(No Model.)

W. W. SAWYER & W. A. FORCE.

SELF INKING HAND STAMP.

No. 420,967. Patented Feb. 11, 1890.

Fig. 1.

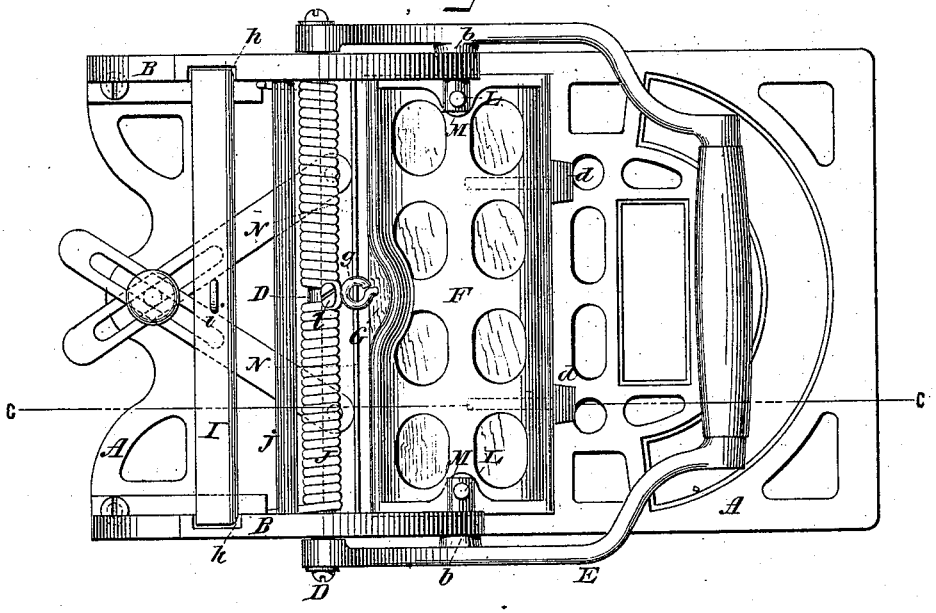
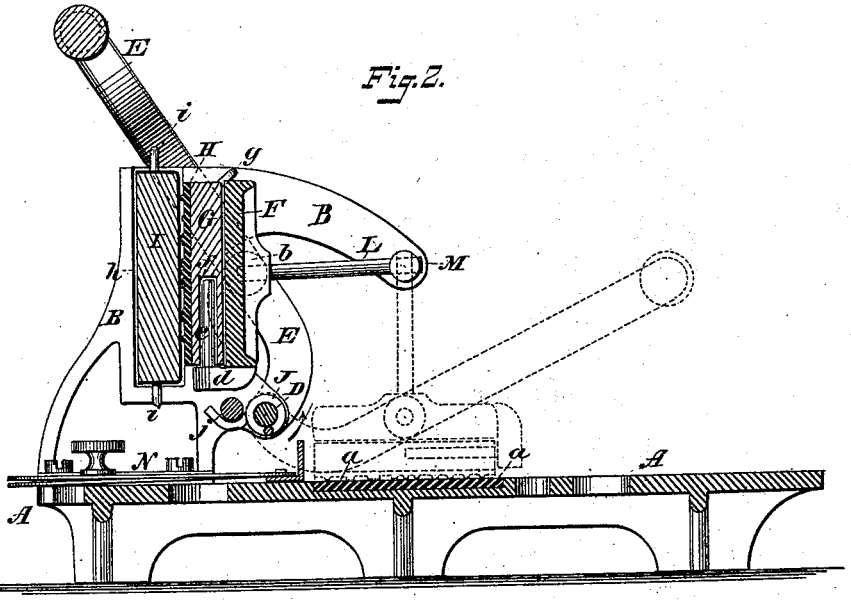


Fig. 2.



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WILLARD W. SAWYER AND WILLIAM A. FORCE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.;
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SELF-INKING HAND-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,967, dated February 11, 1890.

Application filed November 24, 1888. Serial No. 291,769. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLARD W. SAWYER and WILLIAM A. FORCE, both of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Self-Inking Hand-Stamp, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to provide a hand-stamp on which impressions can be quickly and uniformly made, and in which the type-plate or printing-block can be quickly removed and replaced by another.

The invention consists in the details of improvement and the combinations of parts that will be more fully hereinafter set forth.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of our improved hand-stamp, showing the type-plate in the printing position, and Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same on the line *c c*, Fig. 1, showing the type-plate resting against the inking-pad, being the normal position of the parts.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents the base or stand of our improved hand-stamp, and *a* is a bed or platen carried by the base, upon which the paper to be printed is placed.

B B are standards or uprights supported by the base A, which standards carry the operating parts of our hand-stamp.

