A. D. JOSLIN, DEC'D.

A. S. JOSLIN, ADMINISTRATOR.

DATING STAMP.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 18, 1910.

986,424.

Patented Mar. 7, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

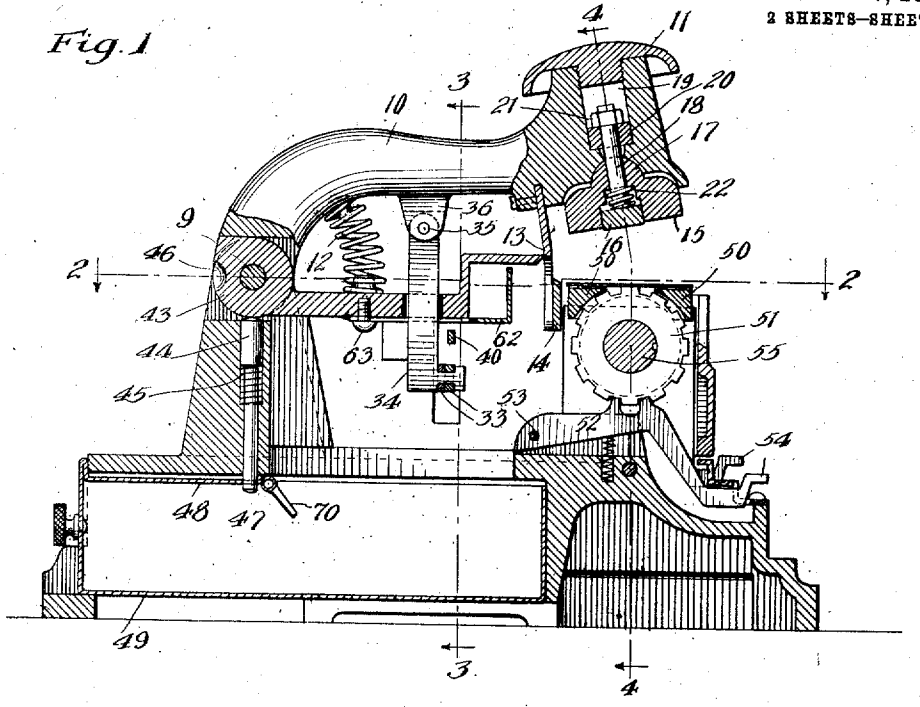
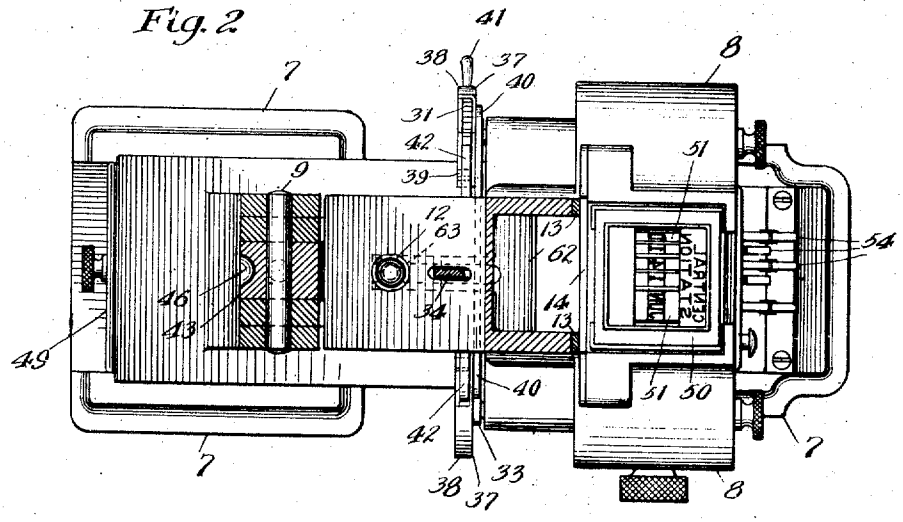


