

No. 773,816.

PATENTED NOV. 1, 1904.

M. SIELAFF.

MECHANISM FOR DISPENSING STAMPS, TICKETS, &c.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 3, 1903.

NO MODEL.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

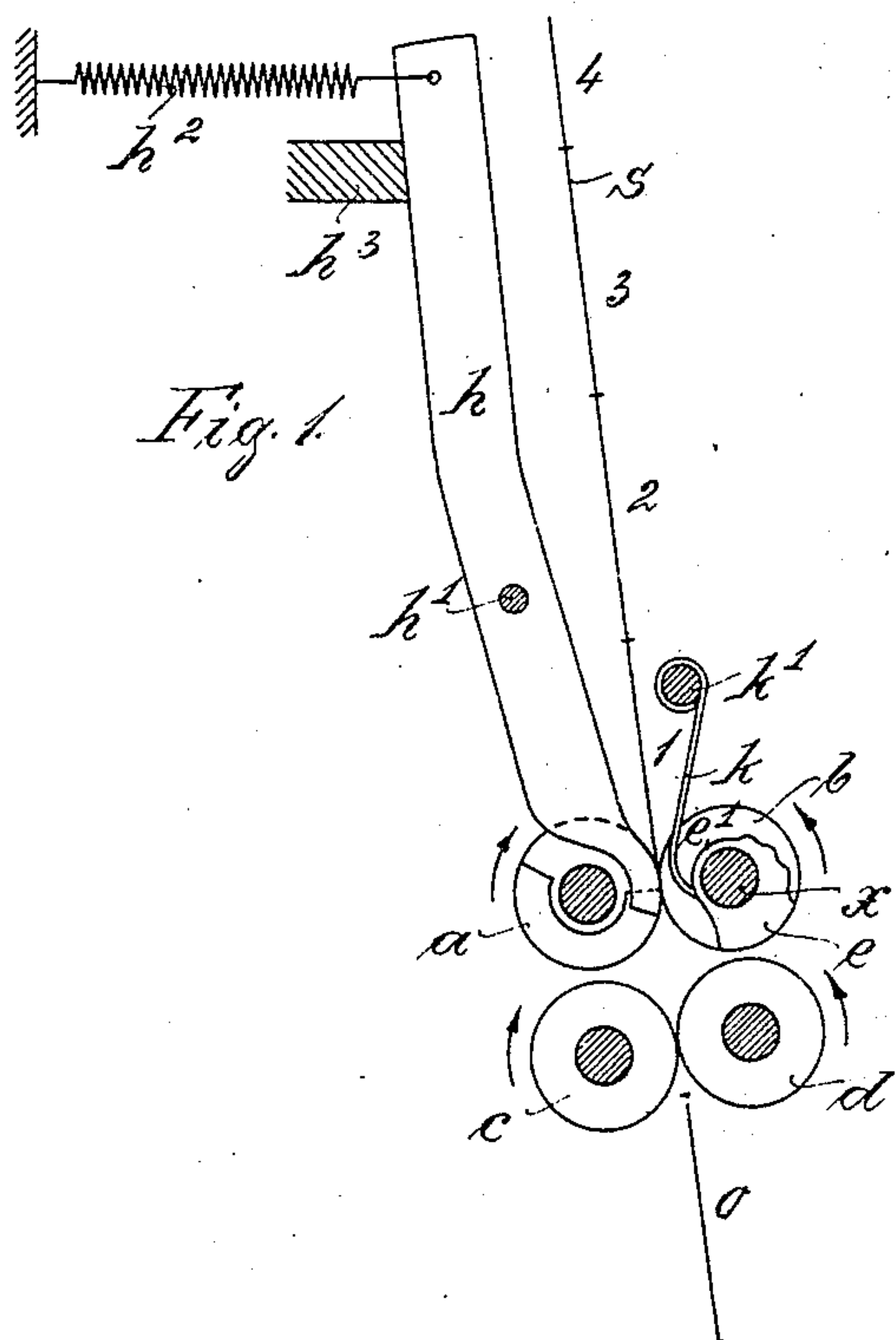


Fig. 1.

