(Model.)

W. ROBINSON.

NUMBERING MACHINE.

No. 245,220. Patented Aug. 2, 1881.

Fig. 1,

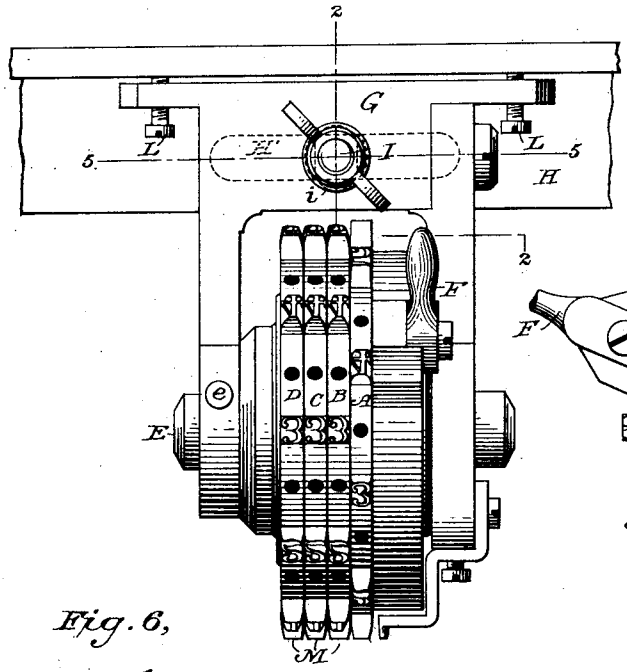


Fig. 6,

Fig. 2,

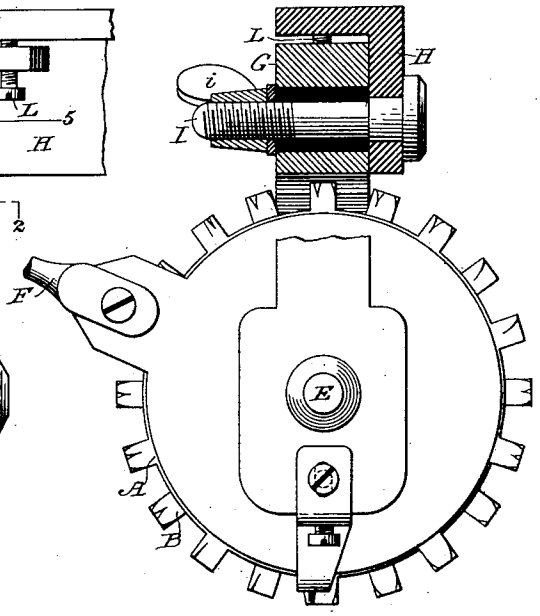


Fig. 4,

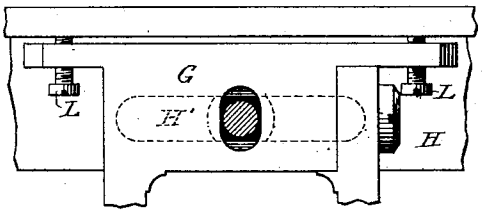


Fig. 3,

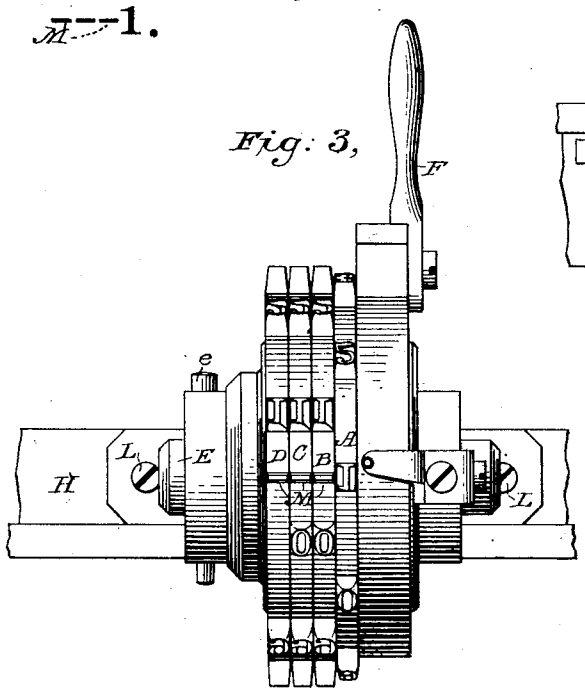
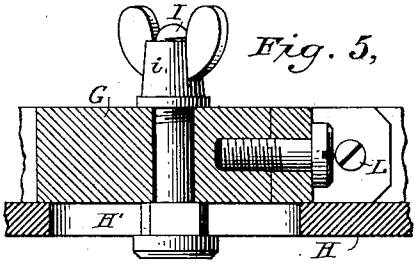


Fig. 5,



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

NUMBERING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 245,220, dated August 2, 1881.

Application filed February 19, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ROBINSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the county of Washington and District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Numbering-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to numbering-machines of that class in which a series of disks with numbers on their peripheries are mounted upon an axle supported in a head or yoke, so as to rotate automatically; and my invention consists of a certain improvement in numbering-machines, which will be fully understood by the following description and claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of a numbering-machine with my improvements thereon. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a bottom view, showing the face of the lines or other marks on the left hand of units. Figs. 4 and 5 are detached views, better illustrating the adjusting devices. Fig. 6 is a view of a line of printing, showing one unit and the places to the left filled out.

In applying my improvements to number-machines, I arrange a series of disks, A, B, C, and D, (more or less,) on a stationary axis or bar, E, held in place by a suitable key, *e*. These disks are arranged to rotate on the bar E by means of the handle F, in the usual manner. As I make no claim to the general construction and operation of the numbering-machine no detailed description of the same is necessary. Therefore I now proceed to describe my improvement.

