

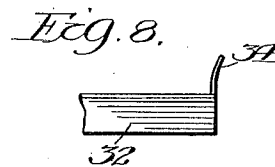
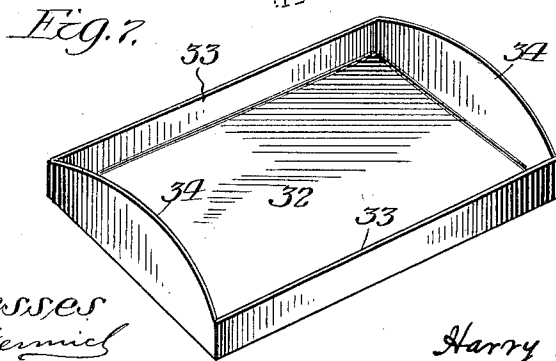
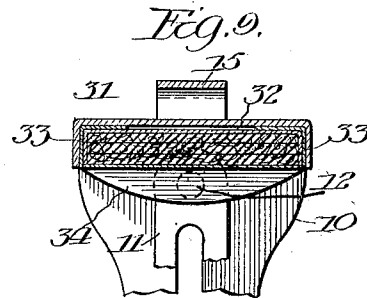
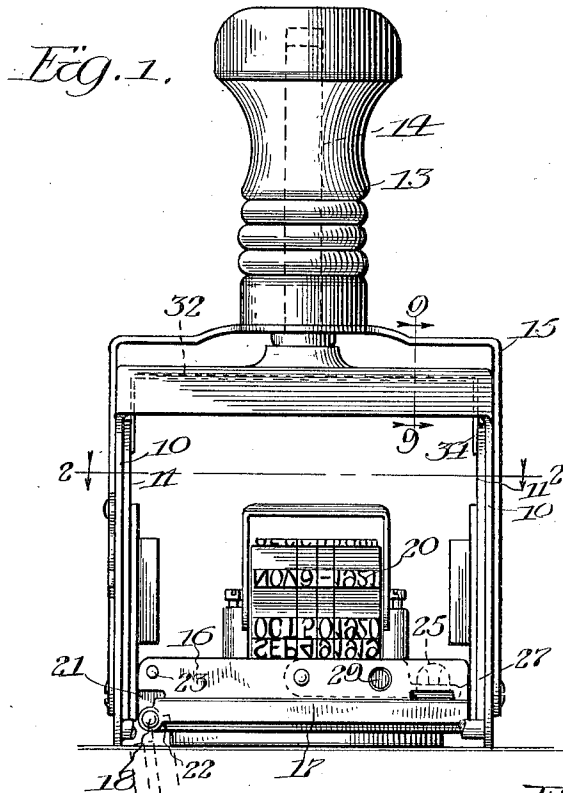
H. S. FOLGER & A. M. COMSTOCK.
HAND STAMP.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 31, 1911.

1,029,568.

Patented June 11, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
Orrin H. Merrill
Walter H. Redfield.

Inventors
Harry S. Folger
Asa M. Comstock
by Casper L. Redfield Atty.

H. S. FOLGER & A. M. COMSTOCK.
HAND STAMP.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 31, 1911.

1,029,568.

Patented June 11, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

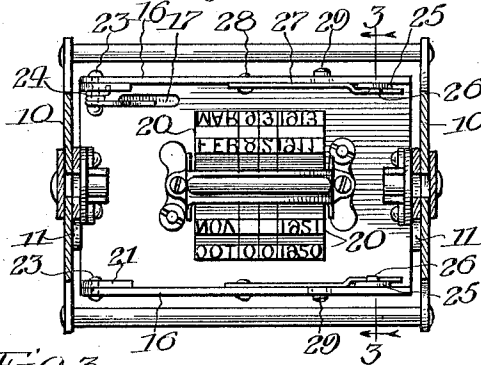


Fig. 3.

