

No. 817,195.

PATENTED APR. 10, 1906.

L. K. SCOTFORD.

HAND STAMP.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 2 1905.

FIG. 1.

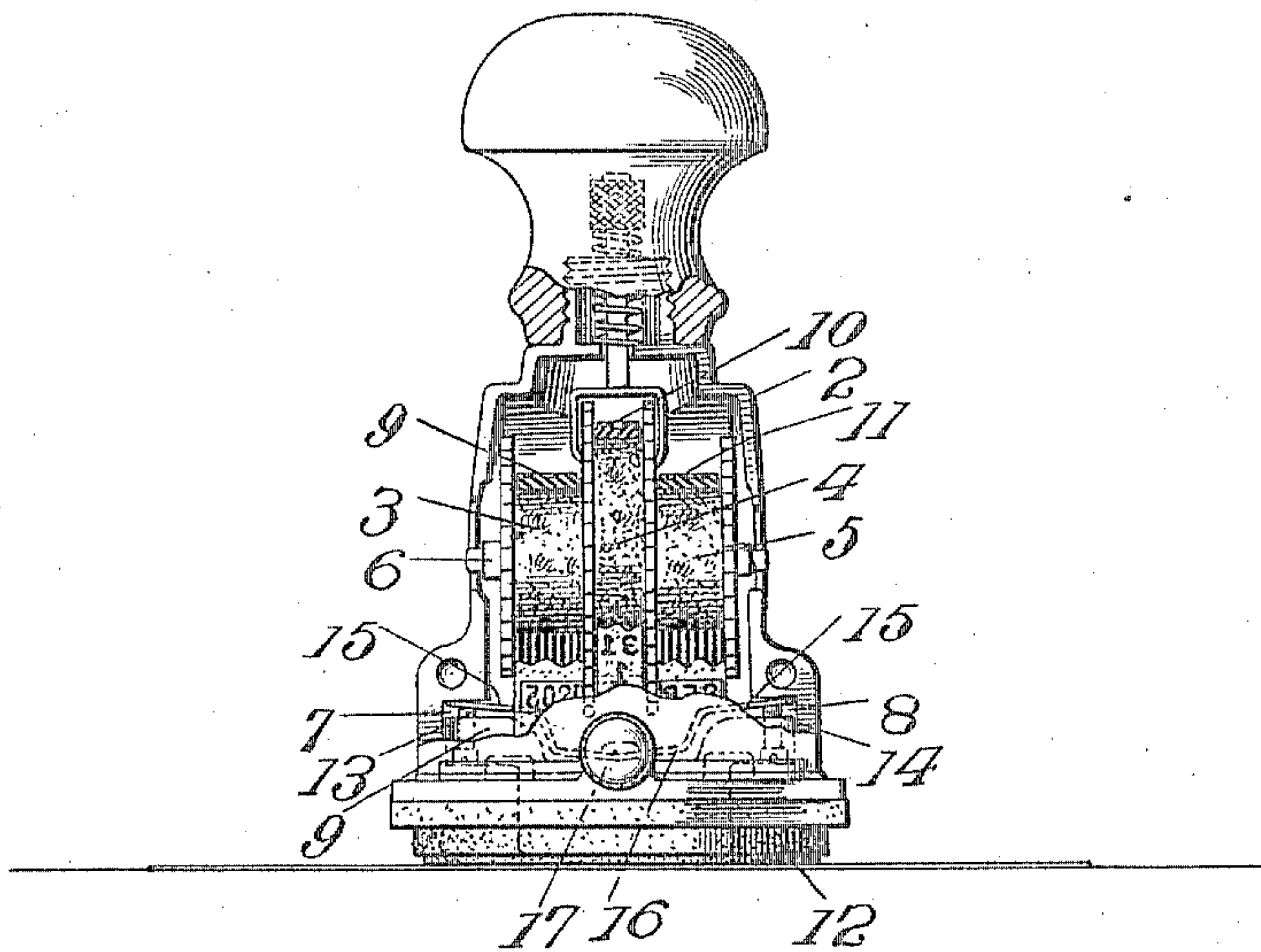
