

No. 778,386.

PATENTED DEC. 27, 1904.

J. F. TENNEY.

TIME STAMP.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 1, 1904.

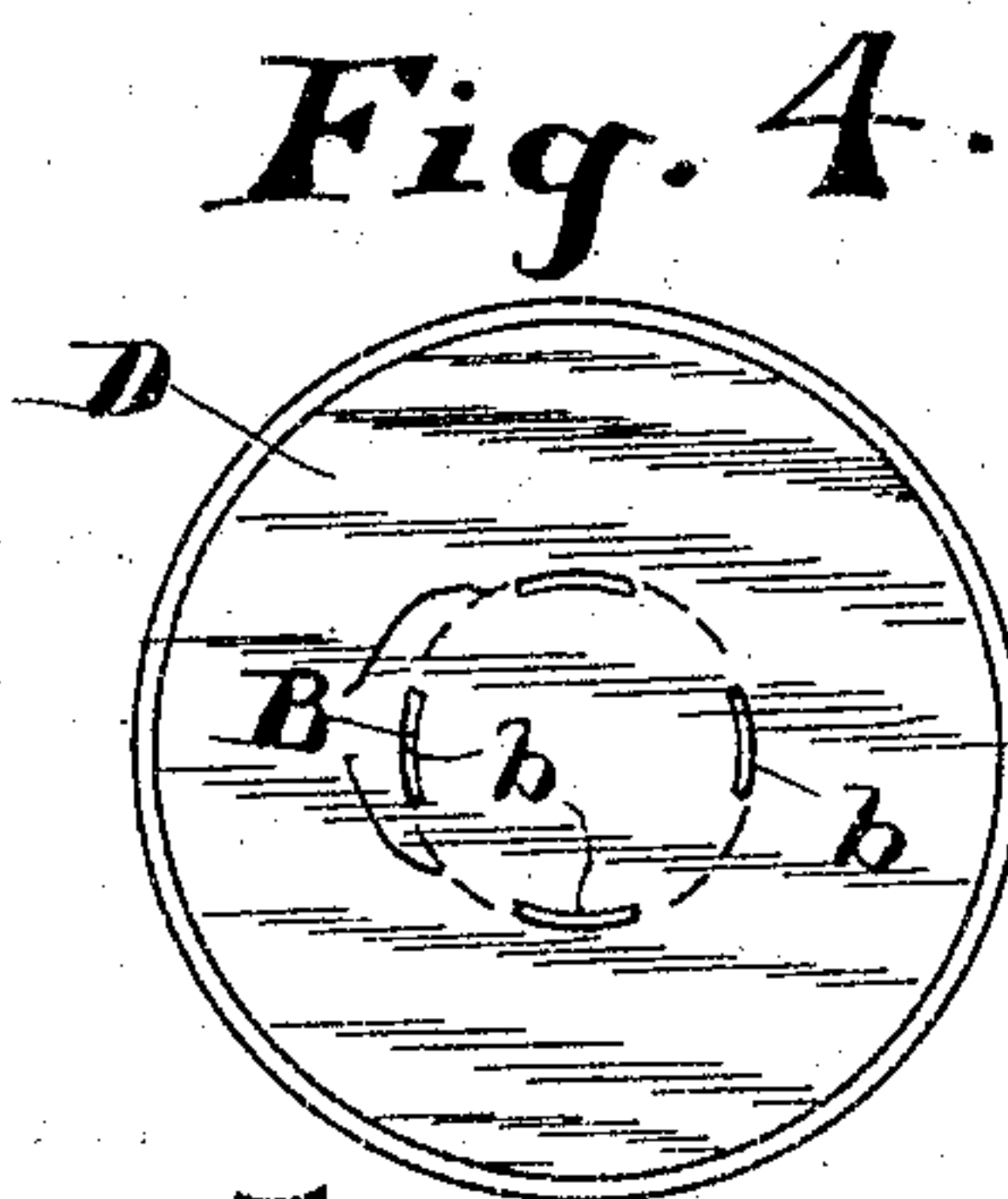
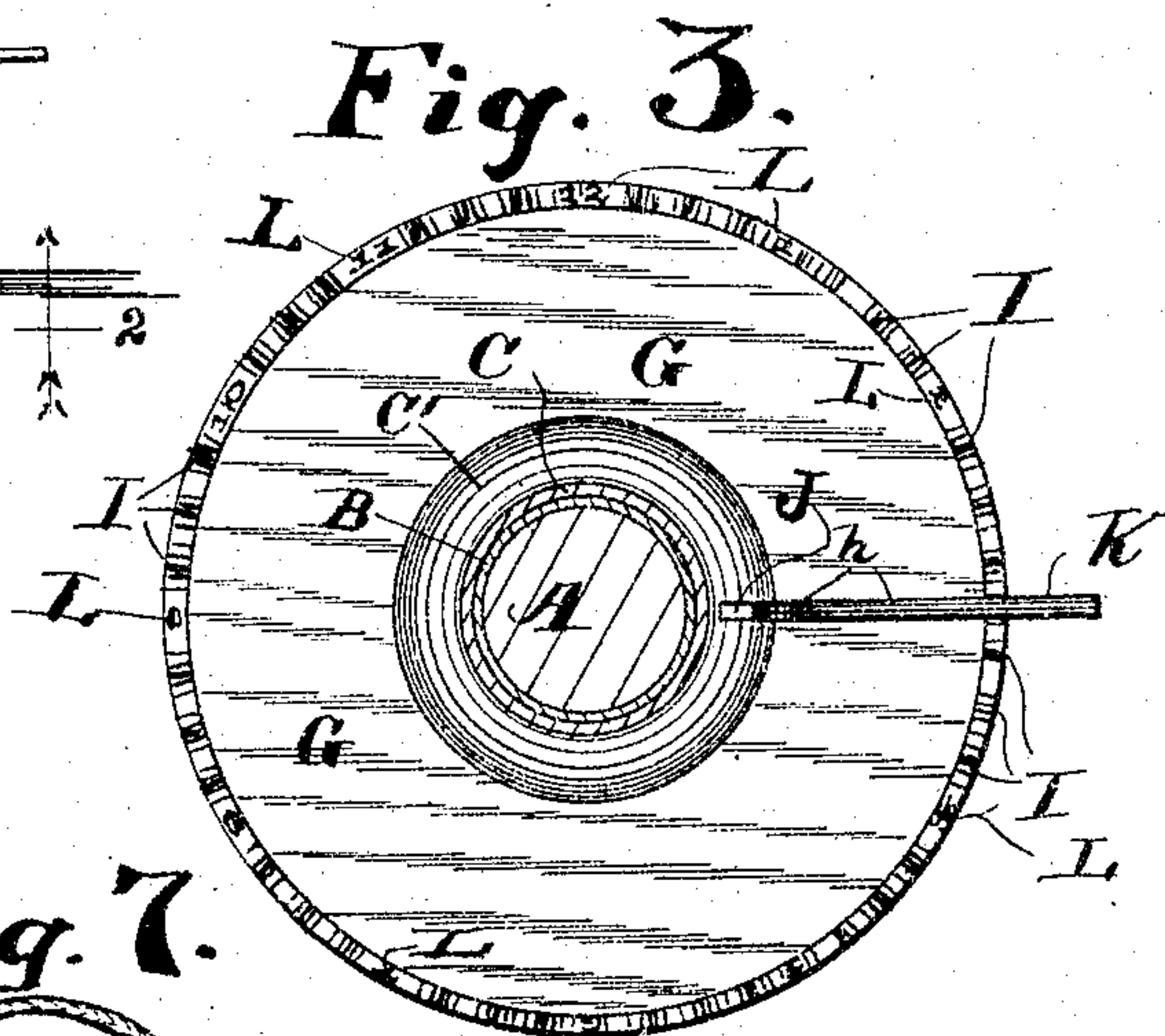
