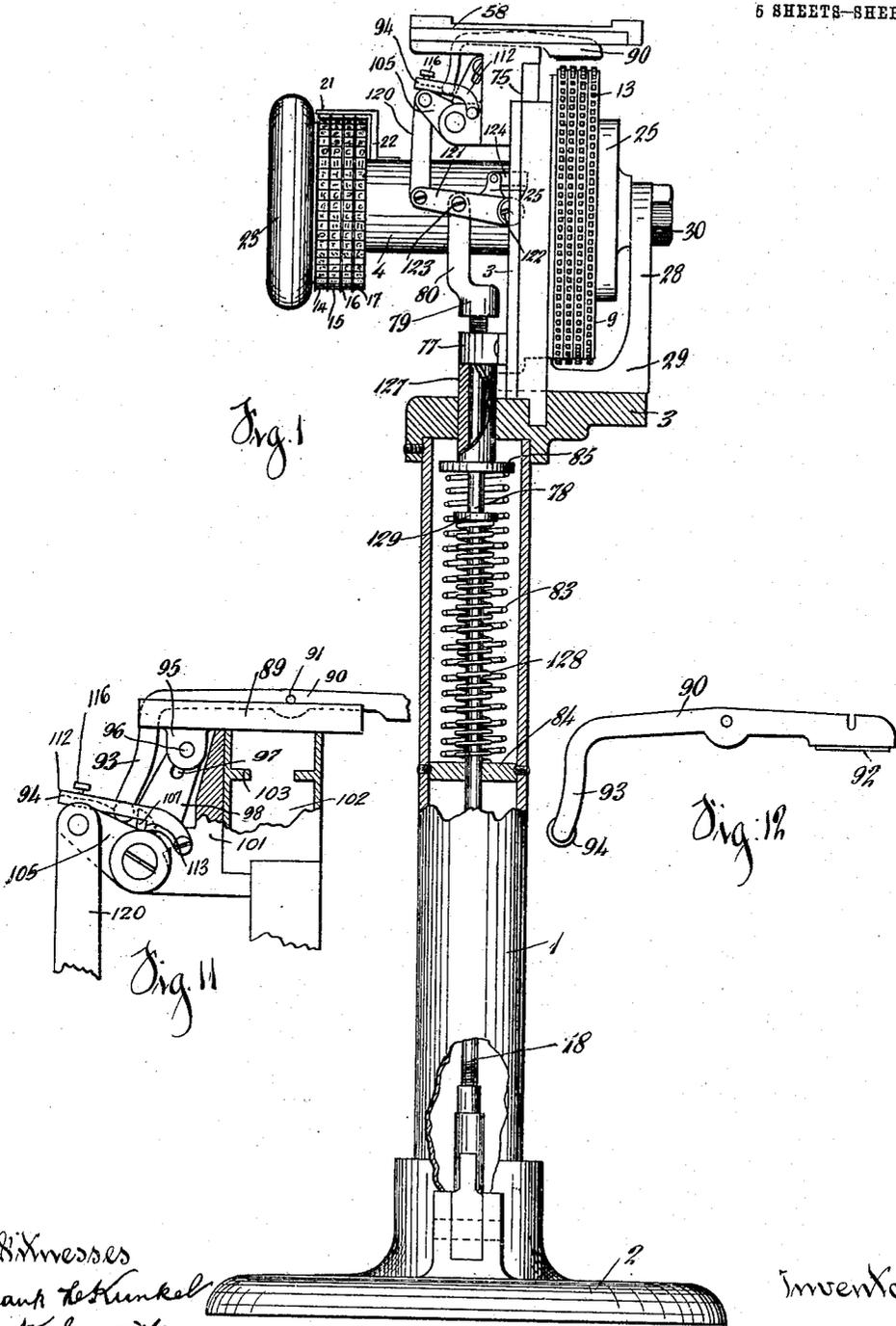


H. HIGGIN.  
 MARKING MACHINE FOR LAUNDRY ARTICLES.  
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 11, 1910.

980,416.

Patented Jan. 3, 1911.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses  
 Frank Kunkel  
 D. Smith,

