No. 675,404. Patented June 4, 1901.

A. M. PARDI.

SEAL PRESS.

(Application filed Feb. 28, 1901.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 2.

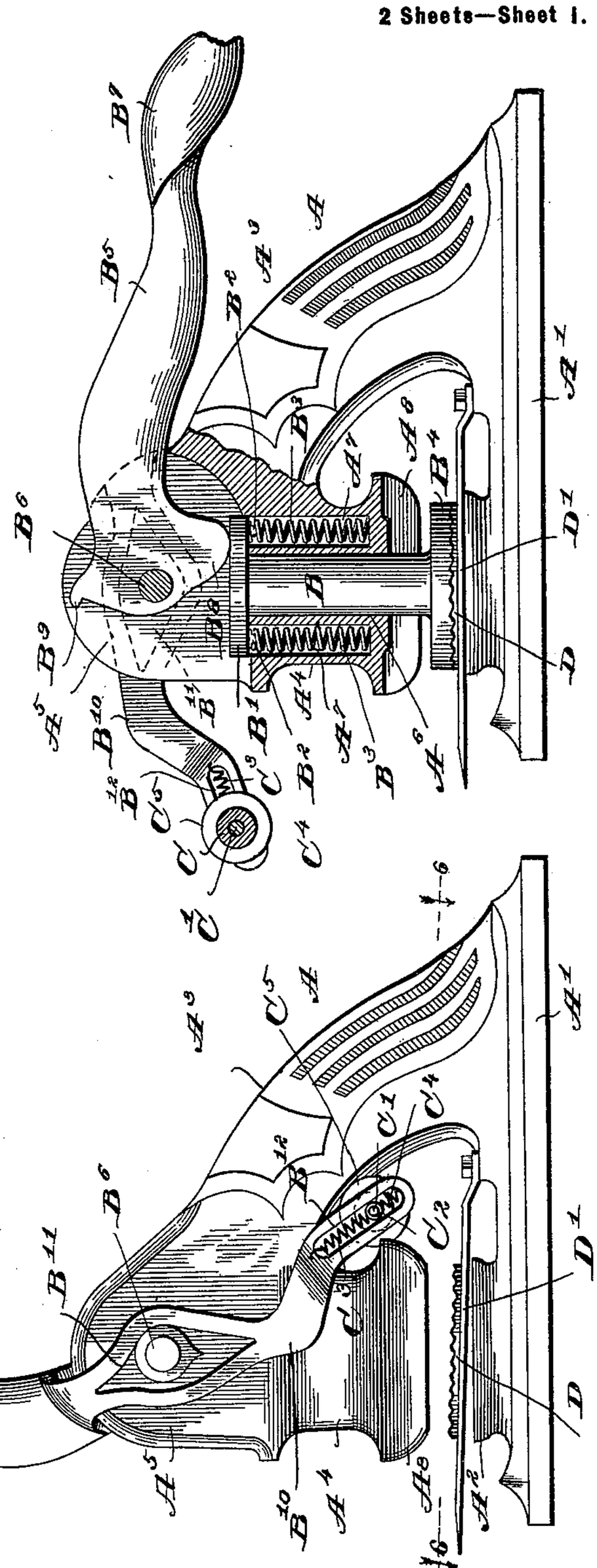

Fig. 1.