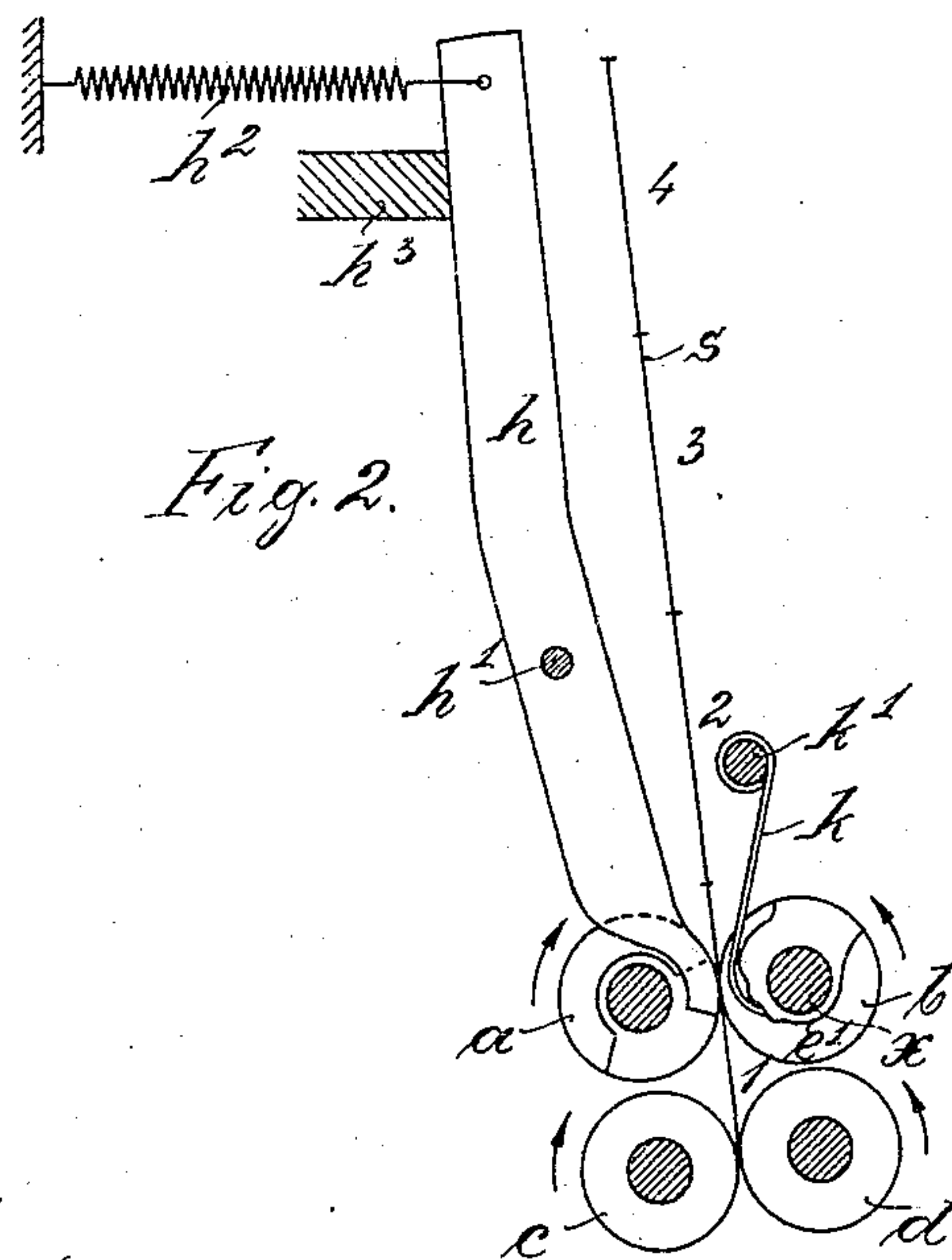


Fig. 2.

