H. S. FOLGER & C. L. REDFIELD.

SELF INKING HAND STAMP.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 7, 1914.

1,183,547.

Patented May 16, 1916.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

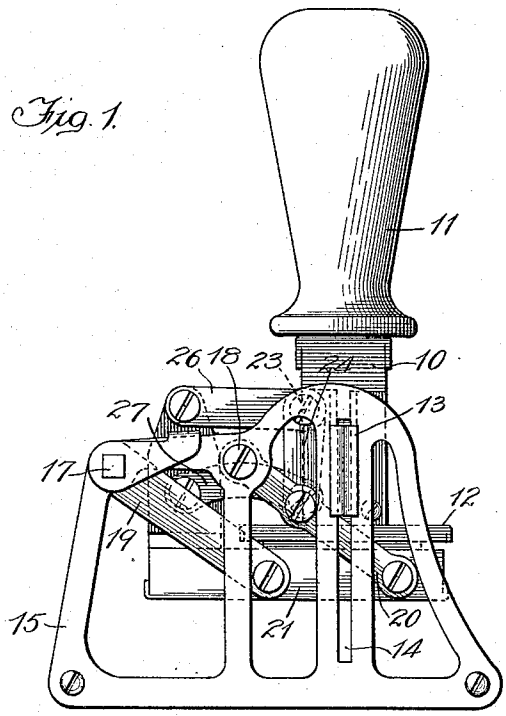
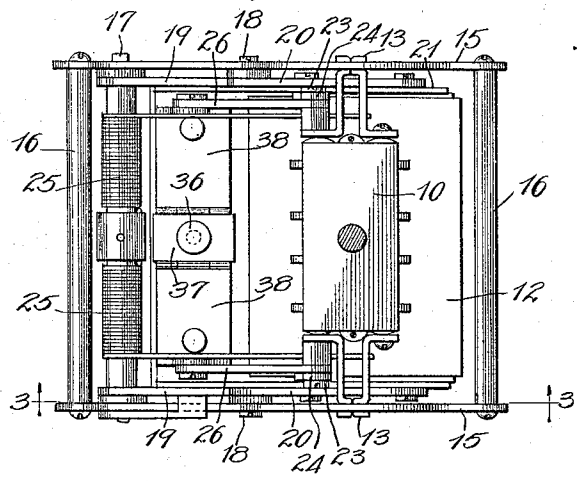


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

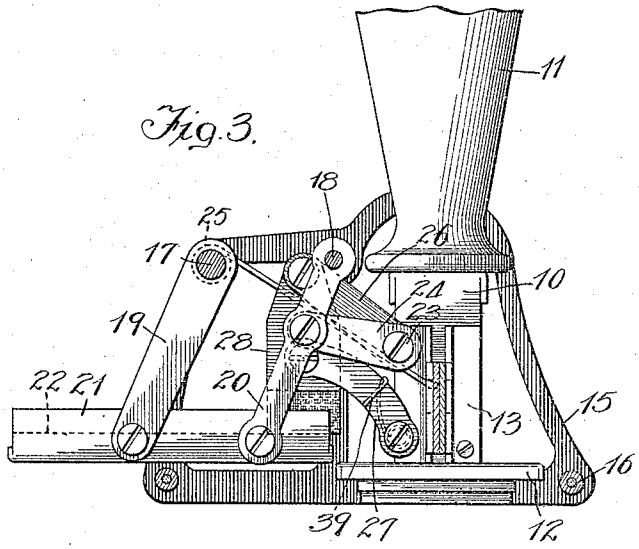


Fig. 4.

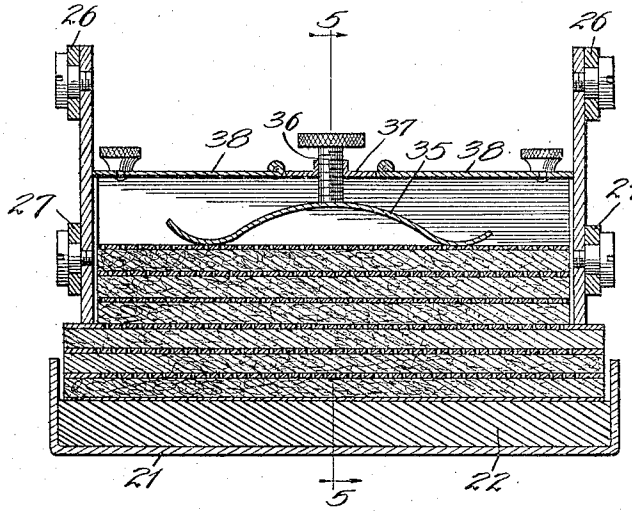


Fig. 5.

