March 18, 1952 S. E. ANDERSON 2,589,761

STAMPING MACHINE WITH PERFECTING FEATURE

Filed Jan. 28, 1948 2 SHEETS--SHEET 1

FIG. 1

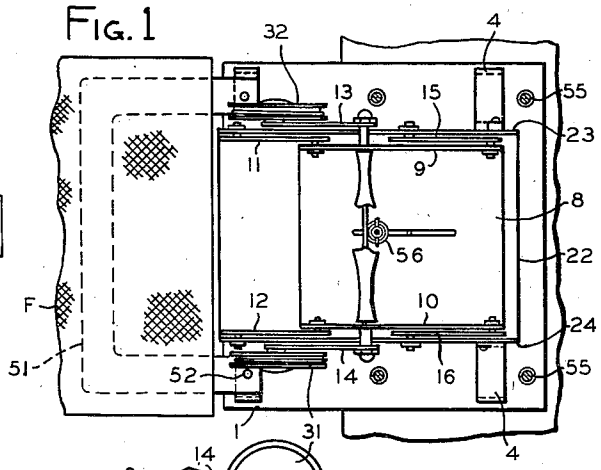


FIG. 4

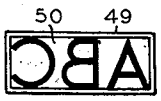


FIG. 5

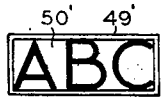


FIG. 3

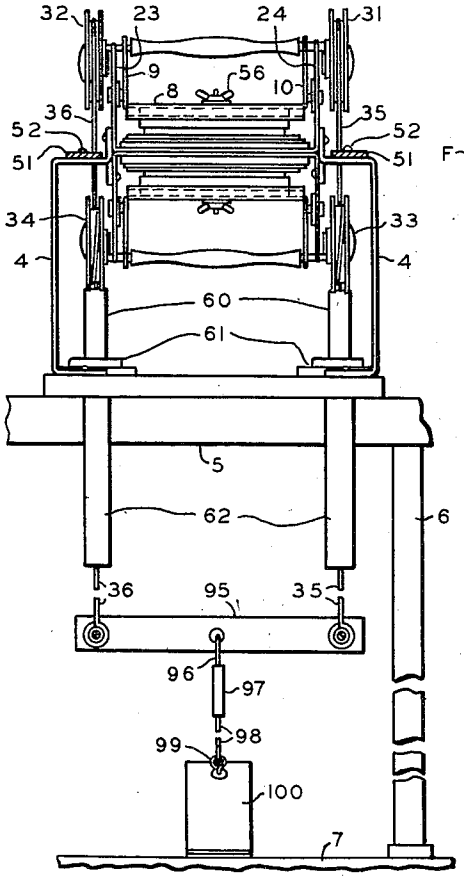
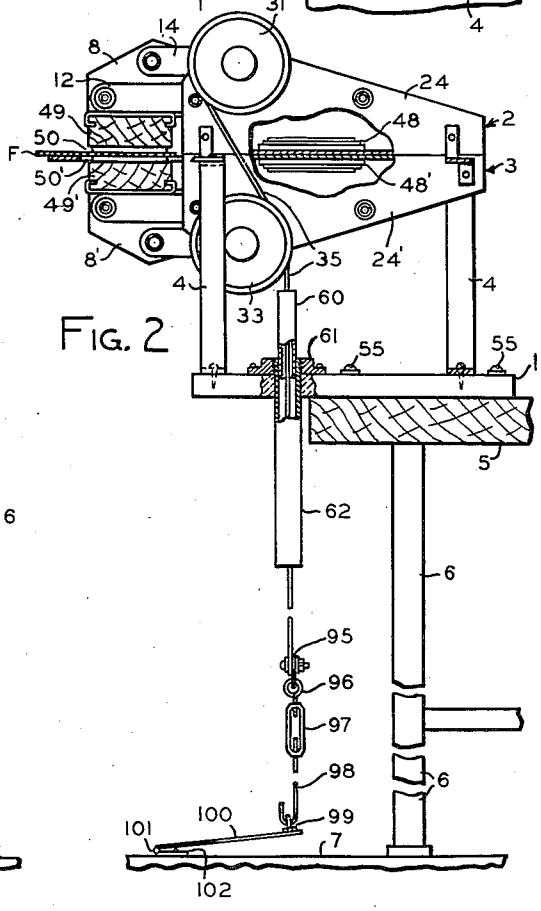


