United States Patent [19]

Hamisch, Jr.

[11] **3,878,783**

[45] **Apr. 22, 1975**

[54] **LABEL PRINTING AND APPLYING APPARATUS**

[75] Inventor: **Paul H. Hamisch, Jr.**, Franklin, Ohio

[73] Assignee: **The Monarch Marking System Company**, Dayton, Ohio

[22] Filed: **Mar. 7, 1974**

[21] Appl. No.: **449,127**

Related U.S. Application Data

[60] Division of Ser. No. 312,454, Dec. 6, 1972, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 208,035, Dec. 8, 1971, abandoned.

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **101/348**

[51] **Int. Cl.** **B41f 1/46**

[58] **Field of Search** 101/348, 349, 350, 92, 101/111; 403/298, 359; 85/5

[56] **References Cited**

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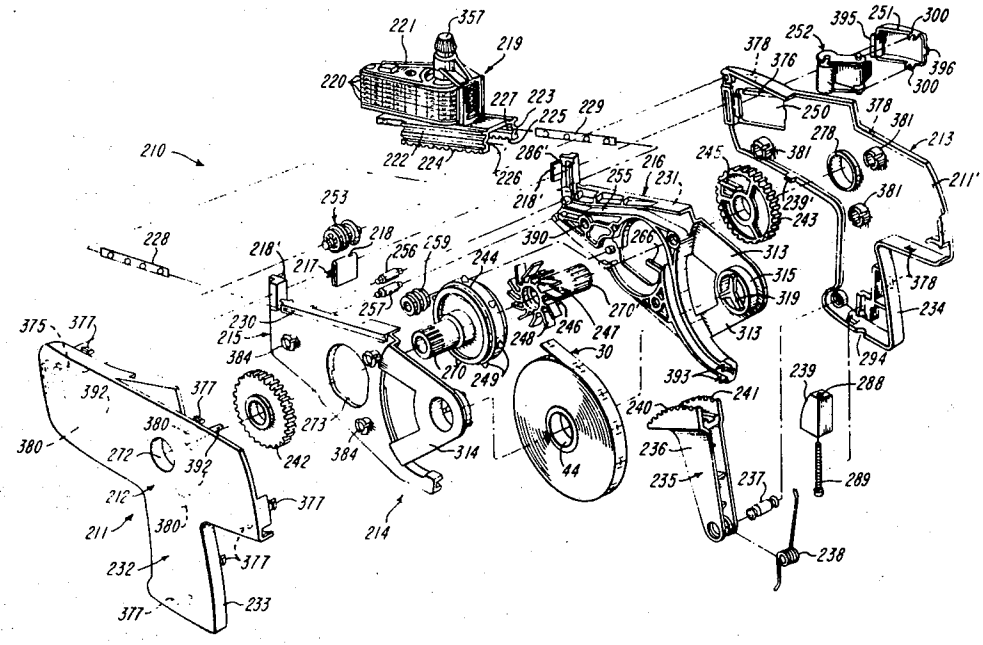
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Primary Examiner—Stephen C. Pellegrino
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Joseph J. Grass

[57] **ABSTRACT**

There is disclosed label printing and applying apparatus by which labels are successively printed and applied to merchandise. The apparatus feeds pressure sensitive labels mounted on a web of supporting material to a printing zone and to a delaminating zone. An applicator disposed downstream of the delaminating zone is used to apply the labels to merchandise.

