E. W. NIELSEN.

STAMP AFFIXER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 3, 1909.

939,537.

Patented Nov. 9, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

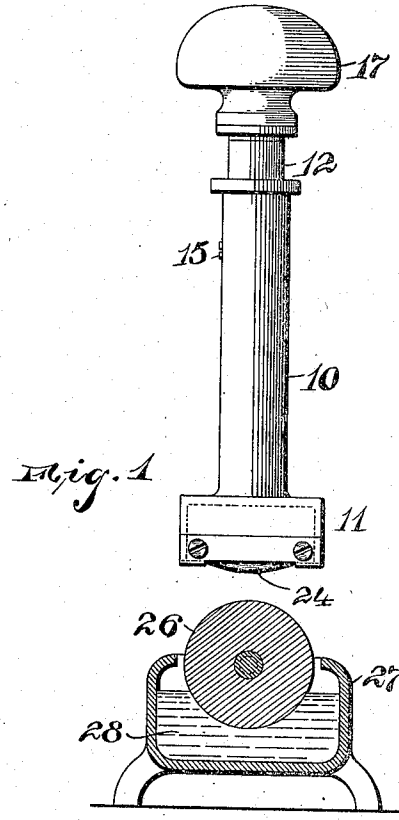

Fig. 1

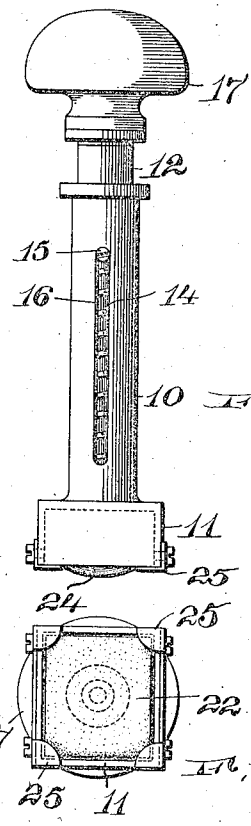

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

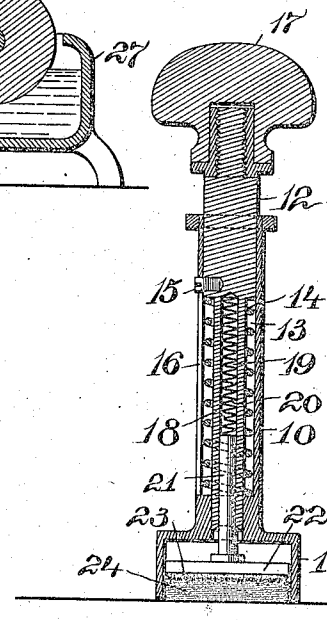

Fig. 4

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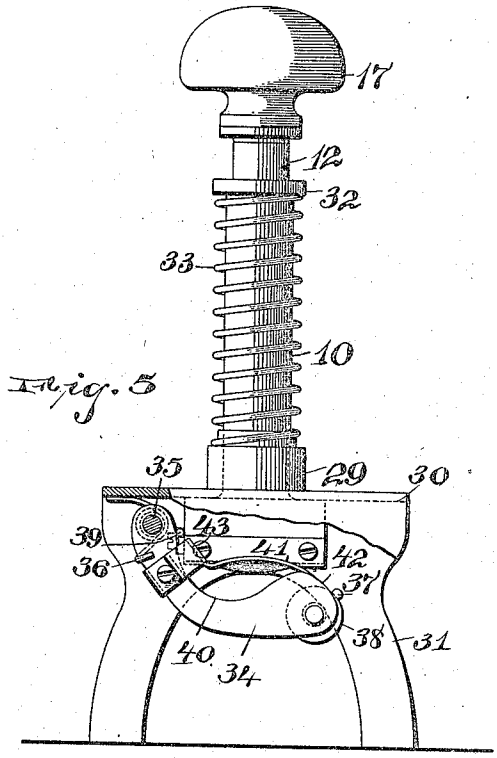