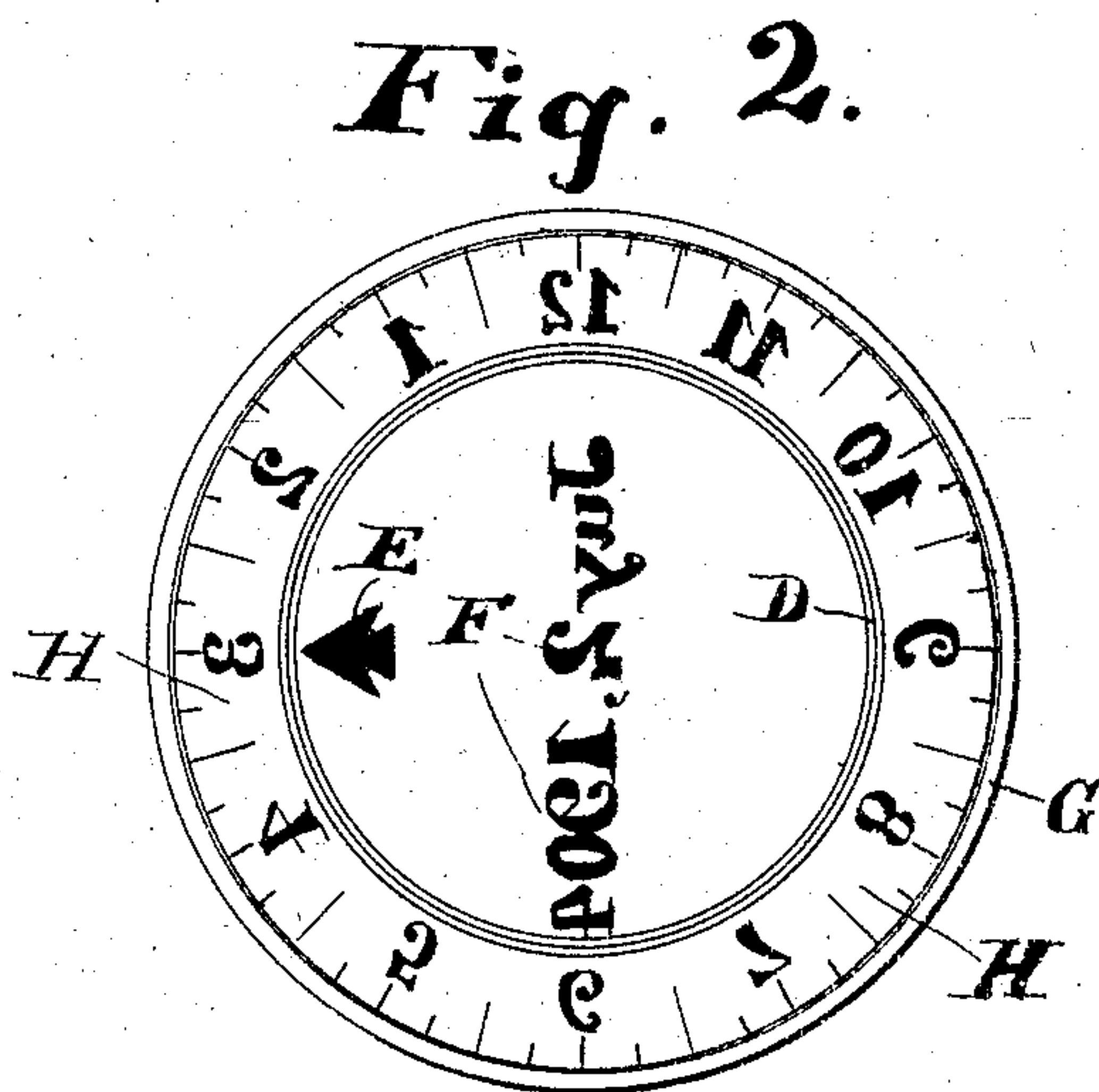
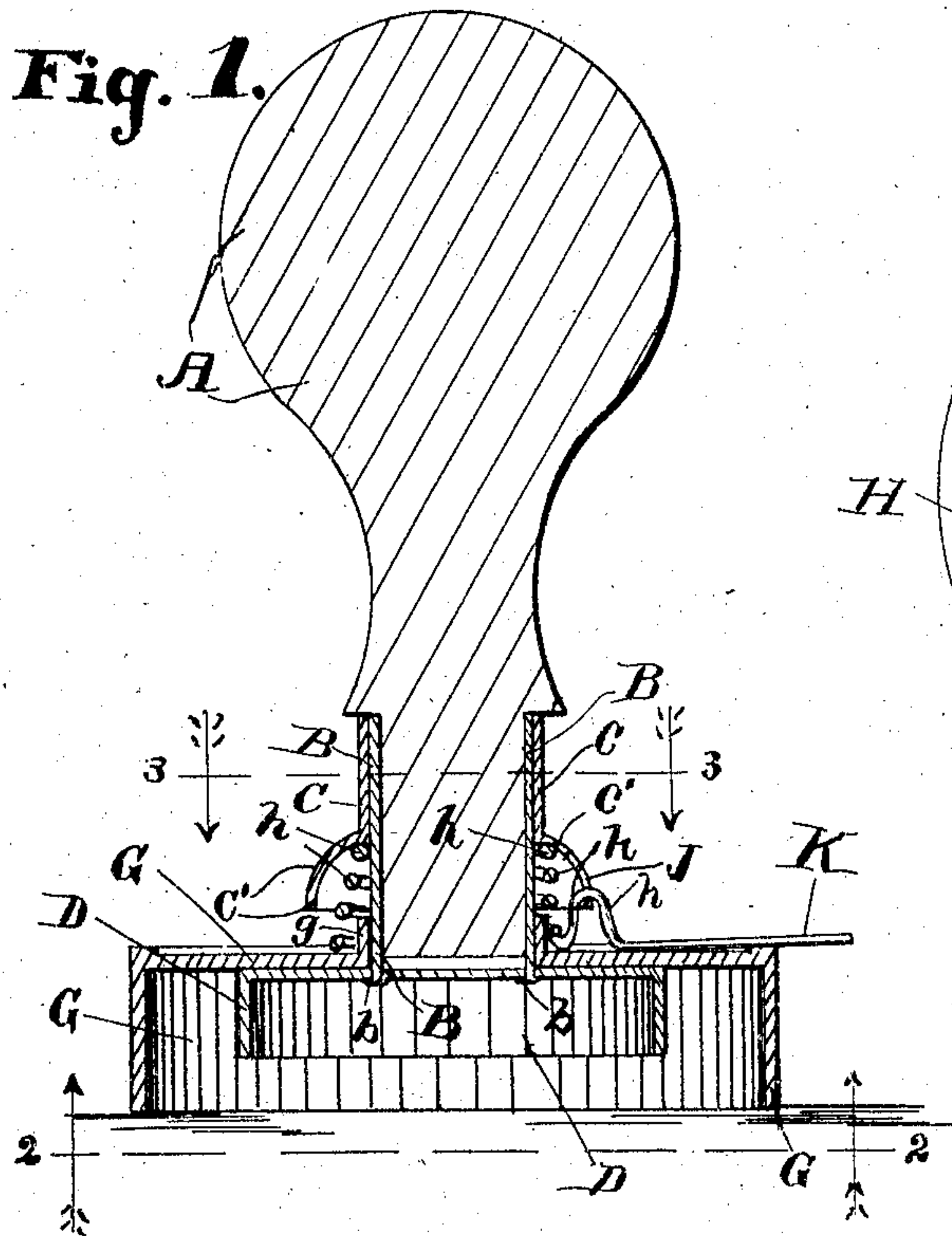