5 Claims, 70 Drawing Figures



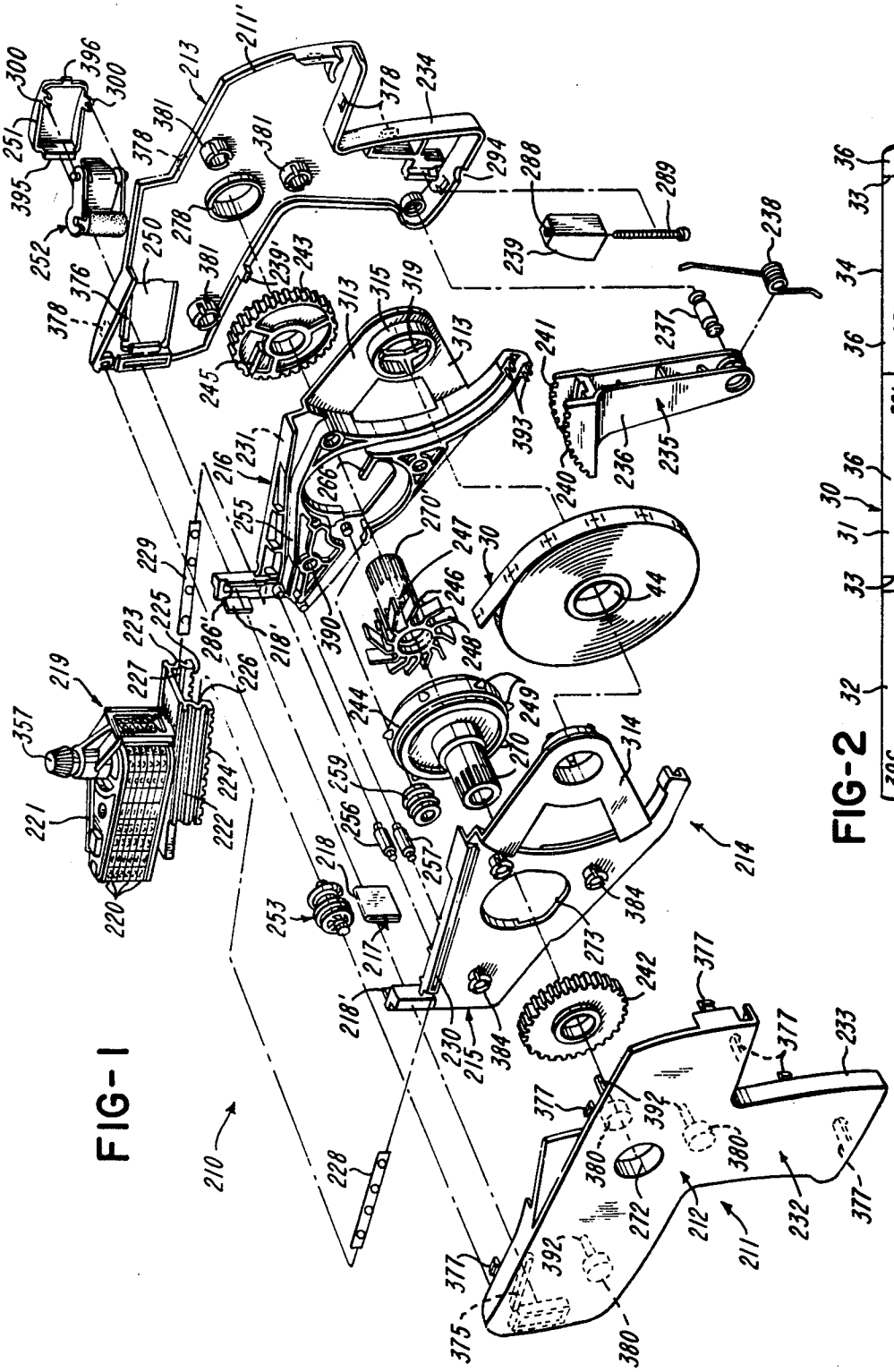


FIG-1

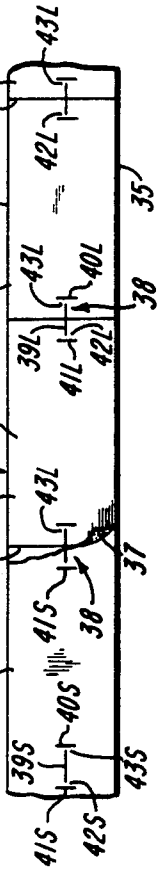


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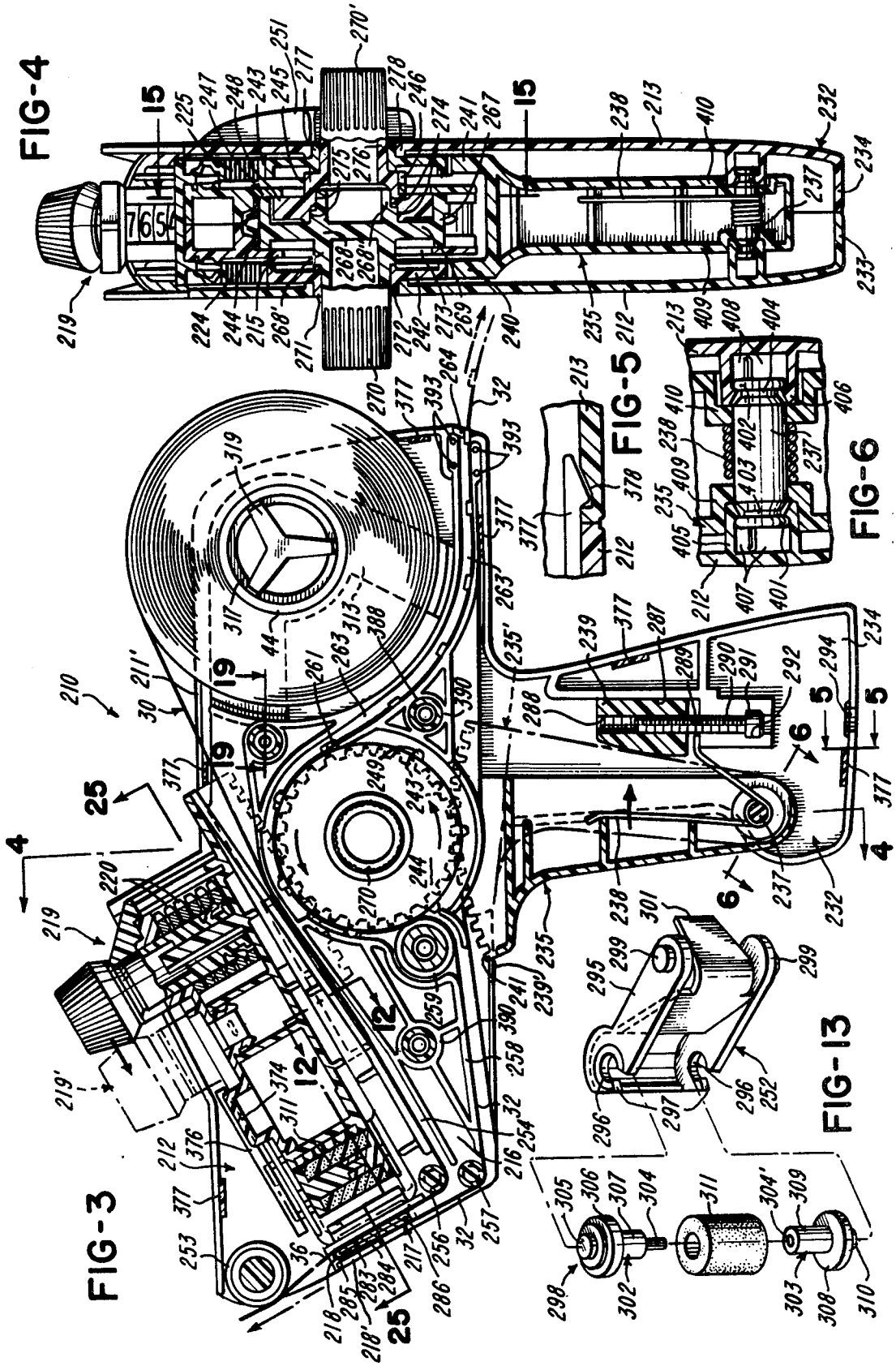

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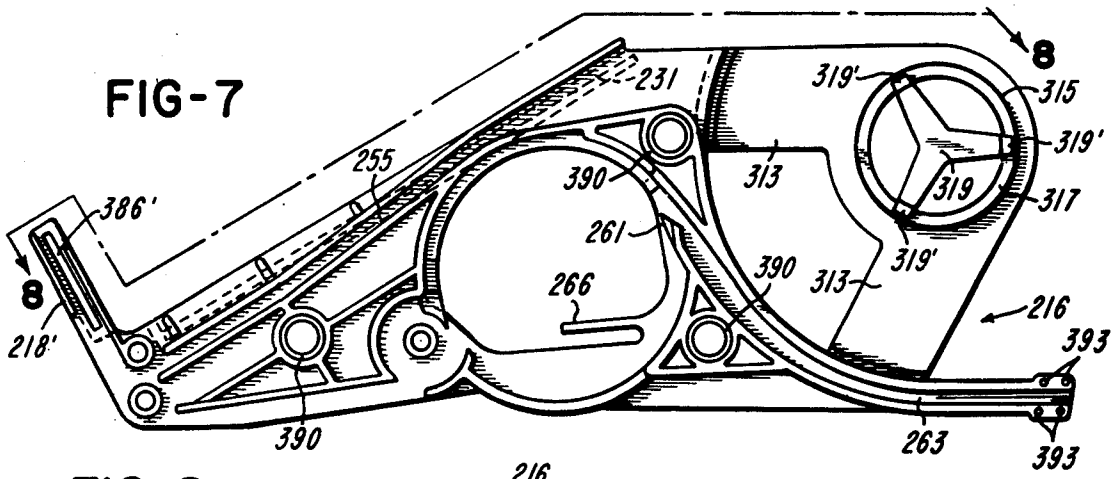


