(No Model.)

# W. ORCUTT.

## HAND STAMP.

No. 366,789. Patented July 19, 1887.

Fig. 1.

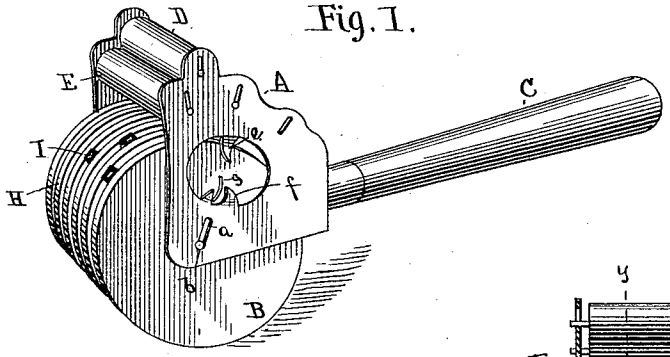



Fig. 4.

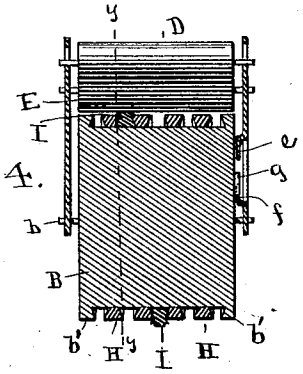



Fig. 2.

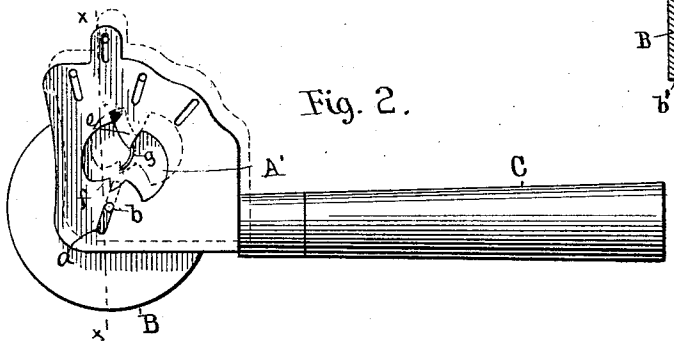



Fig. 3.

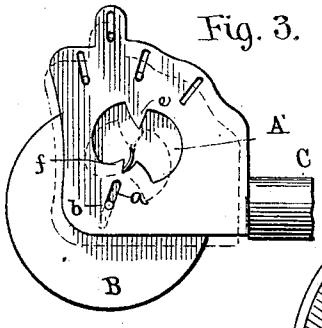



Fig. 6.

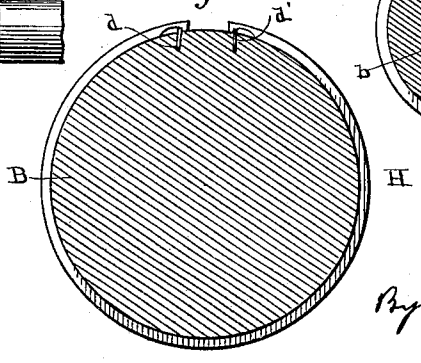
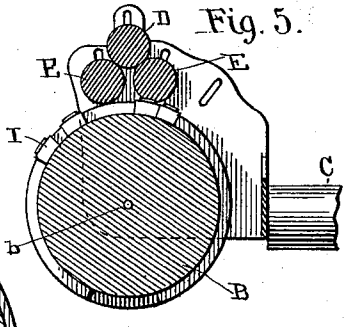



Fig. 5.




Witnesses.
Morris A. Clark.
H. C. Hunter.

Inventor.
William Orcutt
By R. S. & A. P. Lacey,
attys.

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ORCUTT, OF ABILENE, KANSAS.

## HAND-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 366,789, dated July 19, 1887.

Application filed March 19, 1887. Serial No. 231,544. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ORCUTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Abilene, in the county of Dickinson and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hand-Stamps; and I do 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 the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to hand-stamps which have the printing-surface mounted upon a roller; and the object of the invention is the construction of a roller hand-stamp which at the end of a print will be held from further movement till the stamp is raised slightly. This movement frees the roller, so it can be turned forward when applied for the next print.

Another object is to prevent the roller turning between the prints and when held off the paper.

A still further object is the production of a simple and efficient means for securing the type to the roller, so that they can be readily removed and replaced by others, as desired.