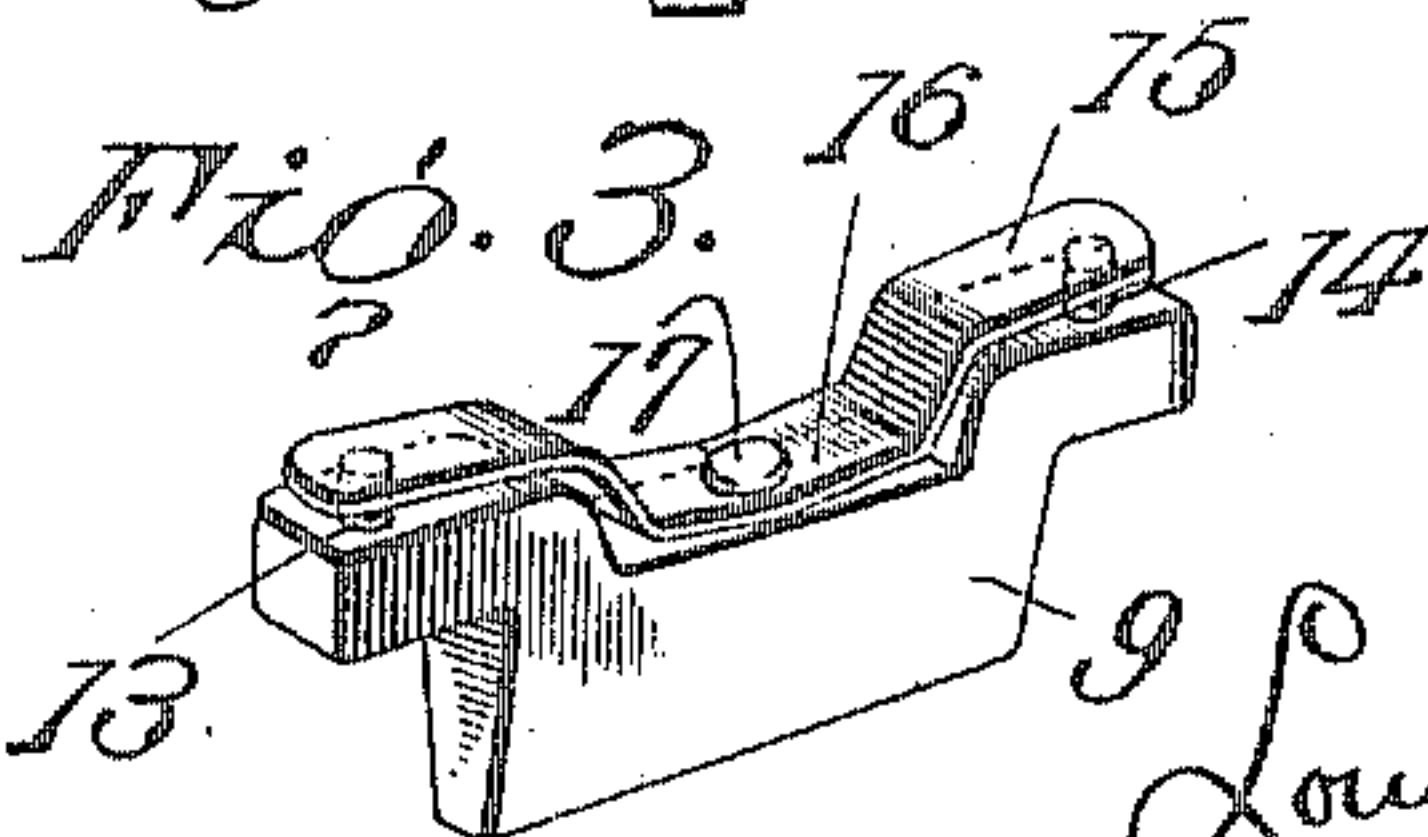
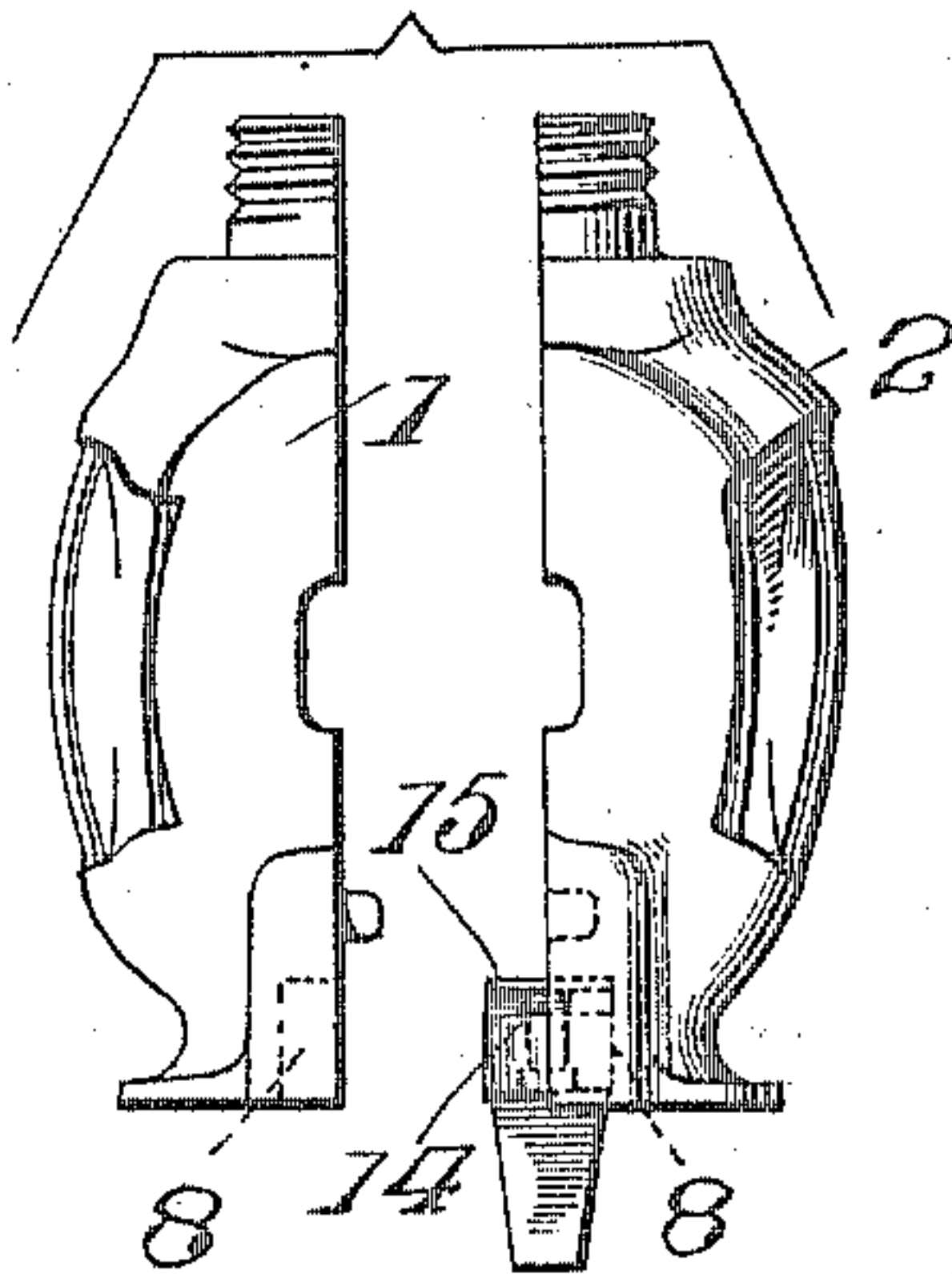