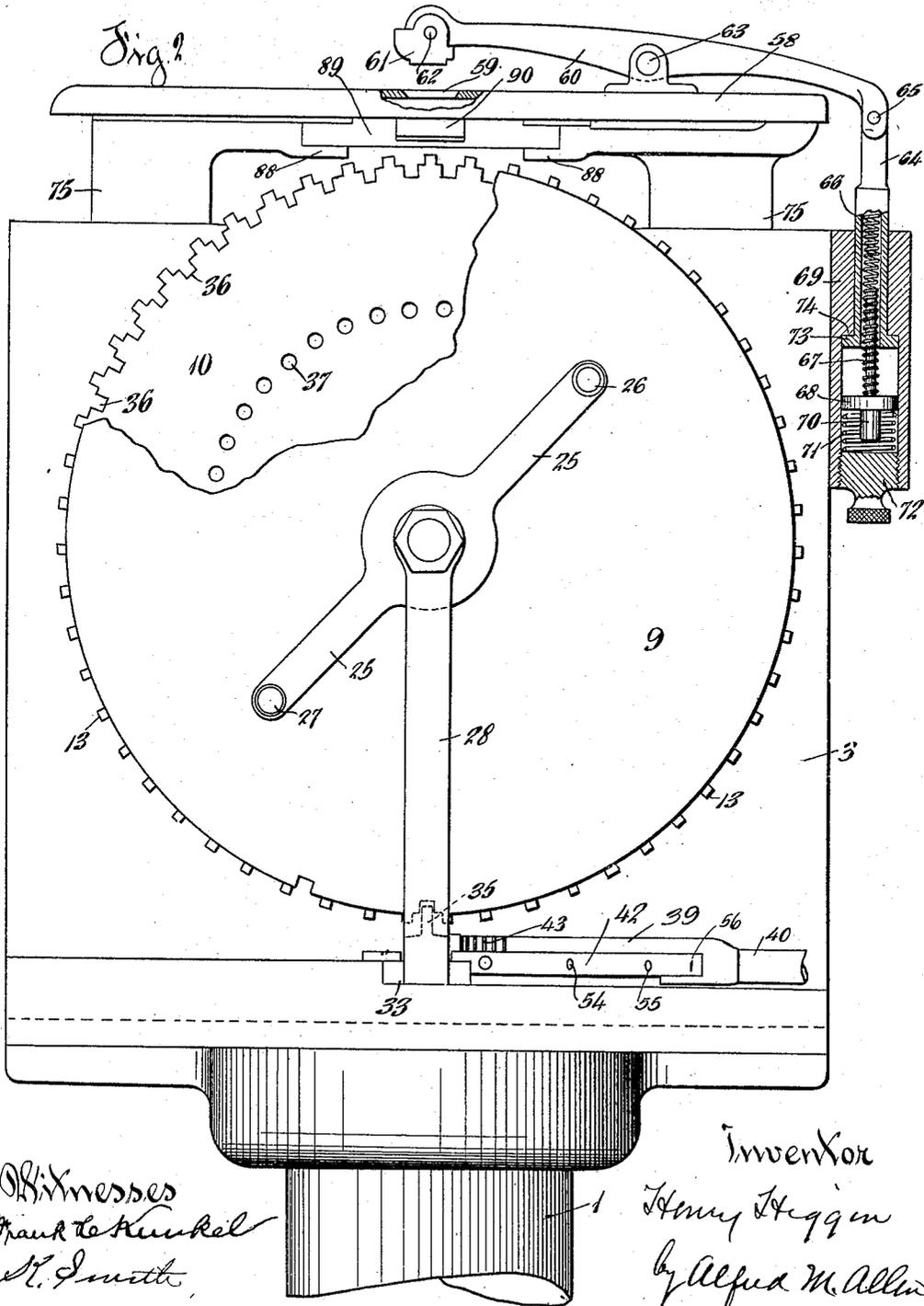
Inventor  
 Henry Higgin  
 by Alfred M. Allen  
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5 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



*Witnesses*  
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*W. Smith*

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5 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