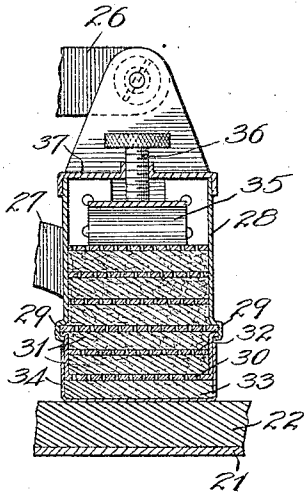
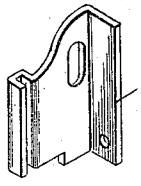


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY S. FOLGER AND CASPER L. REDFIELD, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS; SAID REDFIELD ASSIGNOR TO SAID FOLGER.

SELF-INKING HAND-STAMP.

1,183,547. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 16, 1916.

Application filed August 7, 1914. Serial No. 855,586.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HARRY S. FOLGER and CASPER L. REDFIELD, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of 413 South Clinton street and 525 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Illinois, respectively, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Self-Inking Hand-Stamps, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to self-inking hand stamps and has for its object improvements in such stamps.

The main improvements, as far as the present application is concerned, relate to the means of inking the stamp for the purpose of accomplishing certain desired results. These results involve applying glycerin rubber stamp ink to the stamp in small quantities so that when an impression is made there will be no tendency for the print to blur or smear.

In carrying out the present invention we provide an ink pad, which may be of the ordinary character of stamp pad but which preferably is of the reservoir type, and a yielding transfer pad of non absorbent material. We find that a soft rubber transfer pad, similar in character to the rubber used in cushions for rubber stamps, will take glycerin ink and will serve this purpose very well. This transfer pad moves to and from the stamp face, and in so moving, the ink pad slides over the face of the transfer pad and deposits thereon a thin film of ink. The stamp, coming in contact with this film of ink, receives enough ink to make a clear impression but not enough to cause the imprint to smear under ordinary conditions even if rubbed immediately after the impression is made. By these means we economize in the amount of ink used, make a clearer impression than is made when the stamp is inked by an ordinary felt pad, and obviate the necessity of using quick drying ink to avoid smearing the print.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a side elevation; Fig. 2 is a plan with the handle removed; Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2, the stamp being shown in its depressed printing position; Fig. 4 is an enlarged longitudinal section through the ink pad, the transfer pad and its holder being shown in section in their relationship to the ink pad; Fig. 5 is a section on line 5—5 of Fig. 4; and Fig. 6 is a perspective view of one of the brackets secured to the stamp and by which it is guided in the frame.

The stamp body 10, handle 11 and die plate 12 represent a commercial hand stamp well known to the trade and one not needing special description.

Secured to the body 10 are brackets 13 which engage and are guided in slots 14 in the side frames 15. These side frames are similar stampings connected together by tie rods 16 so that the same frames may be used for stamps of different widths by simply changing the lengths of the tie rods.

Pivoted at 17 and 18 on the frame 15 are links 19 and 20 which have their free ends connected to a holder 21. In the holder 21 is a soft rubber cushion 22 having a smooth upper face. This cushion is the transfer pad previously mentioned.

Pivoted at 23 on brackets 13 are links 24 which connect at intermediate points to the links 20. The parts are so arranged that when the stamp is moved downward in the frame 15, the holder 21 and transfer pad 22 are swung to the rear so that the stamp may pass by when moving to printing position. When the stamp rises in the frames, the holder is moved forward under the stamp and then upward so as to bring the transfer pad 22 in contact with the type faces held in the die plate 12. Springs 25 on the pivoting shaft 17 serve to normally hold the stamp in an elevated position.

