

No. 669,137.

Patented Mar. 5, 1901.

F. W. DOBBEL.  
HAND STAMP.

(Application filed Apr. 9, 1900.)

(No Model.)

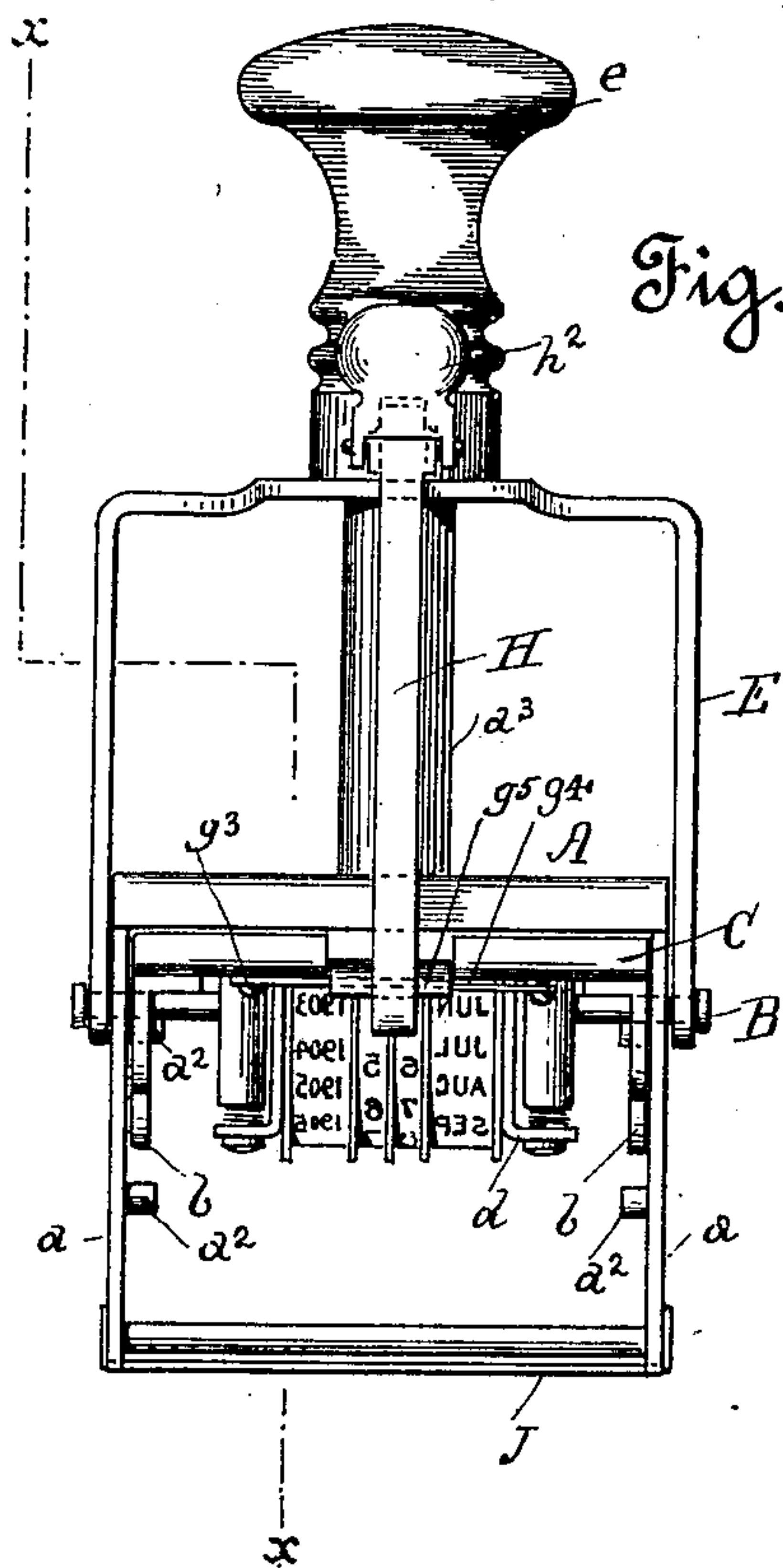


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

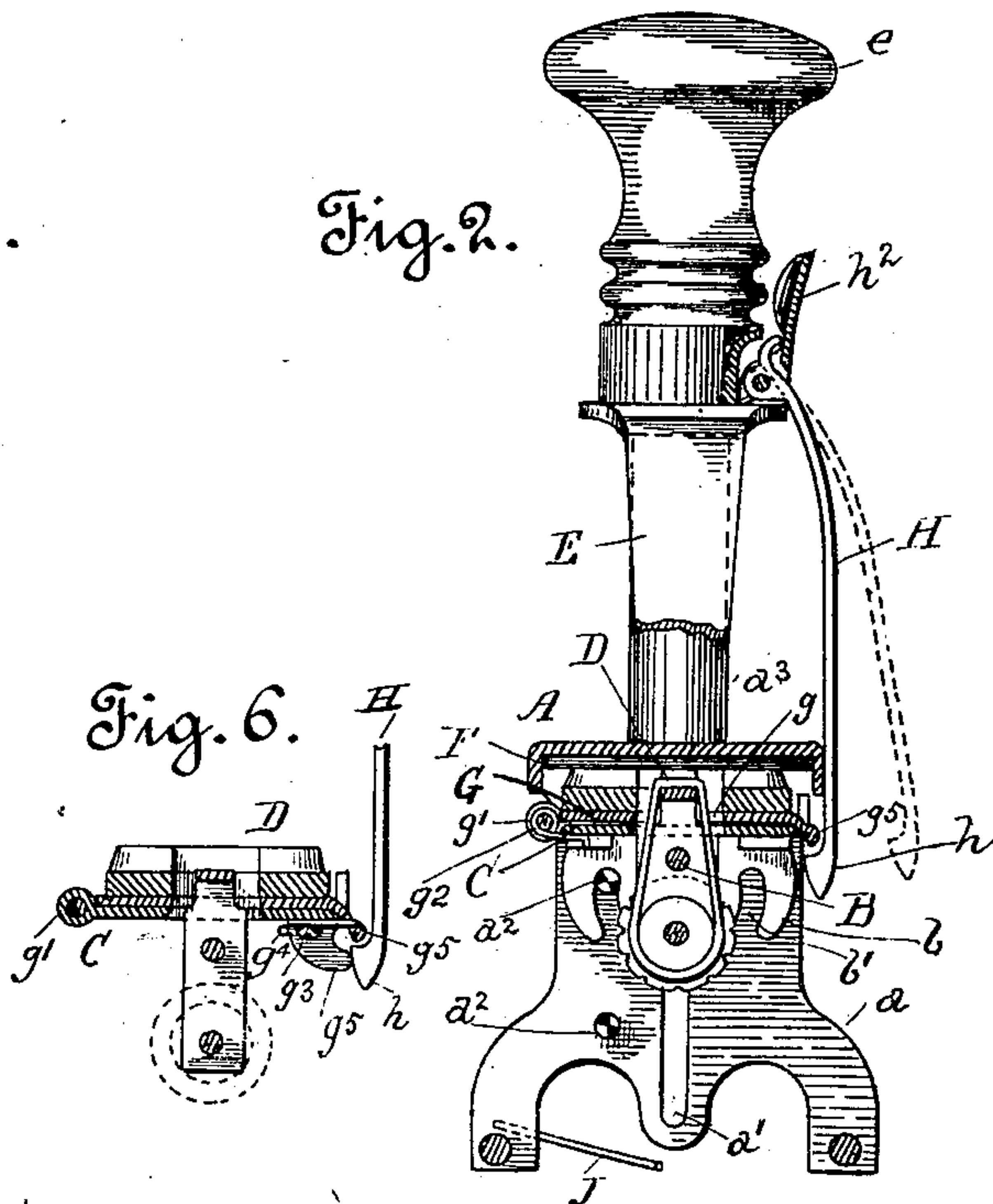


Fig. 6.