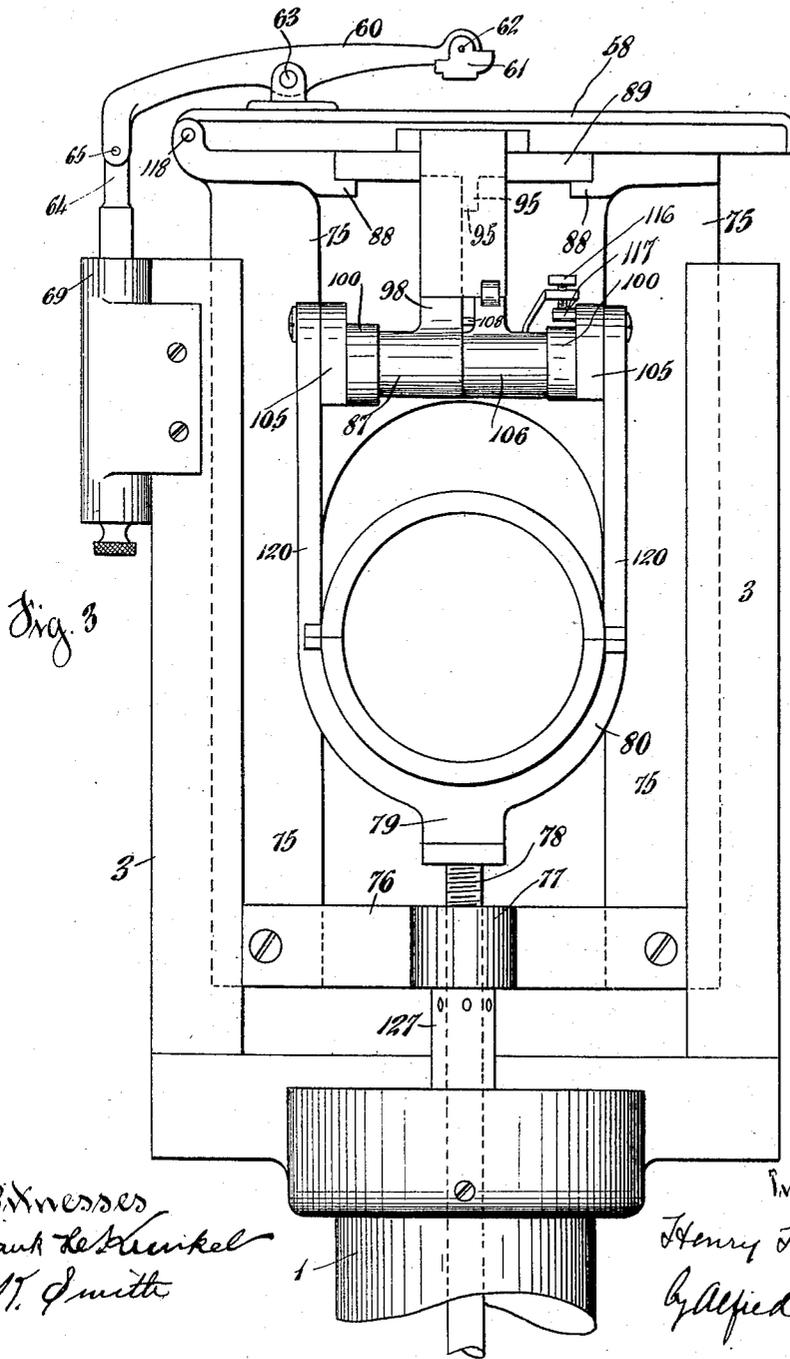


Fig. 3

Witnesses  
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 A. Smith

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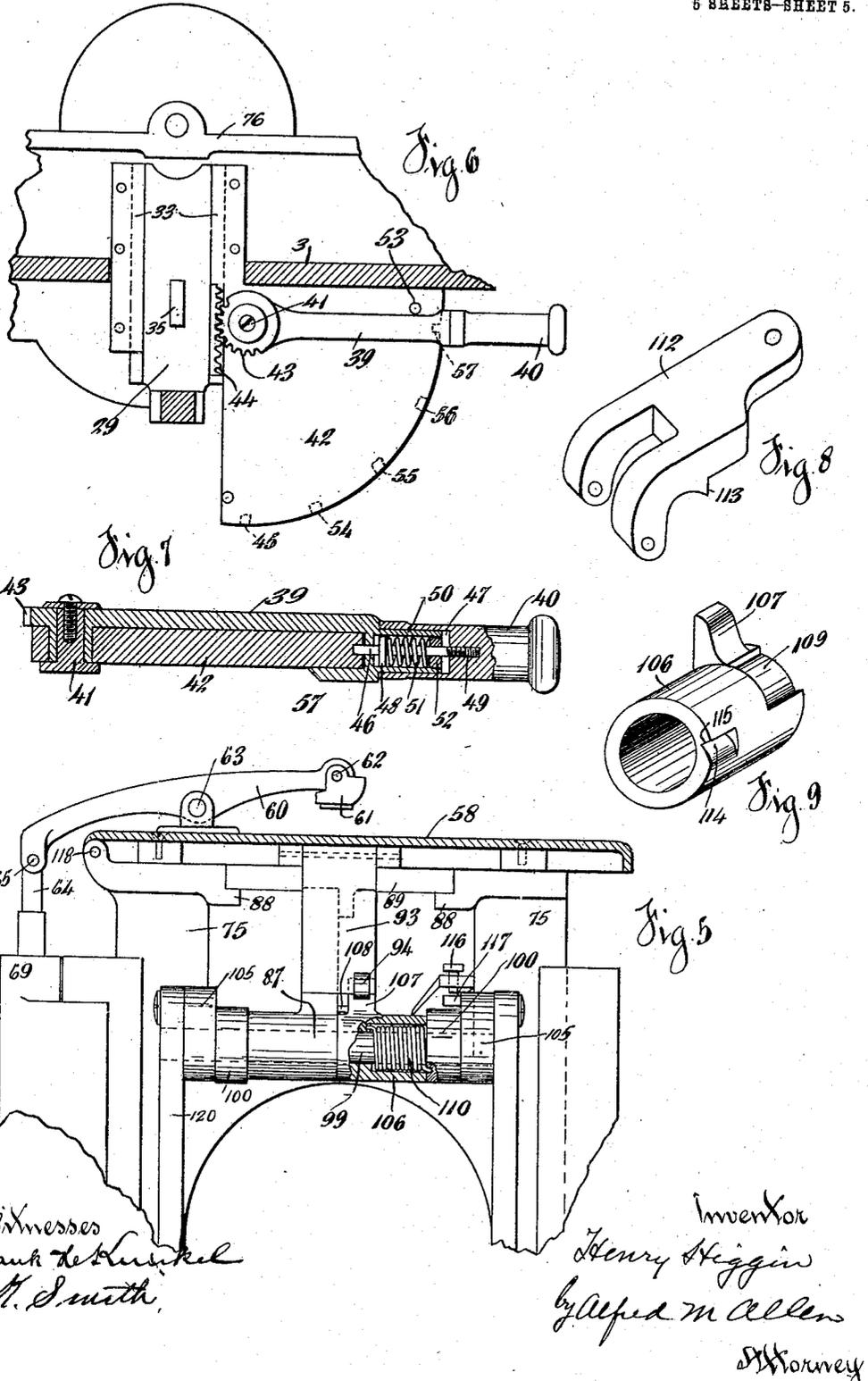


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980,416.

