

April 23, 1929.

P. J. CLARK

1,709,897

CHECK INDORSING MACHINE

Filed March 29, 1927

8 Sheets-Sheet 1

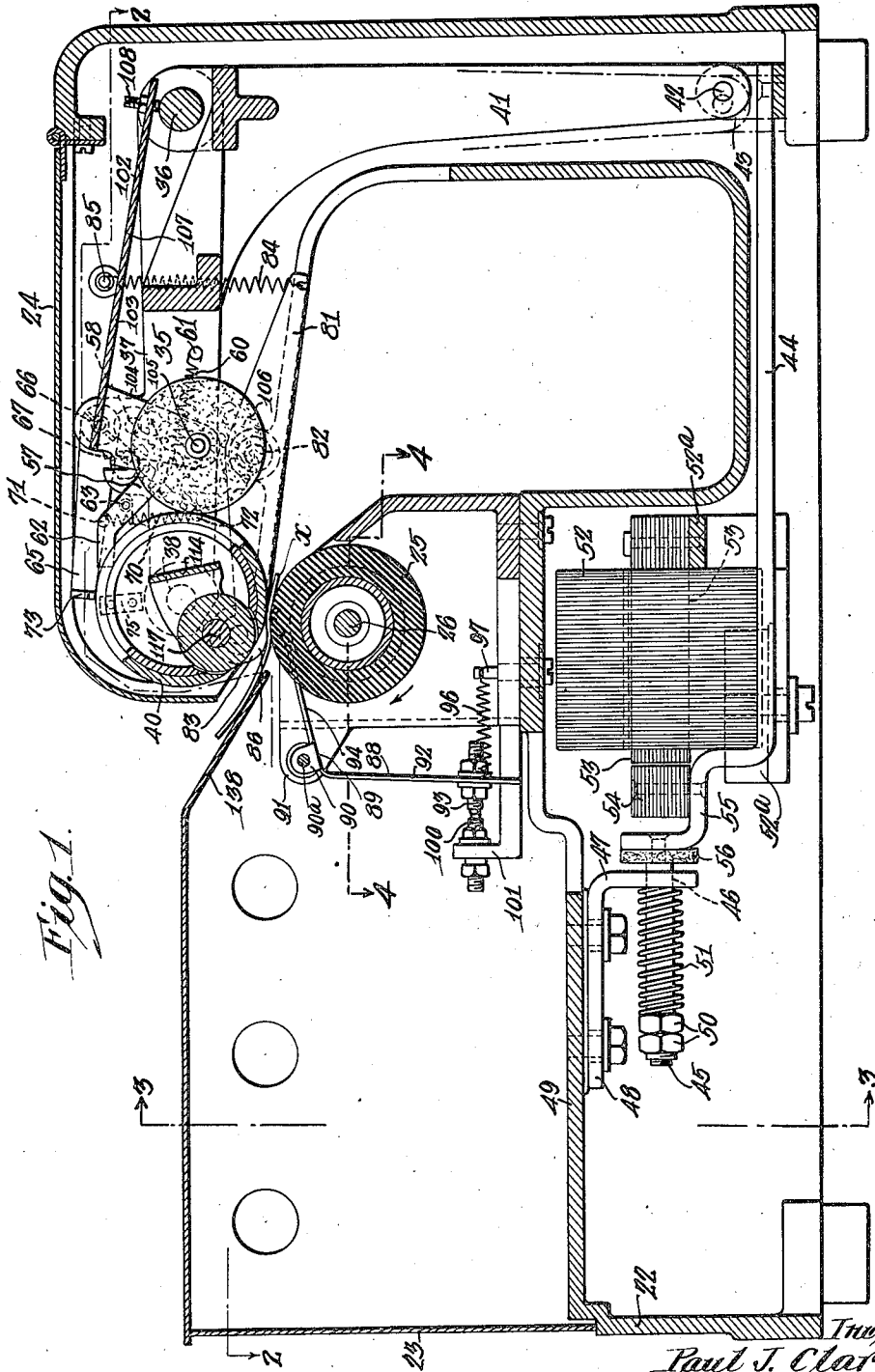


Fig. 1.

Witness:
Walter Chum.

Inventor:
Paul J. Clark
by Augustus B. Copes
his Attorney.

April 23, 1929.

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1,709,897

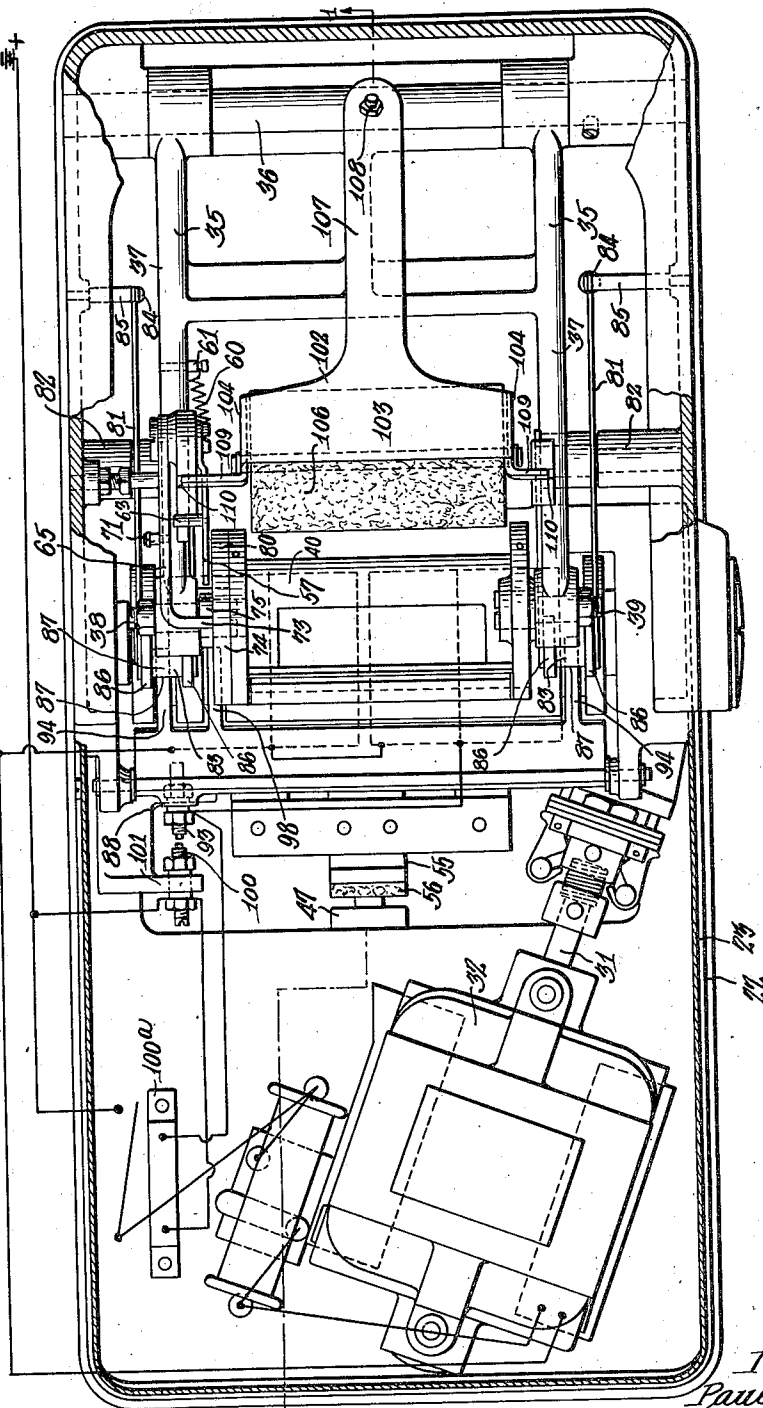
CHECK INDORSING MACHINE

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8 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 2.

