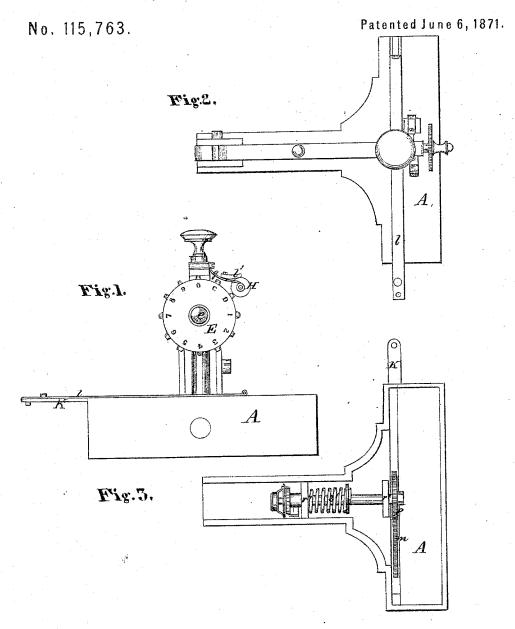
J. G. MOODY.

Improvement in Hand-Stamps.



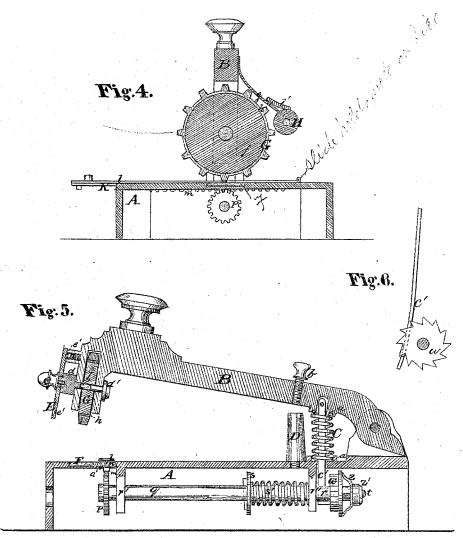
Witnesses. Chatheryon Villeto Anderson Inventor. J.G. Mordy Chipman Hosmer To, Citys,

J. G. MOODY.

Improvement in Hand-Stamps.

No. 115,763.

Patented June 6, 1871.



Witnesses. Chatheryou Villette Inderson Inventor. I G Moody, Chipmantosun & Co Attip

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH G. MOODY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN HAND-STAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 115,763, dated June 6, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH G. MOODY, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Stamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a front view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same. Fig. 3 is a bottom view. Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-section. Fig. 5 is a vertical longitudinal section.

My invention has relation to an improvement in canceling-stamps; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of novel devices by which the check, bill, note, or other paper may be fed automatically to the stamping-wheel, as hereinafter described.

The letter A of the drawing designates the bed-piece, to the rear portion of which is pivoted the arm B, which carries the perforatingwheel. C represents a spiral spring, seated between the arm B and bed-piece A. The ends of this spring are secured by means of the circular recesses a a in the arm and bed. The object of the spring is to throw the arm up when the pressure of the hand is removed. D represents a stop projecting upward from the bed-piece, and serving to prevent the arm B from being pressed down too far. The arm B is provided with an adjusting-screw, b, which serves to regulate the distance of the arm B from the stop D, and thereby the force of the blow upon the check. In the forward portion of the arm B is formed a transverse cleft, in which rotates the perforating-wheel. The shaft c of this wheel is pivoted in the walls of the cleft, and secured by means of the head d and nut \dot{d}' . E represents the reading-plate, secured to the squared head of the shaft c by means of the screw e. The rear face of this plate is provided with depressions e' e' to receive the spring-bars n when the face of the type is in proper position for striking. F designates a piece of soft metal let into the bed-piece, for the purpose of receiving the points of the type and preventing them from being injured. G

represents the stamping-wheel. This wheel is constructed in the following manner: A case or wheel, f, is provided for the body, and on this body is shrunk, welded, or otherwise fastened the tire h, which carries the type h. These type are formed with grooved beard and face composed of a number of perforating-points, arranged together in the shape of the figures and signs required. The required number may thus be indelibly impressed through the paper of the check or bill without at the same time mutilating or injuring it. The bill is designed to be as fit for handling after as before perforation, and hence my stamp can be used as well for preventing alterations in amounts when the note or bill is made as at the time of cancellation. H represents the inking-roller, which is sometimes desirable. This roller is attached by the spring g, to which its shaft is journaled to the side of the arm B in such a manner that it shall be pressed against the type on the periphery of the wheel. *l'* is the ink-spreader. K represents the feeding-slide, provided with the spring l and points a' a', by which the note or bill is held securely. On the bottom of the slide K is formed the rack-bar m, which engages with the toothed wheel p on the shaft q. The shaft q is journaled in the supports r' r''of the bed-piece, and is provided with the collar r, washer s, and spiral spring s', by which the collar r is kept up against the support r''. Against the other face of the collar \hat{r} , and on the spindle t, which extends to the rear from the shaft, is a ratchet-wheel, w. This wheel is kept against the collar by the broad elliptic or plate-spring z, which engages with the side of the wheel at or near its periphery, and is regulated, in regard to its pressure, by the nut z' screwed on the end of the spindle t. A connection, by means of the friction of the spring z against the wheel w, is thus formed between this wheel and the shaft q, the spindle t being squared to receive the spring z. The ratchetwheel w is moved by the spring-pawl c', which is secured in the arm B by a pin, and extends down through the spiral spring C and bedpiece A. It is so regulated and arranged that, when the arm rises after a full downward blow, the wheel will be turned one notch, and the slide carrying the note or bill moved forward a corresponding distance. The slide K runs

in a dovetail groove, and its edges are beveled accordingly downward and outward. When the slide has traveled forward to its full limit, which is sufficient to allow of stamping any ordinary amount, it may be replaced in position at the commencement of its groove by simply pressing it back, this method of readjustment being permitted by the nature of the friction connection between the shaft q and ratchet-wheel w.

What I claim as my invention is-

1. The combination, with the toothed wheel p, of the feeding-slide K having the under rack

m, the clamping-spring l, and points a' a', substantially as specified.

2. The ratchet and pawl, operated by the arm B, and connected, by friction-spring, with the shaft of the pinion in gear with the rack of the feeding-slide.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH G. MOODY.

Witnesses:

F. A. Bossler, J. B. Simpson.