(No Model.)

H. CODD.

REGISTERING STAMP.

No. 265,245. Patented Oct. 3, 1882.

Fig. 1,

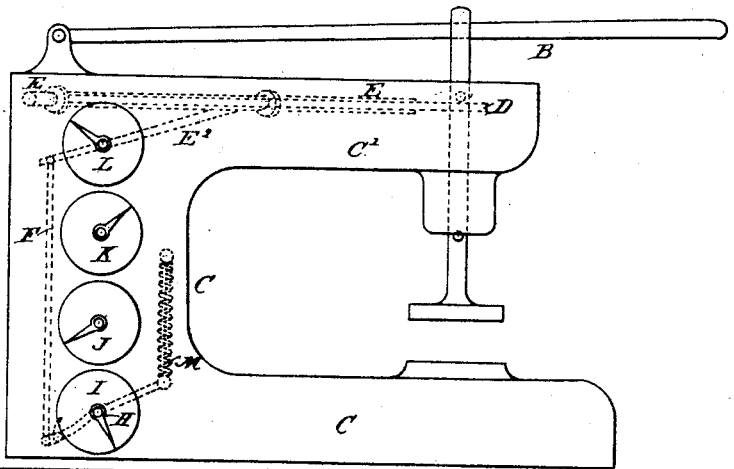


Fig. 2,

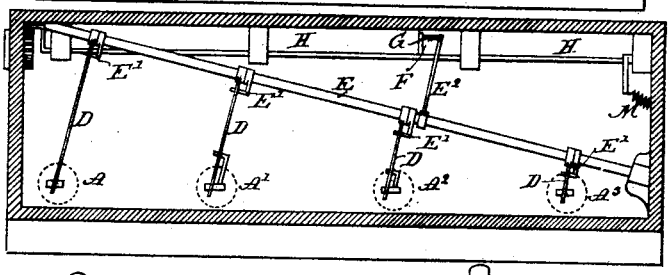


Fig. 3,

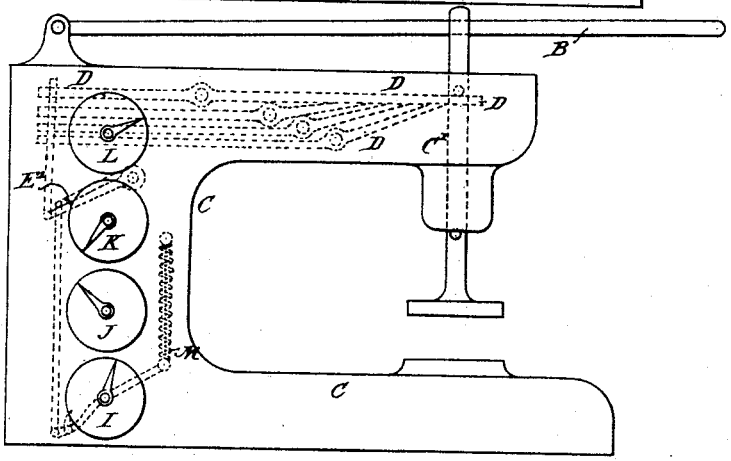
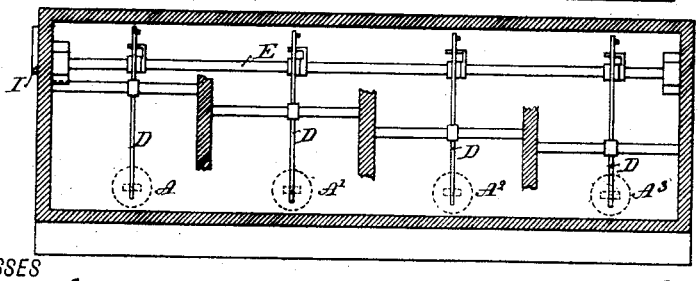


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

Wm A. Skinkle

Wm J. J. Tanner

INVENTOR

Hiram Codd,

By his Attorneys

Baldwin, Hopkins & Peyton

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HIRAM CODD, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

REGISTERING-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,245, dated October 3, 1882.

Application filed November 29, 1881. (No model.) Patented in England March 16, 1881, No. 1,153, and in France September 16, 1881, No. 144,866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HIRAM CODD, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at No. 58 King William Street, in the city of London, England, have invented certain new and useful improvements in apparatus for stamping letters and other documents with stamps representing different values, (for which I have received Letters Patent in England, No. 1,153, dated March 16, 1881, and in France, dated September 16, 1881, No. 144,866,) of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to provide apparatus by which letters or other documents may be stamped with any one or other of a number of stamps representing different money values, and by which each time that any one or other of the stamps is used the money value of that stamp may be recorded upon one recording apparatus that is common to all the stamps. For this purpose I connect each of the stamps with a lever or instrument in such a manner that when one of the stamps is caused to be impressed on any letter or document it shall give sufficient movement to the lever or instrument to enable it to move the unit pointer or wheel of a recording apparatus one distance or unit, denoting, say, a value of one half-penny, and if another one of the stamps is caused to be impressed it shall give a greater movement to the lever or instrument and record a value, say, of a penny, and so on for any number of stamps used in the apparatus.

