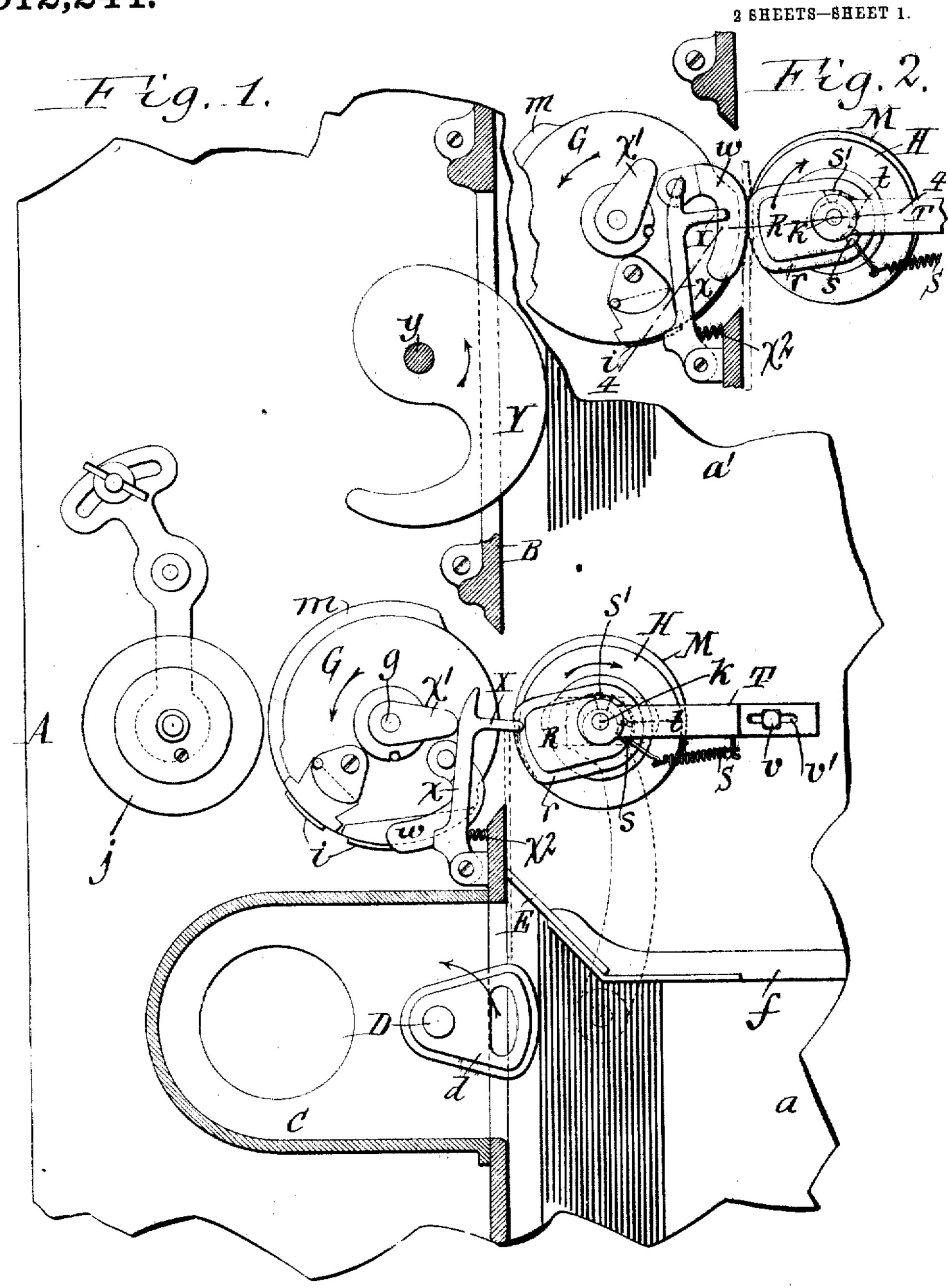
F. C. IELFIELD.

MAIL MARKING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1908.

