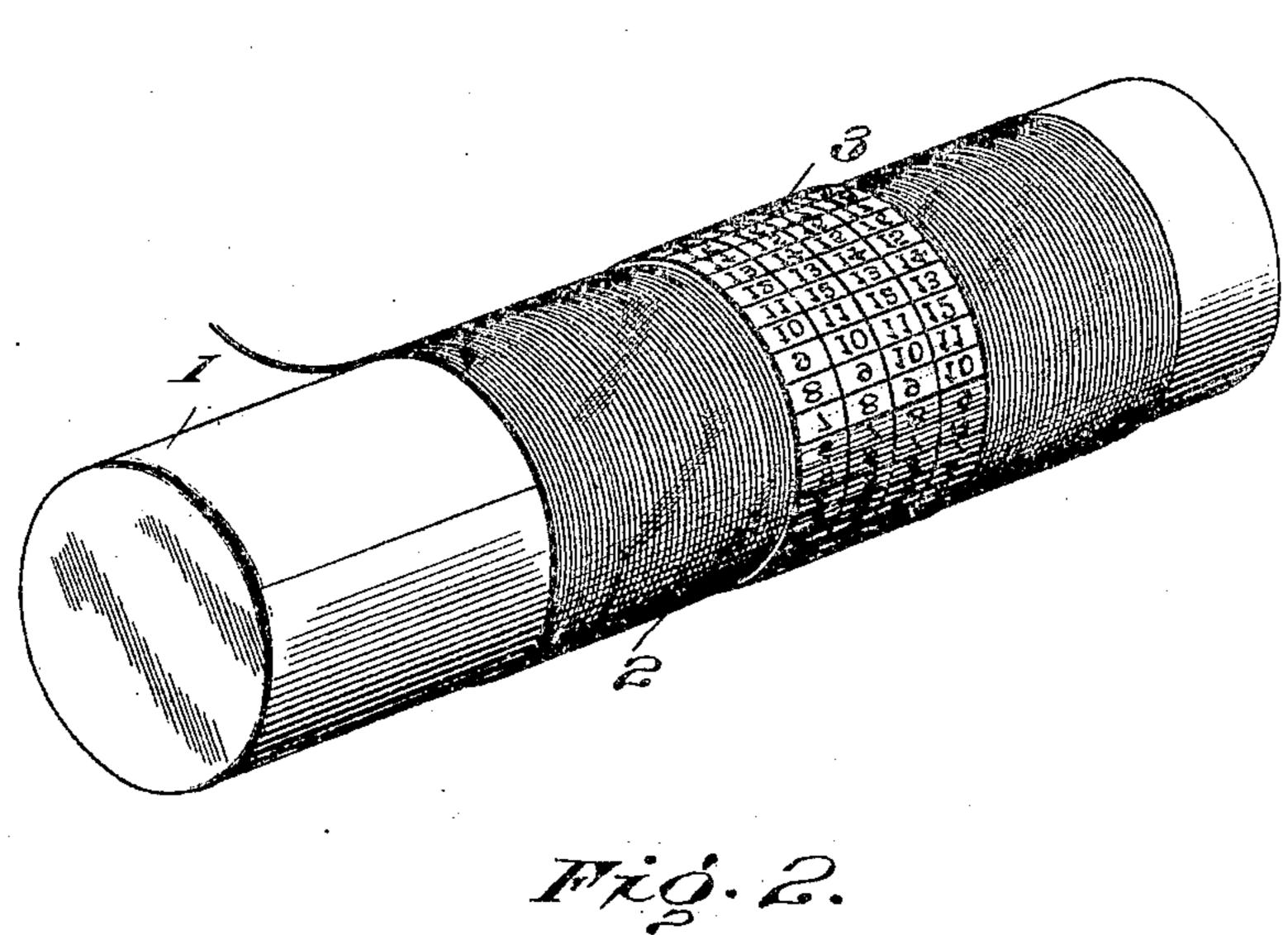
L. K. SCOTFORD.

BAND FOR HAND STAMPS.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 13, 1904.

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BAND FOR HAND-STAMPS.