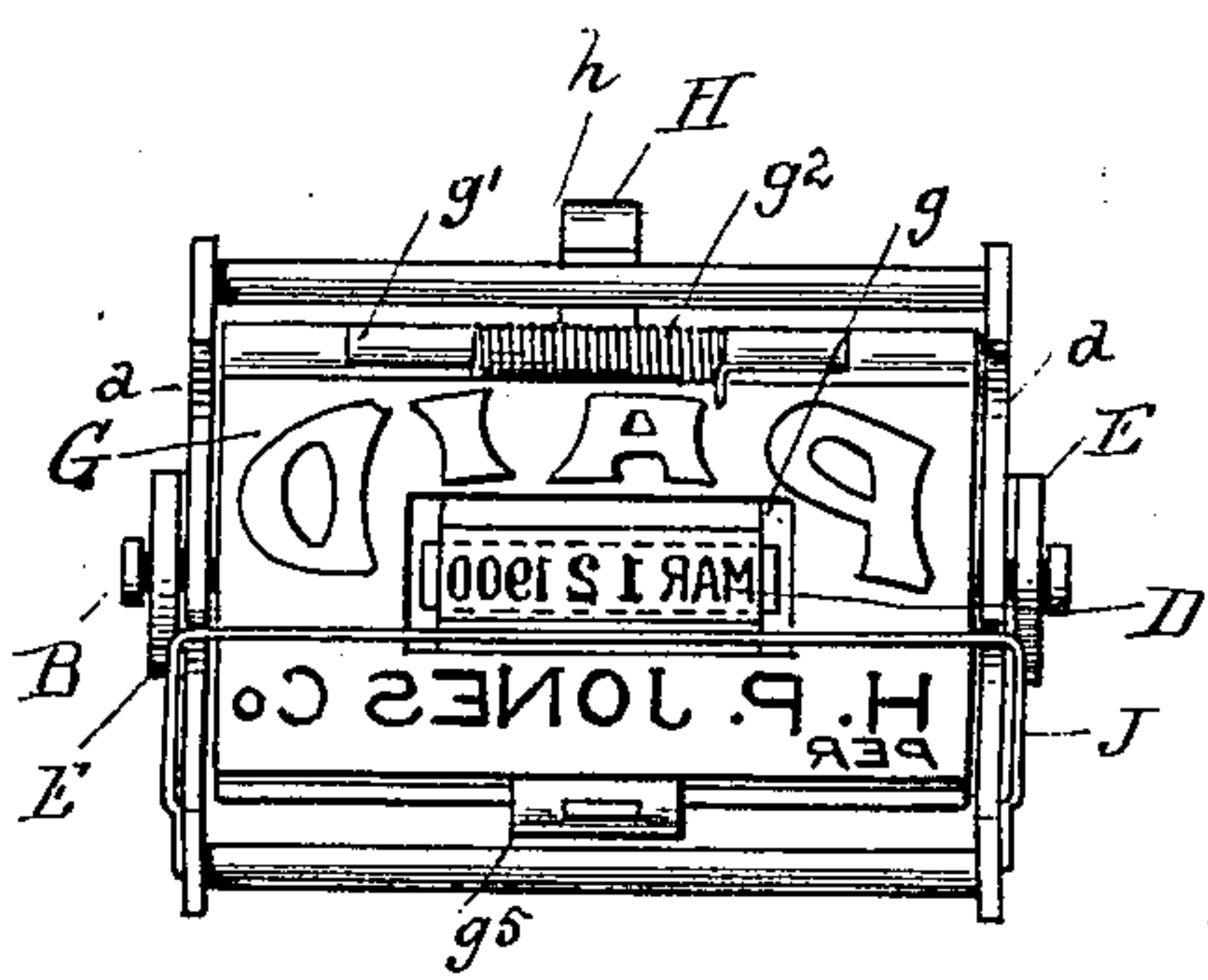