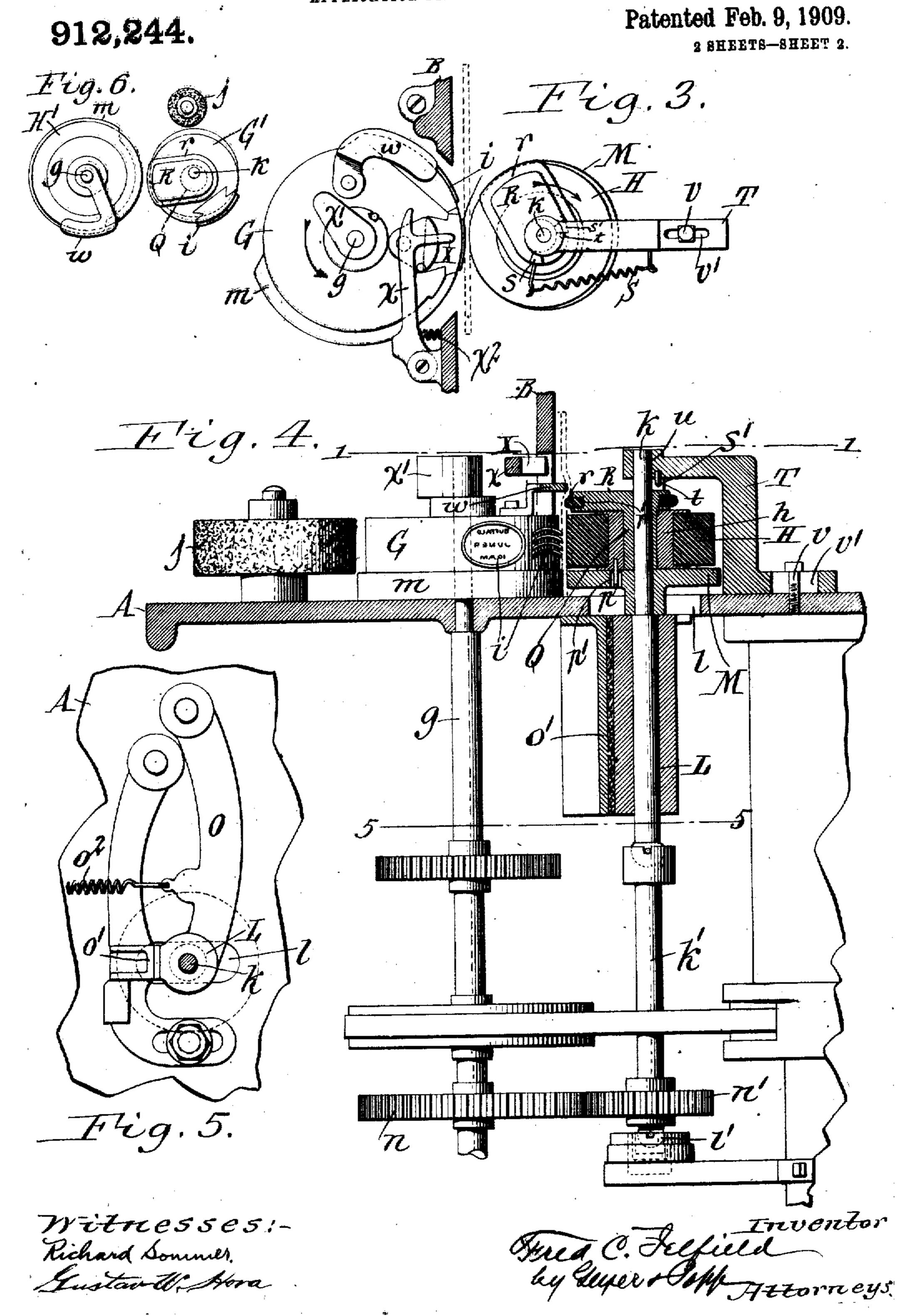
912,244.

Patented Feb. 9, 1909.



Witteesses:-Richard Sommer. Gustav W. Mora. Fred C. Feffield by Reyer Poppingers.

F. C. IELFIELD. MAIL MARKING MACHINE. APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1908.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED C. IELFIELD, OF SILVER CREEK, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO COLUMBIA POSTAL SUPPLY COMPANY, OF SILVER CREEK, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

MAIL-MARKING MACHINE.

No. 912,244.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 9, 1909.

Application filed July 3, 1908. Serial No. 441,721.