FIG. 2.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS K. SCOTFORD, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO INDEPENDENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

## HAND-STAMP.

No. 817,195.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 10, 1906.

Application filed November 2, 1905. Serial No. 285,599.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS K. SCOTFORD, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hand-Stamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in hand-stamps, and more particularly to that class known in the trade as "Defiance band-daters;" and the object of the invention is to provide in such a stamp means to prevent the adjusting-screws from sinking into the soft white-metal of which the stamp-frames are generally cast, and thereby injuring the frame, or of keeping the screws from going in between the two halves of the stamp, and thus prying them apart.

With this object in view my invention consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, as is hereinafter more particularly described and then definitely pointed out by the claims at the end hereof.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of this application, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a stamp made in accordance with my invention, but with part of the bands broken away in order to better show the invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation with the two sections slightly separated. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the bridge detached.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by numerals, 1 and 2 designate a pair of side frames in which are supported the drums 3, 4, and 5 on the spindle 6, all of which may be as now in common use. At the bottom ends of the side frames are formed two recesses 7 and 8, and in these recesses is located the type-base or bridge 9, around which bridge or type-base and the aforesaid drums 3, 4, and 5 pass the type-bands 9, 10, and 11. In order to make these type-bands come in proper alinement with the letters on the fixed inscription-die 12, adjusting-screws 13 and 14 are employed, and it will be understood that whenever it becomes necessary to cause the type-bands 9, 10, and 11 to project a little farther through the opening in the die-plate 12 all that it is necessary to do is to turn the screws 12 and 13 a little farther in, which, as will be manifest, causes the bands to be projected a little farther through the

die-plate. All the parts so far described are common and well known, and therefore need no further description. It may be well to state, however, that in actual use the screws tend to pass between the two halves of the frame, prying them apart, or sink into the soft white-metal of which the side frames are formed, and thus either spoil the side frames or else make it necessary to further adjust the screws to again cause the bands to be in proper alinement with the letters on the die-plate. In order to overcome these objections, I employ a hard-metal resilient or spring plate 15, which is interposed between the adjusting-screws 13 and 14 and the parts of the side frames with which the said screws usually come in contact. In order to obtain the best results, the bridge is formed with a depression or recess at its center, and the hardened-metal resilient or spring plate 15 is formed with a central portion 16, which fits down in said depression or recess and is riveted thereto near its center, as indicated at 17. This hardened-metal resilient or spring plate will be found to absolutely prevent the screws from sinking into the soft white-metal, and it will also absolutely prevent the screws from being pushed through the two parts of the frame and prying them apart. With these plates in use it makes no matter how hard the stamp is impressed or how roughly it is used, as the plate precludes the screws from even touching the soft metal. Another advantage is that after the bands are once adjusted to an inscription-die they are practically adjusted for use, whereas without the use of these plates the bands have to be adjusted after the screws begin to sink into the frames. Moreover, when the plate is made of spring metal the pressure against the screws is just sufficient to prevent the screws from gradually becoming unscrewed through continued use of the same.

It will thus be seen that I have invented a most simple and efficient expedient that costs practically nothing and which will fill a long-felt want without increasing the cost of the stamp in any respect so far as the retailer and purchaser are concerned.

What I claim as new is—

1. In a hand-stamp, the combination of a frame formed in two parts, a type-base or bridge supported therein, screws for adjust-



ing said type-base or bridge located in line with the division between the two parts of said frame, and a hard plate interposed between said screws and said frame and covering the dividing-line between the parts thereof, whereby the screws are prevented from sinking into the soft-metal frames or passing between the two parts of the frames and prying them apart, substantially as described.

10 2. In a hand-stamp, the combination of a frame formed of two parts, a type-base or bridge supported within said frame and having a recess or depression therein, screws for adjusting said type-base or bridge located in

15 line with the division between the two parts of said frame, a hard-metal spring-plate hav-

ing a portion fitting within the recess or depression in said bridge and connected to the bridge and having its ends interposed between said screws and said frame and covering the dividing-line between the parts thereof, whereby the screws are prevented from sinking into the soft-metal frames or passing between the two parts of the frames and prying them apart, substantially as described.

Signed by me at Chicago, Illinois, this 31st day of October, 1905.

LOUIS K. SCOTFORD.

Witnesses:

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