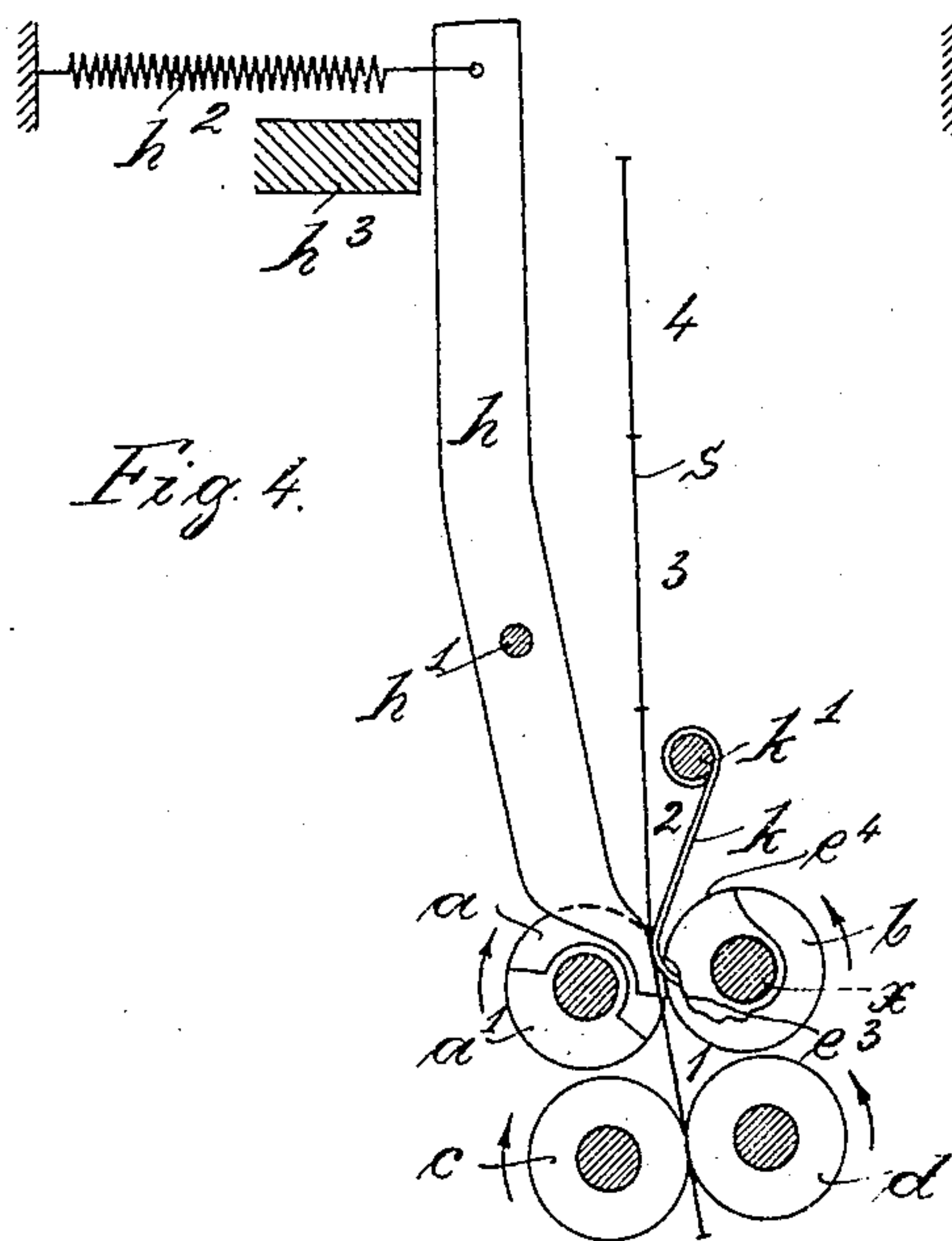


Fig. 4.

