(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. KELLER.

TAG OR TICKET NUMBER PRINTING PRESS.

No. 265,101. Patented Sept. 26, 1882.

Fig. 3.

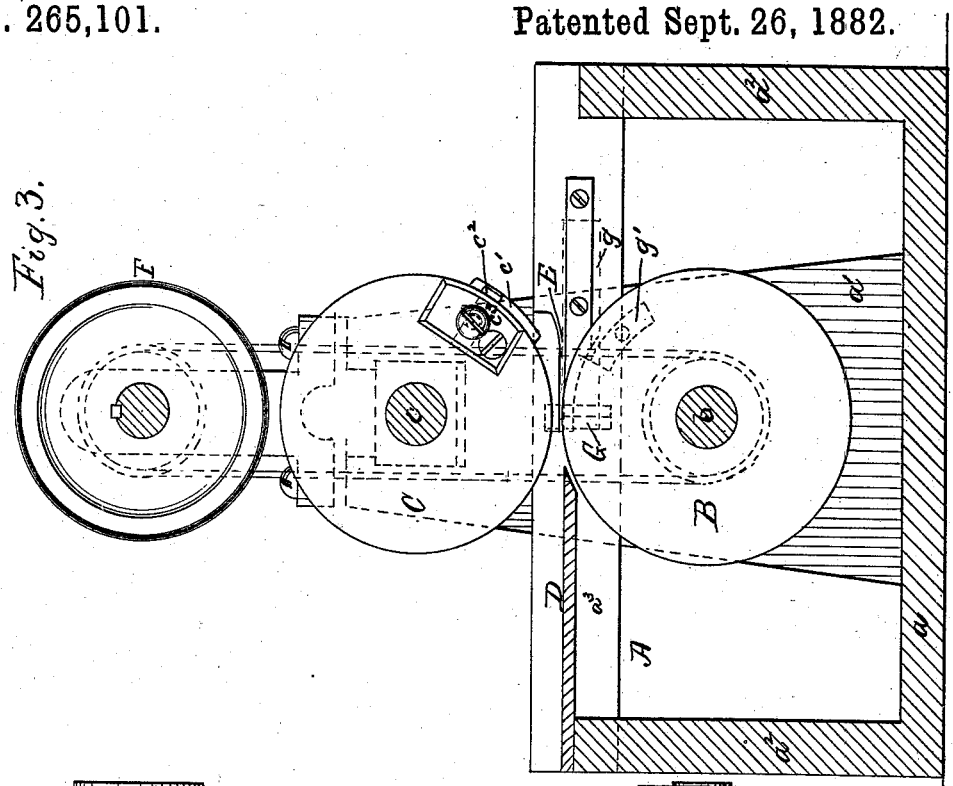
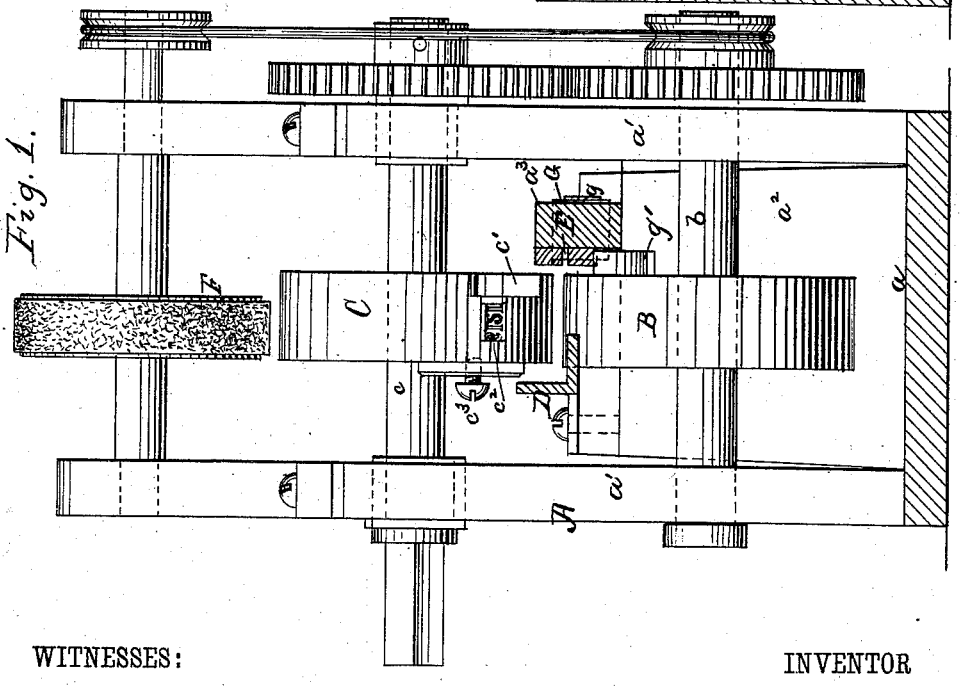


Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

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Henry Eichling

INVENTOR

John Keller

BY A. S. Fitch

ATTORNEY

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. KELLER.

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No. 265,101. Patented Sept. 26, 1882.

Fig. 2.

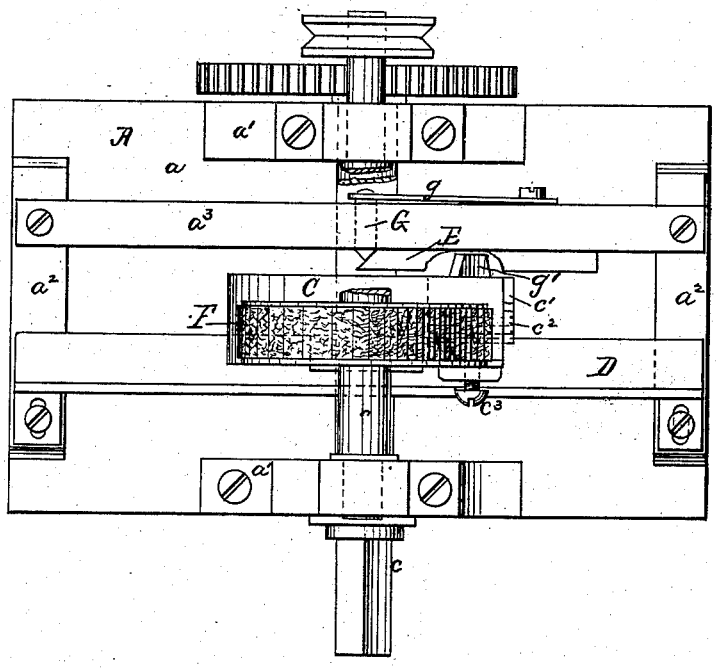
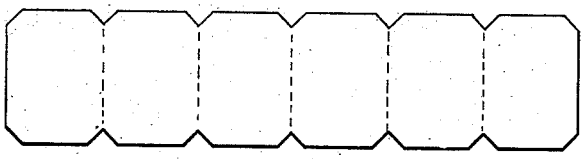


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN KELLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TAG OR TICKET NUMBER PRINTING PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,101, dated September 26, 1882.

Application filed March 29, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN KELLER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Tag or Ticket Number Printing Press, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to a press or machine for printing successively upon each one of a series of tags or tickets on a strip or ribbon a designated number or other matter; and my invention consists in the combination, in such a press, of the devices hereinafter set forth and described, whereby the result named is accomplished with rapidity and with precision as to the locality of the number on each tag or ticket, as hereinafter specified.

Figure 1 is a front end elevation of a press or machine containing my invention, the forward part of the frame being cut away and shown partly in vertical section, disclosing the operating mechanism. Fig. 2 is a plan of the press. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same in vertical section, and Fig. 4 is a view in detail of a strip or ribbon of tags or tickets adapted to be printed in my improved press.

The object of my invention is to enable a number or other matter to be printed successively, and with rapidity and precision as to locality, upon each one of a series of tags or tickets on a strip or ribbon, and more particularly to enable this to be done on the tags or tickets which are the subject-matter of my application for Letters Patent for tags or tickets for garments for use by tailors in making completed garments, filed January 11, 1882.

A is the frame of the machine, composed of the base a, the sides a', and the end pieces, a^2, and with the bar a^3, fixed on the frame and extending horizontally longitudinally of the machine from one end piece a^2 to the other, as shown in Fig. 2.