D is a rock-shaft that is journaled in the standards B and extends across the base A, as shown in Fig. 1. To the shaft D are secured the ends of a forked handle E. The handle E preferably embraces the standards B B, as shown in Fig. 1.

F is a stamp-head or type-supporting plate that is carried by the arms of the handle E, it being pivoted to said handle, as at *b*, so that it may turn or swing freely on its pivots. To the stamp-head F we attach a type-plate or printing-block G. (See Fig. 2.)

The type-plate G may consist of a block of wood or other material upon which rubber or other type H are secured, or the type and plate G may be in one piece or otherwise variously arranged. The type-plate G is removably carried by the stamp-head F, and for this purpose the stamp-head is constructed with backwardly-projecting lugs *d*, to which are attached pins *e*, that extend upward behind the stamp-head F. (See Fig. 2.) The type-plate G is provided with apertures *f*, that are adapted to receive the pins *e*, so that when the type-plate G is placed against the stamp-head F and the pins *e* passed into the apertures *f* the type-plate will be held in proper position on the stamp-head; but the pins *e* may project downward from the plate G into the holes in the lugs *d*. The type-plate G is also provided with a handle or the like *g* near its upper end for convenience of insertion and withdrawal.

I is an inking-pad that is carried in a vertical or nearly vertical position by the standards B. The pad I may be of any of the well-known constructions adapted to retain ink to be transferred to the type H. The inking-pad I we prefer to make removable and reversible, and for this purpose we provide the standards B each with a vertical groove *h*, into which the ends of the pad I may pass, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. The pad I is provided on opposite sides with handles or the like *i*, for convenience of removal, reversal, &c. As shown in Fig. 2, the vertical pad I is at right angles to the horizontal platen *a*. The type-plate G is held against the pad I by the action of a spring J, which is coiled for this purpose around the rock-shaft D, the ends of which spring contact a lug or bar *j*, carried by the standards B, the middle portion of said spring being passed over a screw or stud *l* on the shaft D. The tendency of the spring J is to turn the shaft D in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 2, and thus to swing the handle E toward the pad I, and thereby press the type against the pad, as shown.

In order to make an impression upon the paper on the platen *a*, the type-plate G must be swung from the vertical position shown by full lines in Fig. 2 to the horizontal position shown by dotted lines in said figure. To accomplish this we attach to the stamp-head F pins or rods L, that project at about right angles to the face of the stamp-head—*i. e.*, forwardly when the stamp-head is vertical.

These pins or rods L pass freely through swiveled studs M, that are carried by the standards B above the platen *a*, as shown in Fig. 2. As the handle E is swung down toward the platen *a*, it will carry the stamp-head F with it and move it, with the type-plate, away from the pad I. As the stamp-head F is thus moved, the pins L will slide in the swiveled studs M for a certain distance, and as the pivots *b* of the stamp-head F begin to descend the pins L will cause the studs M to turn, and these in turn, being held by the stationary standards B, will swing the stamp-head F from the vertical position to the horizontal position. The continued depression of the handle E will now bring the type into contact with the platen *a* or paper laid upon it, producing an impression. As the stamp-head descends, the pins L will slide in the studs M. The printing position is clearly shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, also in full lines in Fig. 1. When pressure on the handle is released, the spring J will turn the shaft D in direction of the arrow, Fig. 2, thereby carrying the handle E, the type-plate and stamp-head away from the platen *a* and pressing the type against the pad I. As the stamp-head F is thus moved, the pins L will slide in the studs M, thereby causing them to turn as the pivots *b* return through their arc, which brings the stamp-head back into the normal position.

By placing the pad I above the platen *a* and at right angles to said bed, or nearly so, the type do not require much movement from the bed, and the pad I and type are readily removable and within convenient reach to be replaced or changed.

The swiveled studs M, instead of being perforated, may be solid, if straddled by forked or slotted pins L.

N is a suitable gage against which the paper to be printed is placed.

Having now described our invention, what we claim is—

1. The combination of the base A and its platen *a* with the inking-pad I, carried at about right angles to said platen, the face of the pad I being perpendicular to the face of the platen *a* and of the type-plate G, stamp-head F, pins L, carried thereby, swiveled studs M, through which the pins L pass, and handle E, to which the stamp-head is pivoted, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of the base A, platen *a*, standards B, and handle E, with the stamp-head F, pivotally carried by said handle and having the pins L, that extend at right angles to the face of the stamp-head, and with the swiveled studs M, receiving said pins, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the base A, standards B, shaft D, torsional spring J, for turning said shaft, handle E, carried by said shaft, stamp-head F, pivotally carried by said handle, pins L on said stamp-head and extending at a right angle to the face of the stamp-head, swiveled studs M on the standards B, and inking-pad I, all arranged for operation substantially as herein shown and described.

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Witnesses:
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