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

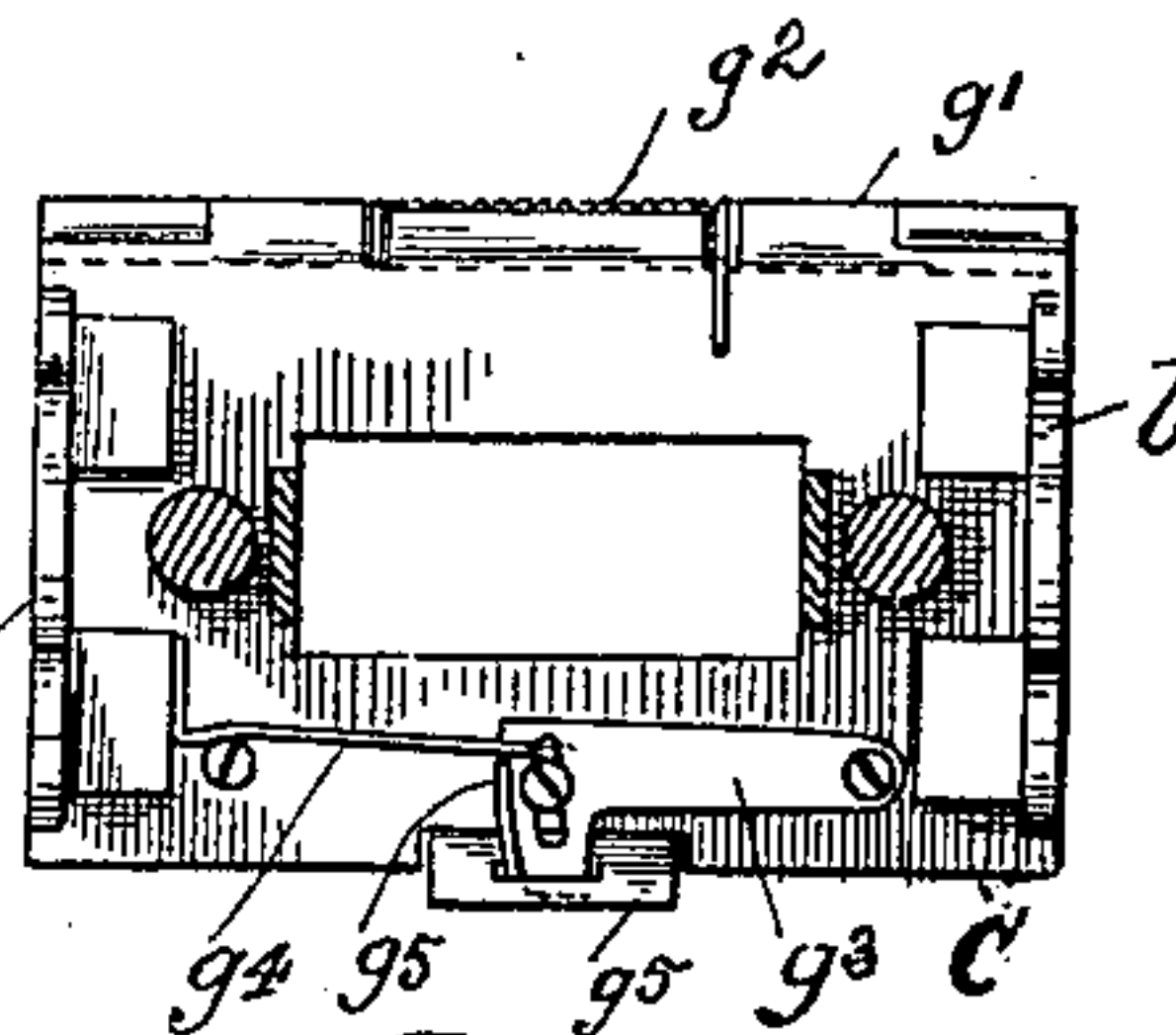