Witness:
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CHECK INDORSING MACHINE

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8 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 4.

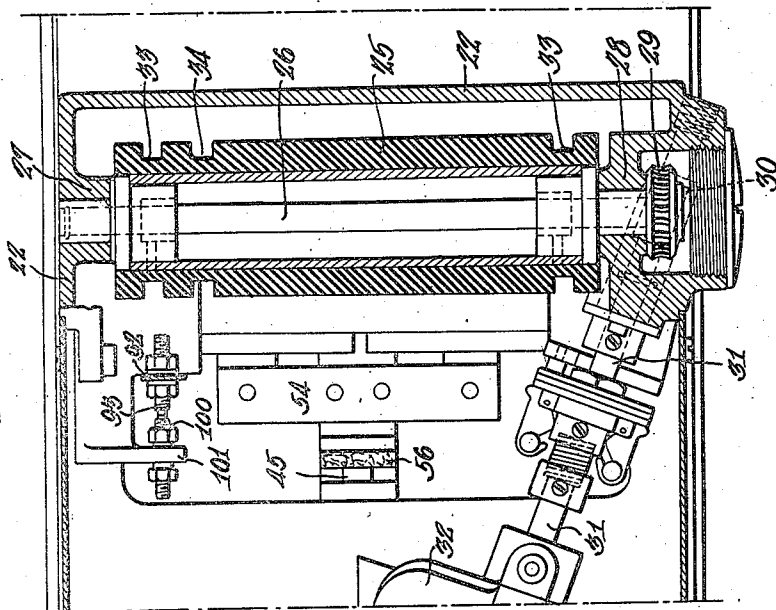
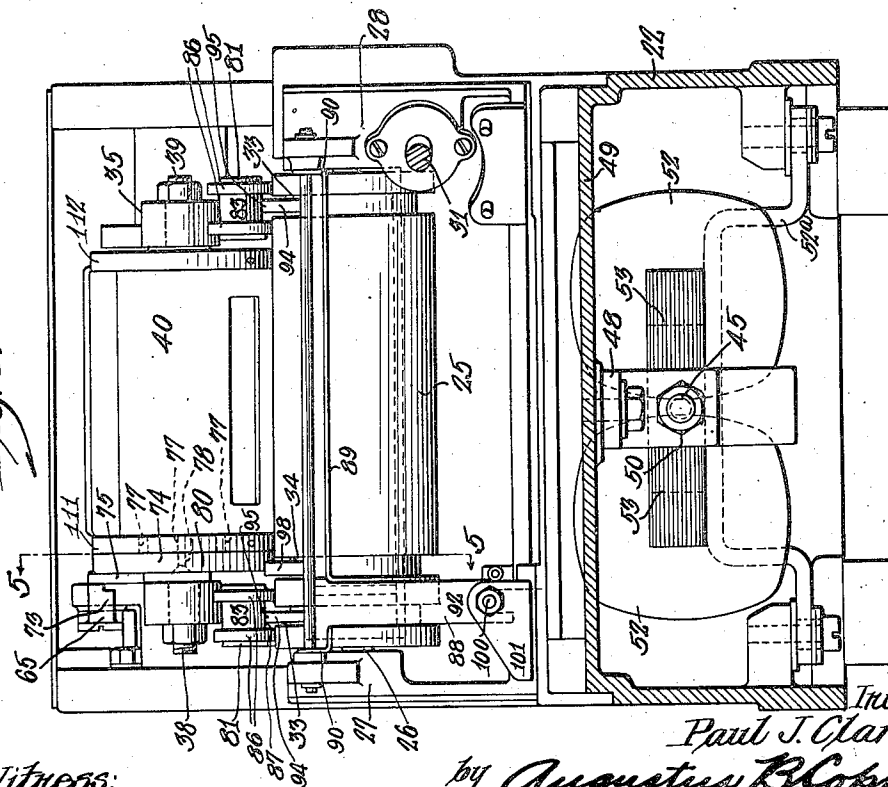


Fig. 3.



Witness:
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8 Sheets-Sheet 4

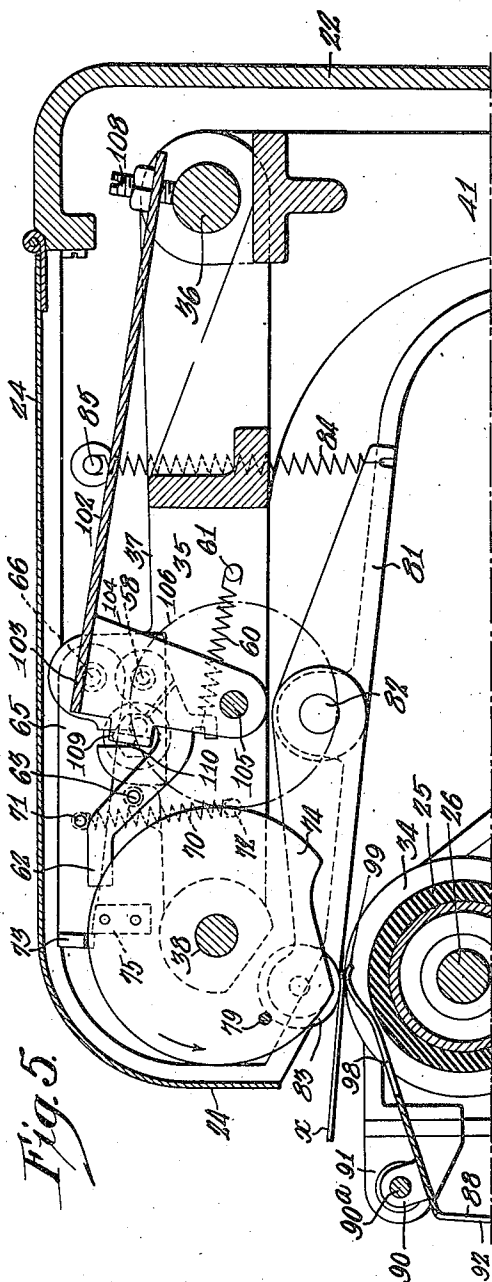


Fig. 5.

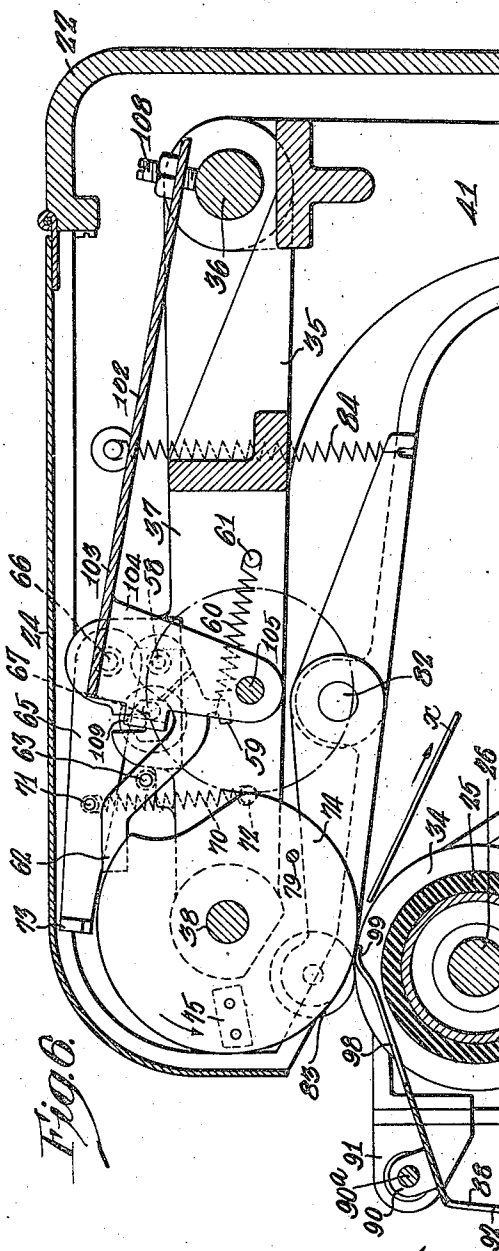


Fig. 6.

