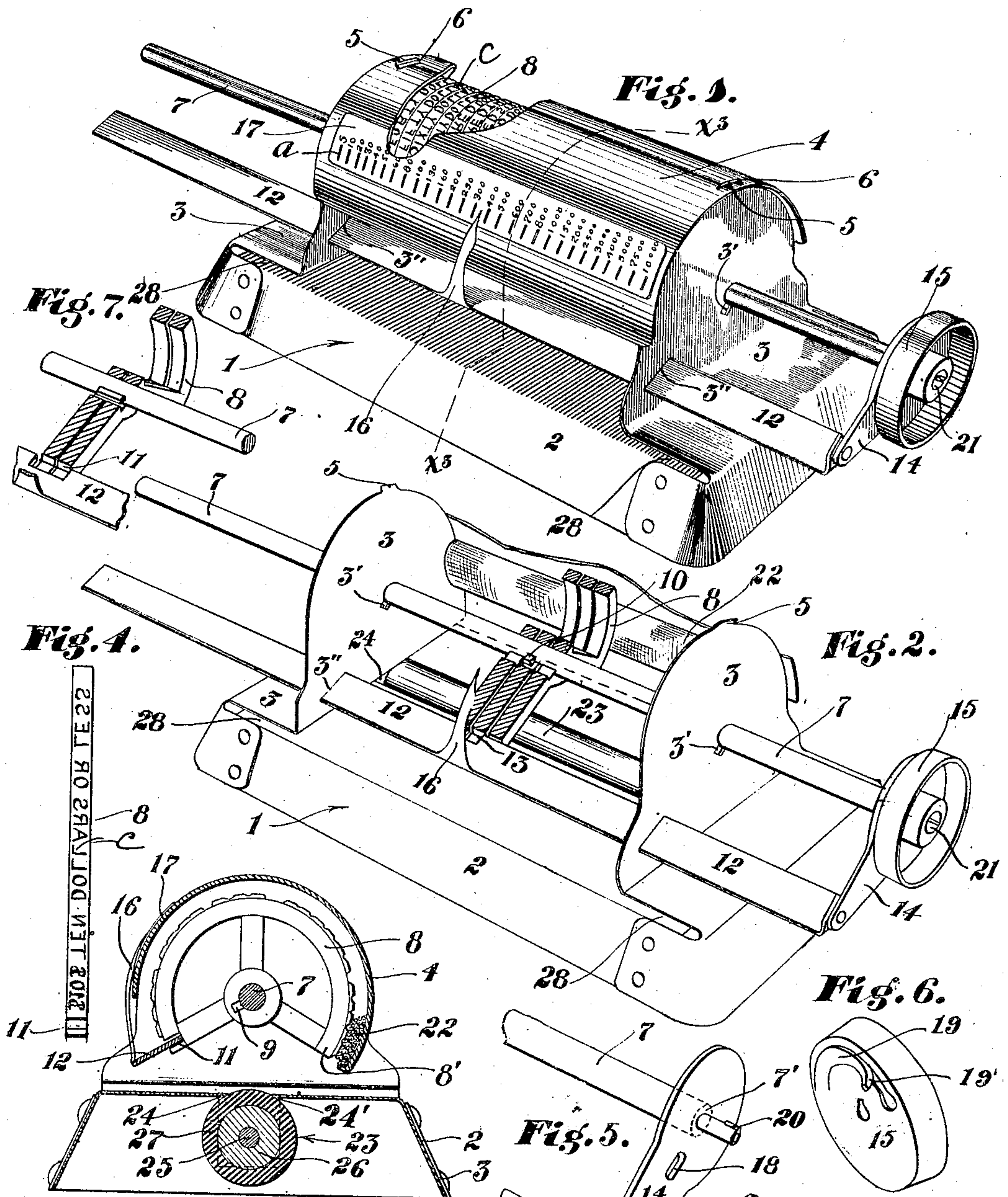


No. 828,478.

PATENTED AUG. 14, 1906.

A. J. & N. HODGE.  
MARKING DEVICE.  
APPLICATION FILED JULY 6, 1905.



**Fig. 3.**  
Witnesses  
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**Fig. 5.**  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## MARKING DEVICE.

No. 828,478.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 14, 1906.

Application filed July 6, 1905. Serial No. 268,473.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ARTHUR J. HODGE and NATHANIEL HODGE, citizens of the United States, residing at Pasadena, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Marking Devices, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to the class of marking devices used in banks and counting-houses and the like by which checks, receipts, and the like are counter-stamped.

The objects of our invention are to provide a marking device which will at once be simple and cheap to construct and easy of operation, in that it will occupy less space on the desk and may be operated by one hand. The devices now in use require two distinct motions in order to perform one marking. The first motion is in order to ink the stamp and the second motion to stamp the paper. With our device there is only one motion necessary, and it will be seen that this one motion may be combined with the motion of withdrawing the check or other paper, so that the operation of stamping is simple in the extreme.

