end connected to the type-carrier 15 and the other end connected to the ends of the adjusting-bar 10. These tapes are designed

to locate the type-carrying cylinder to bring a desired line of type in printing position when the adjusting-bar is moved upward.

A spring 24 is connected at its upper end to the plate 3 and at its lower end to the frame 4, so that when said plate is released the spring will move the same upward in its guide.

Movable over the printing-type on the carrier 15 is an inking-roller 25, mounted in arms 26, having spring yielding connection with arms 27, pivoted to the arms 13 and 14 above their connection with the bar 16. The object of the spring yielding connection of the arms 26 with the arms 27 is to cause the roller 25 to pass yieldingly over the type. From forwardly-extending portions 28 of the arms 27 rods 29 extend upward through lugs 30 on the plate 3, and springs 31 on the rod 29 engage at their upper ends with the lugs 30 and at their lower ends with said rods and serve to force said rods downward to swing the inking-roller to its normal position, as indicated in Fig. 1.

Supported on the plate 3 and extended downward underneath the type-carrier 15 is a guide-plate 32, having an opening 33, through which the line of type designed to print may pass, and in order to stop out any portion of the line of type that it is not desired to print I employ stop-plates 34, mounted to slide in ways 35, secured to the inner side of the plate 32. These plates 34 have finger pieces or pins 36 extended outward through slots 37 in the plate 32.

Each line of type on the type-carrier 15 may be duplicated or represented on the index-plate 5, so that when the adjusting-bar 10 is moved to a word or to data on the index-plate the type representing the same word or the data will be moved into printing position by the rotation of the type-carrier.

In operation the adjusting-bar 10 is to be moved into notches on the racks 8 and 9 opposite the matter to be printed—for instance, in line with the word “received,” as indicated in Fig. 2. This movement of the rod 10 will rotate the carrier 15 to bring the word “received” thereon to the lower side or in printing position. Then after placing the paper underneath the plate 32 the frame 4 is to be moved downward either by drawing downward on the handle 11 or by means of a foot-operated treadle having connection with a cord 38, extended over a pulley 39, attached or supported on the arm 2, and thence around a pulley 40, supported on the plate 3 to a connection with the upper portion of the frame 4. By the downward movement of the frame 4 the type-carrier will of course be moved downward to make an impression, and during the downward movement of the carrier the rods 29 by drawing on the forward ends 28 of the arms 27 will cause the inking-roller 25 to move over the printing-type, and while the printing impression is being made the said inking-roller will be forward of the type-carrier, as indicated in Fig. 5. When the adjusting-bar

10 is disengaged from teeth of the rack-bars and moved downward to engage with other teeth, the springs 22 will cause the type-carrier 15 to rotate the desired distance to bring new matter into position for printing. When the frame 4 is released after printing, the spring 24 will move same upward with the printing matter, and during this upward movement the springs 31 by contracting will swing the inking-roller 25 to its normal position. (Indicated in Fig. 1.)

In Fig. 9 I have shown a band or bands of type 41 as extending around the type carrier or cylinder 42, supported in the arms 13 and 14, as before described, and this band also extends around an adjusting-roller 43, adjustably mounted in the upper portion of the arms 13 and 14. When the frame carrying the type carrier or cylinder 42 is moved downward in this modification, the type carrier or cylinder 42 will be rotated by means of a spring yielding catch 44, engaging with the teeth of a ratchet-wheel 45, attached to the end of the carrier or cylinder, the upper end of the catch 44 being connected to the plate 3.

In Fig. 10 I have shown a slotted plate 46 as extended between the arms 26, carrying the inking-roller. The slot in this plate 46 when the inking-roller is in its upward position will pass over the slot 33 in the plate 32, so that the printing matter or type may pass through the same.