Fig. 2



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3

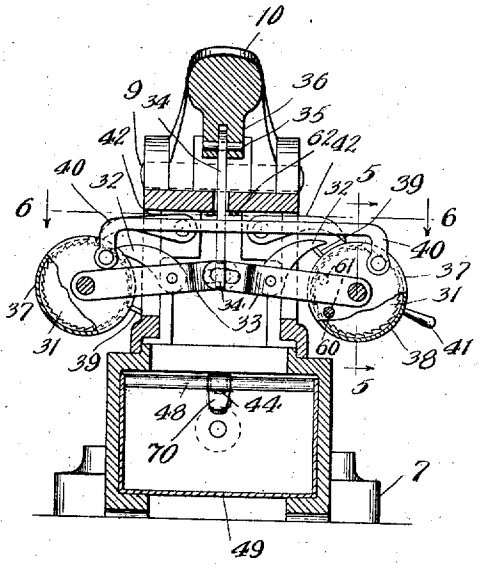


Fig. 4

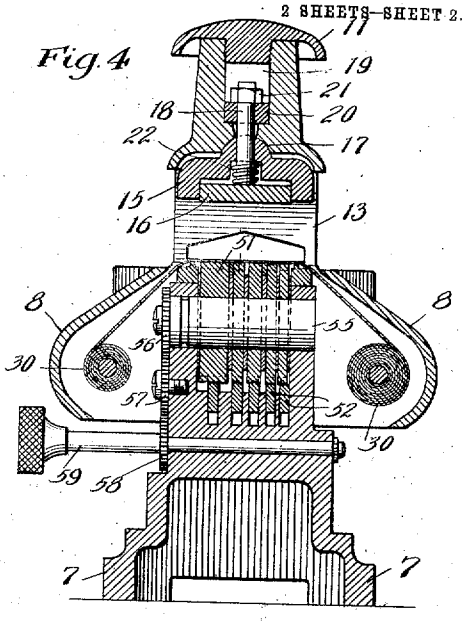


Fig. 5

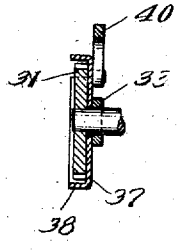
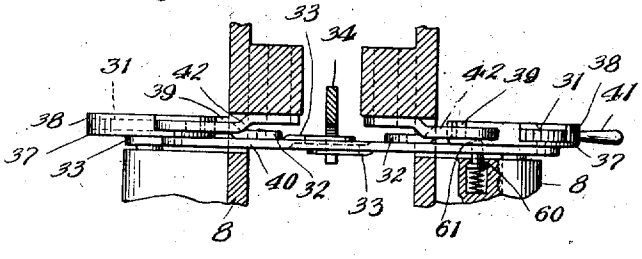


Fig. 6



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER D. JOSLIN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS; ALEXANDER S. JOSLIN ADMINISTRATOR OF SAID ALEXANDER D. JOSLIN, DECEASED.

DATING-STAMP.

986,424. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 7, 1911.

Application filed July 18, 1910. Serial No. 572,463.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER D. JOSLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing in Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Dating-Stamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stub cutting dating stamps, and is an improvement upon the construction shown in patents granted to me and particularly upon that shown in Patent No. 939,513, dated November 9, 1909.

One feature of the improvement relates to the reversible ribbon mechanism, embracing ratchets upon the ribbon spools, pawls for actuating said ratchets adapted to be thrown into and out of action alternately by reversing disks connected together by a rod working transversely through the housing of the stamp, the disks being locked in their two positions by a spring pin entering sockets in the side face of one of the disks. The disks each carry a projecting tooth adapted to lift one of the ratchet actuating pawls from its acting position, and when the disks are reversed by giving them a partial turn on their axes, they lift one of the pawls out of action and lower the other into action. The pawls are supported each upon one of duplicate levers arranged transversely of the mechanism and united together at the center of the machine and to a vertical rod depending from and pivotally attached to the striking platen arm.

Another feature of the invention is a spring depressed pin at the rear of the stamp designed to hold the housing when raised and prevent its dropping, and also adapted to lock the drawer which receives the severed stubs when the housing is shut down, the drawer being adapted to enter the base of the stamp and to be locked automatically when the housing is down. The date wheel locking keys or levers extend to the outside in front of the stamp and are arranged in steps or terraces so that they are more easily operated separately than where all are at one level. I also provide additional gearing for adjusting the date wheels, so as to enable me to give more room to the ribbon spools by locating the adjusting shaft at a lower level than heretofore.

Another feature of the invention relates to the construction of the platen, the center portion which contacts with the wheel date characters projecting slightly below the surrounding part which contacts with the stationary or unchanging part of the printing characters, and this center portion is adapted to yield vertically, while the surrounding portion is adapted to tip but is otherwise rigid.