Our invention consists of a plurality of marking disks or rollers mounted on a common central shaft. This shaft has means for rotating one or more of the disks independently of others. The inking of the disks may be accomplished by an inking-pad placed so that the disks rub over it in rotation, or the disks may be used in the same relation to the marking as the type in a typewriter, in which case a ribbon will be used on the opposite side of the paper to be marked, or the letters may be stamped or cut into the paper without the use of any inking agency.

We prefer, however, to construct our device for marking in the form shown in the accompanying drawings with the use of an inking-pad rubbing on the disks as they rotate. We prefer to construct a case of sheet metal, as thereby it may be stamped out with minimum expense. The marking-disks are cast of type metal, with the marking-letters on their periphery.

The invention may be variously constructed and may be used for various purposes, among which may be mentioned a printing-machine for the use of children, the same be-

ing provided with disks having on their faces type for printing sentences and parts of sentences, so that a child may use his ingenuity in constructing and printing phrases and sentences. Such uses will occur to the constructor without detailed description, and in the accompanying drawings we shall show the device simply as a check-marker.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the device as a check-marker, a portion of the casing being broken away, showing the marking-disks. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the case of our machine, a part of the top being broken away, part of the disks being removed and the remainder shown in section. Fig. 3 is a cross-section taken on line  $x^3 x^3$ , Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a development of the marking-surface of one of the marking-disks. Fig. 5 is a fragmental view of one member of the locking device. Fig. 6 is a view of the second member of the locking device. Fig. 7 is a fragmental view showing the shaft and sliding bar provided with means for the rotation of more than one disk.

1 represents a case which is made up of a bottom piece 2, end pieces 3, and top 4. The end pieces 3 are shown riveted to the bottom piece 2 and have at their tops projecting catches 5, which engage in slots 6 in the top 4 to hold the same in place by elasticity of the end pieces 3, which are constructed of suitable spring material for this purpose.

Supported by the end pieces 3 is a shaft 7, on which disks 8 are mounted. The disks 8 have each a transverse keyway 9 to receive a pin 10 on the shaft 7. Pin 10 is practically of the same width as the respective marking-disks.

On the peripheries of the marking-disks are slots 11, which are engaged by a stop formed of a sliding bar 12, which is mounted in slots 3'', stamped in the end pieces 3, and has a notch 13 slightly greater in width than the respective marking-disks. The notch 13 and the pin 10 are situated directly in line with each other transversely of the machine, so that when the notch 13 is opposite a marking-disk the pin 10 is in the keyway of such marking-disk. The sliding bar 12 is fastened to an arm 14, in which shaft 7 is journaled, the same being held in place by a



shoulder 7' and an operating-disk 15, so that the shaft 7 and the sliding bar 12 may be moved together to move the notch and pin throughout the whole distance between the two end pieces 3, the parts being proportioned to allow such movement.

On the sliding bar 12 is an indicator 16, which travels over a plate 17, on which is stamped the various significations of the type on the corresponding disks. In this case we have shown the marking device as it will be used for counter-marking checks and the like, the amounts in dollars being placed on the plate 17, as shown in Fig. 1. Indicator 16 may bear against plate 17, as shown in Fig. 3, and may press into the division-marks *a* on the plate, thereby making a slight stop at the correct point to use any particular disk.

In the arm 14 is a slot 18 to receive a spring-dog 19, stamped out of the operating-disk 15 and curved at the end, as shown in Fig. 6. Operating-disk 15 is fastened to shaft 7 by a key 20 and screw 21. When the operating-disk is in position on the shaft 7, the spring-dog 19 allows rotation of the operating-disk 15 in one direction only, commonly known as "right-handed;" but while being rotated in that direction the dog 19 will make a sufficient stop in the slot 18 to indicate the completion of the revolution of a marking-disk.

Inside the top 4 and at the back thereof is mounted an inking-pad 22, which is arranged to rub on the disks 8, as indicated in Fig. 3. Underneath the bottom piece 2 is journaled a pressure-roller 23, which projects up through the bottom through a slot 24, which is stamped out of said bottom piece. In stamping the slot 24 out of the bottom piece a portion of said piece, 24', is turned down at either end of the slot, thereby forming a support for the shaft 25 of the roller 23. The roller 23 is constructed with a wooden core 26, on which a piece of heavy rubber tubing 27 is mounted.

In the operation of our machine the check or other paper is inserted underneath the marking-disks 8 and over the roller 23. The operating-disk being brought to position where the indicator 16 indicates the required marking-disk desired to be used, the user will rotate the operating-disk 15, whereupon the pin 10 engages with and rotates the marking-disk indicated by the indicator, the notch 13 releasing such disk, while all the other disks are held in their normal position by the bar 12. The rotating disk engages the paper and presses it against the roller, and the paper is marked and moved through the machine at one and the same time. The disks are segmental, as shown in Fig. 3, so that when the paper is first put in position it is free. Each of the disks is independently rotatable, and when rotated the end 8' thereof first contacts

with the paper, thus pressing the paper against the roller, and the printing or marking is thus begun, after which the further rotation of the disk may be produced and the printing or marking completed by simply withdrawing the paper. When the disk 8 reaches its normal position, thus freeing the paper, the spring-dog 19 catches in the slot 18, and thereby informs the operator that the marking is completed. The paper may then be freely drawn out, as the marking-disk is in the same position as at the beginning of the operation. The end pieces 3 are bent so as to form passage-ways 28 between the end pieces and the bottom piece 2. These passage-ways extend some little distance beyond the marking-disks 8, so as to enable the disks mounted next to the end pieces to be used alternatively near the edges or the middle of the paper. In the end pieces 3 are the slots 3', which provide a passage-way for the pin 10, so that the shaft 7 may be withdrawn in case a change in the marking-disks were desired.