FIG. 2



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March 18, 1952 S. E. ANDERSON 2,589,761

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Filed Jan. 28, 1948 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2

FIG. 6

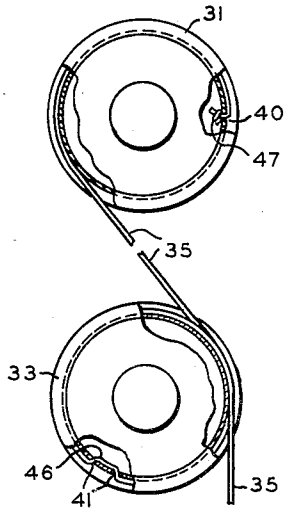


FIG. 7

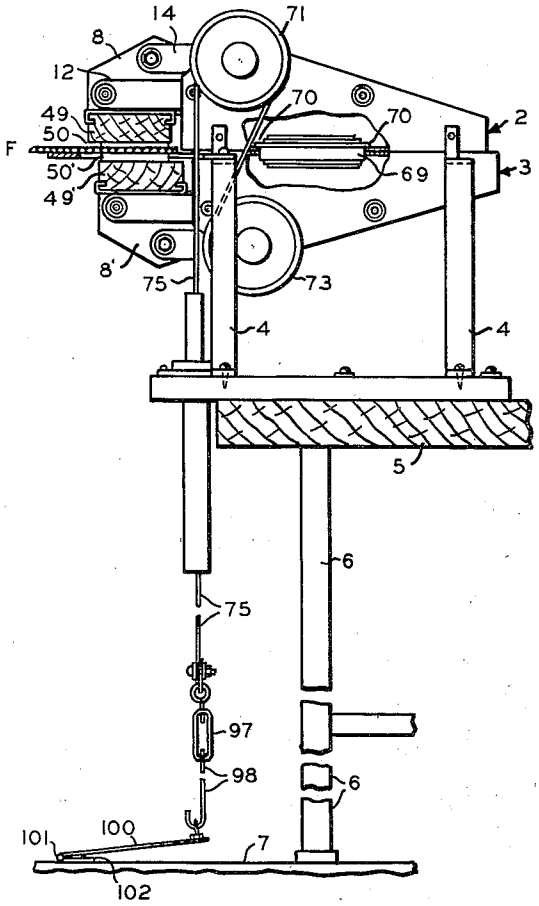
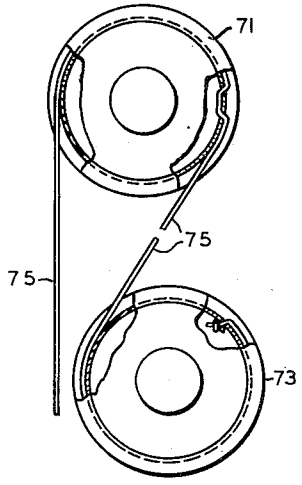


FIG. 8



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,589,761

STAMPING MACHINE WITH PERFECTING FEATURE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 101—296)

1

This invention relates to stamping machines. Its principal object is to provide a stamping machine capable of ink-stamping marks, as of ownership, on towels, sheets, and the like with indelibility sufficient to withstand such laundering as the article is likely to undergo during its normal useful life.

A specific object is to provide a stamping machine which applies ink entirely through the material to enhance the indelibility of the marking. To this end, the invention contemplates a dual stamping machine operable to apply an obverse and a reverse stamp (mirror images of each other) to the opposite sides of the material, the stamps being sufficiently inked that the ink "bleeds" entirely through to provide a unitary marking.

It is contemplated that the improved stamping machine will be used by hotel or Pullman-car operators to apply their chosen marks to their "linens" (towels, sheets, etc.) To this end, an object of the invention is to provide a lightweight machine of the foregoing character adapted to be mounted on a work table or bench.

Other objects and features, mostly subordinate to the foregoing, will appear as the description progresses.

The accompanying drawings, comprising Figs. 1 to 8, show sufficient views of two embodiments of a stamping machine constructed according to the principles of the invention. Figs. 1 to 6 relate to the first embodiment—Figs. 7 and 8 relate to the second.