To all whom it may concern:

citizen of the United States, residing at Silver Creek, in the county of Chautauqua 5 and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Mail-Marking Machines, of which the following is a speci-

fication. This invention relates to that class of mail 13 19 marking machines in which each letter to be canceled is stopped preparatory to being canceled until the canceling mechanism is in position relatively to the letter for properly applying the post mark thereon. In prior 15 canceling machines of this character the printing wheel and impression roller are caused to move one toward the other for the purpose of printing or canceling the letter passing between the same by means of an 20 eccentric which supports one of said members and a letter operated trigger adapted to project across the letter path and controlling said eccentric. This construction is objectionable for the reason that the front and 25 rear edges of the letters are adapted to be | the wall B. Each letter after being thus 80 when the letters or cards are of comparatively thin material, and for the further reason that the parts of the printing mech-30 anism are held in their operative position relatively to each other until the rear end of

It is the object of this invention to provide an improved mail canceling machine of the above mentioned type in which the operation of the eccentric for shifting the parts of 40 the printing mechanism into its operative position is not dependent upon a trigger | which is adapted to project across the letter path and arrest the forward movement of the | platen which are arranged on opposite sides letters, thereby increasing the speed of the of the path of the letters or cards on their way 45 machine, simplifying its construction and from the feed end to the delivery end of the 190reducing the liability of improperly marking | table and whereby said letters or cards are or canceling the letters.

the letter clears the trigger which would

cause mis-printing of the letters and smut-

ting of the impression roller and also reduce

35 the capacity of the machine.

of 2 sheets: Figure 1 is a fragmentary horizon-50 tal section of a mail marking machine embodying my invention and taken in line 1-1, Fig. 4. Figs. 2 and 3 are fragmentary horizontal sections similar to Fig. 1 and showing different positions of the mechanism. Fig. 4

Be it known that I, FRED C. IELFIELD, a section in line 5—5, Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a fragmentary top plan view showing a modified construction of my invention.

> Similar letters of reference indicate corre- 60 sponding parts throughout the several views.

> A represents the horizontal table of the machine upon the front part or feed end a of which is placed the pile of letters or pieces of mail matter to be canceled or post marked 65 and upon the rear or delivery end a1 of which these letters or pieces are again stacked or piled after being canceled.

B represents the longitudinal upright wall arranged upon the table and forming the 70 front sides of the receiving and delivery end of the table. Opposite the feed or receiving end of the table is arranged the mouth of a pneumatic suction head C which is connected by a conduit of any suitable construction 75 with a fan or other exhausting device whereby the foremost letters of the pile on the feed end of the table are caused to be successively drawn against the adjacent side of marred or injured by the trigger, particularly | drawn against the front wall is moved forwardly lengthwise thereof by means of a rotatable feed cam, finger or head d arranged in the suction head and secured to the upper end of a feed shaft D. During each rotation 85 of the feed cam the same engages with a letter drawn against the wall and moves the same forwardly away from the remaining letters on the feed end of the table. During its forward movement each piece of mail matter 90 deflects an elastic gate or separator E which is secured to an adjacent transverse wall or support f and operates to prevent more than one letter at a time from being carried away by the feed cam.

G, H represent the cooperating printing wheel or roller and the impression roller or canceled or post marked. As shown in the In the accompanying drawings consisting | drawings, the printing wheel or roller G is arranged on the left side of the letter path and is mounted on the upper end of a printing 105 shaft g to which power may be applied by any suitable means, so that the printing wheel is turned in the direction in which that side facing the letter path moves in the same 55 is a vertical transverse section in line 4-4, direction as the letters. On the upper part 110

of its periphery the printing wheel is provided with any suitable canceling die or type i adapted to produce a post mark, date or canceling lines on the letters. These print-5 ing faces of the printing wheel may be inked by any suitable means for instance, as shown in the drawings, by an ink roller j arranged to engage the printing faces of the printing wheel. The impression roller only ap-10 proaches the printing wheel when a letter is properly presented to the same but at all other times this impression roller is moved away from the printing wheel, so that said roller will not become smutted with ink from 15 the die on the printing wheel which otherwise would result in smutting the backs of letters passing subsequently between the printing wheel and impression roller.

k, k^1 represent the upper and lower sec-20 tions of a divided or jointed shaft the upper section k of which is journaled in a laterally movable bearing L arranged below the table and projects through a transverse slot l in the table above the same while the lower sec-25 tion is ournaled at its lower end in a step bearing l^1 or in any other suitable manner. Between the underside of the impression roller and the upper side of the table, the upper section of the jointed shaft is provided 30 with a feed disk or flar ge M which is adapted to ergage its periphery with a segmental feed disk, rim or flange m arranged on the printing shaft g between the underside of the printing wheel and the upper side of the 35 table.