The nature of my improvements, as well as the details of the construction thereof, are more fully set forth below and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which drawings—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of the stamp. Figs. 2, 3 and 4 are sections upon the lines 2—2, 3—3 and 4—4 respectively of Fig. 1. Figs. 5 and 6 are sections upon the lines 5—5 and 6—6 respectively of Fig. 3.

In said drawings, 7, 7 represent the base or main frame of the machine, and 8 is a housing carrying the ribbon spools and pivoted to the main frame by a pivot 9 so that its forward end can be raised at any time. The platen which makes the impression is carried in the striking arm 10 which is also supported upon said pivot 9 and is provided with a knob 11 whereby it may be struck in giving the impression. It is also provided with a lifting spring 12 adapted to maintain it in the raised position. It also carries a knife 13 for severing the stubs coacting with a blade 14 in the base of the machine which is by preference constantly impelled toward knife 13 by springs as set forth in my Patent No. 939,513. The striking arm is also connected to the ribbon mechanism by a device whereby that mechanism is actuated at each operation of the arm, as will be described below.

The platen is made in two parts, an outer part 15 adapted to contact with the stationary part of the printing plate, that is the part containing the permanent characters which do not need to be changed or adjusted, and a central part 16 adapted to make the impression of the date characters upon the adjustable wheels. The part 15 has a rounded or hemispherical top 17 fitting a correspondingly shaped recess in the head of the striker arm, and outside of the hemispherical top an open space is provided between the part 15 and the overhanging parts of the striker head. The inner portion 16 of the platen is given liberty to yield in a

vertical direction independently of the surrounding part 15. It is secured upon a bolt 18 passing through the spherical projection 17 of the part 15 and into a recess 19 formed in the striker head. Surrounding the bolt 18 is a rubber cushion 20 resting upon the bottom of the recess 19 and confined on the bolt by a nut 21. Above the central platen 16 is a spring 22 surrounding the bolt 18 and confined between the center platen 16 and the top of the recess in platen 15 in which said central platen is inserted so that platen 16 may yield slightly in a vertical direction, and the outer platen 15 can yield to pressure on any of the outer portions of it by reason of the spherical contour of its top but it is otherwise rigid. These features of the platen are adapted to secure even impressions and the central portion is adapted to yield readily in case the type wheel characters should happen to be out of exact alinement, or depressed, or raised above those of the surrounding die plate. The bolt 18 serves not only to hold the center platen 16 but also the outer platen as well.

The ribbon mechanism is provided with spools 30 arranged one at each side of the printing mechanism and moving the ribbon transversely across the printing devices. The spools each carry a ratchet 31 and these ratchets are operated by pawls 32 so as to move the ribbon step by step at each operation of the stamp. The pawls are supported upon levers 33 which are duplicates of each other and extend transversely in opposite directions from the center of the machine. The levers are united to each other at their meeting ends and are also pivotally united to a vertical bar 34 which is supported by a pin 35 from a depending projection 36 attached to the underside of the striking lever 10. But one of the pawls 32 operates its ratchet at one time and this is due to the fact that they are controlled as to their operative position as follows:—

Upon the axes of the ratchets 31 and adjacent to each of them is a disk 37 which disks may appropriately be called reversing disks. Each disk is provided with a flange 38, a portion of which is cut and is bent outward so as to form a lifting finger 39, each adapted to move under and lift one of the pawls 32. The disks are connected together by a yoke or bar 40 extending transversely from one to the other and compelling them to move in harmony and to the same extent. An operating handle 41 is inserted in the flange of one of the disks and serves as a means of imparting a partial turn to them.