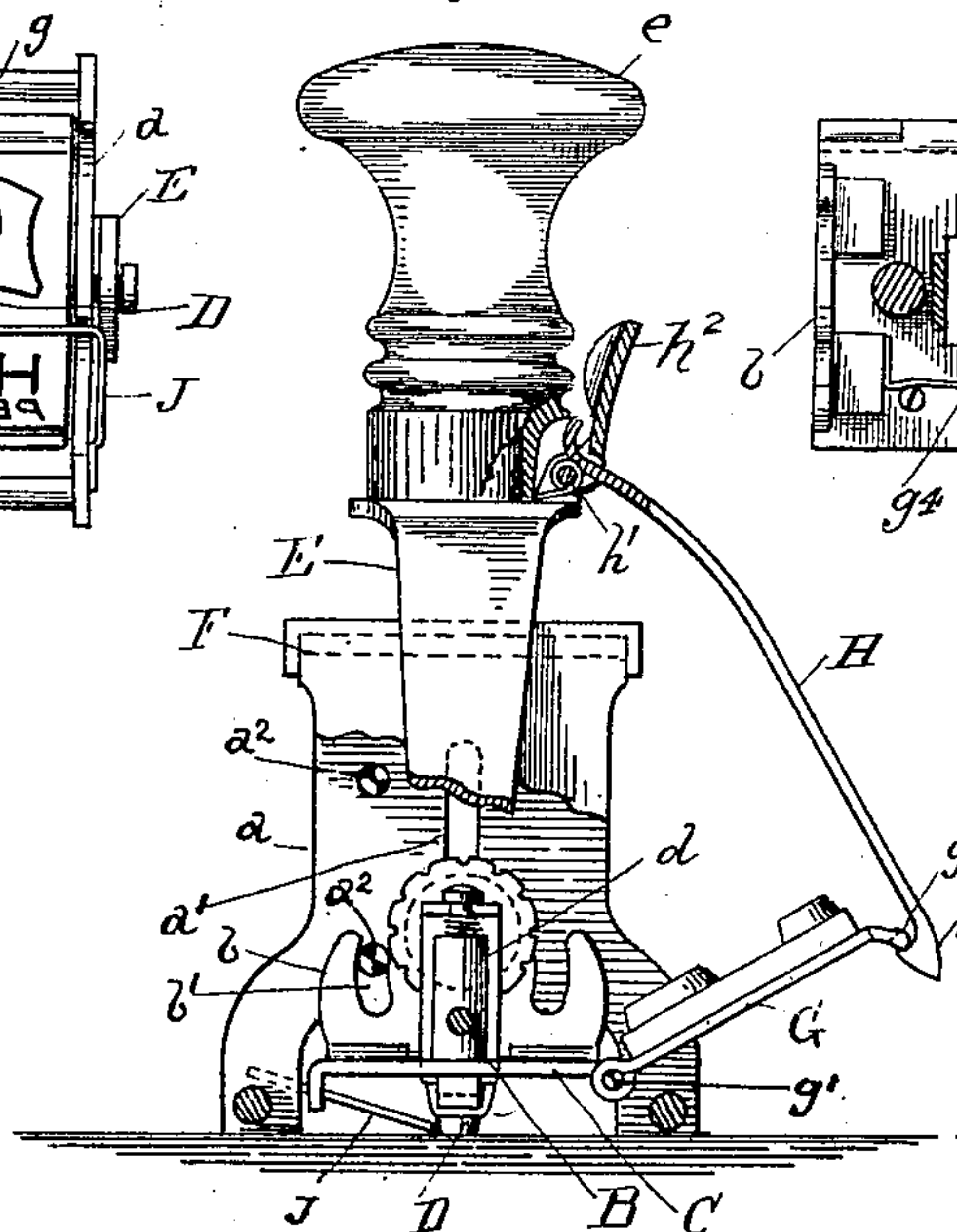