Patented Jan. 3, 1911.

6 SHEETS—SHEET 5.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY HIGGIN, OF NEWPORT, KENTUCKY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO THE HIGGIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEWPORT, KENTUCKY, A CORPORATION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

MARKING-MACHINE FOR LAUNDRY ARTICLES.

980,416.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 3, 1911.

Application filed May 11, 1910. Serial No. 560,673.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY HIGGIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Marking-Machines for Laundry Articles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to machines in which type are employed to print on the laundry goods any desired name or series of numbers, or both together, and the object of my invention is to provide a solid, substantial machine of a minimum number of parts, which may be readily and easily operated and in which the type may be easily changed for other names or numbers as may be desired.

The invention consists of that certain novel construction and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter particularly pointed out and claimed, and the several features of my invention and the various advantages resulting from their use conjointly or otherwise will be apparent from the following description and claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation partly in vertical section of my machine. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the right hand side of the machine, somewhat enlarged and partly in section. Fig. 3 is a similar side elevation of the left hand side of the machine, with the type wheel mechanism removed. Fig. 4 is a central, vertical section of the machine taken through the type wheel construction. Fig. 5 is a side elevation similar to that shown in Fig. 3 partly in section. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the locking lever for the type wheels and connecting parts. Fig. 7 is a vertical section of the parts shown in Fig. 6, taken on the lines 7, 7. Figs. 8 and 9 are perspective views of parts of the inking pad actuating device. Fig. 10 is a detail vertical section of the lower end of the supporting pedestal. Fig. 11 is a detail front elevation partly in section of the inking pad construction. Fig. 12 is a side elevation of the inking lever.

The operating parts of the machine are mounted and sustained by a suitable standard which is formed as a hollow pedestal 1 with a broad and substantial base 2, and

mounted on the upper end of the hollow pedestal is a substantial framework 3 for holding the operating parts.

There is formed in the frame a horizontally disposed cylindrical casing 4, and in this casing there is loosely mounted, so as to rotate therein, a series of concentric sleeves of any desired number within the capacity of the machine. In the present instance, four of such sleeves 5, 6, 7 and 8 are so mounted. At one end of each of these sleeves is fixed respectively a type wheel, one for each sleeve 9, 10, 11 and 12. These type wheels are flat disks preferably formed integral with their respective sleeves, and the type wheels are arranged in close contact with each other in a vertical plane. The peripheries of these wheels carry a series of type 13, to represent the letters of the alphabet and numbers from one to ten.

On the opposite end of the sleeves 5, 6, 7 and 8, are secured indicating wheels 14, 15, 16 and 17, one for each sleeve and type wheel. These indicating wheels bear on their peripheries letters of the alphabet 18 and numerals 19, to correspond with the type on their respective type wheels. The preferable method of securing the indicating wheels on the ends of the sleeves is by screwing them on as indicated at 20, the threaded end of the sleeves being extended so as to receive the proper wheel. The opposite wheel 14 thus becomes a part of the outside wheel 9; the indicating wheel 15 a part of the type wheel 10; the wheel 16 a part of the type wheel 11, and the inner wheel 17 a part of the type wheel 12, and the type and numerals on the indicating wheels are arranged in line with the corresponding type on their respective type wheels, so that when the indicating wheel shows a particular type at the top, a corresponding type on the type wheel will be in the uppermost position.

In order to locate the letters on the indicating wheels in the proper position for the setting of the type, an arm 22 is secured in vertical position on the casing 4 and this arm carries a slotted guide or fingers 21 extending over the indicating wheels, and the desired letters on the wheels are brought to a position to be exposed between these fingers or slotted guide.

The type are set or brought into the

proper position by means of the hand wheel 23 which is loosely mounted on the shaft 24 which passes through the opening in the hollow sleeve 5, and carries on its outer end the disk plate 25, provided with two inwardly projecting pins 26, 27, which pass through holes in the type wheel 9. The hand wheel is secured by the screw 32 to the adjacent indicating wheel 14 so that the rotation of the hand wheel carries with it the wheel 14 and the outermost type wheel 9. The end of the shaft 24 is journaled in the upper end of a vertically extending arm 28, which arm is a part of a sliding locking plate 29, mounted in a suitable groove 33 in the framework 3. The end of the shaft 24 is secured to this arm 28 by the nut 30, and the opposite end of the shaft 24 is provided with a head 31 to prevent its pulling through the hand wheel 23.

The plate 25 is held in fixed position between the upper end of the arm 28 and the shoulder 34 on the shaft 24, and it results from this arrangement that the rotation of the hand wheel 23 will turn the plate 25, by reason of the engagement of the pins 26, 27 with the type wheel 9, and at the same time the longitudinal movement of the arm 28 will shift the plate 25 and with it the pins 26 and 27 toward or away from the inner type wheels.