Witness:
Walter Clark.

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CHECK INDORSING MACHINE

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8 Sheets-Sheet 5

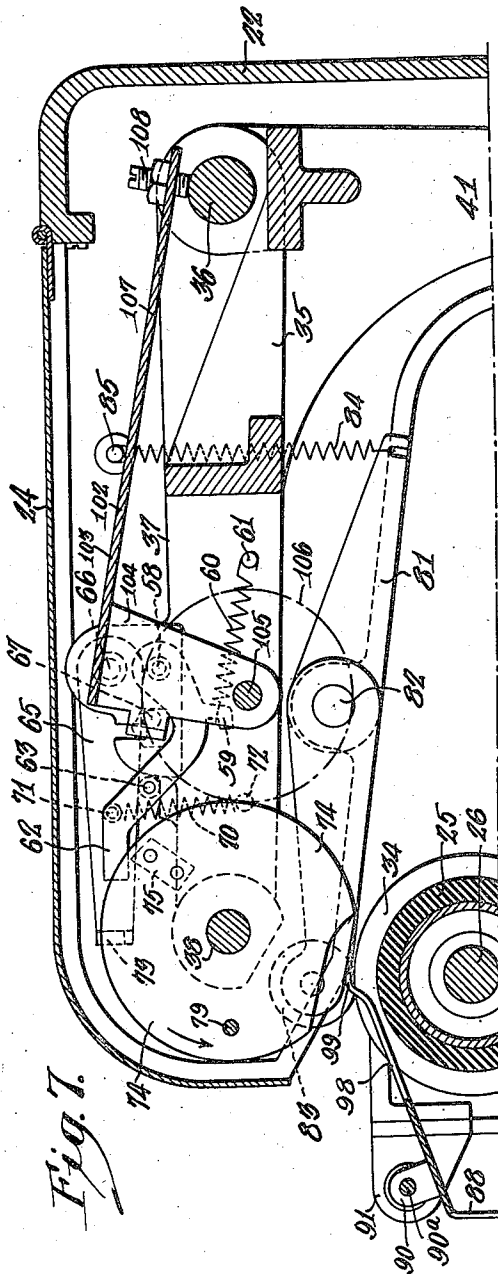


Fig. 7.

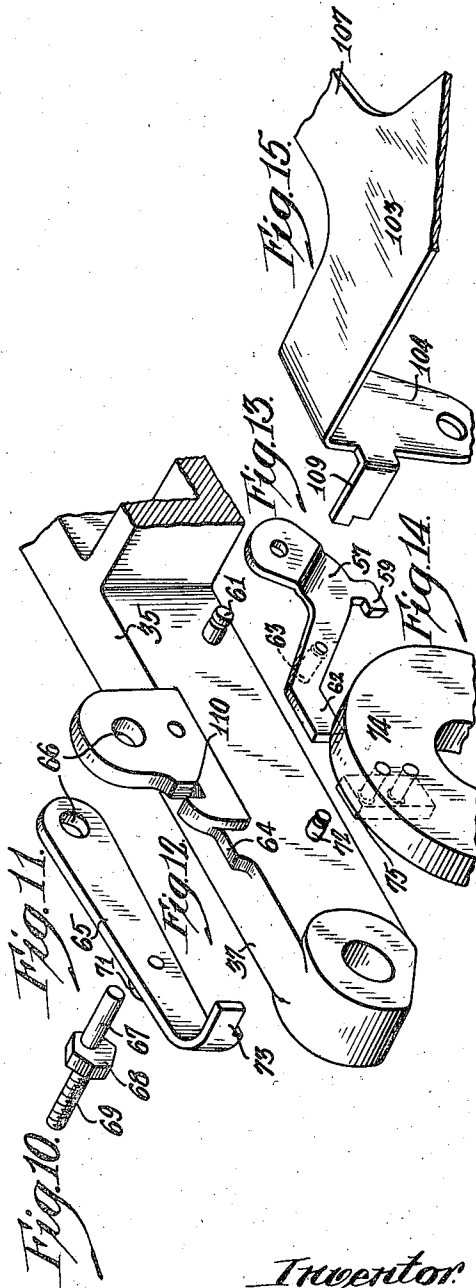


Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

Witness:
Walter C. Hunt.

Inventor
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by Augustus B. Oppen
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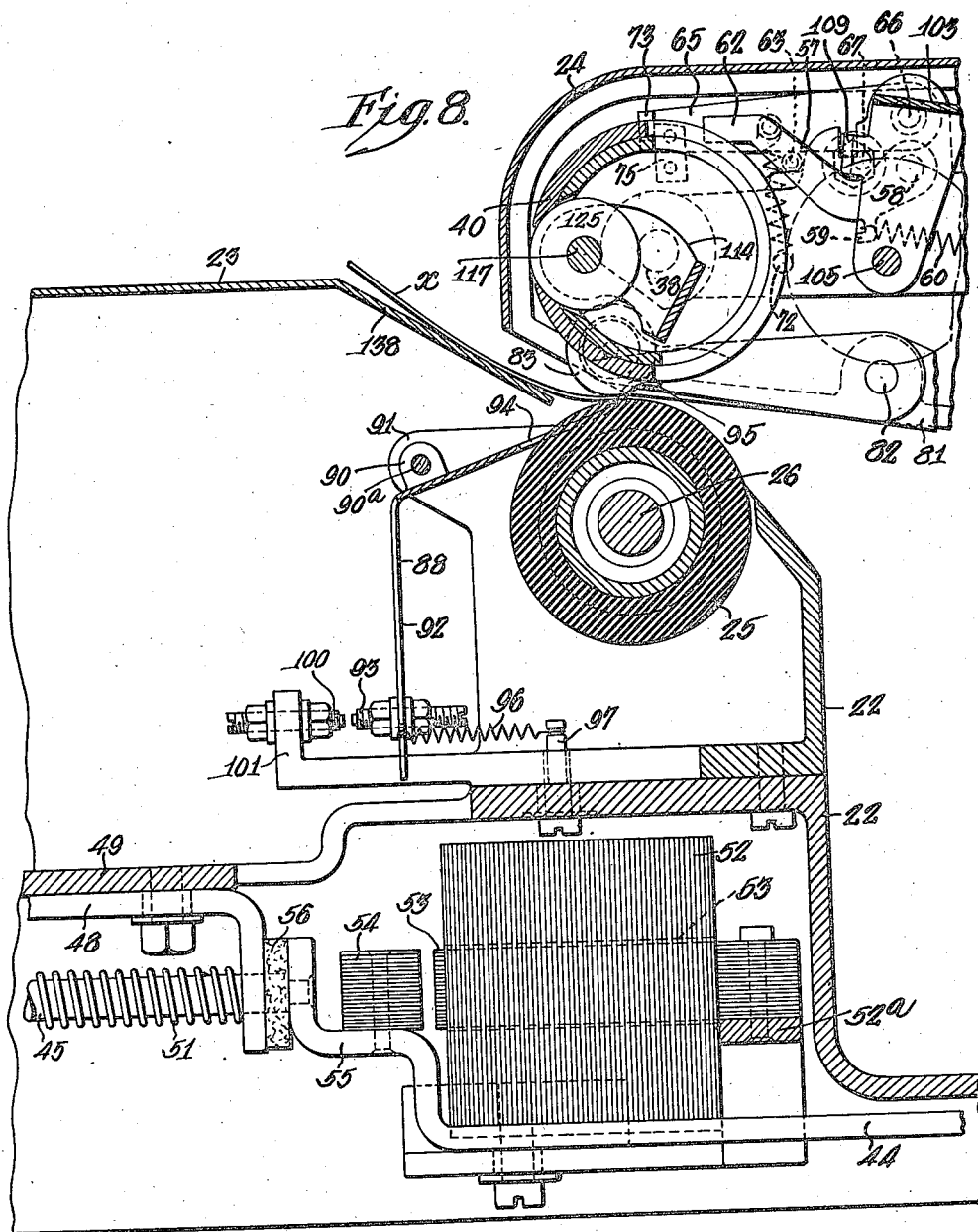
April 23, 1929.