Fig. 5

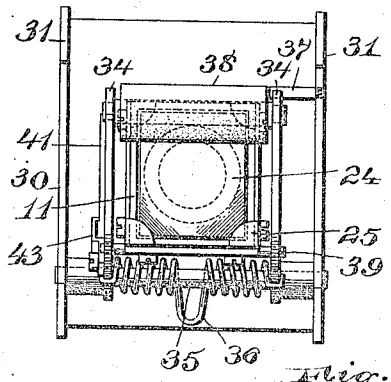

Fig. 6

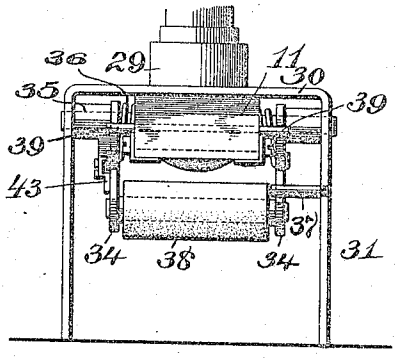

Fig. 7

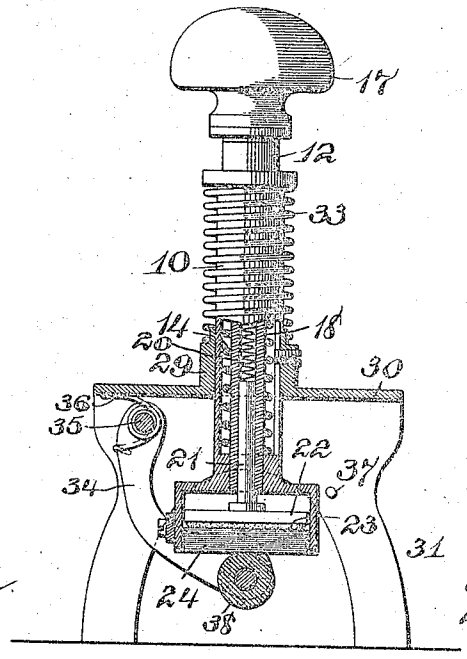

Fig. 8

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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STAMP-AFFIXER.

939,537. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 9, 1909.

Application filed June 3, 1909. Serial No. 500,004.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EINAR W. NIELSEN, a subject of the King of Denmark, residing at Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stamp-Affixers; and I do hereby 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 figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a stamp affixer and consists of a handle and a plunger, on the end of which is a stamp receptacle, the receptacle having a piston in sliding and spring actuated engagement with the plunger, the piston having a tendency to force stamps, with a slight pressure, up against a separated restraining means on the open end of the receptacle, whereby most of the stamp is exposed to permit the stamps to be successively moistened and affixed.

The invention further consists in a standard which may be secured to the handle and which is adapted to contain a moistener which passes across the stamp, on the bottom of the series of stamps, and moistens it before it is affixed.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of a stamp affixer showing an ordinary form of moistener. Fig. 2 is a side view taken at right-angles to Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a bottom view showing the affixer devoid of stamps. Fig. 4 is a central vertical section showing the piston in elevation. Fig. 5 is an elevation, but showing the standard broken away so that the moistening means can be seen. Fig. 6 is a bottom view of Fig. 5, and Fig. 7 is an end view thereof. Fig. 8 is a section similar to Fig. 5, but showing the stamp affixer partly depressed.

The invention comprises a handle which is made up of a sleeve 10 which has, on one end, a receptacle 11 which is open at the bottom and which will be described more fully hereinafter. Within the sleeve 10 is a plunger 12, the sleeve and the plunger being recessed so as to form a space 13 between them into which is installed the spring 14 to normally force them apart, the extension being limited by a screw 15 in a slot 16, this screw also preventing the plunger from turning. The top of the plunger is provided with any usual form of grip 17. The reduced portion 18 of the plunger is recessed to form a chamber 19 for the spring 20 which bears on the end of the stem 21 and on the end of the recess to force the stem outward, the stem being provided on its end with a piston 22 which is provided, on its outer surface, preferably with a sheet of felt 23. The spring 20 is light and is expected to bear only hard enough on the layer of stamps 24 to force the outermost stamp so that its corners are held under the clips 25 and most of the stamp is exposed. The stamps are arranged in a pile, with the gummed sides down, and are adapted to be successively moistened by either being passed over a wet sponge or over a roller 26 which can be placed in the receptacle 27 which contains fluid 28 to moisten the roller. The moistener is old and any form can be employed.

When the affixer is passed over the moistener, the lower stamp, which will be slightly bowed on account of its being held only on the corners, will be moistened all over, except at these corners, and when the affixer is placed down on the surface shown in Fig. 4 and then the grip 17 is pressed down, the plunger passes down until the end of the reduced portion 18 presses on the top of the piston 22 and all the pressure from the hand is then transmitted directly to the bottom stamp and it is securely stuck on the package or envelop to which it is to be attached. When the grip 17 is released and lifted upward the affixer goes with it as soon as the screw or pin 15 gets to the end of the slot 16, and the next stamp is ready for moistening.