The lower end of the sliding lock plate 29 is provided with an upwardly extending lug 35, and this lug engages in one of the grooves 36 formed between each of the type 13, and the lug 35 is long enough to extend across all of the type wheels.

Formed in the face of each of the inner type wheels 10, 11 and 12 and passing through the plate are a series of apertures 37, one aperture for each type, and the holes of the several wheels are arranged to register with each other, and they are of a size to receive the pins 26, 27 of the plates 25. When the plate 25 is in the position shown in Fig. 4, the pins 26, 27 engage within the openings 37 in each of the type wheels, and all of the type wheels and corresponding indicator wheels will be locked together and locked to the plate 25. When the plate 25 is in this position, the locking plate 29 with the locking lug 35 is in the position shown in Fig. 4 with the lug 35 inside of all of the type wheels, and inasmuch as the locking lug 35 and the pins 26, 27 are on opposite sides of the type wheels and these parts are connected together, as the plate 25 and the locking plate 29 are shifted so that the pins 26, 27 are withdrawn from the apertures in the innermost type plate, the lug 35 will be brought into engagement with the groove 36 in the innermost type wheel, and it will be evident that as one type wheel is released by the plate 25, the corresponding type wheel will be locked by the lug 35, and as the lug

35 engages the type wheels, they will then become locked to the frame, inasmuch as the locking plate 29 carrying the lug 35 is set in a groove in the frame.

With the locking devices for the type wheels in the position shown in Fig. 4, the type wheels and the indicating wheels are all locked together, so that as the hand wheel 23 is rotated, the wheels will all turn together.

For the purpose of setting the type, the hand wheel is turned until the proper letter or numeral on the indicating wheel 17 is brought into the uppermost position, which movement brings the type on the corresponding type wheel into the proper position. The locking plate is then shifted by the mechanism to be hereinafter described, so that the pins 26, 27, will release the type wheel 12, and the lug 35 will engage this type wheel and lock it to the frame.

For the second letter or numeral, the operator then turns the hand wheel 23, and the three remaining type wheels and indicating wheels turn together until the proper letter or numeral appears at the proper point on the indicator, and then the locking plate is again shifted,—this second type wheel released by the plate 25 and locked to the frame by the lug 35, and so on for as many type wheels as there may be in the machine. The hand wheel 23 can be permanently secured to the indicating wheel nearest to the hand wheel because the last wheel does not need to be released in order to permit the hand wheel to be turned for any succeeding wheel.

In order to move the locking plates to be alternately released from each other and lock the proper plate in the frame, I provide the operating lever 39, illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7. This operating lever with its handle 40 is pivoted at 41 on the horizontal plate 42 mounted in the framework, and the head of the lever is provided with the segment pinion 43 which engages the rack 44 on the side face of the locking plate 29.

The outer edge of the plate 42 is segmental in shape, and provided with a series of notches in the periphery 45, 54, 55, 56, 57, and these notches are engaged by the pin 46, which pin is seated in a recess 47 in the inner end of the handle 40. The pin is provided with a fixed disk 48, and the pin itself is screw threaded at 49 and secured in a screw threaded recess in the handle. The handle is loosely mounted on the hollow extension 50 of the lever, and the coiled spring 51 bears between the disk 48 and the plug 52 screw threaded into the end of the extension 50, so that to withdraw the pin 46 from its notch 45, the handle 40 is pulled out.

With the lever 39 in the position shown in Fig. 6, with the lever in contact with the stop 53 on the plate 42, the locking plate 29

will be in its outermost position with all of the type wheels locked to the frame, and in position for printing.

In order to change the type, the operator shifts the lever 39, drawing on the handle 40 to release the latch pin 46, into a position at right angles to the position shown in Fig. 6, with the latch pin 46 engaging the notch 45, and this movement turns the segment pinion and shifts the locking plate into the position shown in Fig. 4, releasing the type wheels from the frame. The operator then sets up the first type wheel as heretofore described, and thereupon moves the lever 39 to engage the notch 54 which locks the first type wheel to the frame, and he then proceeds in the same way to set up and lock all of the type wheels in order in the proper position.

It will be evident from the foregoing, that the type can be very readily and easily changed, and that when the type are set up they are held in fixed and rigid position in the frame; with one hand the operator moves the hand wheel 23, and as each wheel reaches the proper position he shifts the lever 39 with his other hand.

For the purpose of printing the desired mark upon the laundry goods and for taking off the impression of the type, I provide as follows:

58 is the table top upon which the goods are placed. This top will usually be a smooth metal plate with an opening 59 in proper position over the upper edge of the type wheels.