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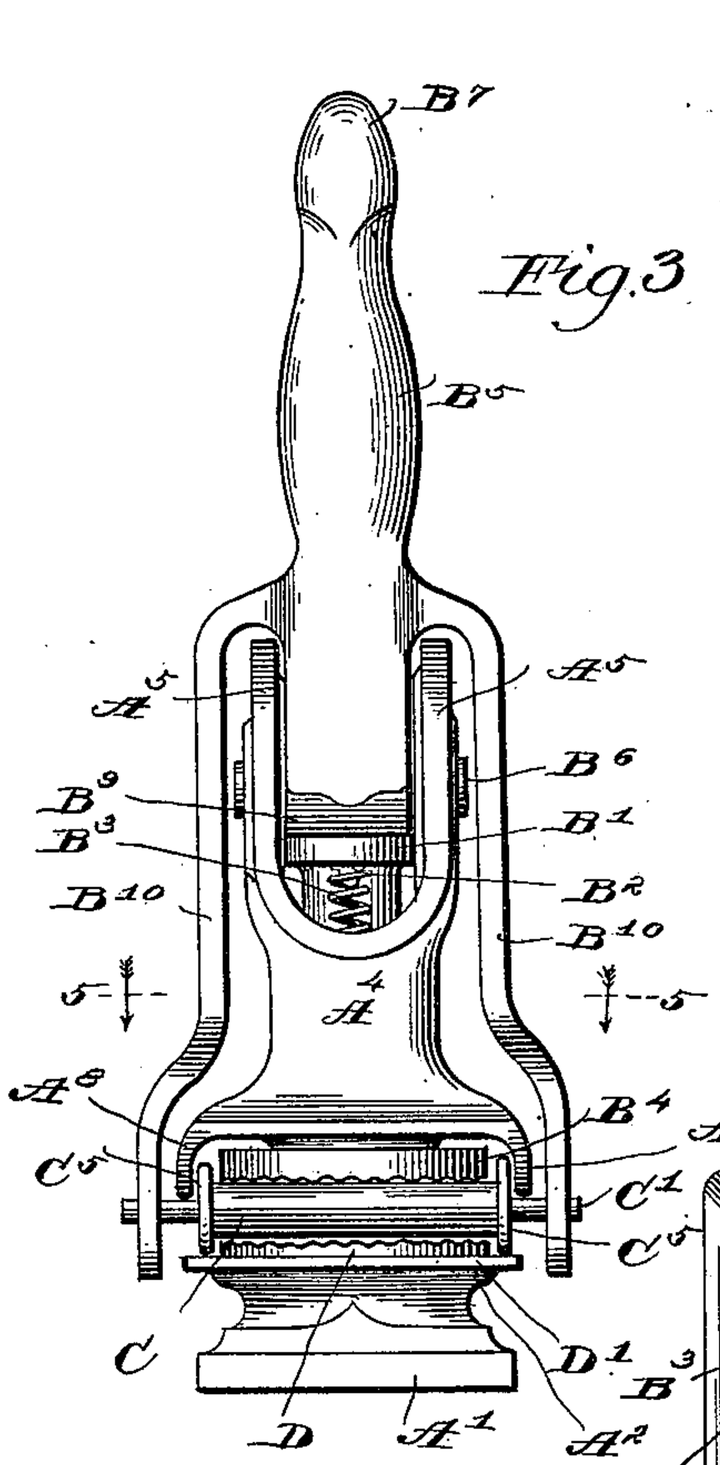