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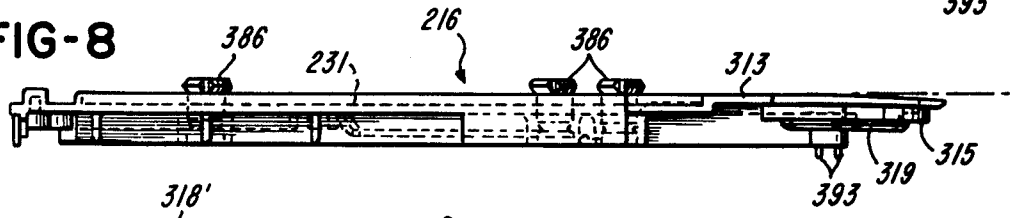


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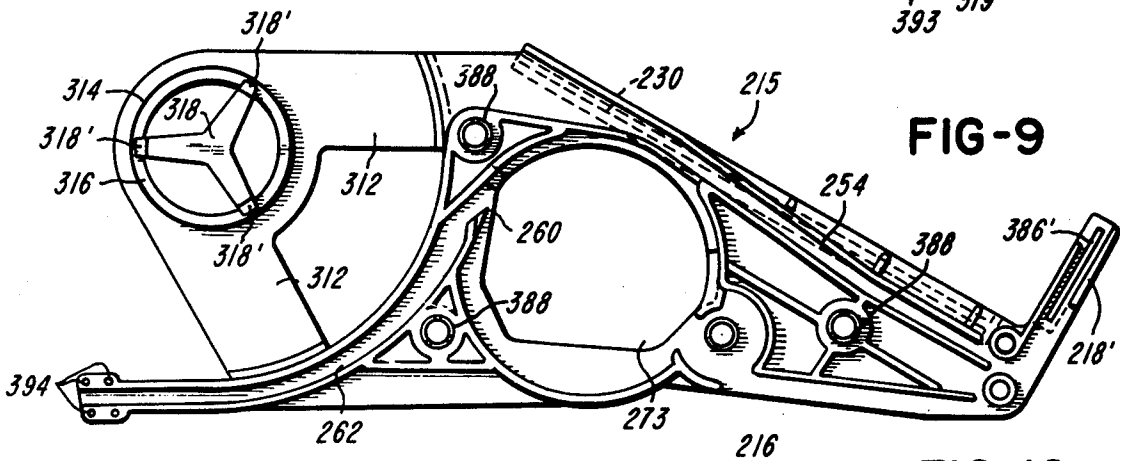
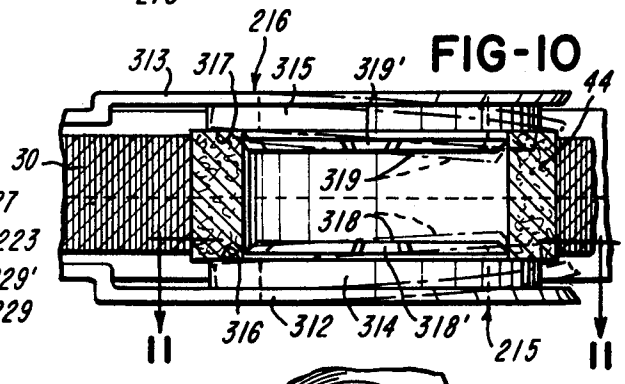


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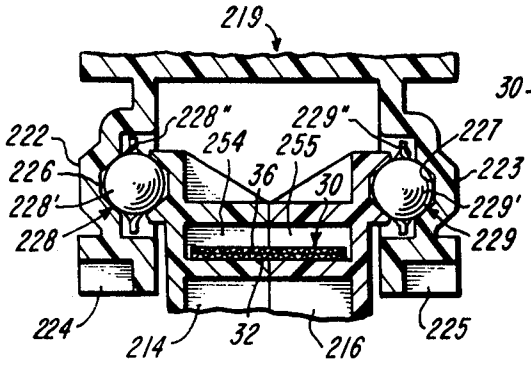


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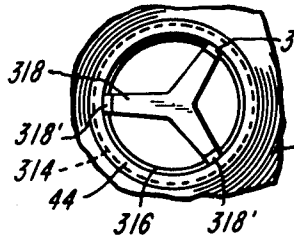