Fig. 7.

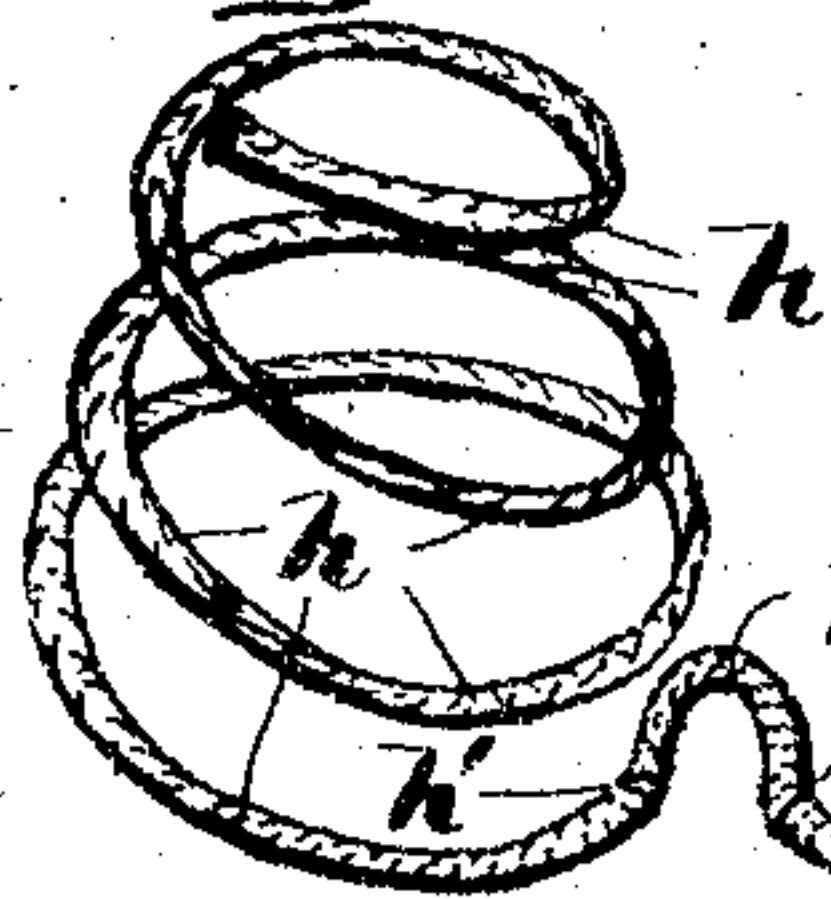


Fig. 6.