Fig. 3

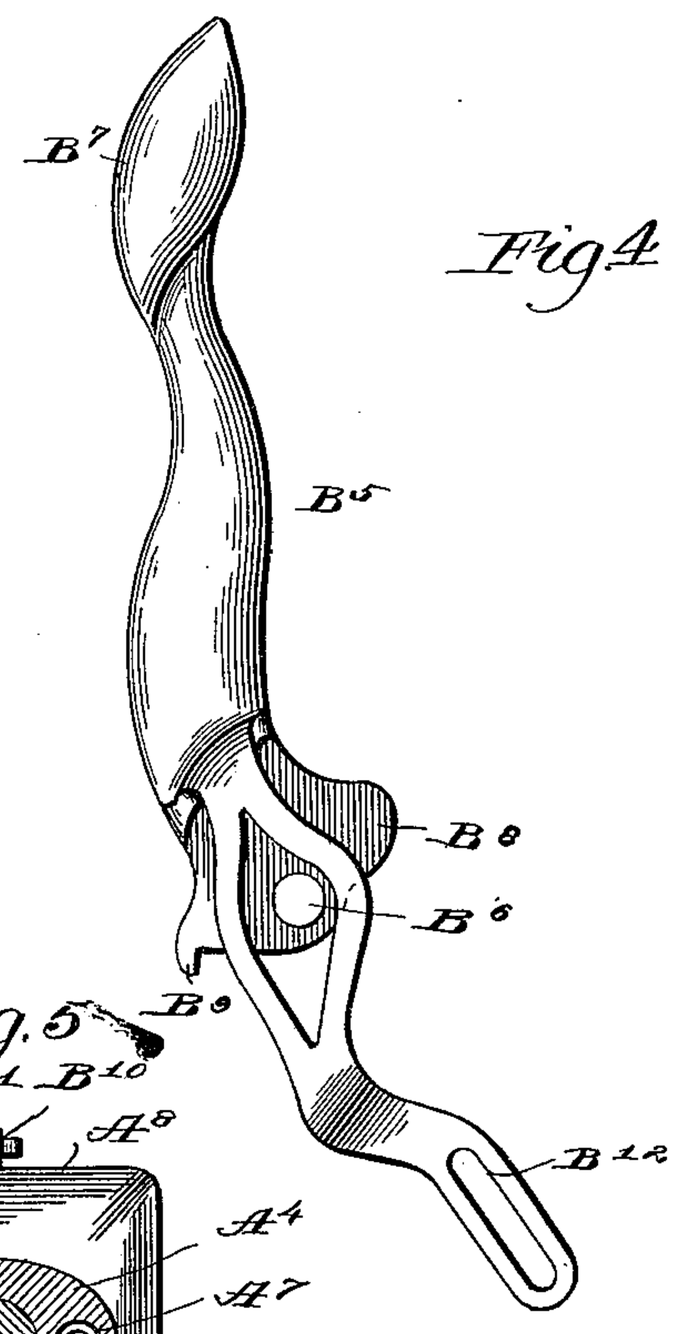


Fig. 4

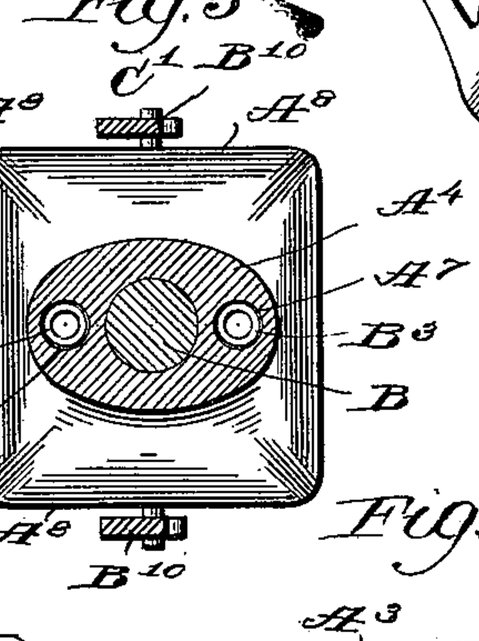
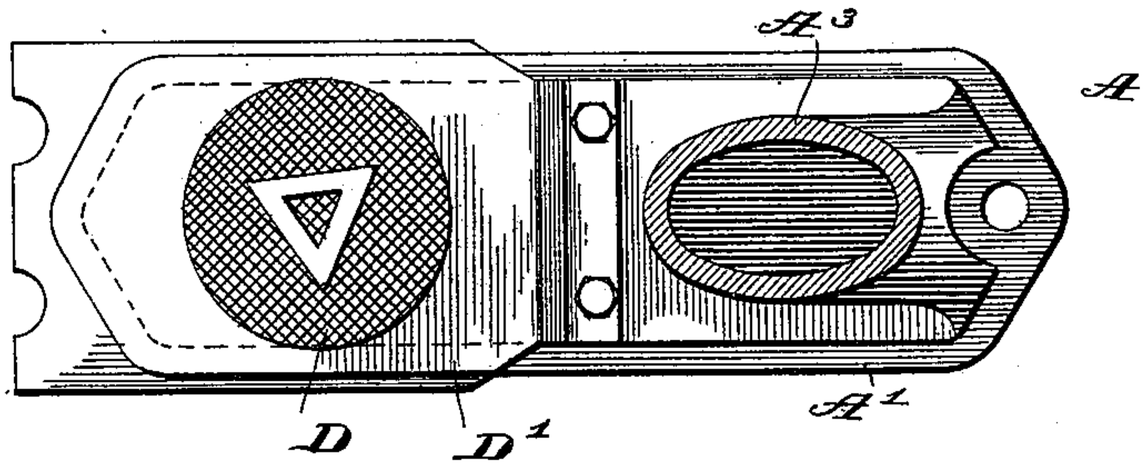


Fig. 5

Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMEDEO M. PARDI, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SEAL-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,404, dated June 4, 1901.

Application filed February 28, 1901. Serial No. 49,368. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMEDEO M. PARDI, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seal-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

One object of this invention is the production of a seal-press for inking the paper upon which the seal-impression is made, as well as embossing it. The passage of the inking-roller over the female die provides for coloring the background of the impression, the design of the seal standing out in white above said colored background.

A further object consists in providing a resilient spring for carrying the embossing-die of the press. By means of this mounting of the embossing-die an impression may be made upon one of several sheets of paper fastened together or upon one side of an envelop without embossing through both thicknesses of the paper of which the envelop is made.