The disks B C D, &c., are made with a line of type thereon for printing a short line between 0 and 1 on the several disks, except the first or units disk, for the purpose of filling the blank spaces in tens and hundreds, while printing units in numbers. These lines or other characters to fill blank spaces will prevent a printed number, either tens, hundreds, &c., from being changed after the printing is done by the insertion of some number or digit in the place left blank in ordinary machines. A star or other character will obliterate the blank just as well as a line, (Seen at M, Fig. 6.)

In beginning to print a series of numbers I place the right-hand or unit disk (seen at A in Fig. 1) so as to print from 1 to 9, and the first impression of said disk will print the unit 1. The other disks, B C D, or tens, hundreds, and thousands, are set the half-notch, so as to bring the lines or dashes M of these disks opposite to the unit 1 on the disk A, so the first impression will give us the result or impression shown in Fig. 6, the places of tens, hundreds, and thousands being canceled or occupied by the lines or dashes M, and thus leaving no blank paper to be afterward improperly filled with significant figures. All the disks, except the first, are at first set on the dash, but never afterward stop on the dash, but in printing pass directly from 0 to 1. After the machine runs on and has printed the units up to 9, inclusive, the disk B moves in the usual manner and brings the type 1 of said disk into tens place, while disk A brings the cipher (0) into line to print the impression 10 from the two disks A and B, while the disks C and D continue to print the lines or dashes M, as before, thus canceling the spaces for hundreds and thousands. In like manner the machine or numbering-head proceeds with printing higher numbers.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

In a numbering-head, the combination, with the bar or spindle and rotating mechanism, of a series of rotating disks having the usual series of figures, from 0 to 9, inclusive, arranged at equal intervals and (except the unit-disk) a dash-line or other stamping character intermediate between figures 1 and 0, as described, whereby the disk may print the figures *seriatim* without regard to the dash, but when set by hand on the half-notch will print the dash or other stamping character, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WM. ROBINSON.

Witnesses:
DANIEL BREED,
ROBT. E. GAYLE.