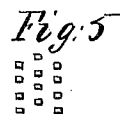
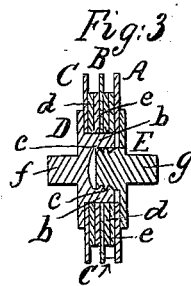
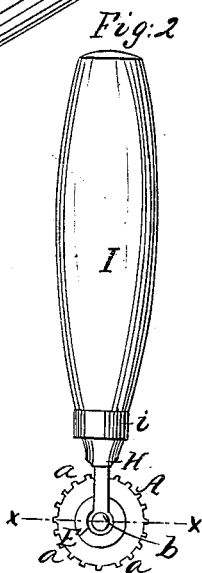
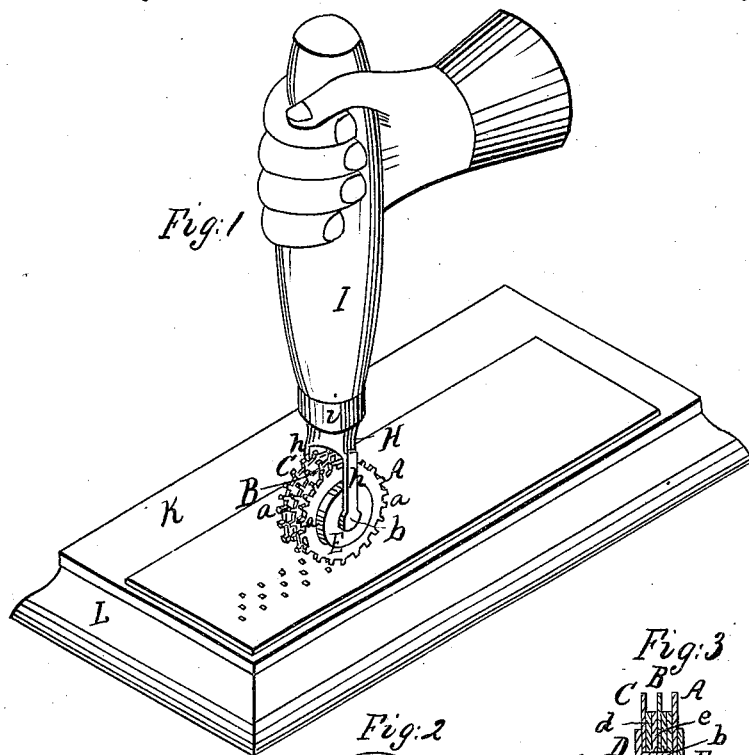


G. B. Rogers.
Stamp Cancellor.
N^o 106,963. Patented Aug. 30, 1870.



Witnesses
L. E. Batcheller.
H. Cambridge

Inventor
G. B. Rogers

United States Patent Office.

GEORGE B. ROGERS, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 106,963, dated August 30, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN STAMP-CANCELERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE B. ROGERS, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a Revolving Cutter or Punch, for perforating written, printed, embossed, or other instruments after being executed, to prevent alteration or forging of original figures, words, signatures, or other characters, should the ink, writing-fluid, or impression be removed for the purpose of attempting to alter it; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, illustrating the application of my revolving punch or cutter in perforating a bank-check.

Figure 2 is a plan of my revolving cutter.

Figure 3 is a transverse section on the line xx of fig. 2.

Figures 4 and 5, details.

To prevent the erasure or removal of written, printed, or embossed matter, and the insertion of words, figures, or other characters, of different import than those originally contained in a legal, financial, or other instrument, are the object of my invention, which consists in a revolving punch or cutter, for perforating the instrument after being executed, whereby, should the ink be extracted or impression removed for the purpose of substituting fictitious or foreign matter, the surface of the instrument will be rendered unfit for receiving it without clearly exposing the intended deception or alteration.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the manner in which I have carried it out.

In the said drawing—

A B C are three disks or circular plates, each provided with teeth or projections, a , and held together upon a common axis, b , by means of two circular blocks D E, the block D serving as a nut, and being provided with a female screw, c , which fits over the thread of a male screw on the block E, by which means the disks A B C (with two washers, $d e$, interposed between two contiguous disks) may be securely clamped when properly adjusted in the desired position, the whole forming a toothed wheel, G, which revolves upon bosses, $f g$, projecting from the outside of the blocks D E, the bosses serving as journals of the wheel G, and turning freely in bearings, h , in the outer ends of a bifurcated shank, H, the inner end of the shank being screwed into the lower end of the handle I, which is provided with a ferrule, i .

K is a sheet of rubber, attached to a block of wood, L, of convenient size, upon which is placed the bank-check, note, deed, will, or other legal, printed, writ-

ten, or embossed instrument, after being correctly made out.

The toothed wheel is now placed upon the instrument, and is revolved as the handle I, grasped by the operator, is drawn toward him, a slight pressure downward causing the teeth of the wheel to enter the written, printed, or embossed portion of the check or other instrument, (which it is of the most importance to prevent changing,) and to remove small portions of the paper or other material; the perforations thus made leaving the paper rough and ragged, so that it will be impossible (after having removed the ink) to insert a fictitious amount, or replace a word of different meaning than that originally contained therein, the action of the chemical (employed in removing the ink) upon the perforated instrument serving to weaken its fiber, and increase its roughness, so as to render it impossible to write over it with a pen and produce a fair imitation of the original handwriting of the party who executed the instrument, and retain the genuine clean and unaltered appearance of an instrument not tampered with.

The appearance of an instrument after being perforated, when written over after the ink has been removed, is so unmistakably broken, imperfect, disconnected, or blotted, that the deception or forgery is readily discovered.

The revolving cutter shown in the drawing represents the teeth a so arranged that a plane passing through the contiguous teeth of the three disks forms an angle with, or is inclined to, a plane passing longitudinally through the center of the axis; but the contiguous teeth of the several disks may be placed so that a plane passing through them will also pass longitudinally through the center of the axis; or, if desired, the wheels may be turned on their axis by loosening the nut D, so as to bring the teeth into a position, seen in fig. 4, to imitate a fish-tail, or as seen reversed in fig. 5, the object being to perforate the paper in such manner as to render the deception most apparent when written over after removing the ink.

It is evident that other material may be used than rubber upon which to place the written instrument when pressing and drawing the revolving punch or cutter over it; but I prefer an elastic material, as it possesses the yielding property so desirable for removing or tearing the minute portions of the paper to form the perforations, the rubber sheet or bed performing the office of a female die of an ordinary punch.

It will be seen, from the foregoing, that my invention is particularly useful for canceling government stamps.

Instead of being of circular shape, the disks forming the revolving cutter may be of elliptical, polygo-

nal, or other form, if desired, without departing from the spirit of my invention; but I prefer the construction first described.

Claims.

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

The revolving cutter or punch, with disks *O B A* held together on a common axis, and provided with teeth or projections and washers *d e*, as arranged for perforating written, printed, or embossed instruments,

to prevent their being forged or altered, substantially as described.

Also, the elastic bed *K*, in combination with the revolving cutter or punch *G*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

Witness my hand this 6th day of July, A. D. 1870.

GEO. B. ROGERS.

Witnesses:

L. E. BATCHELLER,

N. W. STEARNS.