In Figs. 5 to 8 is illustrated a similar device, the sleeve 10 being arranged to slide in a bearing 29 of a standard 30 which consists preferably of the horizontal top and suitable legs 31, the standard preferably being open from the ends and the sides to make it light and also to make the parts easily accessible for the insertion of stamps. The sleeve 10 has a flange 32 thereon and between this flange and bearing 29 is a spring 33, which spring is lighter than the spring 14. The spring 33 is thus the first to give way, and when the grip is pressed

down, the sleeve rides down with it, and when the series of stamps is carried down the parts remain in their same relative positions except for the motion of the sleeve 10 through its bearings 29. When the stamps touch the article to be stamped the resistance of the spring 14 is overcome and the plunger passes down and its reduced portion 18 engages the top of the piston 22 as before described, and the stamp is firmly pressed onto the surface over which the affixer is placed. A moistener can be attached to the affixer, the moistener consisting of two parallel arms 34, which are pivoted on the rod 35 which runs across from the opposite sides of the standard, and being normally thrown upward by the spring 36 as will be seen more particularly from Figs. 5, 6 and 8. A pin 37 is engaged by the end of the arms 34 to limit the upward movement caused by the spring 36.

A roller 38 which can be of any absorbent material calculated to contain moisture for a long time is mounted at the ends of the arms and is adapted to pass across the gummed surface of the lower stamp, when the stamps pass downward, by reason of the swinging of the arm caused by the pins 39 passing down a cam surface 40, and causing the roller to pass across as shown in Fig. 8. The pins 39 are so placed that when the stamps in the receptacle are down on the surface, the roller has been swung back out of the path of the receptacle and the pins 39 have passed beyond the ends of the spring 41 and onto the surface 42. When the grip is released and the stamps pass upward, the pins will pass from the end of the spring 41 over the top surface of the spring, and over the top surface of the clips 43 that hold the springs, and then resume their places as shown in Fig. 5, this path over the top of the spring 41 on the upward travel of the affixer and the moistener preventing the engagement of the moistening roll with the stamps on the upward passage of the affixer.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A stamp affixer comprising a sleeve, a plunger in the sleeve, a grip on the end of the plunger, a stamp receptacle on the bottom of the sleeve, means for holding stamps in the receptacle, a moistening roll, means for pivotally suspending the moistening roll beneath the stamp receptacle, and means for passing the moistening roll across the bottom of the stamps when the stamp receptacle is forced downward.

2. A stamp affixer comprising a sleeve, a plunger in the sleeve, a grip on the end of the plunger, a stamp receptacle on the bottom of the sleeve, means for holding stamps in the receptacle, a moistening roll, means for pivotally suspending the moistening roll beneath the stamp receptacle, means for passing the moistening roll across the bottom of the stamps when the stamp receptacle is forced downward, and means for returning the moistening roll to its normal position on the return of the stamp receptacle without touching the stamps.

3. A stamp affixer comprising a standard, a reciprocating stamp receptacle in the standard, means for operating the receptacle, a moistening device, means for passing the moistening device across the bottom of the receptacle when the receptacle is forced from its normal position, and means for returning the moistener to its normal position when the receptacle returns to its normal position, the returning means preventing the engagement of the moistener with the stamp receptacle on its return.

4. A stamp affixer comprising a standard, a stamp receptacle adapted to reciprocate therein, means for reciprocating the receptacle, means for holding stamps in the receptacle, arms arranged to swing in the standard, a moistener on the arms, co-acting means between the receptacle and the arms for passing the moistener across the stamps when the receptacle is forced downward, and co-acting means on the receptacle and the arms to prevent the engagement of the moistener with the stamps in the receptacle when the receptacle and the arm are returned to their normal position.

5. A stamp affixer comprising a standard, a stamp receptacle, means for reciprocating the stamp receptacle, arms arranged to swing in the standard, a moistening roll on the arms, a pin on the receptacle, a cam surface on the arms along which the pin travels on the descent of the receptacle to swing the arms, the moistener on the arms adapted to pass along the bottom of the receptacle to moisten the stamps when the arms are swung, and means on the arms for preventing the engagement of the pin with the cam surface on the return of the arms and the receptacle.

6. A stamp affixer comprising a standard, a stamp receptacle, means for reciprocating the stamp receptacle, arms swinging in the standard, means for normally forcing the arms toward the receptacle, a moistener on the arms, the arms each having a cam surface thereon, pins on the receptacle arranged to engage the cam surfaces to swing the moistener across the bottom of the receptacle to moisten the stamps when the receptacle is forced downward, and a spring arranged to engage one of the pins on the return of the receptacle and the arms to prevent the engagement of the moistener with the stamps.

7. A stamp affixer comprising a sleeve, a plunger in the sleeve, springs bearing on the plunger and the sleeve to normally force them apart, means to limit the movement of

the plunger and the sleeve, a stamp receptacle on the end of the sleeve, restraining means adapted to engage a stamp along its edge, a piston in the stamp receptacle having a stem projecting up into the plunger, and a light spring bearing on the stem whereby the stem and the piston are constantly forced to cause the piston to engage the stamps with a slight pressure, which pressure is increased when the plunger is forced into the sleeve.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand this 17th day of May 1909.

EINAR W. NIELSEN.

Witnesses:
E. A. PELL,
WM. H. CAMFIELD.