No. 798,460.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 29, 1905.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Louis K. Scotford, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bands for Hand-Stamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in 10 printing-bands for use in hand-stamps of that character in which a series of bands rotate or are movable around a series of drums at one end of the stamp and a type base or bridge at the other.

The object of my invention is to provide a band which cannot possibly stretch, as the great objection to hand-stamps of this character has been that the bands stretch to such an extent that they become so loose that they 20 cannot be moved by the turning of the thumb-

wheel attached to the drums.

My invention is carried out by winding a thread or threads of any suitable material as closely as possible around a suitable mandrel. 25 care being taken to wind the threads so that they are stretched as tight as possible. While in this condition rubber in any suitable form is laid around the thread-covered mandrel, suitable molds are placed around the rubber-30 covered thread-wound mandrel, and the whole is placed in a suitable press and vulcanized in the usual manner. By this method a band is produced which has more threads than if a woven fabric is employed as a base, and such 35 a band cannot possibly stretch in any use to which it will be subjected in hand-stamp use.

My invention therefore consists of a band having the characteristic features hereinafter described and then definitely claimed at the

4° end hereof.

In the drawings which accompany and form part of this application, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a conventional form of mandrel with an endless wrapping of thread thereon, 45 the central portion also being represented as being rubber-vulcanized thereon. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the article when removed from the mandrel and before it is cut into bands. Fig. 3 is a similar view of a single 5° band.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by numerals, 1 designates a mandrel, which may be made collapsible or of any desired construction; but as no claim is herein made to 55 the mandrel it is unnecessary to show any but a conventional form. Around the aforesaid

mandrel there is wrapped an endless winding 2 of thread of any desirable kind, the thread being wrapped as close as possible, so that one winding of thread touches its neighbor and 60 also so that it is stretched as much as possible during the process of winding. The unvulcanized rubber 3 in the form of sheets, if preferred, is then placed around this winding of thread and a suitable mold with reverse print- 65 ing characters cut therein is placed around the rubber-covered thread-wound mandrel. The whole device is then placed in a suitable press and the rubber vulcanized onto the spirallywound thread, so that the two form one struc- 7° ture, as will be readily understood by those familiar with this art. Before the unvulcanized rubber is placed around or on the threadcovered mandrel it is preferable to saturate the exposed surfaces of the thread with an 75 ordinary rubber solution, so that the rubber coating will be sure to adhere to the fiber of the thread, and thus insure perfect vulcanization. After vulcanization and after the molds are removed and the mandrel taken from the 80 bands there will be found resulting a tube such as shown in Fig. 2. This tube may be cut into separate bands, such as shown in Fig. 3, in the way ordinarily now carried out in making the common forms of bands.

It will be manifest that because there are no woven threads the spirally-wound thread can be wound so close that many more windings can be made to a given width of band, and hence a band results with the maximum 90 strength. In fact, bands such as seen in Fig. 3 have been tested, and it is found that in actual test it takes more than seventy-five pounds pressure to break them. They therefore are capable of standing the most severe 95

use in actual service.

I am aware that it is old to make bands by vulcanizing rubber onto a stretched tube of a woven fabric, and hence do not claim such as my invention. On the other hand, I regard 100 my invention as essentially different therefrom and superior to any band heretofore produced.

It is obvious that while I have used the word "thread" in my claims this term is 105 used generically, and hence the winding may be of any desired material. It will also be manifest that several threads may be wound simultaneously and produce the same effect as though only one thread were used.

What I claim as my invention is— 1. As a new article of manufacture, a band for hand-stamps formed of spirally-wound thread with rubber facing vulcanized thereon, the said facing having printing characters on its exposed surface, substantially as de-5 scribed.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a band for hand-stamps formed of a single thread spirally wound with a facing of rubber vulcanized on said spirally-wound thread, said facing having printing characters on its exposed side, substantially as described.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a band for hand-stamps formed of thread continuously wound, and a facing vulcanized there on having printing characters on its exposed 15 surface, substantially as described.

Signed by me at Chicago, Illinois, this 25th

day of August, 1904.

LOUIS K. SCOTFORD.

Witnesses:

TIMOTHY F. MULLEN, M. L. WILLARD.