Fig. 5.

Witnesses.

*W. Monteverde.*

*Walter F. Vane.*

Inventor

*Frederick W. Dobbel,*  
by *Wm. F. Booth,*  
*his att'y.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK W. DOBBEL, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## HAND-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 669,137, dated March 5, 1901.

Application filed April 9, 1900. Serial No. 12,049. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK W. DOBBEL, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hand-Stamps; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to the class of printing-stamps commonly called "hand-stamps."

The object of my invention is to provide a hand-stamp capable of making either a single printing impression or a plurality thereof.

My invention consists in the novel combinations, which I shall now describe and claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my hand-stamp, the parts being in normal position. Fig. 2 is an end elevation and section on line  $x-x$  of Fig. 1, the dotted line of link H showing it thrown out of engagement to permit the conjoint action of the two printing-plates. Fig. 3 is a part elevation and section showing the action of the stamp in printing singly, the second plate G being thrown out of operation by the link H. Fig. 4 is a bottom view of the stamp, showing the two plates printing in conjunction, also showing the liner J. Fig. 5 is a view of the under side of plate C, showing the positive lock  $g^3$ . Fig. 6 is a cross-section of the two plates C and G, showing the end of link H holding the lock-latch  $g^3$  normally out of engagement with the lip  $g^5$  of plate G.

A is the fixed frame, having the side legs  $a$ , with the vertical guide-slots  $a'$ , in which the extremities of the cross-shaft B play, said shaft carrying the wings  $b$ , with their cam-grooves  $b'$ , adapted to engage successively with the fixed studs  $a^2$  on the inner surfaces of legs  $a$ , whereby as said shaft is forced downwardly said wings engaging the studs will carry the shaft through a half-rotation. The shaft B carries the plate C, which said plate carries the type D, projecting from its surface. These type may be secured to the plate in any suitable manner and may be of any suitable character to indicate whatever matter may be desired either of a permanent or a changeable character. For illustration, type D may indicate the date and may consist of the usual endless movable bands mount-

ed in a depending frame  $d$ , carried by the plate C. E is a sliding yoke or frame having a handle  $e$ , which is hollow and fits down over a stem  $a^3$ , rising from the fixed frame A. A spring (not shown) is seated within the stem and serves to return it to its upper limit. The extremities of the yoke-frame are freely fitted upon the extremities of the shaft B. Under the top of frame A is the usual inking-pad F. These parts constitute a common form of self-inking hand-stamp, the normal position of type D being in contact with pad F. Upon pressing down the handle  $e$  the shaft B and plate C are carried bodily down by the descending yoke-frame E. The cam-wings  $b$  of the shaft and plate engaging the studs  $a^2$  cause a half-rotation of the plate, which at the bottom limit throws the type D, carried by the plate, face downward and in contact with the impression-surface to be stamped. When the pressure is relieved, the spring returns the parts, the plate C retracing its partial rotation and carrying the type D up into contact once more with pad F.

In order to provide for an additional stamping effect which can be thrown into or out of operation, as may be desired, I have a type-plate G, which carries such type as may be desired—say, for example, the word "Paid" and the firm-name. This plate lies upon top of plate C and has an aperture  $g$  made in it, through which extend the type D of said plate C, both type D and the type on plate G being of the same height in order to print together. One edge of type-plate G is hinged at  $g'$  to the edge of plate C. To hold the two plates normally together, a suitable lock is used. For example, the hinge  $g'$  has a spring  $g^2$  to make it a spring-hinge of sufficient force to cause the type-plate G to normally lie close against type-plate C, or in case it should be found that the spring is not strong enough to hold the plates together, as where in operating rapidly the plates would tend to separate, a more positive lock may be used, such as is shown by the pivoted latch  $g^3$  under plate C, Figs. 5 and 6, operated by a spring  $g^4$  to normally engage with a lip  $g^5$  on the free edge of plate G. This lip  $g^5$  projects downwardly from the free edge of the plate G and is slotted, as shown in Fig. 5, in order to receive the extremity of the latch  $g^3$ , whereby