Figs. 1 to 3 are respectively a top view, a right-side view, and a front view of the first embodiment. Normal position is shown in Figs. 1 and 3; operated position in Fig. 2.

Figs. 4 and 5 are face views of upper and lower (obverse and reverse) stamps respectively.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged view of a portion of Fig. 2, with parts broken away to show how the cable is attached to the pulleys.

Fig. 7 shows a right-side view of the second embodiment in operated position.

Fig. 8 is an enlarged view of a portion of Fig. 7, with parts broken away to show how the cables attach to pulleys of the second embodiment.

Referring first to Figs. 1 to 3, the illustrated dual stamping machine is shown to be mounted on a wooden base plate 1, secured to bench 5 by screws 55. Bench 5 is supported by legs 6, resting on floor 7.

As shown in Fig. 2, the dual stamping machine includes two similar machines 2 and 3 mounted face-to-face. Each of the machines 2 and 3 may be constructed substantially as disclosed in detail in my patent for Stamping Machines, No. 2,434,381, issued January 13, 1948.

Machines 2 and 3 are secured together by the upper tab portions of supporting arms 4, as by riveting or welding. The lower portion of supporting arms 4 may be secured to base plate 1 by wood screws as shown.

2

Keeping in mind that individual machines 2 and 3 are of similar construction, machine 2 will now be described. Main body portion 22, with its upstanding opposed side portions 23 and 24 may be constructed of sheet steel.

Stamp carriage 8 normally lies between the sides 23 and 24 of the main body portion, to which it is connected by three equal-length pairs of pivoted guide arms, front pair 11, 12; intermediate pair 13, 14; and rear pair 15, 16. As described in detail in my previously identified prior application, the three pair of arms guide stamp carriage 8 for an arcuate stamping movement upwardly and forwardly from its normal position shown in Fig. 1, and then forwardly and downwardly to the position shown in Fig. 2. A reverse arcuate movement brings the carriage 8 back to its normal, stamp-inking position (Fig. 1).

As shown best in Fig. 2, the front end of the flat main portion of stamp carriage 8 is formed to serve as a retaining bracket for stamp 49. As disclosed in my previously mentioned application, the stamp 49 may be readily attached or removed by tightening or loosening wingnut 56.

Besides its main body portion, which may be made of wood, stamp 49 has a yielding face portion 50, usually made of rubber. On the face portion 50, any desired type characters or other insignia (for example, as shown in Fig. 4 for the upper machine 2, and in Fig. 5 for the lower machine 3) are provided according to the desired marking to be stamped.

In the normal (stamp-inking) position of the stamp carriage 8, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, the type characters on the under face of stamp 50 are in contact with the ink applying face of ink pad 48, which may be of the construction ordinarily supplied for inking hand stamps.

Movement of the stamp carriage 8 of machine 2, in an arcuate path, from its normal stamp-inking position of Figs. 1 and 3 to its stamping position of Fig. 2, is accomplished by the rotation of pulleys 31 and 32, and the movement of the similar stamp carriage of machine 3 is accomplished at the same time by the simultaneous rotation of pulleys 33 and 34 of machine 3.

These pulleys are constructed as disclosed in my previously identified application; that is, each is of hollow construction and contains a spiral spring (not shown) which serves to hold the concerned stamp carriages in their stamp-inking position shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

Counterclockwise rotation (as seen in Fig. 2) of pulleys 31 and 32 to bring the stamp carriage of machine 2 forward to its stamping position shown in Fig. 2, and the accompanying clockwise rotation of pulleys 33 and 34 of machine 3 to bring its stamp carriage to the illustrated stamping position is accomplished by cables 35 and 36. Cables 35 and 36 are attached to the pulleys 31 to 34 as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and more clearly in an enlarged view, Fig. 6. As

shown in Fig. 6, cable 35 passes upwardly in back of pulley 33; extends forwardly around pulley 33 passing through openings 41 and upwardly in front of pulley 31 and half around the pulley; and passes into the interior thereof through the opening 40; and is secured in place by being knotted at 47.

Cables 35 and 36 extend downwardly, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3, and are interconnected with pedal 100, which is hinged at 101 to floor piece 102. The lower ends of cables 35 and 36 are secured to the outer ends of equalizing bar 95, Figs. 2 and 3.