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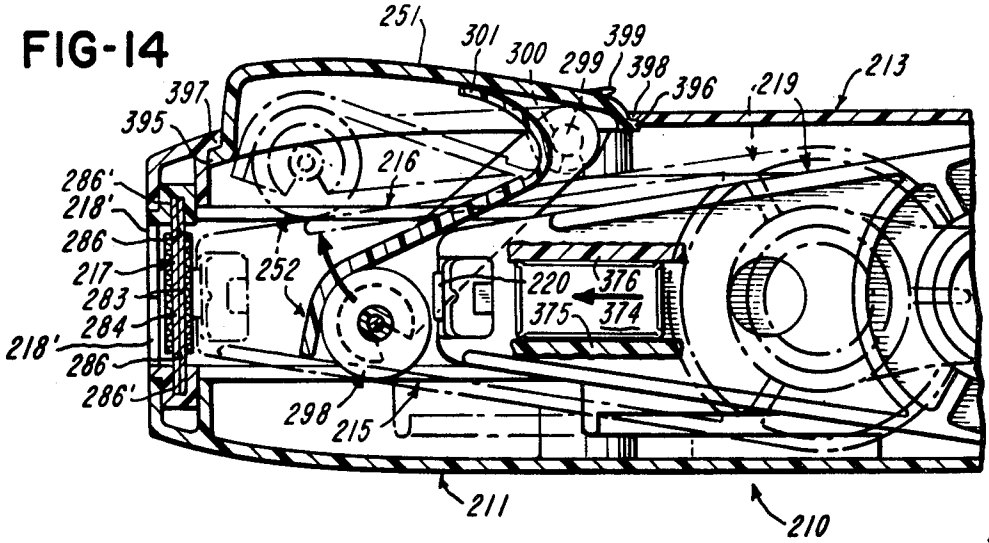
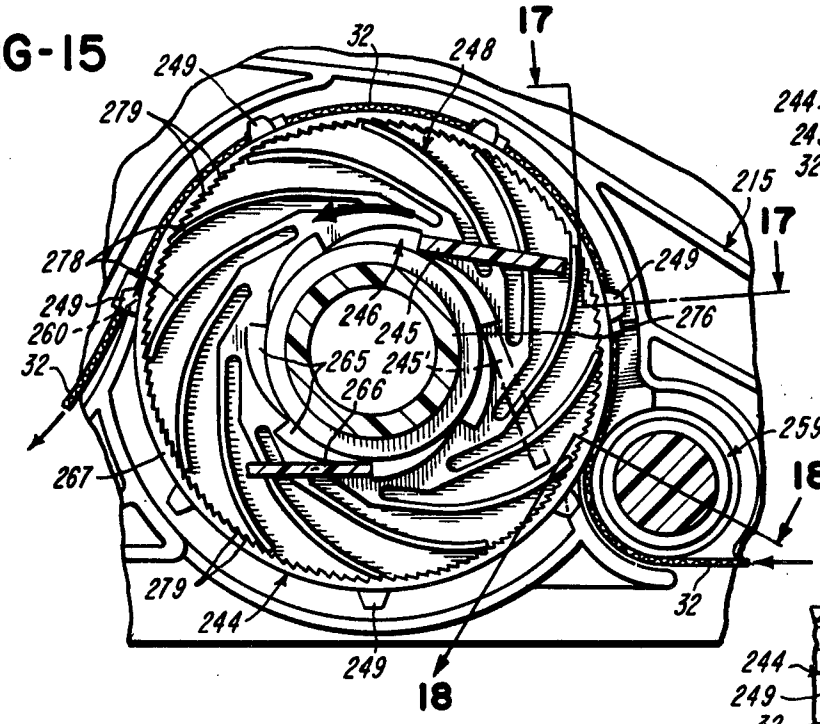


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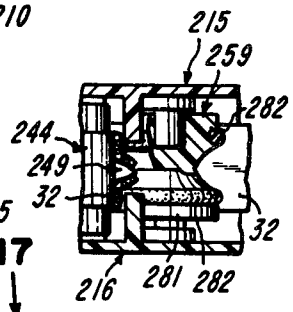


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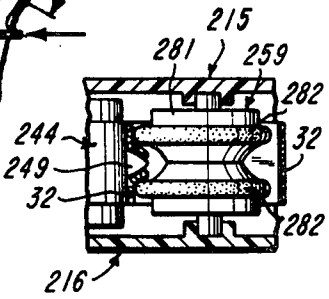


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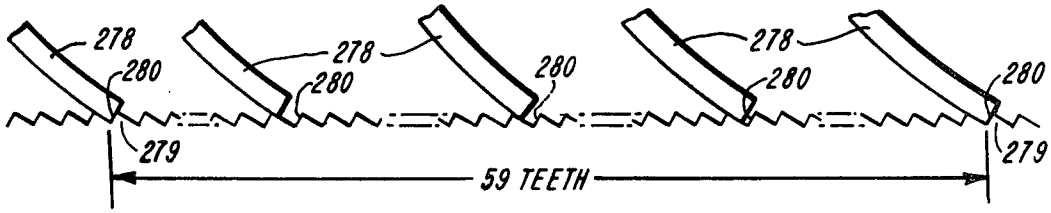


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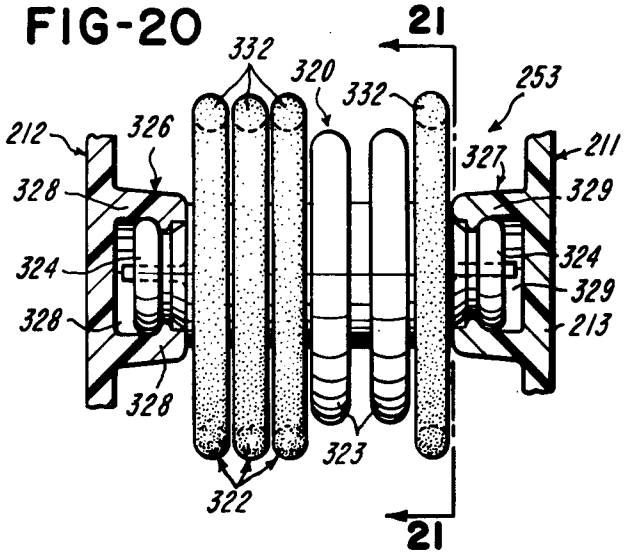
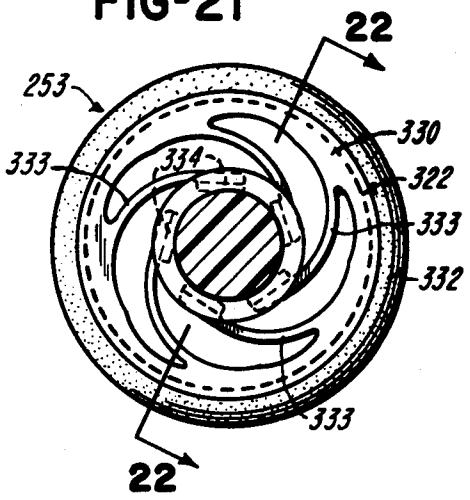


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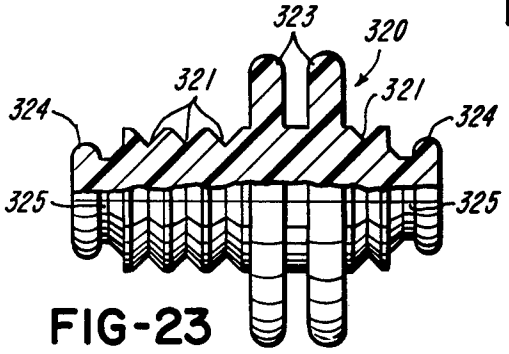