A driving connection is established between the printing wheel shaft g and impression roller shaft, preferably by a gear wheel n secured to the lower part of the printing wheel 40 shaft and meshing with a pinion n^1 on the lower section of the impression roller shaft, as

shown in Fig. 4. The bearing for the upper section of the impression roller shaft is preferably mounted 45 on the free end of a horizontally swinging rock arm O pivoted on the underside of the table. The movement of this arm in the direction for carrying the impression roller toward the printing wheel is limited by a stop 50 o' against which it is yieldingly held by a spring o2, this stop being preferably adjustable to permit of varying the position of the upper section of the impression roller shaft relatively to the printing roller shaft.

The impression roller has a hub h of metal which rests loosely on top of the driving disk M and is constructed of rubber or similar elastic material to provide a yielding surface to receive the pressure of the printing wheel. presser finger projects beyond said die. Dur-60 As shown in Fig. 4, the impression roller is compelled to turn with the disk M but is free to move laterally relatively thereto by means of a pin p projecting downwardly from the underside of its hub into an opening p^i in the 65 disk M. This pin and opening may however | face of the gripper, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. 130

be omitted in which case the impression roller is driven by frictional contact with the disk M and the letters passing between the

same and the printing wheel.

Q represents an eccentric which is pivoted 70 on the upper section k of the impression roller shaft and upon the periphery of which the hub of the impression roller is journaled. At its upper end the eccentric is provided with a laterally projecting gripper having a 75 segment shaped body R and an elastic facing of a band of rubber or similar material arranged in an annular groove r^1 in the peripliery of the body R. The outer segmental 80 face of the gripper is concentric with the axis of the impression roller shaft and the disk M is preferably of the radius or slightly greater radius than the periphery of the feeding disk M. In the retracted or rearward position of 85 the gripper the front end of its segmental face is on a line drawn from the axis of the printing wheel to the axis of the impression roller in which position the same is yieldingly held by means of a spring S connected 90 at one end with the gripper and at its opposite end with a bracket T mounted on the upper side of the table. The backward movement of the gripper under the action of this spring S is limited by means of a rear 95 stop or lug s arranged on the upper side of the gripper and adapted to ergage with a stationary stop t depending from the upper part of the bracket. The forward movement of the gripper is limited by means of a front 100 stop or lug s1 arranged on the upper side of the gripper and adapted to engage with the front side of the stationary stop t. As the impression roller moves toward and from the printing wheel, the bracket T moves with 105 the same, this being preferably effected by ournaling the upper end of the shaft section in a bearing u on the upper part of the bracket and mounting the latter slidably on the upper side of the table so that it can 110 move toward and from the letter path, this sliding connection consisting preferably of a guide screw or pin v secured to the table and arranged in a longitudinal slot v^1 in the base of the bracket, as shown in Figs. 1, 3 and 4. 115 w represents a presser finger secured to the

upper side of the printing wheel and having its front end arranged slightly in advance of the front end of the die of the printing wheel and having a segmental outer face 126 which is concentric with the axis of the printing wheel but has a slightly longer radius than the face of the die so that said ing each rotation of the printing wheel the 125 presser finger sweeps forwardly across the letter path above the gripper so as to overhang the latter slightly and intersect the plane vertically in line with the segmental