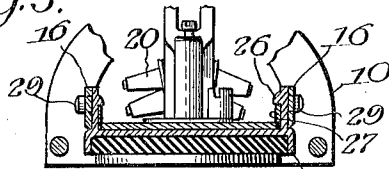


Fig. 5.

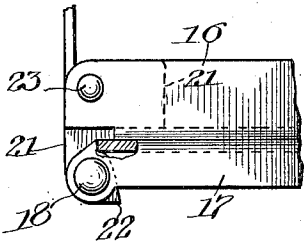


Fig. 4.

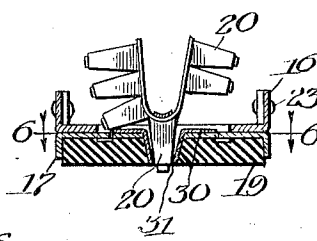
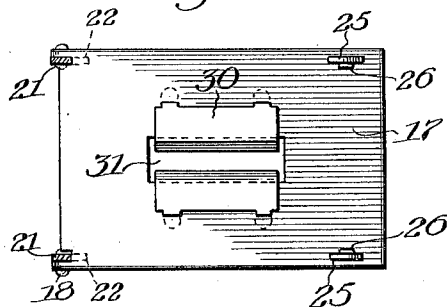


Fig. 6.



Witnesses
C. M. Munnich
Walter H. Redfield.

Inventors
Harry S. Folger
by Asa M. Comstock
Casper H. Redfield Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY S. FOLGER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AND ASA M. COMSTOCK, OF MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNORS TO HARRY S. FOLGER AND OSCAR ROMEL, TRUSTEES, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HAND-STAMP.

1,029,568.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 11, 1912.

Application filed July 31, 1911. Serial No. 641,435.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HARRY S. FOLGER and ASA M. COMSTOCK, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, and Muskegon, county of Muskegon, and State of Michigan, respectively, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hand-Stamps, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to hand stamps and has for its object improvements in such devices.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is an elevation of the stamp in printing position, the open position of the die-plate being shown in dotted lines; Fig. 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a partial transverse section showing the die-plate and means for holding the movable type bands in position; Fig. 5 is an enlarged elevation of the hinge connection between the two parts of the die-plate; Fig. 6 is a plan of the back of the hinged die-plate, being a section on line 6—6 of Fig. 4; Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the pad-holding box; Fig. 8 is a partial side elevation of the pad-holding box; and Fig. 9 is a section on line 9—9 of Fig. 1.

The hand stamp chosen for the above illustrations is of the tumbler variety.

A number of the features hereinafter to be described are equally applicable to hand stamps of other varieties.

In said drawings 10 is a frame to which swinging cams 11 are pivoted at 12 as shown in Fig. 9. A handle 13 is arranged to slide in the ordinary manner on a post 14 on the upper part of the frame 10, and secured to this handle is a bail 15 to which is pivoted the die-plate and associated parts.

The die-plate consists of channels 16 and 17 hinged together at 18. The channel 17 holds the die 19 while the changeable type 20 and associated parts are supported in the channel 16. The hinge connection is by means of brackets 21 riveted to the channel 16 and projecting through notches therein to form supports for the pivot pins 18. Notches are also made in the corners of the channel 17 for these brackets as shown to the left in Fig. 6. By this notching of the channels for the hinge connection there is a

saving in length of channels and consequently length of entire device for a die of a given size. The brackets 21 have projecting corners 22 which serve as stops for preventing the hinged channel 17 from moving too far on its pivots. On one of the pivots 23, used for securing the brackets 21 to the channel 16, is a spring 24 for moving the channel 17 outward and holding it against the stops 22.

Secured to the back of the channel 17 at the end opposite to that at which it is hinged are lugs 25 which have projections 26. These lugs are adapted to pass through suitable openings in the channel 16 and engage springs 27 which are secured at 28 to the sides of the channel 16. Secured to these springs, and projecting through the walls of the channel 16 are buttons 29. By pushing the channel inward on its pivots against the action of the spring 24, the lugs 25 pass behind the springs 27 until the projections catch over said springs and hold the two channels together, back to back. By pressing inward on the buttons 29 the springs 27 are released from the projections 26 and the spring 24 causes the channel 17 to fly outward on its pivoting pins.