A further object is to improve the general construction of seal-presses.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of an impression-seal embodying the features of my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the head of the seal in vertical central section. Fig. 3 is a front end elevation of said seal, the hand-lever being partly depressed and the inking-roller lying between the dies. Fig. 4 is a side view of the hand-lever, showing one of its integral arms for supporting the inking-roller. Fig. 5 is a transverse section through the head of the press on dotted line 5 5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a transverse section on dotted line 6 6 of Fig. 1, showing a top plan view of the lower die.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

In the embodiment of this invention I provide an integral standard A, having the base A′, the base-block A^2 for the embossing-die, the neck A^3, the head A^4, and the ears A^5. The head A^4 is provided with the vertical opening A^6; also with the two spring-pockets A^7, extending parallel with said opening A^6. Two guide-surfaces A^8, one on each side of the head A^4, at the lower side thereof, are intended to guide the inking-roller, to be later described.

B is a plunger adapted to be reciprocated within the opening A^6, the cross-head B′ being fixed to the upper end of said plunger and having studs B^2 for engaging the upper ends of the two spiral compression-springs B^3, one of which springs lies in each of the spring-pockets A^7. The lower end of the plunger B carries the female die B^4 of the seal. A lever B^5 is pivoted on a stud B^6, that extends through a suitable opening in the ears A^5. This lever has the usual handle B^7, and below its pivot is provided with the cam B^8 and the stop projection B^9. Two arms B^{10}, formed integral with said hand-lever B^5, extend outward and downward from the sides of said lever and somewhat rearward from the general line of its length. These arms are provided with the coinciding openings B^{11} to permit access to the pivotal stud B^6, upon which the arm is mounted; also near their lower ends with the elongated openings B^{12}.

An inking-roller C is rigidly mounted upon a shaft C′, free to rotate within the sleeves C^2, lying in the elongated openings B^{12}, one of said sleeves being suspended in each of said openings by two coil-springs C^3 and C^4, secured to said arms B^{10} at opposite ends of the elongated openings B^{12}. The inking-roller C is covered with absorbent material, providing an inking-pad upon its periphery, and said roller has the peripheral flanges C^5 at its ends, which are adapted to engage the spring-plate which supports the embossing-die, to be later described, preventing said roller from contacting the surface of said embossing-die. The inking-roller thus is supported by the springs C^3 and C^4 within the elongated openings B^{12} and is free to move throughout the length of said openings.

D is the embossing-die. It is mounted upon the spring-plate D′, which plate is secured in any suitable manner to the standard A. The plate stands normally slightly raised above the base-block A^2, but capable of being depressed against said base-block when an impression is made.

In operation the inking-roller C is properly supplied with ink and the hand-lever B^5 depressed several times in order to pass said

roller over the upper die B^4 to properly ink said die. Paper is then placed upon the embossing (lower) die and the hand-lever depressed, bringing the two dies together, as shown in Fig. 2, with the paper between them. The ink spread upon the upper die B^4 covers the background of the impression. The design not having received any ink will be left uncolored, but is embossed by the lower die pressing the paper into the corresponding depressions in the upper die. If an envelop is to be embossed upon its face, it is opened and slipped over the spring-plate D′, the rear side of said envelop lying underneath the plate and the face over the embossing-die. A depression of the hand-lever B^5 causes the dies to be brought together and their design embossed upon one side of the envelop. The upper die B^4 is stationary while the inking-roller C is passing across its face. After the inking-roller has left the upper die a continued downward pressure upon the hand-lever brings the cam-surface B^8 in contact with the cross-head B′, forcing the plunger B downward against the action of its supporting compression-springs B^3. The stop projection B^9 strikes against the forward end of said cross-head when the lever B^5 is in a vertical position and limits the movement of the lever in a forward direction. The guide-surfaces A^8 engage the supporting-shaft C′ of said inking-roller C while the face of said roller is in contact with the upper die. The peripheral flanges C^5 roll upon the spring-plate D′, the diameter of said flanges being sufficient to hold the embossing-die D from contact with the inking-surface of the roller C.

The seal may be made with or without the inking attachment, as desired.

I claim as my invention—

In a seal-press, in combination, a standard; a reciprocating die; a lever for moving said die; two arms fixed with relation to said lever, extending substantially with the length thereof, said arms having coinciding elongated openings; a shaft lying in said openings and extending between said arms; a coil-spring for supporting each end of said shaft in one of said elongated openings; an inking-roller on said shaft; a spring-plate attached to said standard; a die rigidly mounted on said spring-plate and corresponding with the reciprocating die; a base-block for limiting the yielding movement of said spring-plate; and peripheral flanges on said inking-roller, adapted to roll in contact with the spring-plate and prevent the roller from inking the die on said plate.

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Witnesses:
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