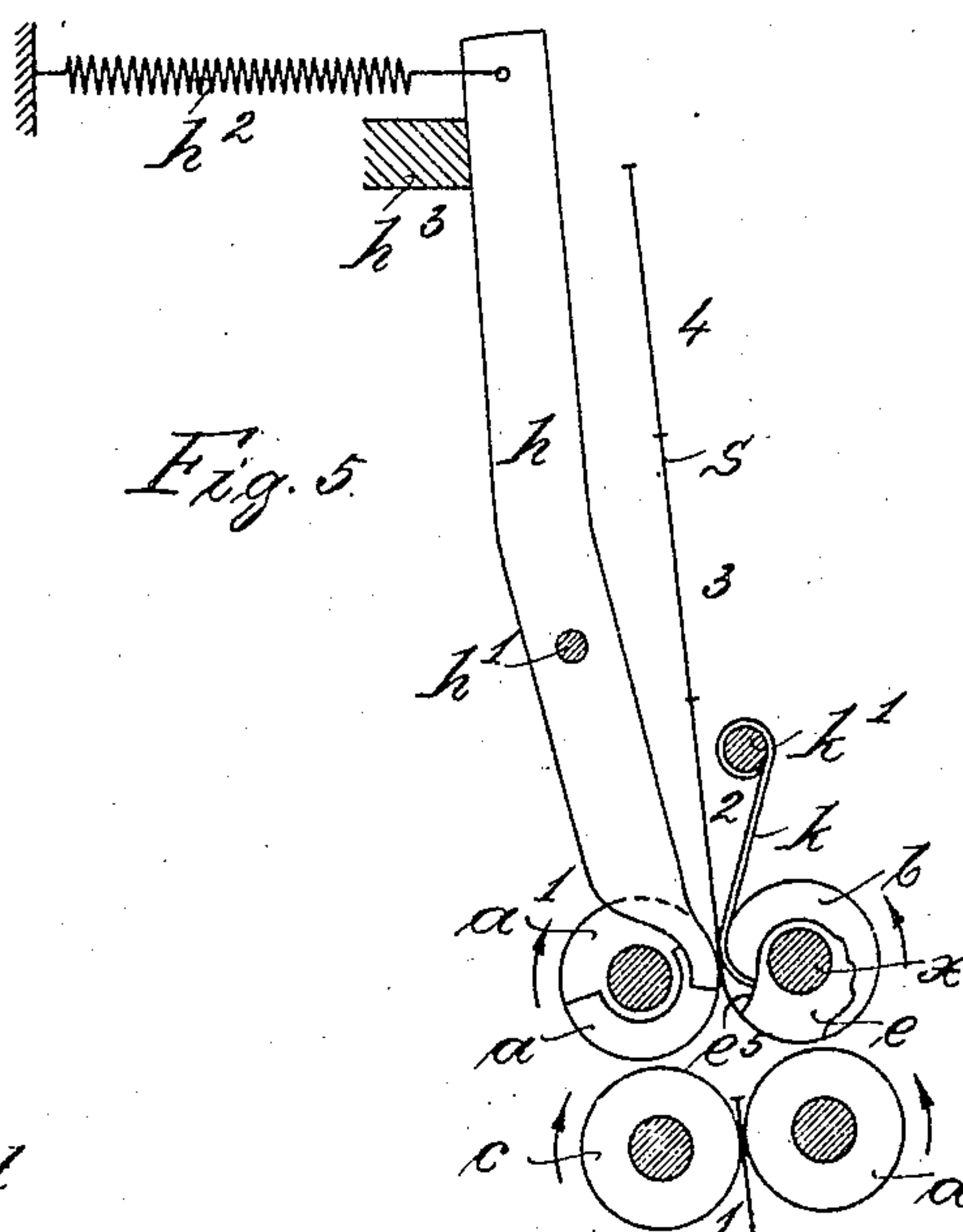


Fig. 5.