P. J. CLARK
CHECK INDORSING MACHINE

1,709,897

Filed March 29, 1927

8 Sheets-Sheet 6



Inventor
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Milton C. Smith

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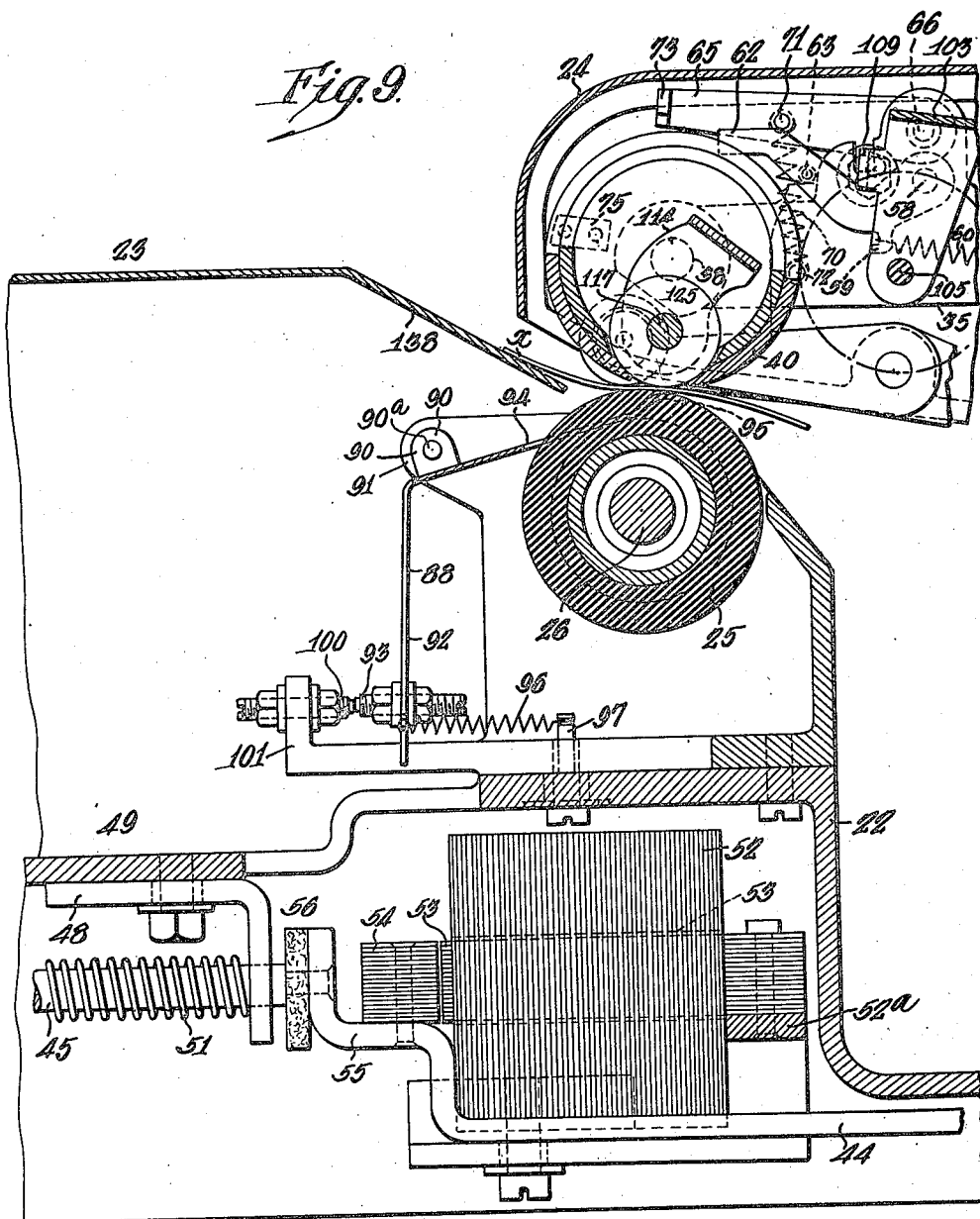
P. J. CLARK

1,709,897

CHECK INDORSING MACHINE

Filed March 29, 1927

8 Sheets-Sheet 7



Witness:
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Inventor:
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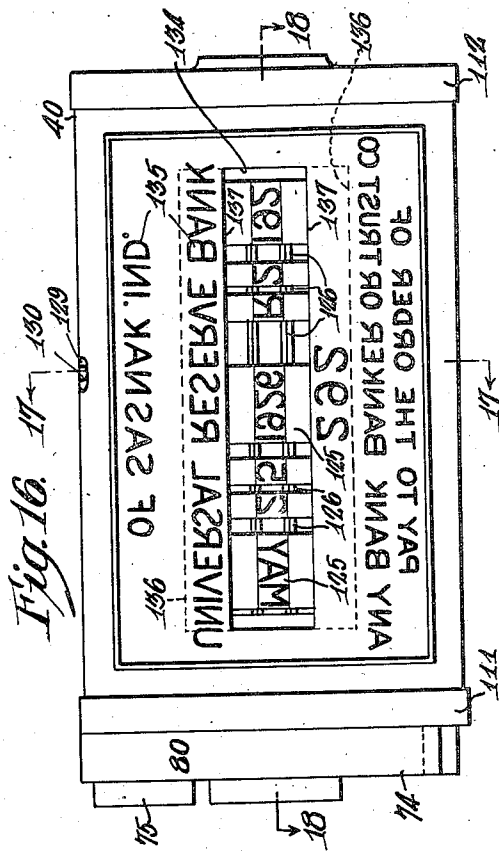
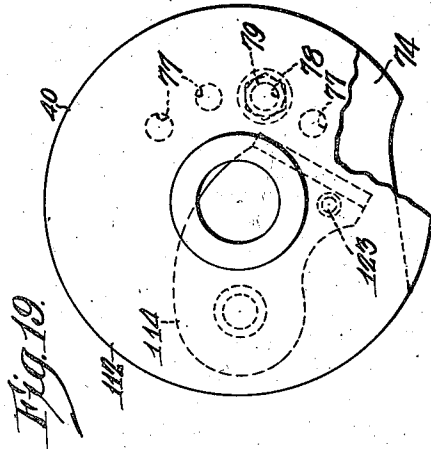
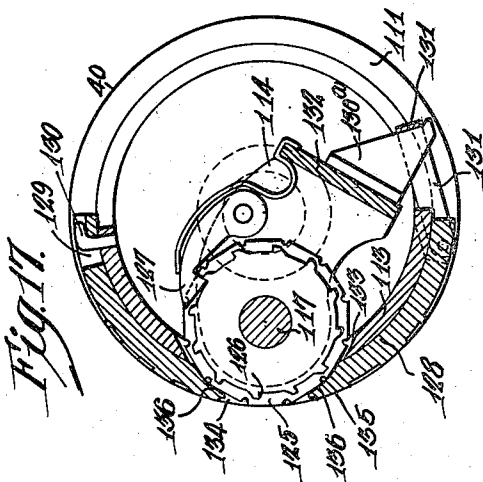
April 23, 1929.