The improvement consists in the novel features hereinafter more fully set forth, described, and claimed, and shown in the annexed drawings, in which--

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a roller stamp embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a side view showing by full lines the position of the roller at the end of a print and while still upon the paper, the dotted lines showing the position of the roller when lifted from the paper; Fig. 3, a side view showing by full lines the position of the roller previous to printing and before it is placed upon the paper, the dotted lines showing the relative position of the roller when placed upon the paper; Fig. 4, a transverse sectional view on the line X X of Fig. 2; Fig. 5, a sectional view on the line Y Y of Fig. 4, and Fig. 6 a modified form.

The hand-stamp is composed of the frame A, consisting of side plates having their rear ends bent inward toward each other and connected with the handle C, the printing-roller B, journaled in the frame, and the feed and inking rollers D and E, respectively. The printing-roller is journaled in the frame so as to have an approximately vertical movement relative thereto, and for simplicity of construction the journal *b* thereof passed through slots *a* in each side of the frame. Two sets of stops, *e* and *f*, are provided and located to one side of the axis of the roller. The stop *e* is designed to engage with a corresponding stop, *g*, projecting from the end of the roller at the end or completion of a print, and prevents a further movement. The stops *f*, two in number, arranged in juxtaposition, engage with the stop *g* and prevent the movement of the roller in either direction when not in use and when held off the paper. The two sets of stops *e* and *f* are arranged opposite to each other, and so disposed that when the roller is at the end of a print and elevated the stops *e* and *g* will become disengaged and the stops *g* and *f* will interlock, as clearly indicated by Fig. 2. The stops *e* and *f* preferably form an integral part of the frame and project inward toward each other from opposite sides of the opening A′, formed therein, and extend to one side of the plane of the frame, so as to project within the path of the stop *g*, which is preferably curved on its rear side, so that when its upper end is in contact with the stop *e* the lower end will come above the space between the stops *f* and drop into said space when the stamp is lifted from the paper at the end or completion of a print.

The inking and feed rollers are mounted in the frame so as to move vertically and simultaneously with the printing-roller and at all times supply ink thereto. Their journals are projected through slots in the side of the frame and permit their self-adjustment and adaptation to the printing-roller.

The printing-roller has flanges *b′* at each end, and a series of type-retaining wires, H, located between the flanges, and conformed and held upon the roller by being sprung around it. However, for large rollers it is found necessary to have the approximate ends of the retaining-wires notched on their under side, and have the notches fitted over the re-

taining-ribs *d* and *d'*, parallel to each other and extended longitudinally of the roller. The retaining-wires are dovetail in cross section, so as to embrace the sides of the type I and retain them in position. The type, preferably of rubber, have dovetail tenons projecting from their rear sides, which are adapted to fit between two of the retaining-wires, so as to be held in place thereby. The wires embrace the sides of the tenons of the type and hold the type in position. The type, being of rubber, can be readily sprung into and out of place.

In practice, the printing-surface representing the desired matter to be printed having been arranged upon the roller and ink being supplied to the rollers D and E, the stamp is in readiness for use as ordinary hand rolling stamps, the printing being accomplished by moving the roller over the paper. At the end or completion of the print the stop on the roller comes in contact with the upper stop on the frame and limits the further movement of the roller about the axis. The stamp is now raised from the paper, and the printing-roller, dropping down the distance of the slots *a*, disengages the stops *g* and *e* and brings the stops *g* and *f* in engagement. In this position the roller is held from movement about its axis in either direction. When the stamp is placed upon the paper for making another print, the roller rises and the stops *f* and *g* become disengaged and the roller is free to move the distance of the next impression.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the printing-roller and the frame, of the stop extended from the roller and curved on its rear side, and the two fixed stops oppositely disposed and projected toward each other for engaging with the stop on the roller and limiting the movement of the roller at the completion of a print and normally holding it in position when not in use, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the printing-roller and the type having lateral projections, of the type-retaining wires embracing the roller, and held thereto by inward spring-pressure, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the printing-roller and the ribs longitudinally arranged thereon, of the type-retaining wires embracing the roller and held thereto by inward spring-pressure, and having notches on the under side near each end, which notches fit over the ribs, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination, with the roller and the type-retaining wires dovetail in cross-section, of the rubber type having dovetail tenons projecting from their rear sides, which tenons are adapted to fit between two adjacent wires, substantially as set forth.

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

WILLIAM ORCUTT.

Witnesses:
JAS. M. BRADFIELD,
JOHN GARTNER.