the plates G and C are normally positively held together, or, if desired, both spring  $g^2$  and latch  $g^3$  may be used together. Now therefore when type-plate C is forced down to make its half-rotation, as before described, the type-plate G, lying close to it, will be carried with it and turning half around will be in position to make its impression with the type D of plate C; but when it is desired to not have the type-plate G operative and only to let type D of plate C make an impression there is a link H, which engages with its hooked lower end  $h$  the free edge of plate G at its lip  $g^5$  and prevents said plate from following the partial rotation of plate C. This it is enabled to do, because as said plate G is hinged to plate C the former being controlled by the link at its free edge projects itself bodily outwardly from the frame, while the plate C effects its own reversal. The link H is a swinging one, having a controlling-spring  $h'$ , and is connected with any portion of the frame A or with the yoke-frame E. I have here shown it as most conveniently connected by a hinge with the top of the yoke-frame E. A pivoted thumb-piece  $h^2$  is adapted to bear on the upper end of the link and to hold it out of engagement with the plate G when desired and yet is adapted to allow said link to swing outwardly with said plate when the parts are moving normally. The small thumb-piece  $h^2$  being therefore independent of the link is not affected by the movement of the latter and will not interfere with the finger of the operator or be thereby interfered with. The hook end  $h$  of the link is kept by spring  $h'$  in normal engagement with the plate G. When the positive latch  $g^3$  is used, the hook end  $h$  of the link bears against it and normally holds it back out of engagement with the lip  $g^5$  of plate G, allowing it to return to its engagement to lock the plates together only when said link is itself thrown from its engagement with said lip. When it is desired to print only from type D of plate C, the link H is allowed to remain in such position as to engage with its hook  $h$  the plate G. Then when the plate C and type D are forced down plate G is swung outwardly out of the way; but when it is desired to print from both plates the operator by touching thumb-piece  $h^2$  releases the link H from plate G, and the latter by means of its spring-hinge or its positive lock-latch  $g^3$ , or both, remains in contact with plate C and accompanies it in all its movements.

In order to provide a suitable liner for the stamp by which it may be so placed as to bring the dater down upon a line, I have the wire or open bail J secured at its ends to the feet of frame A, while its body crosses the bottom of said frame in sufficiently close relation to the vertical plane of movement of the dater-type D to enable the operator to correctly judge said plane. The wire or open character of this liner J is necessary in order

not to interfere with the printing operation of plate G, which result it accomplishes by passing across in a plane between the type of said plate. This would not be the case if a solid plate-liner were used.

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

1. The combination, in a hand-stamp, of independent printing-plates, and means, on the stamp, called into action by the travel of said plates to perform their printing functions, for causing them to make a single or a joint impression.

2. The combination, in a hand-stamp, of independent printing-plates, means for holding them in relative arrangement to make impressions in conjunction, and means, on the stamp, called into action by the travel of said plates to perform their printing functions, for causing them to make a single or a joint impression.

3. The combination, in a hand-stamp, of independent printing-plates, means for holding them in normal relative arrangement to make impressions in conjunction, and means, on the stamp, called into action by the travel of said plates to perform their printing functions, for changing their arrangement to cause but a single impression to be made.

4. The combination, in a hand-stamp, of moving, independent printing-plates, relatively arranged to make a single impression or to make impressions in conjunction, and means on the stamp, adapted by engagement with said plates while traveling to their printing positions, to change their arrangement to make a single or a joint impression.

5. The combination, in a hand-stamp, of independent printing-plates relatively arranged to make a single impression or to make impressions in conjunction, a hinge connection between the plates whereby one may be separated from the other and thrown out of operation, and means, on the stamp, called into action by the travel of the plates to perform their printing functions, for separating said plates.

6. The combination, in a hand-stamp, of independent printing-plates, relatively arranged to make a single impression or to make impressions in conjunction, a hinge connection between the plates whereby one may be separated from the other and thrown out of operation, a means for holding the plates together normally to operate in conjunction, and a means, on the stamp, called into action by the travel of the plates to perform their printing functions, for separating said plates.

7. The combination, in a hand-stamp, of independent printing-plates, relatively arranged to make a single impression or to make impressions in conjunction, a hinge connection between the plates, whereby one may be separated from the other and thrown out of operation, a spring to hold the plates nor-



mally together, to operate in conjunction, and means on the stamp for separating the plates.

8. The combination, in a hand-stamp, of independent printing-plates, relatively arranged to make a single impression or to make impressions in conjunction, a spring-hinge connecting the two plates whereby they may remain normally together to operate in conjunction, and may be separated whereby one may be thrown out of operation to allow the other to act singly, and means on the stamp for separating the plates.