P. J. CLARK
CHECK INDORSING MACHINE

1,709,897

Filed March 29, 1927

8 Sheets-Sheet 8



Patented Apr. 23, 1929.

1,709,897

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL J. CLARK, OF PLEASANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

CHECK-ENDORSING MACHINE.

Application filed March 29, 1927. Serial No. 179,288.

One object of my present invention is to provide an improved machine which will quickly and accurately endorse checks or other papers and thereby facilitate and expedite the work in banks, trust companies and other places requiring the endorsement of great numbers of such checks and other papers; said machine being of the same general class as that disclosed in my co-pending application for United States Patent, Serial No. 175,819.

Another object of my present invention is to provide means which, if an exceptionally narrow piece of paper is fed into the machine, will operate to insure a complete movement, in rotation, of the type carrier or cylinder to its normal position.

Another object is to provide an improved arrangement of the type carrying means which allows a quick and easy change of certain movable type for changing dates, etc., and also provides means whereby certain other type can be positioned so that when the printing or endorsing action occurs, said latter mentioned type will produce printing which is located exceptionally close to the printing of the first mentioned readily changeable type and thus provide a compact arrangement of the printing so as not to take up too much room on the check or other paper.

The above mentioned objects and other advantageous ends which will be set forth hereinafter I attain in the following manner, reference being had to the accompanying drawing in which,

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the machine of my present invention, the section being taken on the line 1—1 of Figure 2,

Figure 2 is a sectional plan view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1,

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional elevation taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1 with an upper section of the cover removed,

Figure 4 is a fragmentary sectional plan view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 1,

Figure 5 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional elevation taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 3 showing certain of the parts in different positions from those shown in the previously mentioned figures,

Figure 6 is a view of the same general character as that shown in Figure 5, showing still other positions of certain of the

parts which occur during the operation of the machine,

Figure 7 is a view of the same general character as that shown in Figures 5 and 6, showing other positions into which said parts are movable during the operation of the machine,

Figure 8 is a fragmentary sectional elevation taken through the printing contact portion of the platen, showing the position of certain of the parts when a check or other paper is initially fed into the machine, certain electrical contacts being shown open or separated,

Figure 9 is a view of the same general character as that shown in Figure 8, said check or paper having been moved into a position to close said electrical contacts and establish an electric circuit through certain electro-magnets to effect the printing or endorsing action of the machine upon said check or paper.

Figures 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 are perspective views of some of the parts of my invention, certain of said parts being shown broken away,

Figure 16 is an enlarged longitudinal elevation of the type carrier or cylinder forming a part of my invention,

Figure 17 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 17—17 of Figure 16,

Figure 18 is a longitudinal section taken on the line 18—18 of Figure 16, and

Figure 19 is an end view, partly broken away illustrating the type carrier or cylinder and a cam coactive with said type carrier or cylinder.

Referring specifically to the drawings, 22 represents a casing or frame structure including a movable cover section 23 and a hinged cover section 24. A platen roll 25 has the opposite ends of its axle 26 journaled in the sides 27 and 28 of the casing 22 as clearly shown in Figure 4, and has, at one end, a worm wheel 29 which meshes with a worm 30 on the end of a shaft 31, said shaft being driven by an electric motor 32.

The platen roll 25 is cut away to provide two annular grooves or channels 33 adjacent its opposite ends and a third annular channel 34, these annular channels serving for purposes hereinafter described.

A carriage 35 is pivotally mounted on a shaft 36 which has its opposite ends supported in opposite sides of the casing 22. The car-

riage 35 is bifurcated to include two arms 37 in which are mounted the opposite trunnions or stud shafts 38 and 39 of a type carrier or cylinder 40.

5 The carriage 35 includes a centrally located depending arm or lever 41 which is pivotally connected at 42 to a clevis 43. The clevis 43 is riveted or otherwise suitably secured to the rear end portion of an actuating bar 44. The
10 forward end of the actuating bar has a rod 45 secured thereto, which is adapted to slide lengthwise through a hole 46 in the depending arm 47 of a bracket 48. The bracket 48 is adjustably secured to the partition portion 49
15 of the casing or frame 22. The forward end of the rod 45 is screw threaded and provided with nuts 50. A spring 51 surrounds the rod 45 and has its opposite ends bearing against the arm 47 and the nuts 50. The purpose of
20 the spring 51 is to move the actuating bar 44 forwardly.

Two electro-magnets 52 are secured to a bracket 52^a of the frame 22 and include cores 53 which are preferably made of a laminated
25 iron structure and are coactive with an armature 54 which is secured to the bent ledge portion 55 of the actuating bar 44. A silencing pad 56 is secured to the forward end portion of the actuating bar 44 and is adapted, when
30 moved by the spring 51, to engage the arm 47 of the bracket 48. A stop arm 57 is pivotally mounted at 58 on one arm 37 of the carriage 35. The detail of the arm 57 is illustrated in Figure 13 and includes a hook 59 for the at-
35 tachment of one end of a tension spring 60. The other end of the spring 60 is connected to a lug or pin 61 on said arm 37 of the carriage 35, and tends to move the end portion 62 down-
wardly. A pin 63 on the stop arm 57 is adapted
40 to abut a ledge 64 on said arm 37 of the carriage 35, and thus limit the downward movement of the stop arm 57 by said spring 60 for a purpose hereinafter described.

A second stop arm 65 is pivotally connect-
45 ed at 66 to said arm 37 of the carriage 35. An adjustable fulcrum pin 67 projects eccentrically from the head 68 of a screw threaded bolt 69, said screw threaded bolt being screwed
50 into one side of the casing or frame 22 forward of the pivot 66 and below the lower edge of said stop arm 65. One end of a ten-
sion spring 70 is connected to a pin 71 on the stop arm 65, the other end of said spring 70
55 being attached to a pin 72 on said arm 37 of the carriage 35. The stop arm 65 has an angularly bent end portion 73 located forwardly of the end portion 62 of the stop arm 57, the arrangement being for a purpose hereinafter described.

60 A cam 74 is mounted on the trunnion or axle portion 38 of the type carrier or cylinder 40 and carries a stop block 75. One end of the type carrier 40 has a number of holes 77 ar-
ranged circumferentially in a series. The
65 cam 74 has a hole 78 through which is inserted

a bolt 79. This bolt can fit within any one of the holes 77 in said end of the type carrier 40 thus the cam 74 can be adjustably secured in various rotative positions with respect to the
70 type carrier 40. The cam 74 is so located that its peripheral surface 80 will be located over the annular groove or channel 34 of the platen roll 25.

From the above construction and as illus-
75 trated in the drawings, it will be noted that if the arms 37 of the carriage 35 are swung down-
wardly to lower the type carrier 40 and cam 74 that the lower edge of the stop arm 65 forward of its pivot 66 will engage the fulcrum
80 pin 67, and the continued downward movement of the arms 37 will lower the pivot 66 and thereby raise the end 73 of the stop arm 65, the pin 67 serving as a fulcrum to effect
said raising movement of the end portion 73.

