D. Emmot.

Numbering Stamps.

No. 55,078. Patented May 29, 1866.

Fig: F

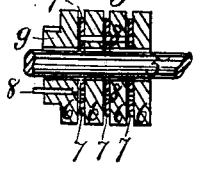


Fig: E

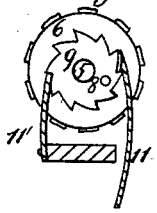


Fig: D

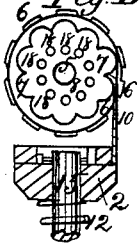


Fig: C.

Fig: A

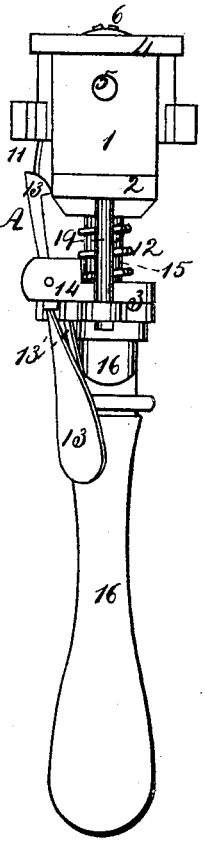


Fig: B

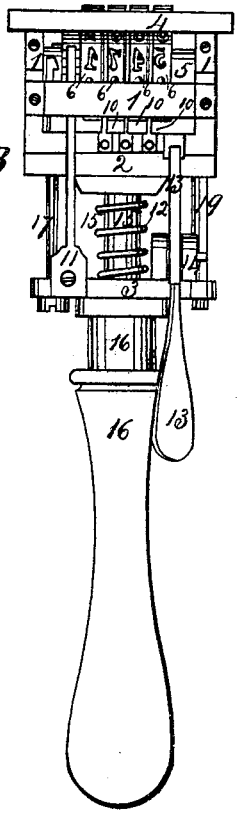
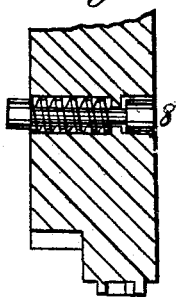


Fig: 8



Witnesses;
J. Burnier
P. F. Berner

Inventor;
David Emmot

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID EMONNOT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

NUMBERING-STAMP.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **55,078**, dated May 29, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID EMONNOT, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful machine combining the advantages of a seal and a mechanical composing-stick for the stamping and numbering of any notes, papers, documents, or articles in trade, &c., which I wish to be called "Emonnot's Mechanical Compositor and Seal;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the construction and operation of the said machine, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and on which—

Figure A represents a side view; Fig. B, a longitudinal front view or elevation; Fig. C, a view of the seal-plate and numbers or figures to be printed. Figs. D, E, F, and G are sections showing the divers important parts or pieces of the mechanism of said compositor, which said parts are specified and distinguished on the figures of said drawings by Nos. 1, 2, 3, &c.

No. 1, case or frame containing mechanism; No. 2, counter-case; No. 3, base-plate, on which rest the rods, mainspring, and the handle; No. 4, seal-plate, which may be constructed in any shape or form to suit the purposes, wants, and fancies of the user, and on which plate any name, figure, notation, emblem, &c., can be engraved; No. 5, shaft of the machinery; No. 6, type-wheels, on the edge of which any characters, letters, figures, days of the week, months, years, &c., can be engraved or adapted at will, the number of said type-wheels varying according to the number of figures to be printed at once with the said compositor. (Four type-wheels are shown in the drawings accompanying this specification.) No. 7, coupling-wheels adapted to the type-wheels to help revolving and keep types firm in their position; No. 8, bolts with spiral springs so adapted to or fixed in each type-wheel as to operate or communicate the revolution from the ratchet No. 9 to the divers type-wheels at proper time; No. 9, clink or ratchet-wheel, by means of which the machinery is set into motion; No. 10, springs of the crank-wheels setting and retaining the types in proper position; No. 11, mainspring resting on the base-plate No. 3, ending with a hook, which advances one degree on the clink and catches one cog farther at every stroke of the working-rod, and brings the same one division round when the trigger 13 is worked; No. 11′, counter-spring of the ratchet 9 to keep it in position; No. 12, spiral spring of the working-rod, bringing that rod and base-plate back to their original position, and by means of the mainspring setting the machinery into motion; No. 13, trigger with hook to retain the machinery at rest; No. 13′, spring of the trigger; No. 14, bridge or support of the trigger; No. 15, working-rod fixed in the counter-case, base-plate, and screwed to the handle; No. 16, handle; No. 17, small rod fixed in the base-plate and working the bolts at the end of each series of figures; No. 18, holes or notches in the coupling-wheels 7 to receive the bolts and communicate or transmit motion to the next type-wheel, No. 6; No. 19, guiding-rod to keep the machine straight and firm.

Operation: A pressure or stroke on the handle when the seal is applied to any object will set the working-rod No. 15 in motion and act on the base-plate No. 3, on which rest the mainspring No. 11, the trigger No. 13, and the small rod No. 17, so that these pieces will move at the same time, the mainspring No. 11 will catch the next cog of the ratchet No. 9, the hook of the trigger No. 13 catch the counter-case No. 2, and thereby retain the machinery in position until the trigger No. 13 be worked; then the working-rod, base-plate, and mainspring are brought to their original position. The mainspring at the same time works the ratchet and first type wheel No. 6 one degree and changes one figure on the seal, and so on at every stroke to and fro of the handle and working-rod until the first series of figures be through. When the first series is over, or when the first type-wheel has perfected one revolution, the small rod No. 17 comes in contact with the bolt of the ratchet No. 9 and first type-wheel No. 6 so as to bring the back end of that bolt into one of the holes (No. 18, Fig. D) of the coupling-wheel No. 7, attached to the next type-wheel, 6, which revolves one degree also. Then the small rod will, next stroke, pass over the head of the first bolt, (No. 8 in Fig. F and G,) so as to let go the connection of the two type-wheels. By a repetition of the same operation as described so far the second series will be worked through, and at the end of that

second series, and when the second type-wheel has perfected one revolution, the first bolt will meet the second bolt and bring the same into one of the notches of the second crank-wheel, and thereby work the third type-wheel and change one of its figures.

It being understood that between one revolution of the next type-wheel the whole working of the previous series must be repeated, it will be understood that the *modus operandi* can be extended indefinitely by increasing the number of type-wheels, Fig. No. 6.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The type-carrying wheels No. 6, the ratchet-wheels 7 and 9, the pawls 10 11 11′, and spring-catch or trigger 13, in combination with the guides 17 and 19 and the spring-mounted shaft 15, operating together in manner substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

DAVID EMONNOT.

Witnesses:

J. BURNIER,

P. T. BERNES.