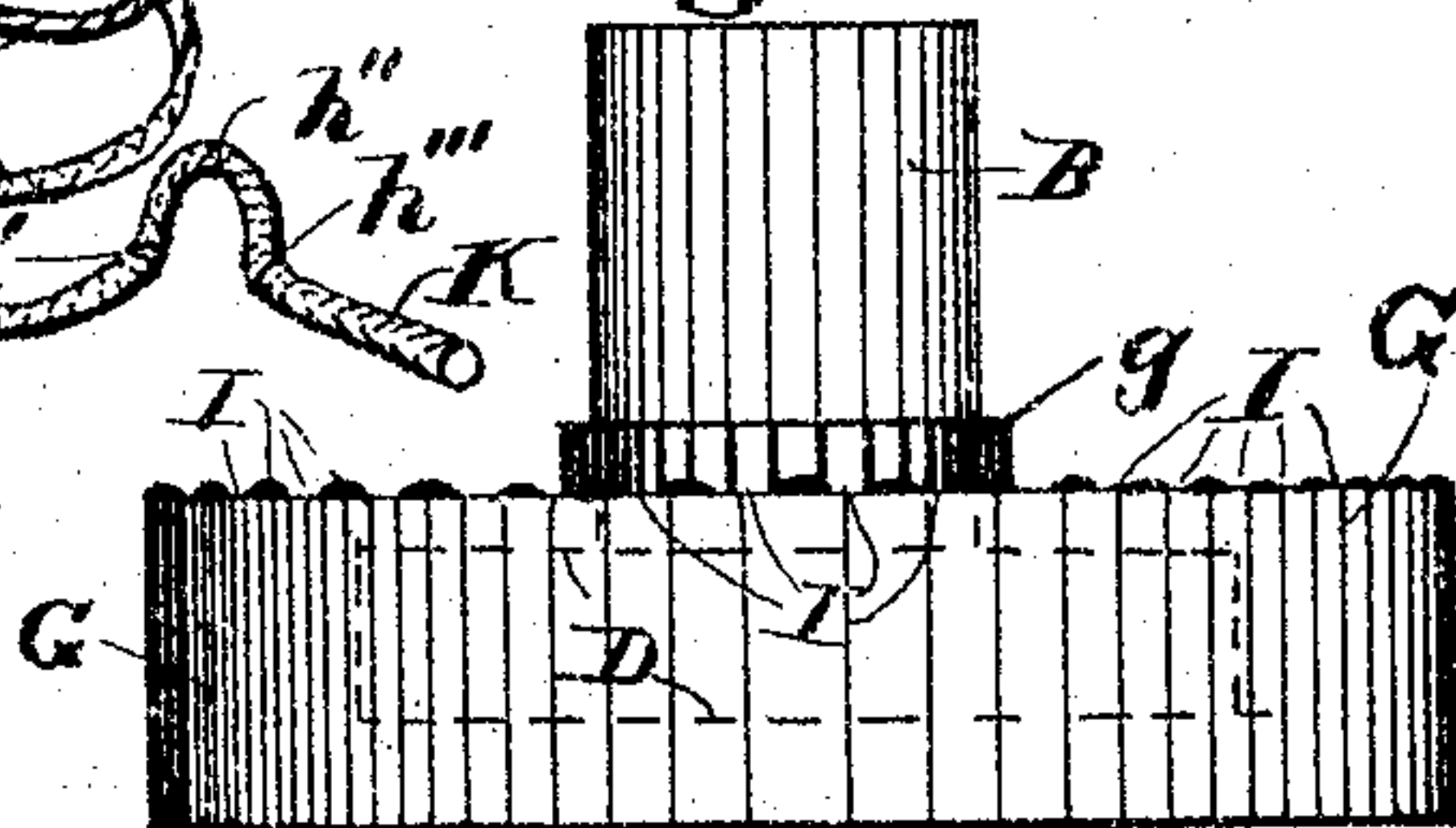
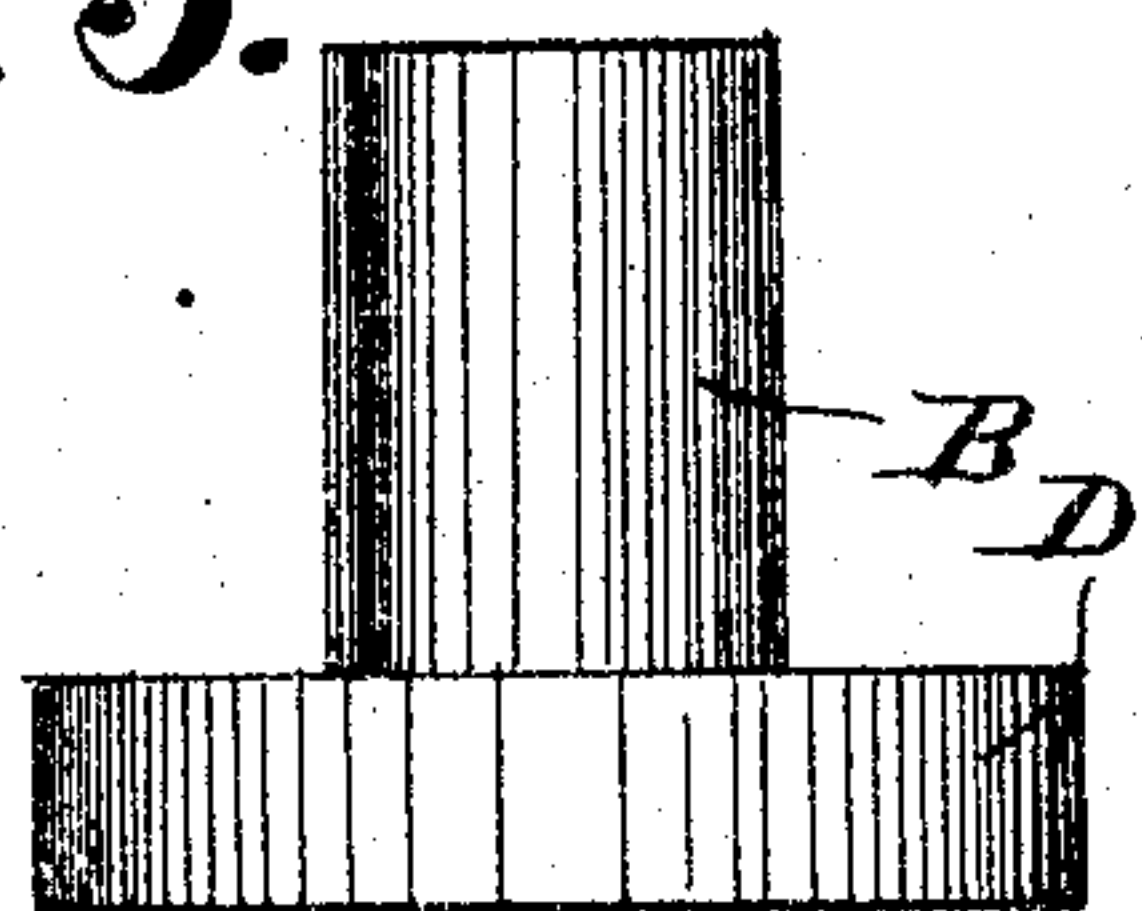


Fig. 5.



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TIME-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 778,386, dated December 27, 1904.

Application filed August 1, 1904. Serial No. 219,114.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES F. TENNEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Time-Stamped, of which the following is a complete and accurate description sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to which it pertains to understand, make, and use the same.