Our invention comprises a plurality of marking-disks mounted on a common shaft, with means in connection with that shaft to rotate one or more of the disks. More disks than one may be rotated by making the engaging pin 10 of a width sufficient to engage as many disks as may be desired, while the notch 13 is made of corresponding width. It will be seen that the bar 12 constitutes means slidable along the series of marking-disks 8 to progressively engage the greater portion of the series and hold the same against rotation, while leaving another portion of the series rotatable, and shaft 7 constitutes selective rotating means extending axially of the series of disks, said rotating means moving with said slidable means and adapted to rotate the rotatable portion of the series. This will be understood by reference to Fig. 7. It will be understood in this connection that the machine may be constructed to allow the rotation of any number of disks, from a single one to all.

The method of inking may be varied between a great number of methods without departing from the spirit of our invention. Any means adapted therefor may be employed in connection with our selective system of rotating the marking-disks.

The characters *c* on each disk are arranged in a line around the edge of the disk, and on rotation of the disk the characters contact with the paper singly, so that the rolling impression given by each may be deep, thus to even cut into the paper with a comparatively slight exertion of force on the part of the operator.

To produce the desired pressure, the roller 23 is arranged to contact with the edge of the disk when the disk is rotated without a check or other paper or body between the roller



and disk. The tension or force of contact may be greater or less, within the judgment of the constructor.

What we claim is—

- 5 1. In a marking device, the combination of a frame with a plurality of marking-disks, a shaft upon which said disks are mounted, means on said shaft for engaging said disks to rotate the same, and a stop adapted to indicate the complete rotation of said shaft.
- 10 2. In a marking device, a frame, a slidable shaft supported in said frame, marking-disks on said shaft, keyways in said disks, a pin on said shaft adapted to engage said keyways, and a pressure-roller mounted in said frame.
- 15 3. In a marking device of the character herein described, an arm, a shaft journaled in said arm, a dog mounted on said shaft, and a dog-engaging slot in said arm.
- 20 4. In a marking device a shaft provided with a pin, disks mounted on said shaft and provided with keyways, a bar connected with said shaft, and provided with a notch for the disks, said bar and shaft being movable end-  
25 wise transversely of said disks.
5. In a marking device, a series of marking-disks, means slidable along said series to progressively engage a portion of the disks and hold the same against rotation while  
30 leaving another portion of the series rotatable, and selective rotating means, moving with said slidable means and adapted to rotate the rotatable portion of the series.
6. In a marking device, a series of marking-disks, means slidable along said series to progressively engage the peripheries of a portion of the disks and hold the same against  
35 rotation while leaving another portion of the series rotatable, and selective rotating means extending axially of the series, moving with said slidable means and adapted to rotate the rotatable portion of the series.
- 40 7. In a marking device, marking-disks, means slidable into various positions to hold

certain disks against rotation and leave ro- 45  
tatable another disk, and selective rotating means coöperating with the first-named means to rotate said rotatable disk.

8. In a marking device, marking-disks, means slidable into various positions to hold 50  
certain disks against rotation and leave rotatable another disk, a slidable shaft provided with selective disk-engaging means coöperating with said first-named means to rotate said rotatable disk, and means for rotat- 55  
ing said shaft.

9. In a marking device, marking-disks axi-  
ally in line, a bar slidable axially of said disks holding certain disks against rotation, said  
bar being provided with a cut-away portion 60  
for releasing a definite number of contiguous disks, a shaft whereon said disks are mounted, means connecting said shaft and bar to move together, said shaft being provided with disk-  
engaging means opposite the aforementioned 65  
releasing means, and means for rotating said shaft.

10. In a marking device, a frame, a plu-  
rality of marking-disks provided with slots cut into the peripheries thereof, said slots be- 70  
ing adapted to register with each other, a notched bar adapted to slide through said slots, a slidable shaft upon which said disks are mounted, said shaft having a projection adapted to engage notches with which said 75  
disks are provided, means connecting said shaft with said bar to move therewith, the projection on said shaft being opposite the notch in said bar, and means for rotating said shaft.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto 80  
set our hands, at Los Angeles, California, this  
27th day of June, 1905.

ARTHUR J. HODGE.  
NATHANIEL HODGE.

In presence of—

JAMES R. TOWNSEND,  
JULIA TOWNSEND.