The upper end of rod 96 is looped through the central opening in bar 95 and the lower end of this rod is adjustably connected by turnbuckle 97 with the upper end of pedal rod 98; the lower end of rod 98 is looped through the eye portion of rod 99, secured to the free end of pedal 100. In practice, the rod 98 is furnished straight, and the user is expected to bend the lower end thereof at about the proper point, depending upon the height of the work bench on which the machine is installed. After that, the necessary adjustment may be made by turnbuckle 97.

When the pedal is depressed, equalizing bar 95 is drawn downwardly, drawing cables 35 and 36 downwardly. This causes the clockwise rotation (as shown in Fig. 2) of pulleys 33 and 34 of machine 3 and the counterclockwise rotation of the pulleys 31 and 32 of machine 2 with the resulting arcuate movement of the stamp carriages to their operated position as shown in Fig. 2.

When pedal 100 is released, the springs (not shown) in pulleys 31 to 34 return the respective stamp carriages simultaneously in respective arcuate paths, to normal position, through release of cables 35 and 36.

As shown in Figs. 1 to 3, a supporting U-bracket 51 is secured to the forward arms 4 by screws 52. The top surface of member 51 serves as a table for the material F which is to be stamped simultaneously on both sides. As shown in Fig. 1, the material, or fabric, F is held manually in position by the operator as he actuates and releases the pedal 100.

The base plate 1 is provided with suitable apertures to receive tubes 62 which are threaded into part 61 (a pipe flange will suffice), which may be secured to the top of plate 1 by wood screws as indicated in Fig. 2. The inside diameter of tubes 62 is such as to firmly receive tubes 60. The operating cables 35 and 36 pass longitudinally through tubes 60 and 62.

Fig. 7 shows a modified embodiment of the invention. As shown in Fig. 7, the machine 2 is mounted slightly forward of machine 3 and secured to arms 4 in a manner as previously described. As shown in Fig. 8, cable 75 passes upwardly in front of pulley 73; extends rearwardly around pulley 71; is attached to pulley 71 as described for the main embodiment; passes downwardly in front of pulley 73 and half around it; passes into the interior thereof through a suitable opening; and is secured in place, as by being knotted. This arrangement eliminates any tendency toward cable wear which may be present in the main embodiment, at the lower pulleys.

The ink pad 69 (Fig. 7) may be of double-face construction, whereby the pad is placed in a suitable opening in the machine bases, and is held in place by flange edges 70.

As previously noted, stamp 49 may be made of wood, and face portion 50 may be made of rubber. The face portion 50 is generally attached to stamp 49 by glue or cement. Before the face portions 50 are secured finally in place on their wood back portions, the machine is operated to stamping position as shown in Figs. 2 and 7, and the two opposing face portions are carefully aligned.

I claim:

1. In combination, a pair of similar stamping machines and means supporting them in superimposed facing relationship, each machine including a stamping member biased to return to a normal position within the machine from a stamping position lying forwardly beyond the machine, the stamping positions of the two machines being in registry in substantially the same horizontal plane and being disposed on the forward side of a vertical plane behind which both machines and the said supporting means are disposed, thus leaving the region free in the vicinity of the registering stamping positions to facilitate the placement of flat articles into position to be stamped on both sides at the same time, guide means fixed with the machines and said support means, said guide means comprising a pair of horizontal side guide members extending forwardly along the median line of the machines, through said vertical plane, and along respective opposite sides of the said horizontal plane of registry, to thereby define a centrally open guide surface for supporting and locating any said flat article in substantially the common plane of said stamping positions, and means controlled at the will of the operator of said machines for imparting an impulse to both machines at the same time effective to move the stamping members of both machines forwardly through said vertical plane and toward each other to reach the common plane of the stamping positions at substantially the same time, thereby stamping at the same time on both sides of a flat article positioned on said horizontal guide surface, the last said means including actuating means interconnecting the upper and lower stamping members for simultaneous movement to stamping position.

2. In a combination as set forth in claim 1, said guide means having a generally U-shaped outline in that it includes a horizontal front guide member which is located on the front side of said horizontal plane of registry and which is formed in one piece with said side guide members and has its upper face lying in the same horizontal plane with the upper face of each of the side guide members.

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