The object of the band 41 is to provide for a greater amount of printing matter than can be supported on the surface of the carrier or cylinder 15, as before described, and in addition to the band 41, or, in fact, to the matter secured on the cylinder 15, a type-band 47 may be placed upon the cylinder. This type-band may contain figures or any other desired type. To provide for a greater length of band than that shown in Fig. 9, I may employ the construction shown in Fig. 13, in which a band 48 engages around the cylinder 42 and also around an adjusting-roller 49, having bearings in arms 50, extended from the arms 13 and 14, and to provide for a still greater length of type-carrying band I may employ the construction shown in Fig. 14, in which the band 51 engages at one end around a roller 52, supported in the ends of arms 53, extended from the arms 13 and 14, and from this roller 52 the band passes around the roller 42 and thence to a roller 54, having its bearings in the arms 53. These rollers 52 and 54 are provided, respectively, with springs 55 and 56 for rotating them in an opposite direction to that caused by the drawing or strain of the band 51.

As another means for attaching lines of printing matter to a carrier I may employ a cylinder 57. (Indicated in Fig. 12.) This cylinder consists of a strip of metal the interior of which is designed to fit snugly on the carrier, and it is provided with longitudinal slots 58, the side walls of which are undercut to receive the correspondingly-shaped base portions of the type.

For convenience the lines of printing matter on the index-plate 5 may be numbered to correspond with numbers placed on the end of the type-carrying cylinder, as indicated in Fig. 2, so that no mistake can be made in placing type in proper position on the cylinder.

The size of the machine most desirable will have about thirty-one lines of stamps; but in case a less number is used larger type may be attached to the carrier.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a printing-stamp, a vertically-movable frame, a rack carried by said frame, an adjusting-rod adapted for engagement with either one of the teeth of the rack, a type-carrying cylinder movable with the frame, and a connection between the adjusting-rod and the cylinder whereby said cylinder is rotated upon a movement of the rod, substantially as specified.

2. A printing-stamp, comprising a vertically-movable frame, a rack carried by said frame, an adjusting-rod adapted for engagement with either one of the teeth of said rack, a type-carrier mounted to rotate in arms attached to the frame, a flexible connection between said carrier and the adjusting-rod, and a spring for rotating the carrier in one direction, substantially as specified.

3. A printing-stamp, comprising a movable frame, a rack on said frame, an adjusting-rod adapted for engagement with either one of the teeth of said rack, a type-carrying cylinder supported by the frame, a flexible connection between the adjusting-rod and said cylinder, and an inking-roller movable underneath the cylinder upon a movement of the carrying-frame, substantially as specified.

4. A printing-stamp, comprising a vertically-movable frame, an index-plate mounted on said frame, a rack-bar attached to the frame, an adjusting-rod adapted for engagement with either one of the teeth of said rack-bar, and a type-carrying cylinder carried by

the frame and having flexible connection with the adjusting-bar, substantially as specified.

5. In a printing-stamp, a type carrier or cylinder having an outwardly-opening slot, a supported bar adapted to engage in said slot, and a lever pivoted to the carrier and adapted to engage with said bar for holding the parts together, substantially as specified.

6. In a printing-stamp, a type-carrying cylinder mounted to rotate and having an outwardly-opening slot, a bar angular in cross-section adapted to engage in said slot, and hook-shaped levers pivoted to the ends of the cylinder and adapted to engage in notches formed in the bar, substantially as specified.

7. A printing-stamp, comprising a vertically-movable frame, rack-bars on said frame, an adjusting-rod adapted for engagement with said rack-bars, arms extended from the lower end of the movable frame, a type-carrier having bearings in said arms, and tapes connected at one end to the adjusting-bar and at the other end to the cylinder, substantially as specified.

8. A printing-stamp, comprising a rotary type-carrier, means for rotating the same, a slotted plate extended underneath the carrier, and stop-out plates movable over the slot of said plate, substantially as specified.

9. In a printing-stamp, a cylinder, lines of type arranged on said cylinder, a frame carrying the cylinder, a stationary index-plate on the frame having printed thereon matter corresponding to the lines of type on the cylinder, means for rotating the cylinder in one direction, and devices at the sides of the index-plate for engaging and holding said means.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN W. ADAMS.

Witnesses:

GEORGE J. BOOSÉ,
MARK WIMBERLEY.