W. D. TROUP.

HAND PRESS.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 8, 1913.

1,179,979.

Patented Apr. 18, 1916.

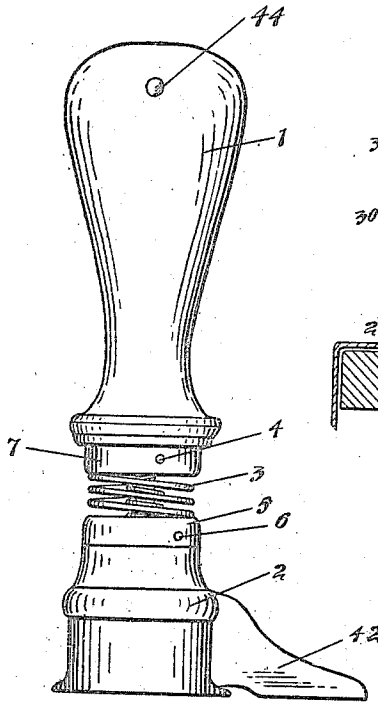

Fig-1

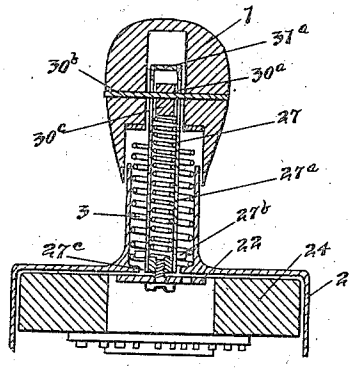

Fig-7

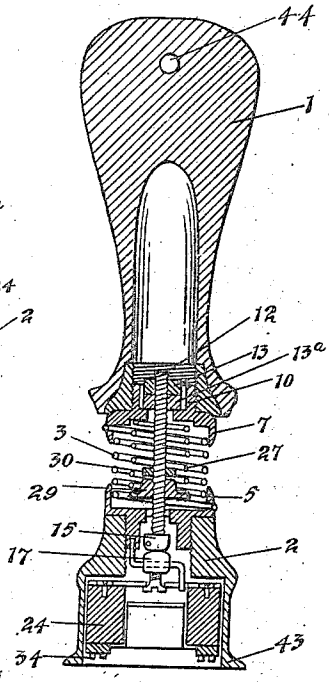

Fig-2

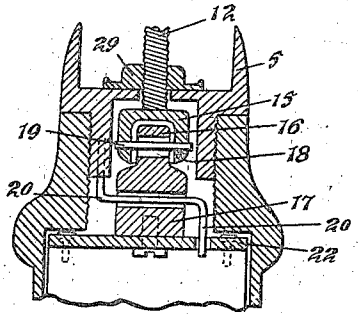

Fig-4

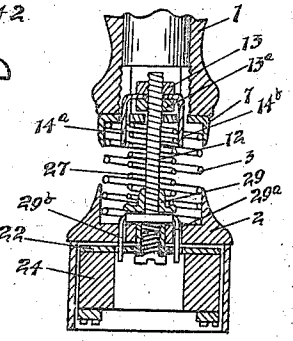

Fig-8.

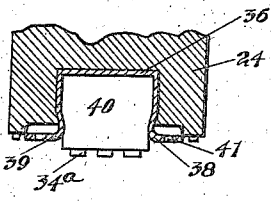

Fig-3

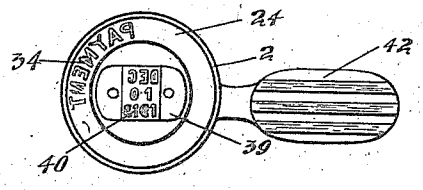

Fig-5

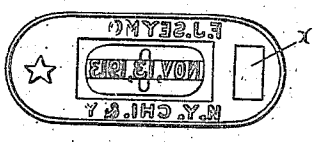

Fig-6

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HAND-PRESS.

1,179,979. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 18, 1916.

Application filed November 8, 1913. Serial No. 799,986.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM D. TROUP, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Frankfort, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hand-Presses, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to an improved hand stamp, and I declare that the following is a full, clear, concise and exact description thereof, sufficient to enable one skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which like reference characters refer to like parts throughout.

The device is designed for use in stamping the date of receipt or delivery of papers, of payment of bills, of the receipt of postal matter and also, if desired, the cancellation of the postage stamp.