In the normal upper position of the type 85
carrier 40 and cam 74, the stop block 75 will be located between the forward end 62 of the stop arm 57 and the angular end 73 of the stop arm 65 thus preventing either forward or rear-
90 ward rotation of the type carrier or cylinder 40, such position being illustrated in Figure 8. Two levers 81 are pivotally mounted at 82 to the opposite sides of the casing 22. Each of
said levers 81 is bifurcated forwardly of its
95 pivot 82 to form a mounting and bearing for a double flanged roller 83. The rear portions of the levers 81 are connected by springs 84, said springs 84 being connected to lugs or pins
85 secured to said opposite sides of the casing 22. The springs 84 serve to normally hold the
100 flanges 86 of the rollers 83 in contact with the surface of the platen roll 25 at opposite sides of the grooves 33 so that the spaces or channels
87 of the rollers 83, between the flanges 86 are directly over the channels or grooves 33 of the
105 platen roller 25. It may be here stated that when the checks or other papers are fed into the machine, that they pass over the platen
roller and are resiliently pressed and gripped
by the rollers 83 due to the action of the
110 springs 84.

A metallic detector 88 has a transversely
extending portion 89 provided with ears 90
at its opposite ends, said ears being pivotally
115 connected at 90^a to the opposite side bearing portions 91 of the sides of the frame or casing 22. This detector 88 includes a pendant por-
tion 92 having adjacent its bottom an adjust-
able electric contact 93. The transverse por-
120 tion 89 of the detector 88 has two detector fingers or arms 94 which extend into the grooves or channels 33 of the platen roll 25. The
free ends 95 of said arms 94 normally extend
above and slightly to the rear of the points of
contact of the flanges 86 of the rollers 83
125 with the platen roll 25. Such position is shown in Figure 8, the detector 88 being held
in said position by a spring 96 which is con-
nected to the pendant portion 92 of the detec-
tor and with a pin 97 on the frame 22.
130

The detector 88 has a third arm or finger 98 which extends into the groove or channel 34 of the platen 25 and has its free end 99 normally above the contact portions of the flanges 86 of the rollers 83 with the platen 25; the arm 98 being constructed similarly to the arms 94. A second electric contact 100 is adjustably mounted in a bracket 101 of the frame or casing 22, and the spring 96 normally holds the electric contact 93 out of engagement with the electric contact 100. It will be further noted that if the detector 88 is swung on its pivot 90^a so that the pendant portion 92 moves forwardly against the action of the spring 96 that the contact 93 will engage the contact 100.

It was previously stated that there are two electro-magnets 52 and it will be noted that when an electric current is passed through the coils of said electro-magnets that their cores 53 will be magnetized, so that they will attract and move the armature 54 and consequently will move the actuating bar 44 and swing the carriage 35 on its pivot 36 to lower the type carrier 40 and cam 74. It may be here stated that the electro-magnets can be energized by the passing of a check or other paper through the machine and if the check or paper is comparatively narrow, the continuance of the electric circuit through the electro-magnets may be maintained by the action or control of the cam 74 to insure the return, in rotation, of the type carrier to its normal position so as to be ready for the next printing operation. I have diagrammatically illustrated an electric circuit and wiring including a condenser 100^a and a battery 100^b or other suitable source of electric supply, said wiring leading to the electric contact 100 and to the contact 93, and through the coils of the electro-magnets 52. Thus when the contact 93 engages the contact 100, the electro-magnets 52 will be energized and the cores 53 will be magnetized, and thereby attract the armature 54 to effect the swinging of the carriage 35 on its pivot 36 to lower said type carrier 40 and cam 74.

An inking unit 102 includes a yoke 103 having depending separate ears 104. These ears 104 form the bearing for the opposite end portion of the shaft 105 of an inking roll 106. The yoke 103 has a rearwardly extended elongated section 107 through which extends an adjusting screw 108 which bears upon the top of the pivot rod 36. The ears 104 have lugs 109 which extend laterally therefrom which are adapted to fit within downwardly extended notches 110 in the arms 37 of the carriage 35. These lugs 109 are adapted to rock within said notches 110 so that while the forward portion of the inking unit rests upon the bottoms of the notches 110, the entire unit can be rocked so as to adjust the inking roll 106 with respect to the type on the type carrier 40. It will be noted that by turning the adjusting screw

108 that the inking unit will be set in its adjusted position. By this arrangement the inking unit can be lifted bodily, when the cover section 24 is raised on its hinge, the elongated section 107 serving as a handle so that the inking roll 106 can be rolled over an inking pad or plate to replenish the ink supply and the unit can again be inserted in position merely by dropping the lugs 109 in the notches 110.

The type carrier or cylinder 40, as shown in detail in Figures 16 to 19 inclusive, has two ends 111 and 112. These ends are joined together by an arcuate plate 113 which fits within grooves in said ends 111 and 112. A yoke 114 includes two ears 115 and 116, said ears having holes through which a shaft 117 extends and is secured. One end of the shaft 116 extends within a cavity 118 and the other end of said shaft has a bore 119 for telescopically receiving, a secondary shaft 120. A coiled spring 121 is positioned within the bore 119 between the end of the secondary shaft 120 and the inner end of said bore. The outer end of the secondary shaft is positioned within a recess 122 in the end 111 of the carrier, said spring 121 serving to normally keep said ends of the shaft 117 and 120 within the respective recesses 118 and 122 in the ends 112 and 111 of the carrier. The ear 116 of the yoke 114 has a positioning or stop pin 123 which fits within a cavity 124 in the end 112 of the carrier 40. Thus the yoke 114 is positioned and prevented from rotating within the carrier 40. The shaft 117 provides a rotatable mounting for a number of type wheels 125, said type wheels having any desirable form of type thereon, such for example as the months of the year, dates, various letters and numbers. Each type wheel includes a ratchet 126 engaged by a spring-pressed detent pawl 127, the teeth of the ratchet also serving as a means for the rotation of the various type wheels 125 so as to align the proper type setting for printing purposes.

An arcuate stamp or endorsement plate 128 is fitted against the outer surface of the arcuate plate 113 and, adjacent one end, has a hole 129 adapted to fit over a connecting pin 130 of the arcuate plate 113. The other end portion of the stamp plate 128 has a pivoted spring loop or bail clasp 131 which is adapted to be swung and sprung over the end of a lug 130^a on the transverse portion 132 of the yoke 114. Thus the stamp plate is kept snugly in position against the arcuate plate 113.

The arcuate plate 113 has an opening 133 and the stamp plate 128 has an opening 134 which registers with the opening 133 so as to allow portions of the type wheels 125 to project and be freely rotated therein. The stamp plate 128 has fixed type 135 thereon such for example as the endorsement—reading—Pay to the order of any bank, banker, or

trust company 292 Universal Reserve Bank of Sasnak, Ind., as illustrated in Figure 16. It will be noted that the inner wall of the stamp plate 128 which forms said opening 134 is bevelled as shown at 136 so that the thickness of the material of the stamp plate 128 tapers in a cross section as clearly shown in Figure 17. This allows the type wheels 125 to extend therein in such manner as to allow the various type thereon to align itself with the type on the stamp cylinder, and at the same time allows the opening 134 to be made comparatively narrow. This, in turn, allows certain of the type 135 on the stamp plate to be arranged close up to the edges 137 of the opening 134, as clearly shown in Figure 16, so that the printing by the type of the stamp plate 128 can occur close up to the printing by the type of the wheels 125. By this arrangement the stamp plate 128 can readily be removed by swinging the bail clasp 131 from engagement with the lug 130^a and lifting the plate 128 off the pin 130. Furthermore, the various type wheels 125 can be operated without removing or in any way interfering with the stamp plate 128. In addition, the entire unit of movable type wheels 125 can be removed by sliding the yoke 114 toward the left in Figure 18 to such distance as to free the pin 123 and end of the shaft 117 from the cavities 124 and 118. Then the entire unit can be swung upwardly and removed from the type carrier.