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FIG-22



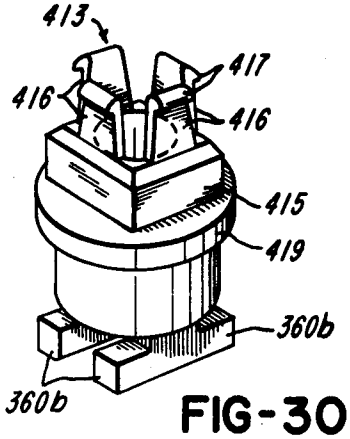
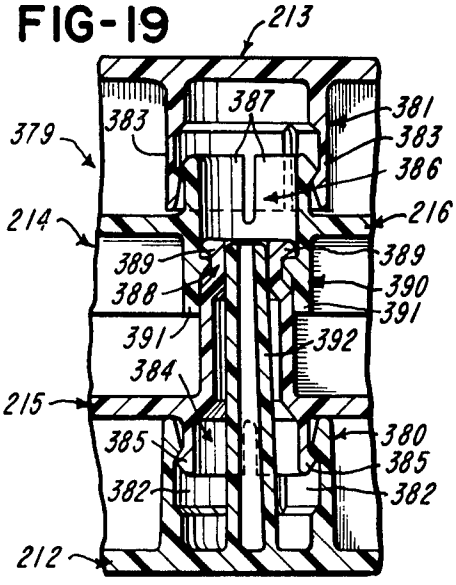


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FIG-19



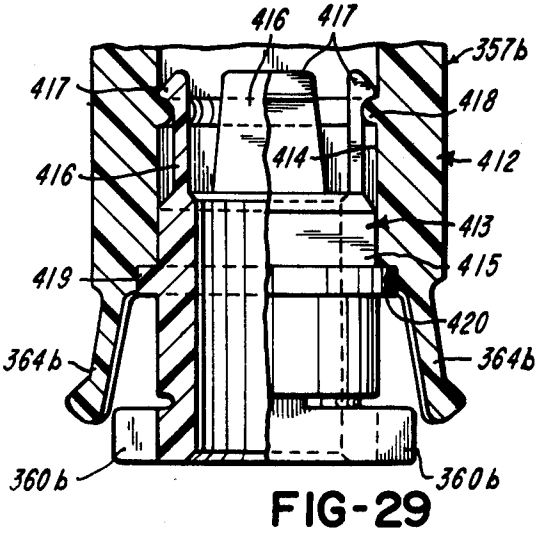


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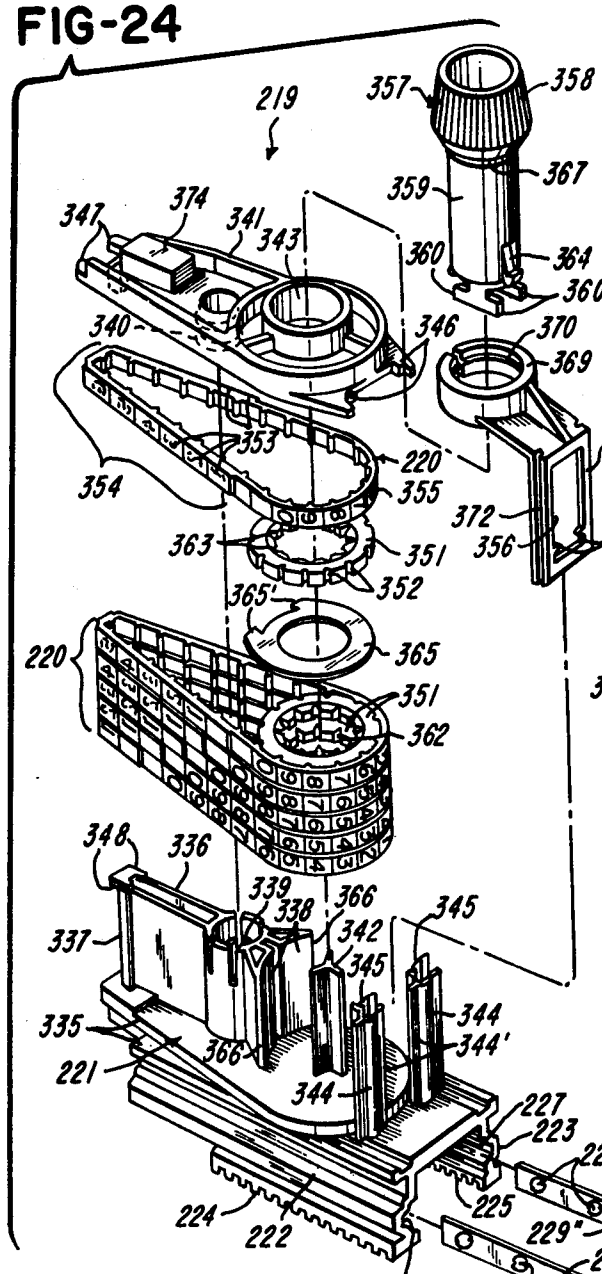
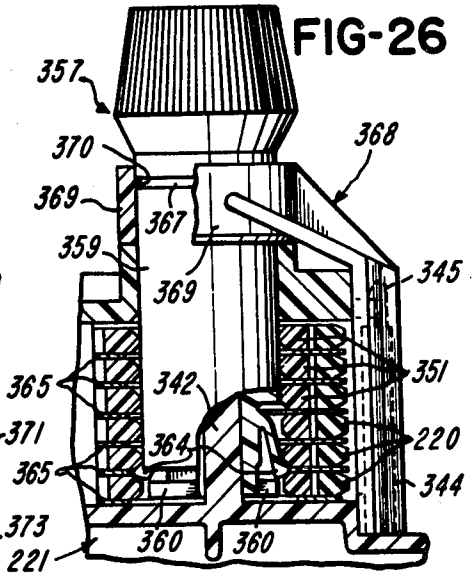


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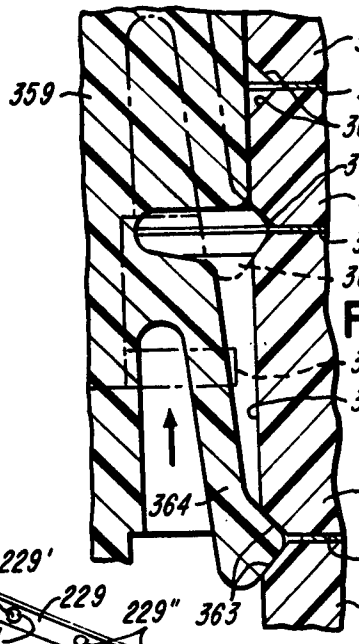