60 is the platen lever, and 61 the platen plate pivoted at 62 in the outer end of the platen lever 60, and the goods to be marked are impressed between this platen and the type. The platen lever 60 is pivoted at 63 to the table plate 58, and the outer end of the platen lever is pivotally secured to the plunger 64 at 65. This plunger 64 is hollow to receive a coiled spring 66 seated in the recess in the plunger and mounted on the pin 67 on the disk 68 which is seated in the casing 69 which holds the plunger 64. The disk 68 is provided with a downwardly projecting stud 70, and the disk is supported in position by the coiled spring 71, which is seated on the inner surface of the plug 72 screwed into the lower end of the casing 69. The plunger 64 is provided with a flange 73 which engages under a shoulder 74 in the casing, to prevent the plunger being removed from the casing. The coiled spring 66 is very much lighter than the coiled spring 71, so that when downward pressure is brought to bear on the plunger 64, the coiled spring 66 will be compressed until the flange 73 on the plunger comes into engagement with the disk 68, and then any farther downward movement of the flange will compress the heavier coiled spring 71.

The table top 58 and the platen lever are mounted on a frame 75, adapted to be raised and lowered, and this frame is suitably guided in its vertical movement by slots in the main frame 3 of the machine.

76 is a cross bar secured to the lower end of the frame 75, provided with a central boss 77, through which passes the vertical rod 78 screw threaded into a boss 79 on the lower end of the bifurcated coupling piece 80. The rod 78 passes down through the hollow pedestal 1 and is coupled at its lower end at 81 to the foot treadle 82, so that the depression of the foot treadle 82 will draw down the rod and bring the boss 79 in engagement with the boss 77 on the framework of the operating table and thus depress the table.

In order to return the table frame to its normal position, I mount the coiled spring 83 between the plate 84 secured to the pedestal and the flanged sleeve 85 upon which the boss 77 rests.

The depression of the table top has a first effect of swinging the platen lever 60 on its pivot 63 until the platen 61 is brought to bear on the goods to be marked. As soon as the platen thus comes in contact with the goods and clamps them on the table plate 58, the farther depression of the table causes the plunger 64 to compress the spring 66 and this continues until the table plate and the goods thereon are brought down into close proximity with the face of the type on the type wheels. The still farther depression of the table at the end of the down stroke of the foot treadle then tends to compress the heavy coiled spring 71, and this compression of this spring at the end of the down stroke raises up the rear end of the platen lever and causes the platen 61 to compress the goods sharply on to the type and thus to receive a proper impression.

For the purpose of inking the type, I provide as follows: 90 is the inking lever pivoted at about its middle point at 91 to a lug on the sliding plate 89. Upon the forward end of this lever 90 is mounted the inking pad 92, and the rear end of the lever 90 is provided with a depending arm 93 carrying a roller 94. The sliding plate 89 is supported so as to slide easily back and forth by flanges 88, 88, on the under surface of the table 58 (Fig. 3). The under surface of the sliding plate 89 is provided with a depending lug 95, in which is pivotally mounted a pin 96, which engages a slot 97 (Fig. 4) in the upper end of an arm 98 on the sleeve 87, which is mounted on a rock shaft 99, pivoted on extensions 100, 100, projecting from the ink well holder 101. This holder 101 holds the ink well 102, which is provided with a horizontal partition 103, and over this partition the holder is filled with absorbent felt or other suitable material 104, 130

which absorbs ink from the well and holds it for distribution to the inking pad 92. The ink holder 101 is securely mounted in the frame 75 which carries the movable table, so that the inking devices all move up and down with the table. The rock shaft 99 is provided with arms 105, 105, the outer ends of which are pivoted to the upper ends of connecting bars 120, which at the lower ends are pivoted to the lever arms 121, pivoted at 122 to the frame, and the bifurcated coupling piece 80 is pivoted to these levers at 123. It will be evident from this description, that as the bifurcated piece 80 is drawn down by the rod 78, the rock shaft 99 will be rocked and the sliding plate 89 will be reciprocated to carry the inking lever 90 with its pad 92 from a position over the type as shown in Fig. 4 to a position with the pad over the ink well.

To effect a movement of the inking pad to obtain a supply of ink from the ink well and to apply it to the face of the type, I provide as follows: Mounted on the rock shaft 99 alongside of the sleeve 87 is a cam sleeve 106, provided with a cam 107, and this cam sleeve is rotated by a pin 108 (Fig. 5) on the rock arm sleeve 87 which engages in the notch 109 in the cam sleeve, this rotation taking place against the pressure of a coiled spring 110 mounted in a recess on the inside of the sleeve, one end of the spring engaging the sleeve and the other end the support 100. As the rock shaft is rocked rearwardly, the roller 94 on the end of the arm 93 of the inking lever is also moved rearwardly, and the cam 107 clears and passes underneath the roller, while the inking pad is brought into a rubbing contact with the pad saturated with ink by the ink in the ink well. Thus the inking pad is removed from its position over the type by the first movement of the foot treadle. When the foot treadle is released and the rock shaft is rocked back to its normal position, the ink lever and the arm 93 with the roller 94 is carried back to its normal position as illustrated in Fig. 4. With the return of the rock shaft, however, the cam sleeve is prevented from returning by the latch 112, which is pivotally mounted on the table frame. This latch has a depending lug 113, which engages in the groove 114 in the cam sleeve so that the cam is held in its forward position while the ink lever returns, under the movement of the rock shaft, the lug 113 engaging the shoulder 115 of the groove 114. The latch 112, however, carries a set screw 116 which is engaged by a pin 117 on the arm 105 just before the parts reach their normal raised position and the latch is raised which withdraws the lug 113 from the groove 114 in the cam sleeve, and the sleeve is returned to its normal position by the coiled spring 110. This return movement brings the cam 107

into contact with the roller 94 on the ink lever and sharply depresses the ink pad on the surface of the type, thus supplying them with ink. The slide plate 89 is of course slotted centrally to allow for the passage of the arm 93 and the rocking of the ink lever 90.