Considering that checks, such as indicated at *a* in Figures 1, 8 and 9 are to be passed through the machine to receive an endorsement, and that the platen 25 is being rotated by the motor 32, the operator feeds the checks down the inclined portion 138 of the casing section 23 in a manner as shown in Figure 8, the checks being gripped between the platen roll 25 and the flanges 86 of the rolls 83, sufficient pressure being applied by the springs 84 to convey the checks. During the conveying action of the checks, their advanced edges engage the ends 95 of the detector fingers 94 and 98. This action causes the detector fingers to be moved, and consequently the detector 88 will be swung on its pivot 90^a and the electric contact 93 will be moved into engagement with the contact 100. This immediately completes an electric circuit through the electro-magnets 52 causing their cores 53 to become magnetized and attract and move the armature 54 against the action of the spring 51. The actuating bar 44 will thus be moved to swing the carriage 35 on its pivot 36 and cause the arms 37 to be rocked downwardly. This action, in turn, moves the type carrier or cylinder 40 downwardly together with the cam 74. During the downward rocking movement of the arms 37 the stop arm 65 will have its pivot 66 lowered and consequently the end 73 of said stop arm 65 will be raised so as to move out of

the rotatable path of the stop block 75 to allow the free rotation of the type carrier as shown in Figures 1 and 9 of the drawings. When the type carrier is lowered, it will contact with the moving check, and, due to the conveying action of said check, the type carrier will be rotated to cause the type carried thereby to print upon the back of the check. After the check has passed between the platen roll 25 and the gripping or friction rolls 83, the fingers 94 and 98 will be released, and the spring 96 will move the electric contact 93 out of engagement with the contact 100, thereby breaking the electric circuit and de-energizing the electro-magnets 52. The spring 51 will then operate to move the actuating bar 44 and rock the arms 37 of the carriage 35 upwardly on the pivot 36. The momentum imparted to the type cylinder 40 will cause the type to move into and out of engagement with the inking roller 106 and the stop 75 will engage under the end portion 62 of the stop lever 57 and will swing said end portion upwardly until the stop block 75 has passed thereunder. Then the spring 60 will move the end 62 of the stop lever 57 downwardly to a position to the rear of the stop block 75. Also during the upward rocking movement of the arms 37, the pivot 66 of the stop arm 65 will be raised and the end 73 of said stop arm 65 will be lowered so as to be in front of the stop block 75. In this manner the stop block 75 will be confined between the portion 73 of the stop arm 65 and the portion 62 of the stop arm 57, and the type carrier will be prevented from rotating too far forwardly and also back lash or rebound will be prevented by the end portion 62 of the stop arm 57.

The cam 74 is so shaped that, when a check or other paper first engages the fingers of arms 94 and 98 to effect the completion of an electric circuit through the electro-magnets to cause the lowering of the type carrier, it will not perform any function, but will merely rotate in conjunction with the type carrier. If, however, the check or other paper is extremely narrow or, in other words, is too narrow to effect a complete rotation of the type carrier back to its normal position, the concentric peripheral portion of the cam 74 will act upon the detector arm or finger 98, after the check or paper has entirely passed between the platen 25 and rollers 83 and continue to maintain an electric circuit through the electro-magnets 52 until the type carrier has received sufficient rotation to carry it back to its normal rotatable position with the stop block 75 between the end 73 of the stop arm 65 and the end 62 of the stop arm 57. Furthermore, the cam 74 can be adjusted rotatably with respect to the type carrier to vary the time at which it should come into operation.

Figure 5 shows the cam 74 after the car- 130

riage has been moved nearly to its lowermost position by the passing of a check between the rollers 83 and the platen 25, all of the free ends of the detector arms 94 and 98 being held down by the check within their respective grooves or channels in the platen roll, the concentric peripheral portion of the cam 74 not having come into operation. Figure 6 shows the carriage having been moved completely down and the check having passed entirely through the machine from the position shown in Figure 5, the concentric portion of the cam 74 being shown in action holding the free end of the detector arm 98 down and consequently maintaining an electric circuit through the electro-magnets until the type cylinder has nearly completed its full rotation. Figure 7 shows the cam 74 having released the free end of the detector arm 98 to break the electric circuit through the electro-magnets, the carriage having been moved upward. In this position the momentum of the type carrier and cam 74 will cause the stop block 75 to raise the end 62 of the stop arm 57 and thereby pass said stop arm 57, the end 73 of the stop arm 65 having been lowered to stop the rotation of the type carrier and cam 74 by engagement of the block 75. As soon as the block 75 passes under the end 62 of the lever, the latter will be moved downwardly by the spring 60 and thereby confine the stop block 75 between it and the end 73 of the stop arm 65.

By employing the nuts 50 the tension of the spring 51 can be varied to vary the stroke of the actuating bar 44 and rocking movement of the carriage and thus the speed of return movement of the type carrier can be changed. Furthermore, by turning the bolt 69, the position of the eccentric fulcrum pin can be changed with respect to the pivot 66 of the stop arm 65 to vary the lift of the portion 73. In this manner the starting or "get away" of the type carrier can be varied. Also by having the contacts 93 and 100 adjustable the space therebetween can be varied and the tension of the spring 96 can be varied to vary the speed of return movement of the detector arms 94 and 98. With the machine of my present invention, checks and other papers can be fed quickly through the machine with an assurance that the cam 74 will operate to effect the return of the type carrier, in its rotation, to its normal position ready for the starting of the next printing operation.

By providing the silencing pad 56 which may be made of fibrous or non-metallic material, the noise of the machine is reduced to a minimum. Furthermore, by providing the detector 88 as described, there is practically no chance of mutilation of the checks since the only work that the checks must do is to swing the detector on its pivot against the action of the comparatively weak spring 96.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a platen; a freely rotatable type carrier; means for driving the platen whereby papers contacting with the platen will be moved between the platen and type carrier; means for relatively moving the platen and type carrier toward and from each other whereby the type carrier will receive a rotatable movement by frictional engagement with the papers to print thereon; and means operative independently of said papers to insure the return of said type carrier, in rotation, to its normal position.

2. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a platen; a freely rotatable type carrier; means for driving the platen whereby papers contacting with the platen will be moved between the platen and the type carrier; a detector movable by said papers into a position to effect relative movement of said platen and type carrier toward each other whereby the type carrier will receive rotatable movement by frictional engagement with the papers to print thereon; and means operative independently of said papers to hold said detector in said position and insure the return of said type carrier, in rotation, to its normal position.

3. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a platen; a freely rotatable type carrier; means for driving the platen whereby papers contacting with the platen will be moved between the platen and the type carrier; a detector movable by said papers into a position to effect relative movement of said platen and type carrier toward each other whereby the type carrier will receive rotatable movement by frictional engagement with the papers to print thereon; and a cam operative to hold said detector in said position and thereby insure the return of said type carrier, in rotation, to its normal position.

4. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a platen; a freely rotatable type carrier; means for driving the platen whereby papers contacting with the platen will be moved between the platen and the type carrier; a detector movable by said papers into a position to effect relative movement of said platen and type carrier toward each other whereby the type carrier will receive rotatable movement by frictional engagement with the papers to print thereon; and means operative independently of said papers to hold said detector in said position, until the type carrier has received sufficient momentum to insure its return to its normal rotative position.