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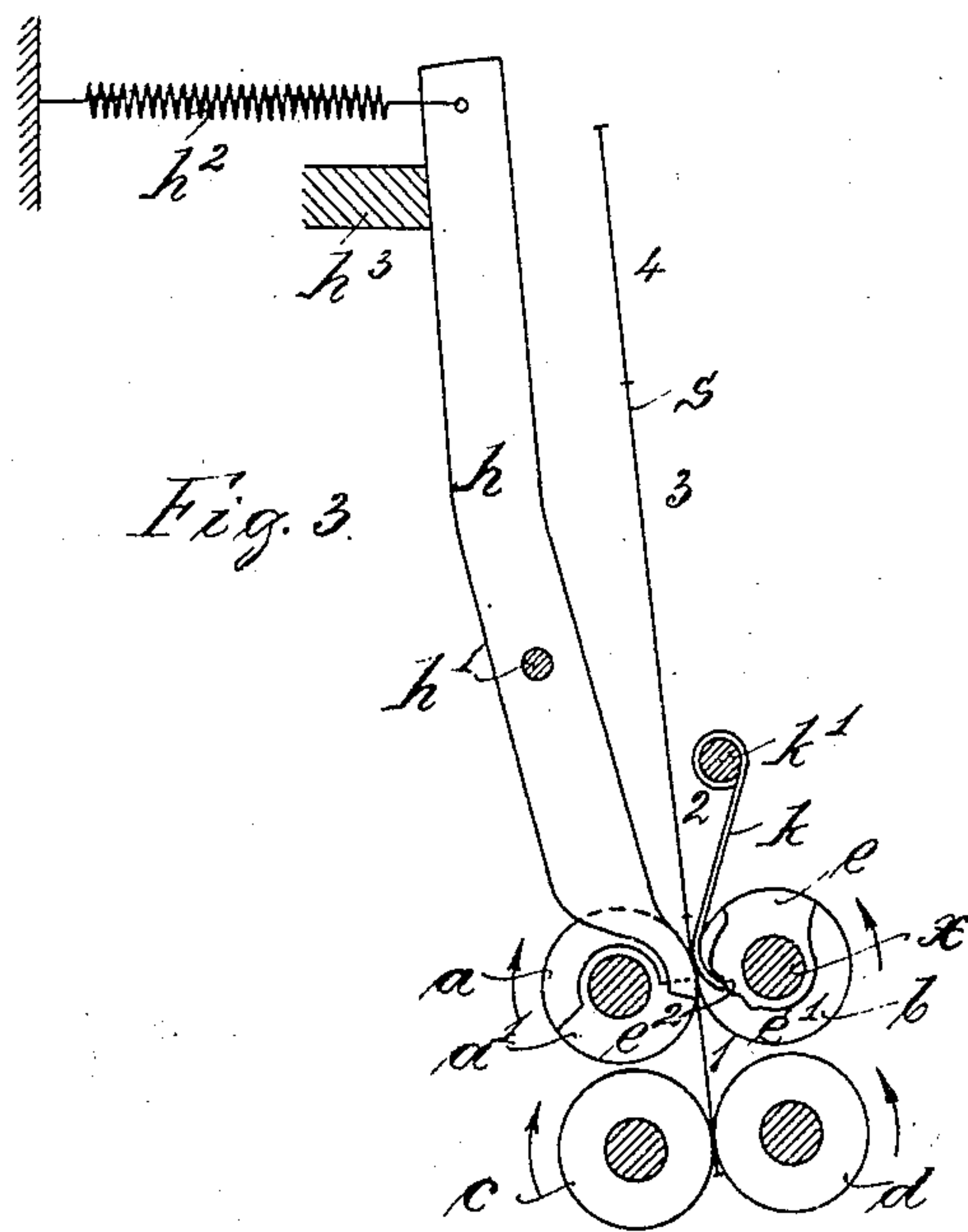
M. SIELAFF.

MECHANISM FOR DISPENSING STAMPS, TICKETS, &c.