In this improved style of stamp I have combined mechanisms which are simple and compact and which include a spring by which the printing portion or die, which is normally concealed, is projected by the blow of the operator into contact with the paper to be stamped, a spring which takes up the blow of the operator on the stamp, means which keeps the type-carrier from being displaced circumferentially, means for adjusting the degree to which the platen or type will be thrust out of the casing by the operator's stroke, and other particulars which will be more fully understood from the following description in connection with the drawings.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a full view of the device from the side; Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view; Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view of a portion of the printing part of the stamp; Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of a portion showing the operation of the printing portion by manipulation of the handle, showing the position of the parts when the impression is made; Fig. 5 is a view of the stamp from the bottom; Fig. 6 is a like view of a different style of stamp; Fig. 7 is a vertical sectional view of a modified form of construction of the stamp, while Fig. 8 is a like view of a further modification.

Referring to the figures more in detail, 1 is the handle, 2 is the casing and 3 is the spring, one end of which is secured in the handle portion by having its bent end passed through the opening 4 and the other end of which is secured to a cap 5 by having its bent end passed through hole 6, so that when the handle and the cap and the casing 2 are tightly secured the movement of the handle is in a fixed vertical line relative to the stamp. Or, in other words, the handle is always in the same relative position to the casing except for the longitudinal movement of the handle relative to the case. The part 7, which has been included so far in mention of the handle 1, consists of a cap to be threaded for its mounting in the handle, which bushing is centrally apertured for the threaded stem 12 on which are mounted lock-nuts 13 and 13ª. This rod or stem 12 extends downwardly and is connected with the type-carrier 24, and the nuts 13 and 13ª are for the purpose of securing the associated parts in place and adjusting the action of the type when coming into contact with the face to be marked. Collar 5 is screw-mounted to the casing 2 and is centrally apertured for the passage of the threaded stem 12 so as to allow free play of the stem in the aperture. At the end of the stem nearest to the type-carrier 24 is secured head 15 which is hollowed out to receive the head 16 of the knob 17. This knob has a transverse bore at 18 and the pin 19 passes through the bore, which is larger than the pin, so that the knob 17 may move freely relative to the head 15 and make sure of a clear print by the type. The contacting surfaces of head 15 and knob 17 are curved, as seen, for free action. A wire 20 is passed through the knob 17 in loose engagement therewith, one end of the wire 20 being inserted in a bore in the collar 5 and the other end being inserted in the plate 22 which is secured to the type-carrier 24 on which certain of the type are mounted. This prevents the type from turning circumferentially relative to the casing 2 and therefore relative to the handle. This type-carrier 24 is mounted to move inward or outward in the casing 2, so that when the type is not employed the type-carrier is withdrawn within the case by force of the spring 3 so as not to make any impression when the stamp is set aside.

A spring 27 bears at one end on the collar 7 and at the other end in a dished-nut 29

which is adjustably screw-mounted on the stem 12 but which, when the stamp is not in use, as is seen in Fig. 2, is removed from the base of the collar 5. A lock-nut 30 is provided to fix the position of nut 29. This nut is so adjusted upon the stem 12 that the nut comes into contact with the oppositely disposed upper surface of collar 5 when downward movement of the handle 1 has caused the type-carrier 24 to be projected from the casing 2 to the proper printing position. Thereafter further downward movement of the handle and consequent compression of the spring 27 does not exert further pressure upon the type-carrier, but such pressure is transferred through the collar 5 to the casing 2. In this way excessive pressure of the type upon the surface to be printed is avoided and thereby a blurred impression from the type is prevented. Furthermore, the downward movement of the handle 1 after the type-carrier has moved to printing position relieves the hand of the operator from the shock that would be received, were the handle positively stopped as soon as the type-carrier came to printing position. Such further downward position of the handle 1 after the type-carrier has come to printing position is allowed by reason of the fact that the upper end of stem 12 with its lock nuts 13 and 13ª simply passes upward into the cavity of the handle as the handle passes down against the resistance of the springs 27 and 3.

Referring to Fig. 3, 24 shows a type-carrier which carries the type, indicated by 34, and which are mounted or arranged in a circle. The type-carrier, however, has a central aperture which is occupied by a clip 36 which has its outer edges slightly flexed inwardly as at 38, so that the rubber 40, on which the removable type 34ª are mounted, or the sections of rubber, are held by reason of the inward flex 38 bearing against the rubber 40. The clip 36 has outward extending portions 39 which overlie the surface of the type-carrier 24 and which have aperture 41 through which a proper tool may be inserted to withdraw the clip and the type 34ª in the clip so that the type may be conveniently changed.