In order to permit access to the inking devices, the table 58 is hinged at 118 to the side of the table frame and by removing the pivot pin 63 of the ink lever and turning the lever out of the way, the table can be raised.

In order to prevent any accidental depression of the table while the type are being set, I provide a bolt 124 (Fig. 1), which is pivoted to a lug 125 on the lever 121. This bolt engages in a recess in the frame 3 of the machine and in normal position passes into a registering recess in the table frame 75, so that in normal position the table is locked to the main frame and cannot be depressed. The moment the foot treadle is depressed, however, the bolt is withdrawn from the recess in the table frame, allowing the table to be depressed.

In order that the foot treadle may not be depressed unless the type wheels are properly set, and to prevent any operation while the type wheels are disconnected from the frame, I form a bifurcated or cut out portion 126 (Fig. 4) on the locking plate 29 which extends under the boss 77 of the cross bar 76 when the lug 35 is out of engagement with the type wheels, so that until the locking plate is moved to lock all the type wheels to the frame, and thus the extension withdrawn from underneath the cross bar 76, the treadle cannot be depressed.

In order to return the treadle rod and the ink operating devices to full normal position, I provide the coiled spring 128 mounted on the rod 78 and bearing between the plate 84 and the collar 129 on the rod 78. The spring 128 is lighter than the spring 83, so that the latter spring returns to normal position the table and its frame, and then the spring 129 returns the ink delivery devices to their normal position.

The operation of the machine will be evident from the foregoing description.

The laundryman first sets up the type for the name or mark desired. In the normal position of the machine, the type will be already set for the previous marking with the operating handle 39 of the locking bar 29 in the position shown in Fig. 6. The operator then moves the handle 39 so that the latch 57 engages the notch 45. This movement through the segment pinion and rack moves the locking bar in, releases the type wheels from the frame and brings the pins 26, 27 into engagement with the type wheels so that they are all locked together. At the same time, this movement of the locking bar 29 brings the extension within the groove

in the collar on the foot treadle, and the printing mechanism is inoperative and locked. The operator then turns the wheel 23 to bring the proper type on the inner-  
 5 most indicating wheel 17 into proper position. The lever 39 is moved to the second notch 54, the first type wheel is locked to the frame and at the same time released by the pins 26, 27. The other type wheels are  
 10 then set up in their order, the operator moving the lever 39 between each type wheel setting. The laundry goods to be marked are then placed on the table top 58 underneath the platen 61, and the operator presses  
 15 on the foot treadle. The first movement withdraws the bolt 124 from the table frame and the inking lever is shifted by the rocking of the rock shaft 99 to withdraw the inking pad from over the type and into a  
 20 position to receive ink from the ink well pad. At the same time, the table frame and the table begin to descend. The first result is to cause the platen lever 60 to rock and to bring the platen 61 upon the goods to hold  
 25 them on the table top. The further movement of the table downward takes the table and the goods which are exposed to the type through the opening in the table, and at the end of the stroke, the heavy coiled spring 71 acting on the end of the platen lever causes  
 30 it to press the laundry goods sharply upon the type. Upon the release of the foot treadle, the table top first rises under the action of the coiled spring 83, and at the full limit of the upstroke the platen lever is raised at  
 35 the platen end to release the goods, and the lever is carried into its normal position, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. At the same time the inking lever is returned to its normal position, and at the conclusion of the stroke the inking pad is caused to descend to the  
 40 type by the action of the cam 107.

The movements are all automatic, and as rapidly as the goods can be placed on the table and the foot treadle depressed, the goods can be marked.

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

50 1. In a laundry marking machine, a series of rotatable type wheels, and a corresponding series of indicating wheels permanently connected therewith, means for locking the series of wheels together and means  
 55 for releasing the wheels from this interlocked relation one at a time, and means for locking the same as released in fixed position.

60 2. In a laundry marking machine, a series of rotatable type wheels, and a corresponding series of indicating wheels permanently connected therewith, means for locking the series of wheels together and means for releasing the wheels from this interlocked  
 65 relation one at a time, and means for simul-

taneously locking the same as released in fixed position.