Connected to brackets 13 by parallel links 26 and 27 is a pad or reservoir box 28 having an open bottom and grooves 29 at the lower edges of the sides of the box. Into the grooves 29 is slipped a channel 30 formed of perforated sheet metal. Inside of the channel 30 are layers of felt 31 separated by a perforated plate 32. On the bottom face of the channel 30 is another layer of felt 33 secured in place by a fabric 34 cemented to the sides of the channel 30. Inside of the box 28 are alternate layers of felt and perforated metal, and over these is a spring 35 which may be compressed by a screw 36 in the bridge 37 of the box 28. At each side of the bridge 37 the top of the box 28 is closed by doors 38 which may be opened for the insertion of ink.

The layer 33 and fabric 34 constitute the ink pad, the various layers above these being a reservoir from which ink flows to the pad. The screw 36 and spring 35 furnish an

easily understood means for forcing ink from the reservoir to the pad.

The ink pad 33—34 rests upon the upper face of the transfer pad 22 just to the rear of the die holder 12. To insure a comparatively uniform pressure between the ink pad and the transfer pad, the ink pad is held down by a light spring, one end of which is shown at 39 in Fig. 3. The ink is conveyed from the absorbent to the non-absorbent pad by the rubbing action of their faces on each other.

What we claim is:—

1. A hand stamp movable to and from a printing position, an ink pad, a transfer pad of yielding non-absorbent material movable to and from the face of the hand stamp, and connections for causing the ink pad to traverse the face of the transfer pad by a rubbing action each time the stamp is moved to and from printing position.

2. The combination with a hand stamp, and an ink pad serving as a reservoir for ink, of a transfer pad of soft rubber and having a smooth face adapted to engage the type face of the hand stamp, guides in which the stamp is reciprocated, and means by which the ink pad is caused to traverse the face of the transfer pad by a rubbing action each time the stamp is reciprocated in its guides.

3. The combination with a hand stamp designed to use glycerin rubber stamp ink for printing purposes, and a reservoir pad providing a supply of such ink, of a rubber faced transfer pad for conveying small quantities of ink from the reservoir to the type faces of the hand stamp and means for rubbing the faces of the pads together to convey ink from the reservoir pad to the transfer pad.

4. The combination with a hand stamp, and a pad of absorbent material serving as a reservoir for ink, of a yielding non-absorbent transfer pad for conveying ink from the reservoir to the stamp face and means for rubbing the faces of the pads together to convey ink from the reservoir pad to the transfer pad.

5. A hand stamp, a frame within which it is guided, a transfer pad normally in contact with the stamp face, a reservoir pad resting on the face of the transfer pad adjacent to the stamp, and means by which upon movement of the stamp in said frame the transfer pad will be moved to cause the reservoir pad to traverse that part of the transfer pad normally in contact with the stamp.

6. The combination with a hand stamp, a frame within which it is guided, and a spring for supporting the stamp at an elevated position in the frame, of an ink pad, a transfer pad simultaneously engaging the stamp and the ink pad, means by which the transfer pad is removed from the face of the stamp when said stamp descends in said frame, and means by which the ink pad and transfer pad are maintained in contact with each other during such removal.

7. The combination with a hand stamp, and an ink pad, of a transfer pad simultaneously engaging the stamp and the ink pad, and means by which the transfer pad is moved from the stamp and maintained in contact with the ink pad during such removal.

8. The combination with a hand stamp, and an ink pad, of a transfer pad arranged to ink the face of the stamp, and means for rubbing the faces of the pads together to convey ink from the ink pad to the transfer pad.

9. The combination with a hand stamp, and a pad of non-absorbent material by which the stamp is inked, of a reservoir pad consisting of a plurality of layers of absorbent material arranged to engage the face of the non-absorbent pad and transfer ink thereto by a rubbing action between the two.

10. The combination with a hand stamp, and a transfer pad by which the stamp is inked, of an ink reservoir, an ink pad closing the bottom of the reservoir and resting on the face of the transfer pad, and an adjustable device for forcing ink from the reservoir to the ink pad.

11. The combination with a hand stamp, and an ink pad, of a transfer pad consisting of a rubber cushion having a plane face, and means for inking the transfer pad by causing one pad to slide on the face of the other.

Signed at Chicago, Illinois, this 5th day of August, 1914.

HARRY S. FOLGER.
CASPER L. REDFIELD.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents. Washington, D. C."