9. The combination, in a hand-stamp, of independent printing-plates, relatively arranged to make a single impression or to make impressions in conjunction, a hinge connection between the plates whereby one may be separated from the other and thrown out of operation, means to normally hold them together, to operate in conjunction, and a stop on the stamp, adapted to be thrown into or out of engagement with one of said plates to separate it from the other or to allow it to remain therewith.

10. The combination, in a hand-stamp, of independent printing-plates, relatively arranged to make a single impression or to make impressions in conjunction, means for moving said plates to their printing position, a hinge connection between the plates whereby they may be separated to throw one out of operation, means for normally holding them together for joint operation, and a stop on the stamp, adapted to be thrown into or out of engagement with one of said moving plates, to separate them or to allow them to remain together.

11. The combination, in a hand-stamp, of a printing-plate, a second printing-plate superposed thereon, and having an opening through which the type of the first plate extend, to be printed in conjunction with the type of said second plate, a means for holding the two plates normally together, whereby they may print in conjunction, and a means on the stamp for automatically separating the second plate from the first, to permit the latter to print singly.

12. The combination, in a hand-stamp, of a moving printing-plate, a second printing-plate superposed thereon, and having an opening through which the type of the first plate extend to be printed in conjunction with the type of the second plate, a means for holding the two plates normally together, whereby they may print in conjunction, and a stop on the stamp, engaged by the moving plates, for separating the second plate from the first, to permit the latter to print singly.

13. The combination, in a hand-stamp, of a moving reversible printing-plate, a second printing-plate superposed thereon and having an opening through which the type of the first plate extend to be printed in conjunction with the type of the second plate, a hinge

connection between the two plates, whereby the second plate may be thrown out away from the first, to an inoperative position, means for normally holding the two together, to print in conjunction, and a stop on the stamp, to engage said second plate when desired to throw it out of operation, whereby the first plate is permitted to print singly.

14. The combination, in a hand-stamp, of a moving reversible printing-plate, a second printing-plate superposed thereon and having an opening through which the type of the first plate extend to be printed in conjunction with the type of the second plate, a hinge connection between the two plates, whereby the second plate may be thrown out away from the first, to an inoperative position, a spring for normally holding the two together, to print in conjunction, and a stop on the stamp, to engage said second plate when desired to throw it out of operation, whereby the first plate is permitted to print singly.

15. The combination, in a hand-stamp, of a moving reversible printing-plate, a second printing-plate superposed thereon and having an opening through which the type of the first plate extend, to be printed in conjunction with those of the second plate, a hinge connection between the two plates, to enable the second plate to be thrown out away from the first to an inoperative position, a spring-controlled latch for normally holding the two together to print in conjunction, and a stop on the stamp to control said latch and to engage said second plate when desired to throw it out of operation, whereby the first plate is permitted to print singly.

16. In combination with the fixed and movable frames, and reversible printing-plate of a hand-stamp, a second printing-plate superposed upon said first printing-plate, and having an opening through which the type of the first plate extend, whereby the two plates may print in conjunction, a hinge connecting the two plates along one edge, a means to hold them normally together to print in conjunction, and a link on the stamp adapted to be thrown into and out of engagement with the second printing-plate, to throw it out of operation or to permit it to operate in conjunction with the first plate.

17. In combination with the fixed and movable frames, and reversible printing-plate of a hand-stamp, a second printing-plate superposed upon said first printing-plate, and having an opening through which the type of the first plate extend, whereby the two plates may print in conjunction, a hinge connecting the two plates along one edge, a means to hold them normally together to print in conjunction, a link hinged to the stamp and adapted to engage the second plate to separate it from the first plate and throw it out of operation and a thumb-piece to control said link and throw it out of operation, to permit the two plates to act conjointly.

18. The combination, in a hand-stamp, of  
the independent plates relatively arranged to  
make impressions singly or in conjunction,  
the type of one plate being surrounded by  
5 those of the other, and the wire or open bail-  
liner on the foot of the stamp lying in a cross  
plane between the letters of the surrounding  
type, whereby it will indicate the line of the

inner type without interfering with the sur-  
rounding type. 10

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my  
hand.

FREDERICK W. DOBBEL.

Witnesses:

WALTER F. VANE;

D. B. RICHARDS.