912,244

X represents a stop which is movable | When the gripper reaches this foremost posiand out of the letter path [at a point transverse'y in line with the axes , a of the printing wheel and impression roller and 5 which is preferably mounted on a horizonintally swinging rock arm x which is pivoted on 11, the rear side of the longitudinal wall B. The inforward movement of this stop is preferably pageffected by means of a cam x' engaging with , 10 the rear side of the stop rock arm and secured to the upper end of the printing wheel shaft and the backward movement of this \mathbf{x}_{t} , stop is effected by means of a spring x^{2} inter-,, posed between the front side of the rock arm 15 x and the rear side of the longitudinal wall B, as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. The stop X is ... moved across the letter path just before the presser finger w reaches said path in its forward movement and after said finger crosses 20 the letter path the stop retracts out of said path. When no letter is carried forward against the stop the presser finger sweeps idly across the letter path and over the salient n part of the gripper, and the latter remains in 25 its rearmost position in which its front part is arranged in line with the axes of the printing wheel and impression roller and the eccentric has its salient part at the rear of its pivot and the impression roller is withdrawn 30 rearwardly and laterally from the letter path, as shown in Fig. 1. If a letter has been fed forwardly against the stop the same is engaged on its left side by the presser finger an instant before the letter stop X is 35 retracted and is pushed laterally by the presser finger toward the right and against - the face of the gripper, so that the upper part , of the letter is bent or deflected slightly and caused to bear firmly against the segmental 40 face of the gripper. An instant later the lower edge of the letter is gripped between the feeding rim m of the printing wheel and the feeding disk M of the impression roller, thereby causing the letter and gripper to be 45 moved forwardly. During the first part of the forward movement of the gripper its eccentric moves with its salient part toward the letter path and carries the impression roller bodi'y in the same direction so that the 50 letter is engaged on opposite sides above its lower edge by the impression roller and the die of the printing wheel, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, thereby producing an imprint of the die or type on the letter. After the letter-letters do not perform any function for caus-15 has been thus gripped between the die of the - printing wheel and the impression roller the frictional contact between the hub of the letters or other mail matter to be canceled in impression foller and the eccentric causes the latter to continue to turn in this direction uno til the gripper and eccentric have effected altogether about one quarter of a turn at which point the gripper and eccentric are arrested in their forward movement by the front stop s1 of the gripper engaging with the 5 stop t on the bracket T, as shown in Fig. 3.

tion it is wholly withdrawn from the letter path and out of engagement from the letter, as shown in the last mentioned figure, thereby preventing the face of the gripper from being, 70 worn unnecessarily which would be the case if the letters were dragged forward past the gripper and in contact therewith, while the same is held stationary in its foremost position. The impression roller, eccentric and 75 gripper are held in this forward position by the friction or pressure of the letter moving forwardly between the impression roller and the die of the printing wheel. When the rear end of the die of the printing wheel so leaves the letter and the latter is no longer pressed against the impression roller by the die, the impression roller is liberated and is instantly swung rearward and laterally outward into its inoperative position together 85 with the eccentric and gripper by means of the spring S. This return movement of the impression roller, eccentric and gripper occurs under these circumstances notwithstanding that the letter has not completed 90 its forward passage between the impression roller and printing wheel, thereby utilize ing the time in which the rear part of the letter passes the impression roller and printing wheel for bringing the gripper and impres- 95 sion roller into their rearmost position in time to be engaged by the front edge of the next letter preparatory to canceling the same. It is of course understood that after the upper part of the letter is released by the 100 die of the printing wheel and the impression roller the forward movement of the same is continued by engagement of the feeding rim m of the printing wheel and the feeding flange M of the impression roller with oppo- 105 site sides of the latter at the lower edge thereof.

It will be apparent from the foregoing description that it is impossible to move the impression roller into operative relation to 110 the printing wheel until after a letter has been de'ivered between the printing wheel and the impression roller, thereby absolutely preventing the die of the printing wheel from coming into direct contact with the periph- 115 ery of the impression roller and depositing ink thereon which would smut the backs of letters. Furthermore the front edges of the ing the mechanism to cancel the letter, 120 thereby enabling the thinnest possible cards. this machine without liability of tearing or injuring the same.

By returning the impression roller to its in- 125 operative position immediately after the die clears the letter it is impossible to coat the impression roller with ink as is liable to occur in machines in which the impression roller controlling device when engaging the 133

tail end of a disappearing letter will cause the impression roller to be inked by the rear part of the die before the front end of the next following letter arrives between the die

5 and the impression roller.

As the letters issue from the impression roller and printing wheel they are stacked on the delivery end of the table by a rotary cam-shaped packer Y which is mounted on 10 the upper end of the stacker shaft y and

operates in a well known manner.

If desired, the impression roller H¹ may be mounted concentrically on the shaft g and the printing wheel G1 may be mounted 15 on the eccentric and moved bodily toward rubber band arranged in said groove, a 80 and from the impression roller, this being a modification of my invention, as shown in Fig. 6.