By cutting away the flanges of disks 37 as described, I am enabled to give the actuating pawls and also the holding pawls 42 which are pivoted to a stationary part of the housing as shown, access to their respective ratchets so that the latter can be operated. The lifting fingers 39 not only hold the actuating pawls out of action, but they also act to prevent wear upon the points of those pawls by rubbing on the uncut portions of the flanges during the movements received while they are in their non-acting positions. The uncut portions of the flanges also support the holding pawls during the periods of non-action. When the disk carrying the handle is operated to reverse the ribbon, the movement carries a lifting finger under one of the actuating pawls and a portion of the uncut flange under the holding pawl at the same side of the machine with the actuating pawl and the same movement allows the actuating and the holding pawls at the opposite side of the machine to drop into acting position on their ratchet. In other words, a partial turn of the reversing disks lifts the pawls at one side out of action, and at the same time drops the two pawls at the other side into action. To lock the reversing disks in their two positions I provide a spring pressed pin 60 movable toward one of the disks and two sockets 61 in the side face of the disks adapted to receive said pin. It will be understood that with each stroke imparted to the press a feeding movement of the ribbon will take place and the mechanism described permits a very easy reversal of the feeding mechanism. The advantage of a reversible feed such as that shown is that it secures an equal wear or use of the ribbon whereas with the usual form of ribbon winding automatically only one way the passage of the ribbon over the plate and date characters increases in speed as it is wound on one spool. Being so easily reversible, I avoid excess of the ribbon on either spool and add greatly to the life of the ribbon besides securing more uniform impressions.

Under the hub 43 of the striking arm surrounding the pivot 9 is located a spring pressed pin 44. This pin is pressed upward by its spring 45 so that when the striking arm and housing are raised the pin will enter the recess 46 in said hub and lock the arm and housing in the raised position. The pin when not entered in the recess also extends downward through the base into the drawer space 47 so that in that position it extends through an opening in the spring top 48 of the drawer 49 intended to receive the severed stubs and positioned in the base conveniently for that purpose. The pin therefore acts as a lock to the drawer and prevents its being opened while the arm and housing are lowered. The drawer top 48 is adapted, however, to yield to the pin 44 and allow the drawer to be inserted in position without raising the arm or housing and for this purpose the drawer top is provided with a downwardly inclined guide 70 at its

inner end as shown, adapted to lift the pin 44 when the drawer is being closed. At the same time the drawer is absolutely locked against opening without such raising of the arm and housing. The printing characters which are permanent and do not need to be changed are formed upon the die plate 50 and the date characters are formed upon the wheels 51. These wheels are locked in position by keys 52 hinged at 53 and having operating devices 54 at their outer ends. I arrange these keys in two separate banks or terraces so as to give plenty of room for the fingers of the operator in making adjustments of the wheels. By thus separating the operating ends 54 I avoid danger of operating more than one key when it is desired to operate only one. The date wheels are all mounted upon a shaft 55 driven by a train of three pinions 56, 57 and 58 the latter upon an adjusting shaft 59. This gearing is located at the outside of the base but it is almost entirely covered by the housing when the latter is down. The adjusting shaft as will be noticed is located below the housing and this permits me to give the ribbon spools a large amount of room.

I show at 62 an adjustable gage against which the forward edge of the stub of the ticket may be positioned preparatory to the stamping and severing operation. This gage is located within the housing and is entirely concealed from view when the machine is in operative position. It consists of a plate 62 with a turned up forward edge and a slotted extension extending rearwardly, the limbs of the extension passing at opposite sides of the member 34 and receiving between them the attaching screw 63 which is entered in the under surface of the housing. The turned up front edge of the gage extends into close contact with an outstanding roof 64 formed in one piece with the housing and located in a plane above that of the incoming ticket and extending forward to the knife. The gage is an entirely separate device, and adjustable without regard to said roof but it is adapted to intercept without fail any ticket inserted above the printing mechanism.

I claim:—

1. The dating stamp having in combination, a striking arm, and an impression platen carried by said arm, said platen being made in two parts both adapted to cause impressions and one of the parts being located centrally of the other part and acts to impress the date characters and is also adapted to yield, while the surrounding part is adapted to tip but is otherwise rigid.

2. The combination with the drawer 49, the housing and the pivot on which it swings, of a spring pressed pin 44 adapted to enter a recess in the hub of the housing and thereby to lock the housing in the raised position and also acting when depressed to lock the drawer 49.

3. The combination with the drawer 49 of a pin movable vertically and having an uplifting spring, and acting when depressed to lock the drawer closed, the housing, and its hub bearing on the top of the pin and depressing it.

4. The combination with the drawer 49 having a top 48, of the pin 44 having an uplifting spring, devices whereby said pin is normally depressed, and an opening in said top engaged by said pin and locking the drawer in the closed position.

5. The combination with the drawer 49 having a spring top 48 of the pin 44 having an uplifting spring, devices for normally depressing the spring, and an opening in said top engaged by said pin and locking the drawer, said top being adapted to yield to the pin and allow the closing of the drawer without releasing the depressing devices.

ALEXANDER D. JOSLIN.

Witnesses:
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