5. In a machine of the character described

for endorsing papers, the combination of a platen; a freely rotatable type carrier; means for driving the platen; electrically operative means for moving the type carrier toward the platen whereby a paper fed between the platen and type carrier will be engaged by the type carrier and the latter will receive rotation due to said engagement to effect printing upon said papers, said electric means including a contact; a detector having an electric contact and a portion movable by said paper to move said latter contact into engagement with said first contact to complete an electric circuit through said electrically operative means to cause said movement of the type carrier toward the platen; and means operative to maintain said engagement of the contacts independently of said paper to insure the return of said type carrier, in rotation, to its normal position.

6. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a platen; a freely rotatable type carrier; means for driving the platen; electrically operative means for moving the type carrier toward the platen whereby a paper fed between the platen and type carrier will be engaged by the type carrier and the latter will receive rotation due to said engagement to effect printing upon said paper, said electrically operative means including a contact; a detector having an electric contact and a portion movable by said paper to move said latter contact into engagement with said first contact to complete an electric circuit through said electrically operative means to cause said movement of the type carrier toward the platen; and a cam operative to maintain said engagement of the contacts to insure the return of said type carrier, in rotation, to its normal position.

7. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a platen; a freely rotatable type carrier; means for driving the platen; electro-magnetic means operative to move the type carrier toward the platen whereby a paper fed between the platen and type carrier will be engaged by the type carrier and the latter will receive rotation due to said engagement to effect printing upon said paper, said electro-magnetic means having an electric contact in circuit therewith; a detector having an electric contact and a portion movable by said paper to move said latter contact into engagement with said first contact to complete an electric circuit through said electro-magnetic means to cause said movement of the type carrier toward the platen; and means operative to maintain said engagement of the contacts independently of said paper to insure the return of said type carrier, in rotation, to its normal position.

8. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a

platen; a freely rotatable type carrier; means for driving the platen; electro-magnetic means operative to move the type carrier toward the platen whereby a paper fed between the platen and type carrier will be engaged by the type carrier and the latter will receive rotation due to said engagement to effect printing upon said paper, said electro-magnetic means having an electric contact in circuit therewith; a detector having an electric contact and a portion movable by said paper to move said latter contact into engagement with said first contact to complete an electric circuit through said electro-magnetic means to cause said movement of the type carrier toward the platen; and a cam operative to hold the contacts in engagement until the type carrier has received sufficient momentum to insure its return to its normal rotative position.

9. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a platen; a freely rotatable type carrier; means for driving the platen; electrically operative means for moving the type carrier toward the platen whereby a paper fed between the platen and type carrier will be engaged by the type carrier and the latter will receive rotation due to said engagement to effect printing upon said paper, said electrically operative means including a contact; a detector having an electric contact and an arm movable by said paper to move said latter contact into engagement with said first contact to complete an electric circuit through said electrically operative means to cause said movement of the type carrier toward the platen; and a cam operative to hold said arm of the detector to maintain said engagement of the contacts until the type carrier has received sufficient momentum to insure its return to its normal rotative position.

10. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a rotatable platen having an annular groove; a type carrier movable toward and from said platen so as to extend across said groove; and a detector having an arm extending into said groove and adapted to be held down in the groove by the passage of papers passing between the type carrier and the platen.

11. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a rotatable platen having an annular groove; a type carrier movable toward and from said platen so as to extend across said groove; a detector having an arm extending into said groove and adapted to be held down in the groove by the passage of papers passing between the type carrier and the platen; and means operative independently of said papers for holding said arm in its lowered position.

12. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a

rotatable platen having an annular groove; a type carrier movable toward and from said platen so as to extend across said groove; a detector having an arm extending into said
5 groove and adapted to be held down in the groove by the passage of papers passing between the type carrier and the platen; and a cam operative upon said arm after the passage of the paper for holding said arm in its
10 lowered position.

13. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a platen; a freely rotatable type carrier; a detector operative by papers passing between
15 the type carrier and the platen whereby said papers effect movement of said detector into a predetermined position to start rotation of said type carrier; and an adjustably mounted
20 cam movable in conjunction with said type carrier and operative to hold said detector in said position to insure the rotation of said type carrier to a predetermined extent when said detector is freed by said papers.

14. In a machine of the character described for endorsing paper, a platen; a freely rotatable type carrier; a stop block movable in conjunction with the type carrier; two stop
25 arms normally at opposite sides of said stop block to prevent accidental rotation of said type carrier in either direction; means for driving the platen; and means for moving
30 said type carrier toward and from said platen to effect the endorsement and the release and engagement of said stop block and arms.

15. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a platen; a pivotally mounted carriage; a freely rotatable type carrier mounted on said
35 carriage; a stop block on said carrier; two stop arms pivotally connected to said carriage and respectively having portions movable in front and to the rear of said stop
40 block; a fulcrum pin under one of said stop arms forward of its pivot whereby when the carriage is swung to move the type carrier
45 toward the platen, said latter stop arm will have its forward end moved upwardly to free the stop block and allow rotation of the type carrier, the other stop arm being movable
50 on its pivot by engagement with the stop block during rotation of the type carrier whereby the stop block will raise said latter arm until it passes thereunder, said latter stop arm being movable to the rear of said
55 stop block after the latter has passed thereunder.

16. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a platen; a freely rotatable type carrier; means
60 for driving the platen whereby papers contacting with the platen will be moved between the platen and type carrier; means for relatively moving the platen and type carrier toward and from each other whereby
65 the type carrier will receive a rotatable move-

ment by frictional engagement with the papers to print thereon; a stop block rotatable in conjunction with said type carrier; means operative to insure the return of said type carrier, in rotation, to its normal position; and
70 stopping means movable into positions at opposite sides of said stop block to prevent accidental rotation of said carrier from said normal position.

17. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a platen; a movably mounted carriage; a freely rotatable type carrier mounted on the carriage; a stop block on the carrier; a stop arm
75 pivotally connected to said carriage and having a portion movable in front of said stop block; and a fulcrum pin under said stop arm forward of its pivotal connection with said carriage whereby when the carriage is swung, to move the type carrier toward the
80 platen, said portion of the stop arm will move to free the stop block and allow rotation of the carrier.

18. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a platen; a movably mounted carriage; a freely rotatable type carrier mounted on the carriage; a stop block on the carrier; a stop arm
85 pivotally connected to said carriage and having a portion movable in front of said stop block; and an adjustably mounted fulcrum pin under said stop arm forward of its pivotal connection with said carriage whereby when the carriage is swung, to move the type carrier toward the platen, said portion of the
90 stop arm will move to free the stop block and allow rotation of the carrier.

19. In a machine of the character described, the combination of a platen; a pivotally mounted carriage having an angularly extending lever; a rotatable type carrier carried by said carriage whereby when the carriage is rocked the type carrier will be moved
95 relatively to said platen; means for effecting rotation of the type carrier by feeding in papers; electro-magnetic means operative to move said lever and thereby rock the carriage on its pivot; and means for effecting the starting and stopping of said rotation of the type carrier at different positions.
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20. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a platen; a rotatable type carrier; a detector operative upon the initial feeding in of the papers to start rotation of said type carrier; and a cam operative to control said detector
105 to insure the continued rotation of said type carrier to a predetermined extent when said detector is free of said papers.

21. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a platen; a carriage; a type carrier rotatably mounted on the carriage; a detector operative upon the initial feeding of the papers
110 to effect movement of the carriage to move
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the type carrier toward the platen and to effect rotation of the type carrier; and a cam rotatable in conjunction with said type carrier and operative upon said detector to insure the rotation of said type carrier to a predetermined extent.

22. In a machine of the character described for endorsing papers, the combination of a platen; a rotatable type carrier; a cam; and

means having a portion operative upon the initial feeding of the papers to effect rotation of said type carrier, said cam also being operative upon a portion of said means to insure the rotation of said type carrier to a predetermined extent.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

PAUL J. CLARK.