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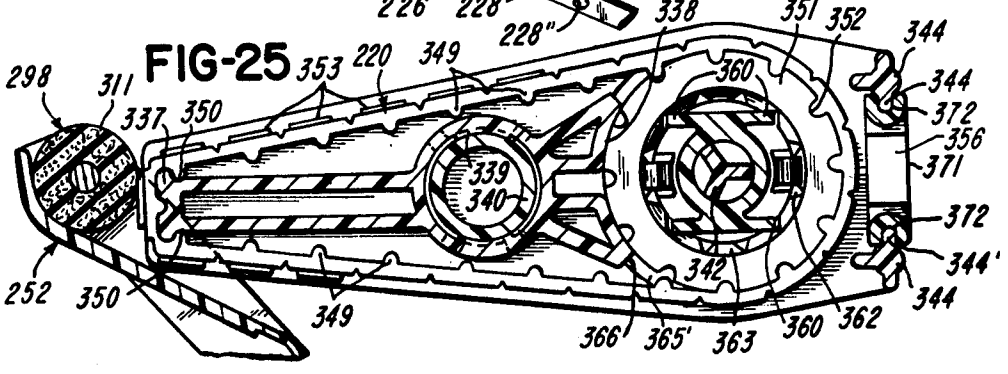


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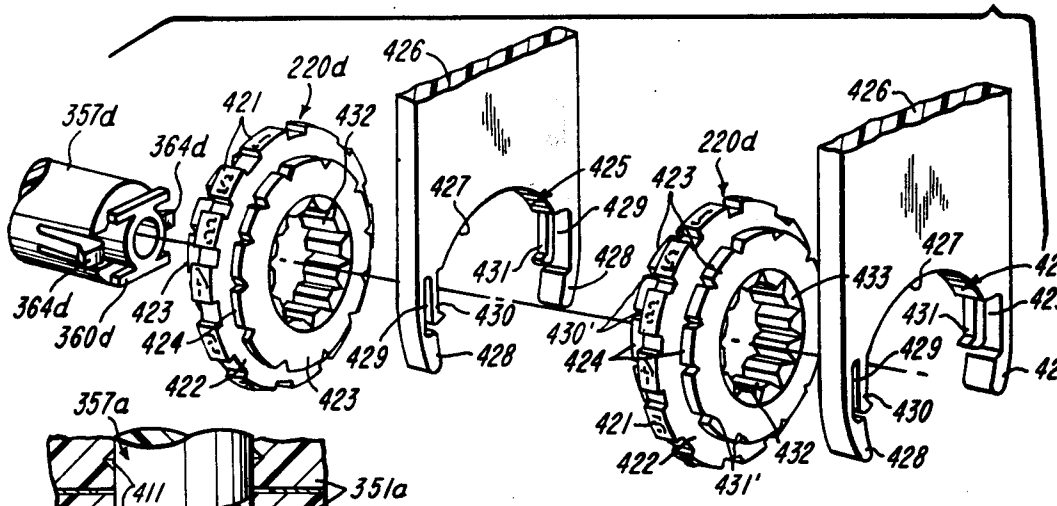


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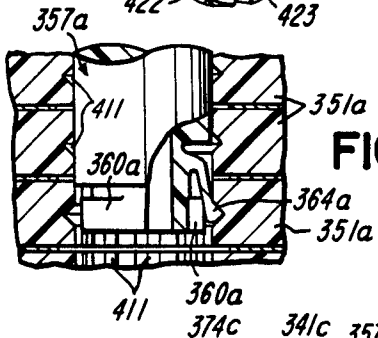


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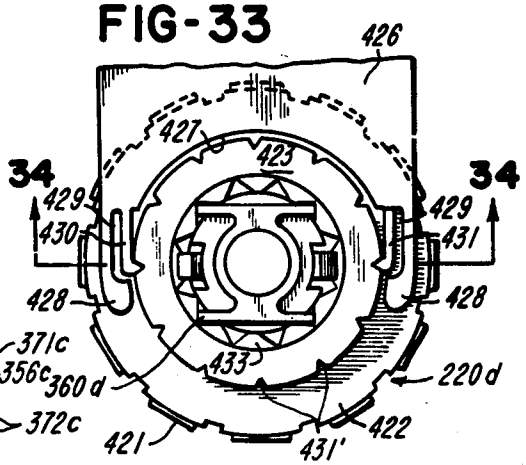


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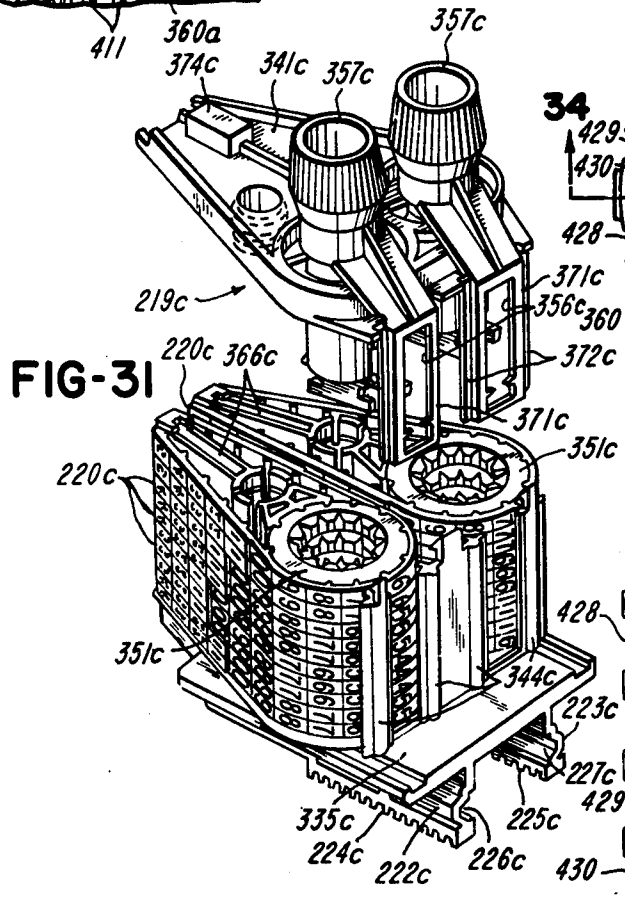
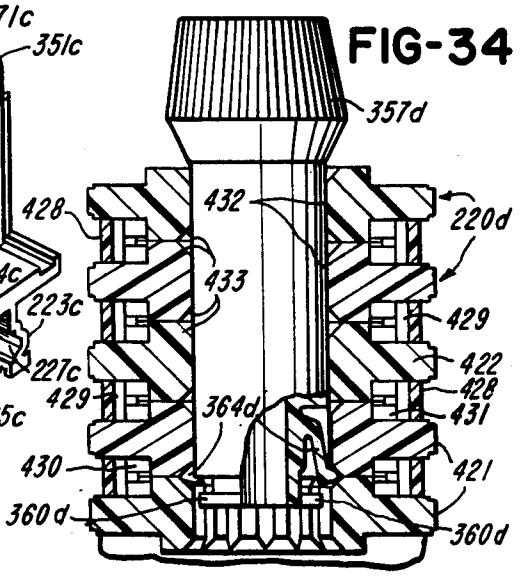