This time-stamp relates to the class of rubber stamps which are used for making impressions by hand, wherein it is desired that the date of the making of the impression shall appear on the impression made. These stamps are usually employed to stamp the date of the receipt of articles on which the impression is made or the receipt of articles accompanied by a bill of lading or other written paper, in which case the stamp is made on such paper; and the object of this invention is to obtain a time-stamp which can be used by one hand both in making the impression therefrom and in changing the time of the stamp as the same is used through a given day, so that the time indicated by the stamp will substantially correspond with the time of day when the impression is made; to make a time-stamp which will not require great care in making the stationary and movable parts of the stamp in order that the same shall correspond in thickness; to obtain a time-stamp which is simple in construction, durable, not liable to get out of order, and slightly in appearance.

In the drawings referred to, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a time-stamp embodying this invention. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the stamp illustrated in Fig. 1—say on line 2 2—viewed in the direction indicated by the arrows with rubber stamps not shown in Fig. 1 inserted therein. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view on line 3 3 of Fig. 1 viewed in the direction indicated by the arrows. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the inner section or part of the time-stamp embodying this invention, such inner section being rigidly attached to the handle of the apparatus. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the part illustrated in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a side eleva-

tion of the bottom part of the time-stamp, and Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a spring forming an element in a time-stamp embodying this invention.

A reference-letter applied to indicate a given part is used to designate such part throughout the several figures of the drawings wherever the same appears.

A is the handle of the device and may be constructed of wood, if desired.

B is a ring or ferrule, preferably rigidly attached to the handle A.

C is a ring or ferrule provided with the bell-shaped lower end C'.

Ring or ferrule B and ring or ferrule C are rigidly secured together, as by forcing ring or ferrule C over ring or ferrule B.

D is a cup rigidly secured to the lower end of ring or ferrule B.

E is an arrow-head, usually of rubber, rigidly attached to the bottom of the cup D.

F is a dating-line removably secured in the cup D.

G is a cup provided with an opening in the bottom thereof, such opening having a ring *g* extending around it and such ring fitting loosely on the ring or ferrule B.

H is a rubber stamp rigidly secured in cup G, and *h* is a spring interposed between the bell-shaped lower end C' of ring or ferrule C and the cup G.

I I are recesses on the back of the cup G, adjacent to the periphery thereof.

J is a slot in the bell-shaped lower end of the ring or ferrule C. Spring *h* is provided with the bends *h'*, *h''*, and *h'''*, and such spring extends through the slot J, so that the loop obtained by such bends is in the slot.

K is the end of the spring *h* which extends beyond the periphery of cup G and is pressed down into the recesses I I on the back of such cup G by the resiliency of the remaining portion of such spring when the same is interposed, as described, between such cup G and the bell-shaped lower end C' of ring or ferrule C.

Rubber stamp H is circular or oval in shape and is marked off into twelve divisions, which are numbered to correspond with the hours on a watch or clock, and each division represents

ing an hour is subdivided—as, say, into halves and quarters.

When the several parts of this time-stamp are assembled, the arrow-head E in cup D is rigidly secured in place, so as to be properly related to the end K of spring *h*, at which time when the end of the spring is in a recess provided with a given mark the arrow-head will be in position to make an impression adjacent to a like mark on the stamp H.

L L are the marks on the back of the cup G indicating the position of the end K of spring *h* when arrow-head E is adjacent to the hour indicated thereby.

The manner in which I prefer to attach cup D to ring or ferrule B is shown in Figs. 1 and 4, and consists in cutting holes in the back of the cup D and providing corresponding projections *b b* on the end of the ring or ferrule B, such projections being inserted in the holes and turned or riveted sufficiently to secure them in place. When the spring *h* is placed between the bell-shaped end C' of ring or ferrule C and the back of cup G with the loop of such spring extending through the slot J of bell-shaped lower end C', such spring will at all times turn with the turning of the ring or ferrule C, thereby turning the end K of the spring precisely as the cup D, which is attached to the lower end of the ring B, is turned, (because of the rigid attachment of rings B and C described.) It thus occurs that as the handle A is turned, turning the end K of the spring *h*, the cup D is turned a corresponding amount, and if the rubber stamp H, arrow-head E, and dating-line F are once placed in position so that the number on the stamp H adjacent to which the arrow-head E is placed corresponds with the number of the one of marks L L on the back of cup G, which is adjacent to the end K of spring *h*, such arrow-head will at all times be adjacent to the mark on stamp H corresponding with the number on the back of cup G, with which end K is adjacent. The user of the stamp can therefore tell the number which will be adjacent to the arrow-head when an impression is made by noting the number to which the end K of spring *h* is adjacent.