I claim as my invention:

- 1. A mail marking machine comprising a printing member or wheel, an impression member or wheel, an eccentric on which one of said members is pivoted, a gripper arranged on the eccentric and a presser finger 25 mounted on the member which is not pivoted on the eccentric and adapted to press the mail matter against said gripper for turning said eccentric and carrying the member pivoted thereon toward the other mem-30 ber.
- 2. A mail marking machine comprising a printing member or wheel, an impression member or wheel, an eccentric on which one of said members is pivoted, a gripper ar-35 ranged on the eccentric, a presser finger mounted on the member which is not pivoted on the eccentric and adapted to press the mail matter against said gripper for turning said eccentric and carrying the member 40 pivoted thereon toward the other member, a spring operating to move said eccentric and gripper backwardly, and means for limiting the turning movement of said gripper and eccentric.
- 3. A mail marking machine comprising a printing member or wheel, an impression member or wheel, an eccentric on which one of said members is pivoted, a gripper arranged on the eccentric, a presser finger 50 mounted on the member which is not pivoted on the eccentric and adapted to press the mail matter against said gripper for turning said eccentric and carrying the member pivoted thereon toward the other member, 55 a spring operating to move said eccentric and said gripper backwardly, means for limiting the turning movement of said gripper and eccentric comprising a support having a stop, and front and rear stops arranged on the gripper and adapted to engage opposite sides of the stop of said support.

4 A mail marking machine comprising a priring member or wheel, an impression member or wheel, an eccentric on which one 65 of said members is pivoted, a gripper ar-

ranged on the eccentric and having its outer end provided with an elastic facing, a presser finger mounted on the member which is not pivoted on the eccentric and adapted to press the mail matter against said gripper for turn- 70 ing said eccentric and carrying the member pivoted thereon toward the other member.

5. A mail marking machine comprising a printing member or wheel, an impression member or wheel, an eccentric on which one 75 of said members is pivoted, a gripper arranged on the eccentric and having a segmental body provided in its periphery with a groove and a facing having the form of a presser finger mounted on the member which is not pivoted on the eccentric and adapted to press the mail matter against said gripper for turning said eccentric and carrying the member pivoted thereon toward the other 85 member.

6. A mail marking machine comprising a printing member or wheel, an impression member or wheel, an eccentric on which one of said members is pivoted, a gripper ar- 90 ranged on the eccentric, a presser imger mounted on the member which is not pivoted on the eccentric and adapted to press the mail matter against said gripper for turning said eccentric and carrying the mem- 95 ber pivoted thereon toward the other member, a letter stop movable into and out of the letter path, and a cam for operating said stop turning with one of said members.

7. A mail marking machine comprising a 100 printing member or wheel, an impression member or wheel, an eccentric on which one of said members is pivoted, a gripper arranged on the eccentric, a presser finger mounted on the member which is not piv- 105 oted on the eccentric and adapted to press the mail matter against said gripper for turning said eccentric and carrying the member pivoted thereon toward the other member, a letter stop movable into and out of the 110 letter path, a rock arm carrying said stop, a cam turning with one of said members and operating said arm to move its stop into the letter path, and a spring operating on said arm to move the stop out of the letter path. 115

8. A mail marking machine comprising a printing member or wheel, a shaft carrying said printing wheel and journaled in a stationary bearing, an impression member or wheel, an eccentric upon which said impres- 120 sion roller is journaled, a shaft on which said eccentric is mounted and which is movable toward and from the printing wheel and its shaft, a laterally movable bracket having a bearing in which the shaft of said eccentric is 125 journaled, a gripper arranged on the upper end of the eccentrie, a spring operating to draw said gripper backwardly, a presser finger mounted on the printing wheel and adapted to push a letter laterally in the let- 130

ter path against the salient part of said gripper for moving the same forward, a stop arranged on the bracket, a front stop arranged
on the gripper and adapted to engage with
the front side of the bracket stop for limiting
the forward turning movement of the gripper, and a rear stop arranged on the gripper
and adapted to engage with the rear side of

the bracket stop for limiting the backward movement of the gripper.

Witness my hand this 29th day of June, 1908.

FRED C. IELFIELD.

Witnesses:
GEO. H. SHOFNER,
THEO. STEWART.