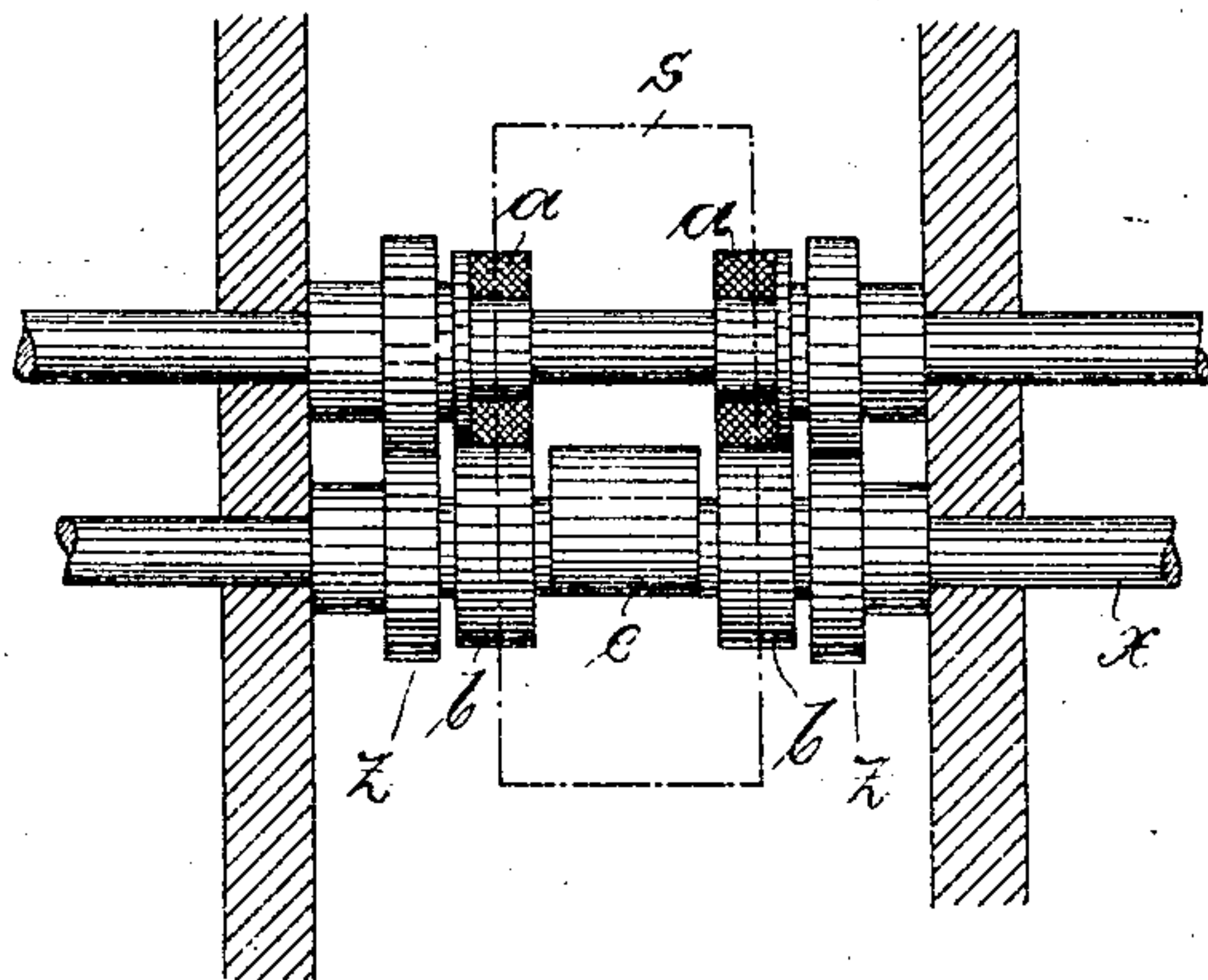
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NO MODEL.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