3. In a laundry marking machine, a frame, a series of concentric sleeves mounted to rotate in said frame, each sleeve carrying a type wheel and an indicating wheel,  
 70 means for locking said wheels together and means for releasing the wheels from interlocked relation and means for locking the wheels as released to the frame. 75

4. In a laundry marking machine, a frame, a series of concentric sleeves mounted to rotate in said frame, each sleeve carrying a type wheel and an indicating wheel,  
 80 means for locking said wheels together and means for releasing the wheels from interlocked relation and means for simultaneously locking the wheels as released to the frame. 85

5. In a laundry marking machine, a frame, a series of concentric sleeves mounted to rotate in said frame, each sleeve carrying a type wheel at one end and an indicating wheel at the other, with the wheels at  
 90 opposite ends arranged side by side, means for locking said wheels together, and a handle for rotating the locked wheels, means for releasing the wheels from interlocked relation and means for locking each wheel as released to the frame. 95

6. In a laundry marking machine, a frame, a series of concentric sleeves mounted to rotate in said frame, each sleeve carrying a type wheel at one end and an indicating wheel at the other, with the wheels at  
 100 opposite ends arranged side by side, means for locking said wheels together, and a handle for rotating the locked wheels, means for releasing the wheels from interlocked relation and means for simultaneously locking each wheel as released to the frame. 105

7. In a laundry marking machine, a frame, a series of concentric sleeves mounted to rotate in said frame, each sleeve carrying a type wheel at one end and an indicating wheel at the other, with the wheels at  
 110 opposite ends arranged side by side, means for locking said wheels together rotatable with the wheels, means for actuating said locking means to release the wheels from interlocked relation one at a time, and means for locking each wheel as released to the frame. 115

8. In a laundry marking machine, a frame, a series of concentric sleeves mounted to rotate in said frame, each sleeve carrying a type wheel at one end and an indicating  
 120 wheel at the other, with the wheels at opposite ends arranged side by side, means for locking said wheels together rotatable with the wheels, means for actuating said locking means to release the wheels from interlocked  
 125 relation one at a time, and means attached to said locking means to engage the wheels as the locking means is shifted to lock same to the frame.

9. In a laundry marking machine, a 130

frame, a series of concentric sleeves mounted to rotate in said frame, each sleeve carrying a type wheel at one end and an indicating wheel at the other, with the wheels at opposite ends arranged side by side, a rotatable plate mounted adjacent to the type wheels carrying pins to engage the type wheels to lock same together, said plate adapted to be shifted to release the wheels from interlocked relation one at a time, a sliding bar mounted to slide in the frame and to engage said wheels with connection therefor to the locking plate whereby the shifting of the plate will lock the wheels as released to the frame.

10. In a laundry marking machine, a frame, a series of concentric sleeves mounted to rotate in said frame, each sleeve carrying a type wheel at one end and an indicating wheel at the other, with the wheels at opposite ends arranged side by side, a rotatable plate mounted adjacent to the type wheels carrying pins to engage the type wheels to lock same together, said plate adapted to be shifted to release the wheels from interlocked relation one at a time, a sliding bar mounted to slide in the frame and to engage said wheels with connection therefor to the locking plate, and a lever with connecting means to said sliding plate whereby the actuation of the lever will release the wheels one at a time from interlocked relation and lock same as released to the frame.

11. In a laundry marking machine, a frame and a series of type bearing devices mounted therein, with a table movably mounted in the frame, and provided with an opening adjacent to the type, a platen lever pivotally mounted on the table to compress the goods to be marked upon the type, with connection for the platen lever with the frame, and means for moving the table toward the type, whereby the platen lever will be actuated.

12. In a laundry marking machine, a frame and a series of type bearing devices mounted therein, with a table movably mounted in the frame, and provided with an opening adjacent to the type, a platen lever pivotally mounted on the table to compress the goods to be marked upon the type, with resilient connection for the platen lever with the frame, and means for moving the table toward the type, whereby the platen lever will be actuated.

13. In a laundry marking machine, a frame and a movable table therefor, a platen

lever pivoted on the table and to the frame, a frame connection provided with a compression member to permit the connection to move with the table after the platen contacts with the table.

14. In a laundry marking machine, a frame and a movable table therefor, a platen lever pivoted on the table and to the frame, a frame connection provided with a compression member to permit the connection to move with the table after the platen contacts with the table, said compression member comprising a light and a heavy spring whereby upon the compression of the light spring the heavier spring will actuate the platen lever.

15. In a laundry marking machine, a supporting standard, vertical guides therein, and a table mounted to slide vertically in said guides, a series of type bearing devices mounted underneath the table, and an opening in the table above said type, a platen to compress the goods to be marked on said type, said platen mounted on a lever, with fulcrum for the lever on the table, and a rod movably mounted on the standard to which the end of the platen lever is pivoted, and a spring for supporting said rod, whereby the downward movement of the table will spring the lever on its fulcrum to bring the platen to bear on the table and whereby the further movement of the table will compress said light spring.

16. In a laundry marking machine, a supporting standard, vertical guides therein, and a table mounted to slide vertically in said guides, a series of type bearing devices mounted underneath the table, and an opening in the table above said type, a platen to compress the goods to be marked on said type, said platen mounted on a lever, with fulcrum for the lever on the table, and a rod movably mounted on the standard to which the end of the platen lever is pivoted, and a heavy and a light spring for sustaining said rod whereby the downward movement of the table will spring the lever on its fulcrum to bring the platen to bear on the table, and with further movement of the table will compress said light spring and the final movement of the table will compress said heavy spring to impress the platen on the type.

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Witnesses:

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