In the drawings hereunto annexed I have shown two ways of arranging apparatus to act in the above manner.

Figure 1 is an end elevation, and Fig. 2 a horizontal section on a smaller scale, of one arrangement of apparatus.

In these figures, A A′ A^2 A^3 are four stamps, each denoting a different value. The stamp A may, for example, be a half-penny stamp, A′, a penny-stamp; A^2, a penny and a half-penny stamp; A^3, a two-penny stamp.

Any suitable arrangement may be adopted for depressing the stamps. In the arrangement shown the stem of each stamp is slotted at it upper end, and a lever, B, is passed through the slot, and by this lever the stamp can be forced downward; or the upper end of the stem of each stamp might simply be furnished with a disk-shaped head; or, if a more powerful pressure is required, more powerful lever-depressing arrangements than the one shown might be employed for the purpose. The stem of each stamp passes up through guides in a hollow arm, C′, extending from the top of a casing, C. Inside the arm each stem has a pin projecting from it to come above the end of a lever, D, the opposite end of which can turn freely around an axis or turning shaft, E, which is mounted at an angle to a row of stamps, A, as shown at Fig. 2, so that the arms D are of different lengths, as shown. Fixed on this axis are short arms E′, with their ends bent to come below the lever-arms D, so that if any one or other of the lever-arms D is depressed the axis shall be caused to turn. On the axis is fixed an arm, E^2. This arm, by a link, F, is coupled to an arm, G, on an axis, H, concentric with but capable of turning freely independently of a ratchet-wheel. The axis of this ratchet-wheel carries a pointer in front of a circular dial, I. On one end of the axis H is an arm carrying a pawl which engages with the teeth of the ratchet-wheel. On the other end of the axis is an arm attached to a spring, M, by which it is drawn up to a fixed stop. The ratchet-wheel has twenty-four teeth. If the stamp A is pressed down, the ratchet-wheel is turned one tooth; if the stamp A′ is turned, two teeth; if A^2, three teeth; and if A^3, four teeth. The dial I is divided into twenty-four divisions, each representing a half-penny. The dial J is divided into twenty divisions, each representing a shilling, the dial K into ten divisions, each representing one pound, and the dial L into ten divisions, each representing ten pounds. The axes of the pointers of the several dials are so geared together that the pointer of dial J makes one-twentieth of a revolution for each revolution of the pointer of dial I. The pointer of the dial K makes one-tenth of a revolution for each revolution of the pointer of dial J, and the pointer of the dial L makes one-tenth of a revolution for each revolution of the pointer of K.

Figs. 3 and 4 show similar views of a modification of the above apparatus. In this modification the axis or turning shaft E is parallel

with the row of stamps; and the levers D, in place of being mounted on the axis E, are upon separate axes, and these axes are at different distances from the axis E, as shown. The levers D are coupled by links to arms that can turn on the axis E, and these arms, acting against fixed short arms E′, serve to turn the axis E whenever any one or other of the stamps is depressed. In other respects the apparatus is the same as described with reference to Figs. 1 and 2.

Having thus described the nature of my invention, and the manner of operating the same, I would have it understood that I claim—

1. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, of the casing provided with an overhanging arm, the series of stamps guided so as to be capable of independent reciprocation in said arm, the register common to all the stamps, and the intermediate operating connections, substantially as described, between said stamps and said register.

2. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, of the casing, a stamp fitted to reciprocate in said casing, a rocking lever connected at one end with said stamp and at the other with a turning shaft, so as to rock said shaft when the stamp is operated, a register operated by said rocking shaft and actuating connections, substantially as described, between said turning shaft and said register.

3. The combination of the casing, the series of independent stamps fitted to reciprocate in guides in said casing, the independent lever-connections of said stamps with a turning axis or shaft, whereby one of said stamps may be operated without forcing down the others, the register common to all of said stamps, so as to register their given value upon the operation of each stamp, and the link-connection between said turning shaft and the pawl-carrier, which actuates the ratchet-wheel of the register, whereby the rocking of said axis or shaft through the operation of one of said stamps causes the given value of said stamp to be recorded by the register, said combination being and acting substantially as described.

London, 19th October, 1881.

HIRAM CODD.

Witnesses:
PERCY E. CHEFFINS,
58 *King Wm. St., London.*
J. WATT,
17 *Gracechurch Street, London.*