*Fig. 6.*



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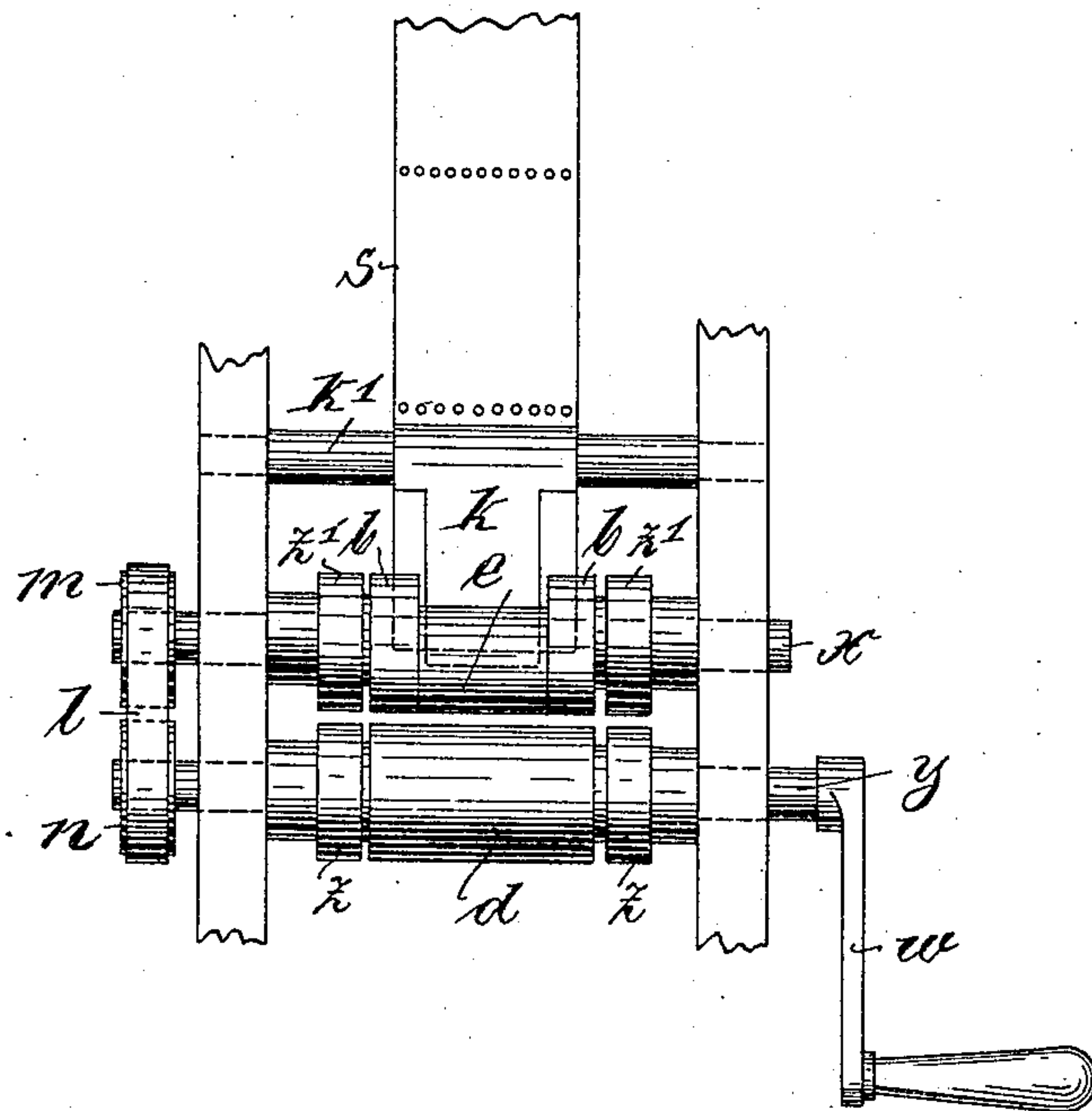
MECHANISM FOR DISPENSING STAMPS, TICKETS, &c.

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NO MODEL.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

*Fig. 7.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## MECHANISM FOR DISPENSING STAMPS, TICKETS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 773,816, dated November 1, 1904.

Application filed February 3, 1903. Serial No. 141,742. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MAX SIELAFF, a subject of the King of Prussia, German Emperor, and a resident of 23 Spenerstrasse, Berlin, Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, have invented a new and Improved Mechanism for Dispensing Stamps, Tickets, and the Like, of which the following is an exact specification.