It will be observed by reference to Fig. 1 of the drawings that cup G is deeper than is cup D and that spring *h* yieldingly maintains the back of the cup D in contact with the bottom of cup G. When, however, the handle A is pressed down, the cup D is pressed down a corresponding distance. It also occurs that when stamps, as E and F, with others, are placed in the cup D the handle A can be depressed until the stamps are forced to make an impression. At such time the stamp H will be forced down by the resiliency of the spring *h*, unless such spring is closed, so that the coils thereof are in contact by the time the stamps E and F are pressed with the desired force on the paper (or other substance) on

which an impression is to be made. If the spring *h* is sufficiently strong to give the necessary impression of stamp H on such paper, (or other substance,) no care need be taken to have the depth of stamps E, F, and H precisely determined relative to each other, and I therefore prefer to make the spring *h* of such strength that the pressure of the stamp H is controlled by the resiliency of the spring. When this is done, much labor is saved the person making the stamp.

In order to make a desired mark on stamp H appear adjacent to the arrow-head E when an impression is taken from this stamp, the stamp may be placed on an inking-pad and the handle A depressed to ink the stamps E, F, (which will also ink the stamp H.) The handle A is then turned until the mark desired is adjacent to end K of spring *h*, and the stamp is then transferred to the thing on which the stamp impression is to be made and the impression secured in the ordinary way.

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

1. In a time-stamp the combination of a handle, a type-holder attached to the lower end of the handle, an additional type-holder loosely mounted on the handle to circumscribe the first-named type-holder, a spring abutting against the loosely-mounted type-holder and the handle, marks on the back of the loosely-mounted type-holder, and means to indicate the one of such marks corresponding with the mark on the loosely-mounted type-holder which is adjacent to a determined mark in the first-named type-holder.

2. In a stamp, the combination of a type-holder, a handle to which the type-holder is secured, an additional type-holder loosely mounted on the handle, a spring interposed between the type-holders to yieldingly hold one of the type-holders so that the letters therein are in a different plane from the letters in the other type-holder, the type-holders and spring arranged relatively to each other so that the letters in the type-holders can be forced into the same plane, and means to determine the relative rotatable position of the type-holders: substantially as described.

3. In a time-stamp, the combination of a cup constituting a type-holder, a ring to one end whereof the cup is attached, an additional cup loosely mounted on the ring to turn thereon and also to move longitudinally along the same, an additional ring secured on the first-named ring, a spring interposed between the lower end of the last-named ring and the back of the loosely-mounted cup, marks on the back of the loosely-mounted cup, and a pointer attached to the rings to indicate the relative rotatable position of the rings and the loosely-mounted cup: substantially as described.

4. In a time-stamp, the combination of a cup

constituting a type-holder, a ring to one end whereof the cup is attached, an additional cup, also constituting a type-holder, loosely mounted on the ring to turn and to move longitudinally thereon, an additional ring secured in a determined position to the first-named ring, a spring interposed between the last-named ring and the back of the loosely-mounted cup, an enlarged end to the last-named ring, such enlarged end provided with a slot and such spring bent to extend through the slot and to constitute a pointer to indicate a mark on the back of the loosely-mounted cup, such cup provided with a series of marks thereon: substantially as described.

5. In a time-stamp, the combination of a handle, a cup rigidly secured to the lower end

of the handle, a second cup loosely mounted to turn and to move longitudinally on the handle, a spring interposed between the loosely-mounted cup and the handle, a ring rigidly secured to the lower end of the handle, such ring provided with an enlarged end, and such enlarged end provided with a slot therein, an extended end to the spring, such end passed through the slot, recesses on the back of the loosely-mounted cup adjacent to the periphery thereof, with which recesses the end of the spring engages, and marks to indicate such recesses: substantially as described.

JAMES F. TENNEY.

In presence of—

CHARLES TURNER BROWN,
CORA A. ADAMS.