The movable type bands 20 are of the ordinary kind and may be supported in any of the well known ways. Figs. 1 and 2 show a construction for supporting these type bands which we have frequently used. These movable type bands are used for making the date line in connection with an ordinary stamp and the only thing in which we are herein interested is the provision of devices for holding this date line in a straight line. This is accomplished by means of two pieces of plate 30 which are secured to the back of the channel 17 and project through the opening 31 therein, and also through a corresponding opening in the die 19. These plates 30 form a taper channel or guide for the movable type 20 and support said type close to their printing faces. The desirability of having such support is shown in Fig. 4 which represents one of the type bands with a type missing on one side adjacent to the type being held. In a hand stamp of this character there are several type bands, part of which have vacant places where no type are used. When there is a type on one side and not on the

other side of the particular type used in the date line, contact between the adjacent type and the back of the die plate tends to throw the type used out of line with the others in the date line. The guide 30 prevents this.

The ink pad 31 (Fig. 9) of felt or other similar material, is contained in a metallic box 32 which has side walls 33 of a height substantially equal to the thickness of the pad. The cloth which covers the inking face of the pad goes over and is supported by the edges of the sides 33, and thence is conveyed to the back of the box where it is fastened in the ordinary way. Heretofore the corners of felt bodied pads have not been supported by such rigid plates on a level with the center of the pad with the result that such corners are rounded. When pads have their corners thus rounded the effective inking surface is only that part which is comparatively flat, and this flat part is usually from one-quarter to one-half an inch less than the total width. By supporting the edges as described we are able to obtain an effective width of inking surface which is substantially equal to the total width of the pad thereby saving in the size of the whole device for a stamp of a given size. The ends or ears 34 of the box 32 are made higher than the sides and are given an initial bend outward as shown in Fig. 8. When the box with its pad is placed in position in the upper part of the frame 10, these ends or ears 34 cover and press against the rivets 12 which support the cams 11. This pressure due to spring tension of the ends 34, is sufficient to hold the box and its pad in position without other holding device, while at the same time the lack of other fastening permits the ready removal of the box and its pad. These ends or ears 34 also serve to protect the pivots 12 from ink which might run down from the pad and cause rust on said pivots.

What we claim is:—

1. In a hand stamp, a frame, a die-plate consisting of two channels hinged together, a catch by which the two channels are held together, a spring for moving one of the

channels on the hinged connection so as to separate the two, means for releasing said catch so as to permit the spring to act, cams by which the die-plate is turned for inking and printing, pivots upon which said cams are supported, and a pad-holding box supported in the upper part of the frame and having ears which cover and protect the pivots, said ears being resilient for the purpose of holding said box in position.

2. The combination with the frame of a hand stamp, and cams pivoted thereto, of a pad-holding box supported in the upper part of the frame and having ears which cover and protect the pivoted supports of said cams, said ears being resilient for the purpose of holding said box in position.

3. In a hand stamp, the combination with two channels secured together by a hinge at one end and a catch at the other, of a spring for raising one of said channels when the catch is released, and a stop for limiting the movement of the raised channel under the action of said spring.

4. In a hand stamp, two channels having their backs together, a hinge by which the channels are secured together at one end, springs secured to the flanges of one channel, catches on the other channel adapted to engage said springs so as to hold the free ends of the channels together, and means for releasing said springs from said catches.

5. In a hand stamp, two channels having their backs together, a hinge connection between the channels, springs secured to the flanges of one channel, catches on the other channel for engaging said springs to hold the channels together, push buttons by which said springs are released from said catches, and an elevating spring for separating the channels when the first named springs are released from the catches.

Signed at Muskegon Michigan this 22nd day of July, 1911.

HARRY S. FOLGER.
ASA M. COMSTOCK.

Witnesses:

M. M. COREY,
FRED. A. WARDER.