My invention relates to a mechanism for dispensing stamps, tickets, and the like which are printed upon long strips of paper provided with perforations for easily separating the single stamps, and more especially to a mechanism in which the paper strip is moved forward and is torn on the lines weakened by the perforations as soon as these lines will pass a certain point in which the movement of the paper strip is checked, such as described, for instance, in my former application for Letters Patent, Serial No. 81,702, filed November 9, 1901.

My invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1 to 5 are vertical sections of the working parts of the mechanism in different positions. Fig. 6 is a plan of the principal parts. Fig. 7 is a front view of the same.

In the drawings,  $a$   $b$  and  $c$   $d$  are two pairs of rollers situated at a certain distance one above the other. As will be seen from Fig. 6, the upper rollers  $a$  and  $b$  consist each of two small disks  $a$   $a$  and  $b$   $b$ .

$s$  is the paper strip, which is provided with perforations.

The disks  $b$ , forming one of the upper rollers, are perfectly cylindrical. The disks  $a$  have only partly a cylindrical mantle, this part amounting in the example shown in the drawings to about one hundred and sixty degrees. Between the disks  $b$  a cam  $e$  is situated, which cam is fixed to the shaft  $x$ , to which the disks  $b$   $b$  are fixed. This cam acts upon a flap  $k$ , pivoted at  $k'$ , the lower part of which flap is situated between the disks  $b$   $b$ . Between the disks  $a$   $a$  a lever  $h$  is situated, which is pivoted at  $h'$ . The lever  $h$  is pulled by means of a spiral spring  $h^2$  against the fixed stop  $h^3$ . In order to make the drawings more clear, the lever  $h$  and the flap  $k$  are not shown in the plan Fig. 6 and in the front view, Fig. 7. For ro-

tating the rollers the shaft of one of the rollers is provided with a crank  $w$ . In the example shown in the drawings this crank  $w$  is fixed to the shaft  $y$  of the roller  $d$ . The roller  $d$  is connected to the roller  $c$  by means of friction wheels or gears  $z$   $z$ . For rotating the upper rollers  $a$  and  $b$  a belt  $l$  is provided, which passes around the pulleys  $m$  and  $n$ , fixed to the shafts  $x$  and  $y$ , thereby rotating the roller  $b$ , connected to the roller  $a$ , by means of friction wheels or gears  $z'$   $z'$ .

The effect of the device is as follows: Fig. 1 shows the mechanism in its normal position.  $s$  is the paper strip, which is divided in single stamps or tickets 1 2 3. One stamp,  $o$ , is shown underneath the pair of rollers  $c$   $d$ , which stamp has just been delivered by the mechanism. The lower edge of the stamp 1 is situated between the upper pair of rollers  $a$   $b$ , and the disks  $a$   $a$ , forming the roller  $a$ , are situated so that their cylindrical mantles just touch the disks  $b$   $b$ . The flap  $k$  touches the lowest part  $e'$  of the cam  $e$ . In this position of the flap  $k$  a space is left between this flap and the lever  $h$ , through which space the paper strip can pass. If now the rollers are turned in the direction of the arrows, the paper strip will be moved forward, so that the stamp 1 will come between the rollers  $c$   $d$ . (See Fig. 2.) In this position the roller  $a$  has turned so far that its cylindrical surface  $a'$  just leaves the surface of the roller  $b$ , hereby giving the paper strip free. (See Fig. 3.) In this position the cam  $e$  has turned so far that the flap  $k$  is pressed by the surface  $e^2$  of the cam with small pressure against the lever  $h$ . The further movement of the paper strip is now effected by the rollers  $c$   $d$  against the checking effect of the lever  $h$  and the flap  $k$ . In the position shown in Fig. 4 the flap  $k$  is situated upon the part  $e^3$  of the cam  $e$ , in which position the pressure between this flap and the lever  $h$  is so great that the lever begins to swing around its pivot  $h'$  against the effect of the spiral spring  $h^2$ . In this position the perforated line between the stamps 1 and 2 passes between the flap  $k$  and the lever  $h$ , thereby effecting the tearing off of the stamp. In the position shown in Fig. 5 the lower stamp 1 has been torn off and is on the point

