

J. BLITZ, DZN.

DATING STAMP.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 22, 1909.

988,242.

Patented Mar. 28, 1911.

Fig. 1.

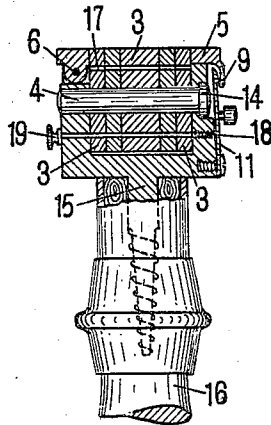


Fig. 2.

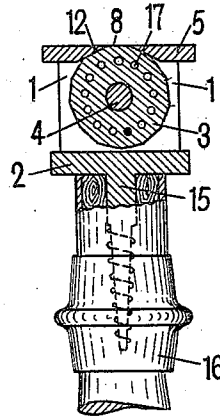


Fig. 3.

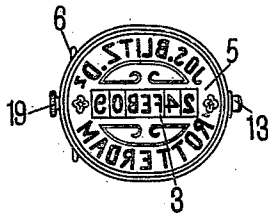
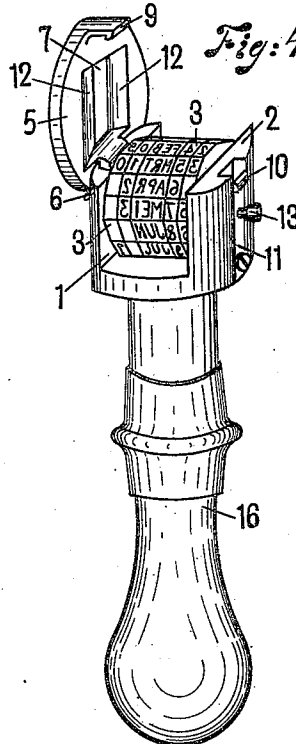


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH BLITZ, DZN., OF ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS.

DATING-STAMP.

988,242.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH BLITZ, DZN., manufacturer, subject of the Queen of the Netherlands, residing at 11 Zeevischmarkt, Rotterdam, in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in or Relating to Dating-Stamps, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates to dating stamps and has for its object to produce an adjustable date device whereby it is possible to produce impressions in sealing wax when the latter is in a plastic state. In stamps of this
15 type the surface of the seal comprises a fixed portion on which are engraved in a permanent manner the name, crest, residence, profession, etc., of the owner, and of an adjustable portion which contains the changeable date, month and year. According to this
20 invention these fixed and movable portions fit each other in such an exact manner that a die is formed having a surface which is impermeable to the sealing wax, and produces neat and perfect impressions. In the
25 preferred construction this result is obtained by the disks on whose peripheries are engraved the changeable dates, being given the exact shape of a polyhedron with thirteen
30 sides, and by leaving a slot of the exact length and width of the sides of the said polyhedron with thirteen sides and further owing to the slot in the hinged portion of the seal having inclined surfaces on either side
35 thereof the inclinations being those of the polyhedron in question. Owing to that arrangement, three surfaces of each disk will be always open exactly in line in the seal surface, the central surface of the same projecting through the slot in the seal so as to
40 be exactly level with the stamping surface. Since in that way a sealing-wax-tight-joint is obtained between the surfaces of the date disks and the stamping surface, the stamping surface as a whole will also be uniformly
45 supported by all the disks during the making of an impression. Owing to the disk having thirteen surfaces although for the twelve months of the year it is necessary to
50 have only twelve surfaces, the thirteenth can be left blank, so that when all the blanks are turned into the slot, the seal or stamp can be used without the date.

55 A construction according to this invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawing in which,

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section, and Fig. 2 a vertical cross-section through the head of the seal, Fig. 3 is a plan of the sealing or stamping surface, and Fig. 4 is
60 a perspective view of the whole seal or stamp with the hinged portion open.

In a rectangular recess 1 of the head 2, the dating disks 3 are rotatably mounted on a pin 4. The width of the recess 1 depends
65 on the number of the disks 3, and should be of such dimensions that the latter fit it without lateral play. As a rule five date disks (see Figs. 1 and 4) are used, of which the central one, for the months, is approxi-
70 mately twice as wide as each of the four others. All the disks 3 have the same diameter, and their contour is that of a polyhedron having thirteen sides.

The sealing or impression member 5 which
75 is hinged at one side by means of a pin 6 to the head 2 of the device is provided with a slot 7 in length equal to that of the whole five disks and in width corresponding exactly to one sealing surface 8 of the disks
80 3 (Fig. 2). The sealing surface 5 is retained in the closed position by a tooth 9 engaging with a projecting end 10 of a spring blade 11 and so rests exactly against the five date disks, so that only one surface
85 of each disk projects through the slot 7 to the same height as the sealing or stamping surface. To secure a joint between the disks and the sealing or stamping surface through which sealing wax cannot pass the inclina-
90 tion of the oblique surfaces 12 formed on the under surface of the hinged port on 5 and adjacent to the slot 7 therein, are inclined at an angle exactly corresponding with that of the sides of the disks (Figs. 2 and 4).
95 Owing to this arrangement when the hinged portion is closed the disks are engaged by the oblique surfaces on either side of the slot, and are moved by these inclined surfaces into proper register in the event of any
100 one of them being out of proper adjustment. Another advantage of this arrangement lies in the fact that the stamping surface rests exactly on the disks so that the stamping surface, when producing an impression, is
105 uniformly supported by the disks along its entire width.

The spring blade 11 is forced back by a button 13 when it is desired to open the hinged member 5. This spring also prevents
110 the pin 4 from shifting to the right (Fig. 1) since an enlarged portion 14 of the pin 4

bears against the under surface of this spring. The dating disks 3 may be turned about the pin 4 by hand and the head of the seal is secured in the usual way by means of a screw 15 or the like to the handle 16. In order to secure a proper register of the five disks before closing the hinged sealing plate 5, a hole 17 may be arranged in each of the disks radially opposite each side of the polygonal circumference of same. Now in order to secure a proper register, a pin 18 with a head 19 at one end is made to traverse one side of the head 2 and the holes 17 in all the disks and is adjusted with its other threaded end in the opposite side of the head 2 (Fig. 1).

What I claim is:

1. A dating seal comprising a hinged member having a slot formed therein having inwardly extending diverging beveled edges and a rotatable die disk operatively associated with said member and having a polygonal circumference, the width of said slot at the outer surface of said member being equal to the length of the sides of the polygonal member, and the angle formed by the outer surface of the hinged member and the beveled edge being the same as the angle formed between adjacent sides of the polygonal member, the side of the disk which is exposed being substantially flush with the

outer surface of the hinged member, whereby sealing wax will be prevented from penetrating between the disk and the member.

2. A dating seal comprising a head having a recess formed therein, a member hinged to said head and adapted normally to extend across said recess, said hinged member having a slot formed therein having inwardly-extending diverging beveled edges, and a rotatable die disk having a polygonal circumference rotatably mounted within said recess the width of said slot at the outer surface of said member being equal to the length of the sides of the polygonal member and an angle formed by the outer surface of the hinged member and each beveled edge being the same as the angle formed between adjacent sides of the polygonal member, the side of the disk which is exposed being substantially flush with the outer surface of the hinged member, whereby sealing wax will be prevented from penetrating between the disk and the member.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH BLITZ, D²N.

Witnesses:

EMANUEL JULIAN,
AUG. HELMECK.