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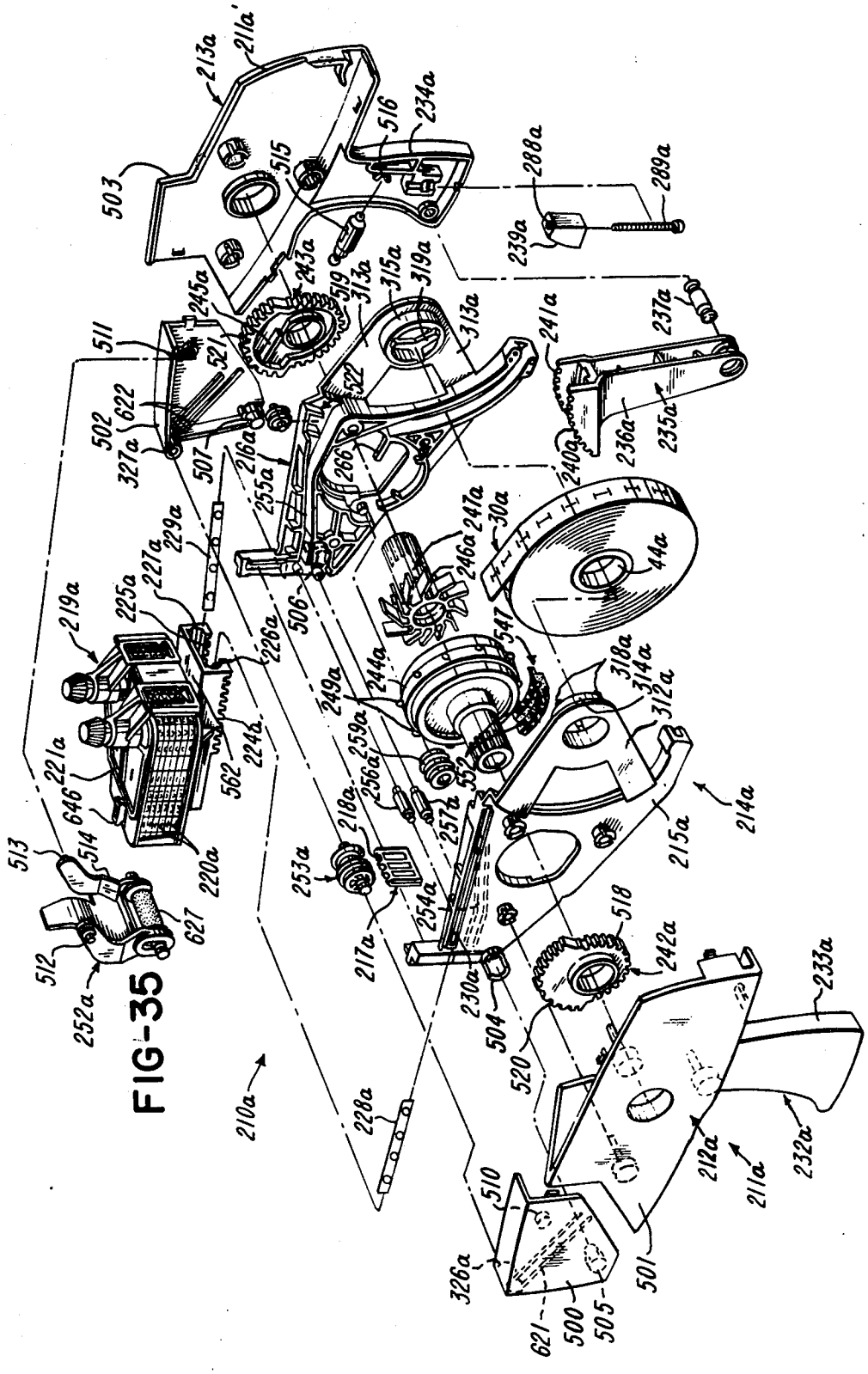


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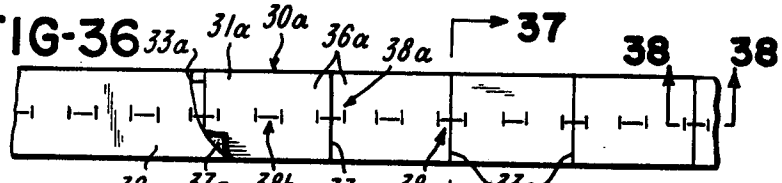




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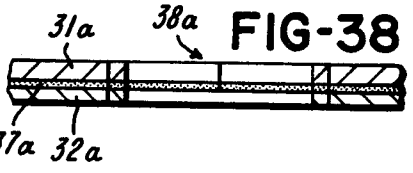


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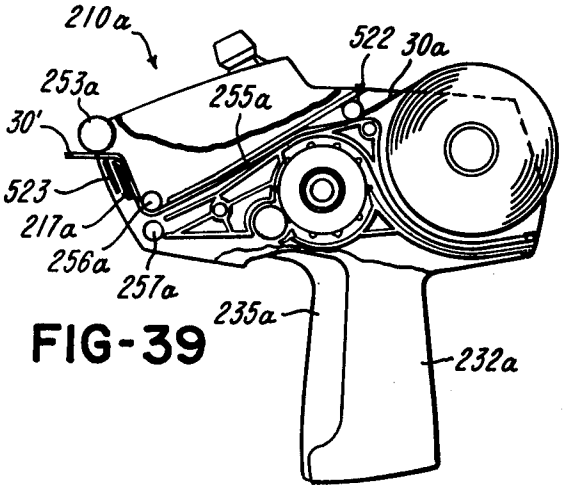