Referring in a general way to the entire construction, pressure on the handle 1 compresses spring 3 which sets the case 2 closely against the paper on which the printing is to be made. The handle and the casing are in constant relation circumferentially. The pressure of the handle also compresses spring 27 which presses downward on the dished-nut and forces the type-carrier 24, with its type, downward into printing contact with the paper. The type-carrier and the fixed nut 5, (in effect the handle) are also in constant relation circumferentially. Though the handle may be given an oblique blow, the casing 2 will strike flatly on the paper and the threaded-stem 12 being free to play at one end in the socket or cup formed in the collar 7, is at the other end free to give an oblique blow to the type-carrier 24 which, however, moves in right line in and out of the casing 2. It is to be noted that the heads 15 and 17 have curved contacting surfaces, as indicated more fully in Fig. 4, so that the tilting of the handle, while permitted by the flex of the two springs, does not interfere with the printing stroke which is along the axis of case 2, as the stem 12 may tip freely to the one side or the other.

In Figs. 1 and 5 is shown a lateral projection 42, the face of which is suitably designed, as seen in Fig. 5, to effect the cancellation of a postage stamp, at the same time that the date of mailing is marked by the stamp proper.

In Fig. 2 it is seen that the case 2 may have an outward rim, in substance a thickening of the edge, to prevent cutting of the paper or damage of the contents of an envelop by a sharp blow of the stamp.

It is also noted that the construction relative to the changeable portions of the stamp or type provide for the use of desired words and figures, as for months and days.

In Fig. 6 at one end of the stamp is shown a space x in which may be inserted a die with any suitable mark thereon, as for instance, a mark indicating a train number or route designation, the stamp being interchangeable, as indicated in Fig. 5, as may be desired. A further interchangeable stamp may be provided in place of the star, if desired.

In Fig. 7 I provide the handle 1 and the casing 2 with the type-carrier 24 mounted therein. I also provide the small spring 27 which, however, plays in tube 27ª, having an outward rim 27ᵇ near its base which when the stamp makes an impression lodges against the inwardly projecting rim 27ᶜ of the case 2. The tube 27ª is slotted at its upper end as indicated at 30ª, for the insertion of the pin 30ᵇ which passes through plug 30ᶜ against which the spring 27 bears. The handle is secured from excessive movement relative to the casing 2 by reason of the fact that a cap 31ª is secured on the end of tube 27ª. When the handle is pressed the spring 27 is first compressed which places the type in contact with the surface to be printed, a further pressure on the handle compressing the spring 3 which takes up the blow and also acts to effect the printing by the letters.

In Fig. 8 the stem 12 has nuts 13 and 13ª but between them is secured a member with projections 14ª and 14ᵇ which pass through cap 7 by which the cap 7 and the screw 12 are held relative to each other. At the other end and between nut 29 and case

2 is a like member having prongs 29^a and 29^b which extend through the plate 22 and prevent that from turning relative to the stem 12 by which several means the platen and the handle are held from turning relative to each other.

44 indicates a knob or the like to indicate to the operator the proper position of the stamp for operation.

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

1. In a stamp, the combination of a handle, a casing, a type-carrier normally housed in said casing, and adapted to be projected therefrom into printing position without change of circumferential position therewith, resilient means connecting said handle to the casing and type-carrier whereby upon pressure being imparted to the handle the type-carrier is moved to extended position and said casing is allowed movement to a position where its axis may be at an angle to the axis of the handle and means adapted to stop the type-carrier at extended position but allow further downward movement of the handle against said resilient connecting means.

2. In a stamp, the combination of a handle, a casing, a type-carrier normally housed in said casing, and adapted to be projected therefrom into printing position without change of circumferential position therewith, resilient means connecting said handle to the casing and type-carrier whereby upon pressure being imparted to the handle the casing is adapted to be moved at an angle to the axis of the handle so as to rest squarely upon the surface to be stamped and said type-carrier is extended to printing position and means adapted to stop the type-carrier at printing position but allow further downward movement of the handle against said resilient connecting means.

3. In a stamp, the combination of a handle, a casing, a type-carrier normally housed in said casing, and adapted to be projected therefrom into printing position without change of circumferential position therewith, resilient means connecting said handle to the casing and type-carrier whereby upon pressure being imparted to the handle the casing is adapted to be moved at an angle to the axis of the handle so as to rest squarely upon the surface to be stamped and said type-carrier is extended to printing position and adjustable means adapted to stop the type-carrier at printing position but allow further downward movement of the handle against said resilient connecting means.

4. In a stamp, the combination of a handle, a casing, a type-carrier normally housed in said casing, and adapted to be projected therefrom into printing position without change of circumferential position therewith, resilient means connecting said handle to the casing and type-carrier whereby upon pressure being imparted to the handle, the casing is adapted to be moved at an angle to the axis of the handle so as to rest squarely upon the surface to be stamped, and said type-carrier is thereafter extended to printing position and means adapted to stop the type-carrier at printing position but allow further downward movement of the handle against said resilient connecting means.

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

WILLIAM D. TROUP.

Witnesses:
S. S. RICHARDS,
HERBERT S. BALLDA.