B is the lower feed-roller, mounted on shaft b, having suitable bearings in the sides of the frame. C is the upper feed-roller on shaft c, having bearings in the frame, as shown. The two rollers are geared together, as shown. The machine is operated preferably by a crank on the end of the upper roller-shaft, as shown. Upon the face of the roller C is the segmental projection, c', which extends more or less across the face of the roller, and is of a length circumferentially of the roller equal substantially to the width of the tag or ticket which is to be printed upon and projects from the roller-face, so that its exterior face will, when brought opposite to the face of the lower roller, be in contact, or nearly so, with said face of the lower roller. The upper and lower rollers are of such a relative diameter that a radius drawn to the surface of the projection c' of the upper roller will be equal to a radius drawn to the face of the lower roller. By this means a strip or ribbon of tickets passed between the feed-rollers will be fed the distance of the width of one ticket by the projection c' and the lower roller at each revolution of the rollers, and will lie at rest on the lower roller during the remainder of each such revolution. A table or guide, D, which may be adjustable, on which the strip may be passed flatwise to the rollers, is preferably employed in connection with a guide-groove, E, into which the edge of the strip is laid in feeding the strip to the machine.

The type or equivalent with which the printing is done are set in a recess, c^2, in the face of the roller C, and a set-screw, c^3, is provided to hold them in place. They project from the face of C to a height substantially the same as that of c', and they are fixed in their recess at such a point relatively to the length of c' as will cause them to imprint upon the ticket at the predetermined and desired locality—as, for instance, either near the top, the center, or the bottom of the ticket.

At F is an ink-roller for inking the type, which may be operated by a belt, as shown.

At G is an arm or plate, which slides transversely of the machine in an opening or way in the frame of the machine, as shown, and projects into and part way across the path of the strip of tickets as said strip comes from the rollers. It is placed relatively to the rollers so that the vertical median line of its face adjacent to the rollers is substantially opposite the point where the heel of the feed-projection c' leaves the face of the lower roller. It then enters the path of the ticket-strip at the rear edge of the ticket as it stands when it has been fed forward the space of its width by the rollers.

This plate or arm is preferably wedge-shaped on the end or face which projects into the path of the ticket, and it is mounted on or provided with a spring, (shown at *g*,) which operates to hold it projected into the ticket-path, as shown. A cam, *g'*, is provided, and may be set on one end of the lower roller, as shown, which operates to engage the face of the arm G and force it back in its recess or way out of the path of the ticket, and this cam is arranged relatively to the feed-projection *c'* on the upper roller, so that when the said projection begins to move the ticket forward between the rollers at each revolution thereof the cam *g'* will carry the arm G back out of the ticket's path, and will hold it there while the ticket is fed forward the distance of its width, and when the ticket is released from the rollers and its forward movement ceases will allow the arm G to again be projected forward. In place of the spring *g* a separate cam, giving a positive forward movement to the arm G, may be employed. Now, it is evident that a strip of tags or tickets—such as is shown at Fig. 4 of the drawings—having notches cut in the edge of the strip intermediate the tickets, (said notches being conformable in outline to the projecting face of G,) will on being fed to the described machine be passed forward by the projection *c'* and roller B the distance of the width of each ticket successively at each revolution of the rollers, and will be printed upon by the type on the roller C, the arm G being drawn back out of the path of the strip while the strip is thus moving, and said arm being projected into one of the notches between the tickets in the edge of the strip the moment that the ticket-strip is released by the feed, and there remaining, holding the strip in the position in which it is left by the feed at the completion of the printing upon one ticket, and during the remainder of the revolution of the feed-rollers, and thus presenting it to the feed at the next revolution thereof in the same position as that which it was left in by the feed at the preceding revolution; and it is evident that, this operation of the parts being continuous during the printing of the entire strip, the type will print with rapidity and precision as to locality of the printed matter on each ticket on all the tickets of the strip.

This machine is intended to be operated by hand and to be used in printing the "lot number" or similar matter upon each of the tags or tickets used by tailors in marking garments, said tags or tickets being first printed in succession on a strip or ribbon of paper or analogous material. It will thus do away with the slow and laborious practice of stamping these numbers on such tickets by hand.

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

In a tag-printing machine, the combination, with the feed and printing mechanism, substantially as described, of the adjustable side guide on the table, and the transversely-reciprocating arm G, operating through slotted guide E as a stop for the notched tag-strip, as specified.

JOHN KELLER.

Witnesses:
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