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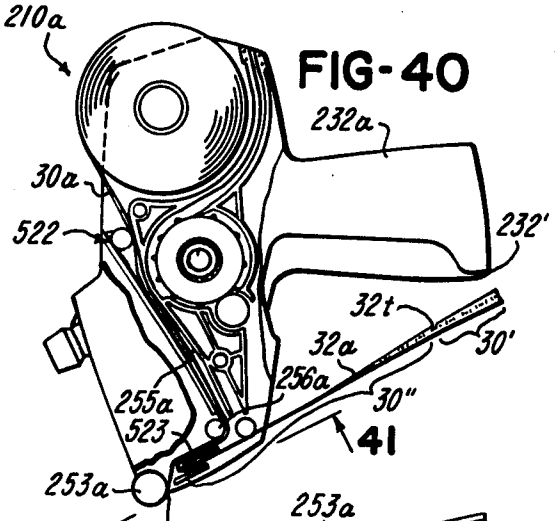


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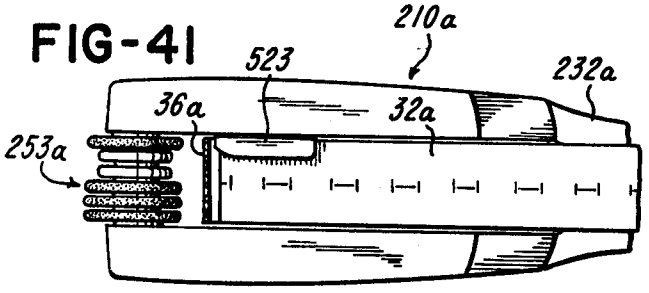


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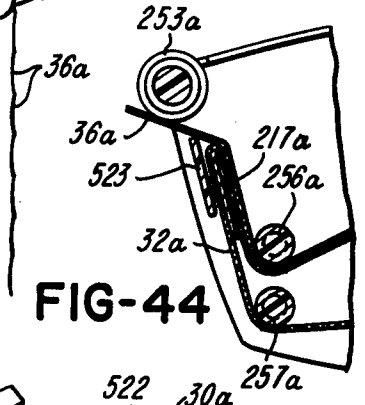


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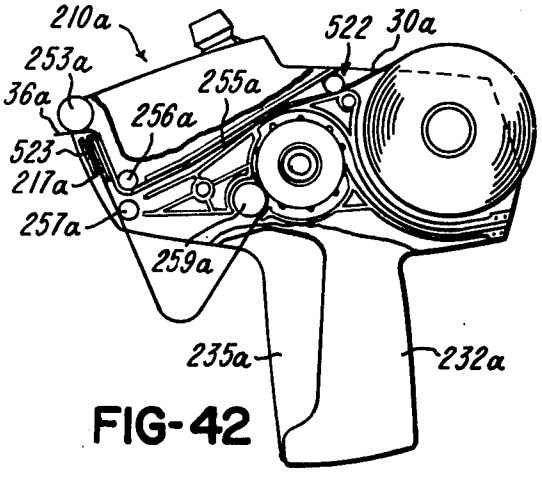


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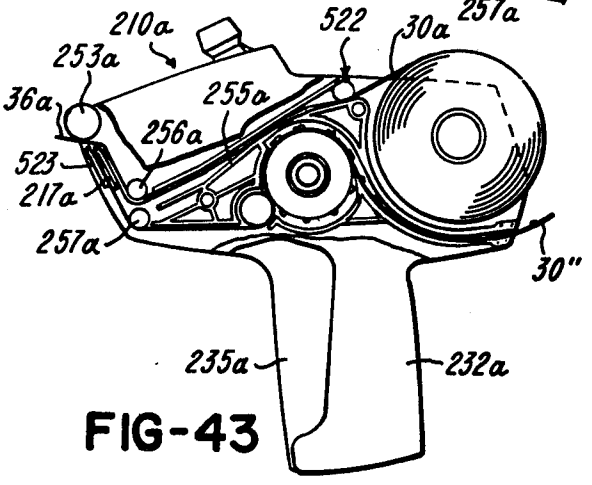


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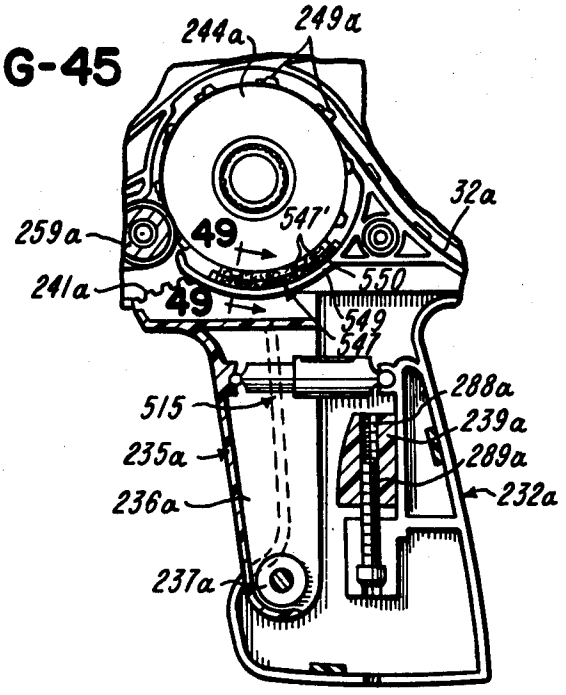
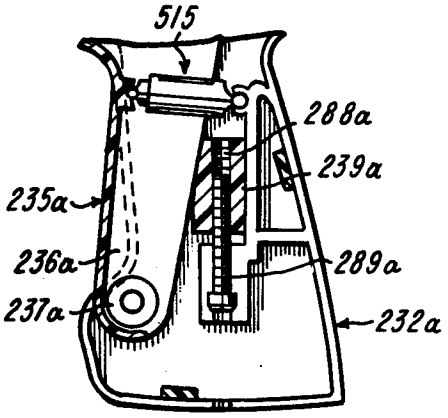


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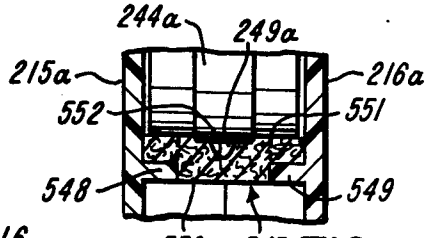


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FIG-47

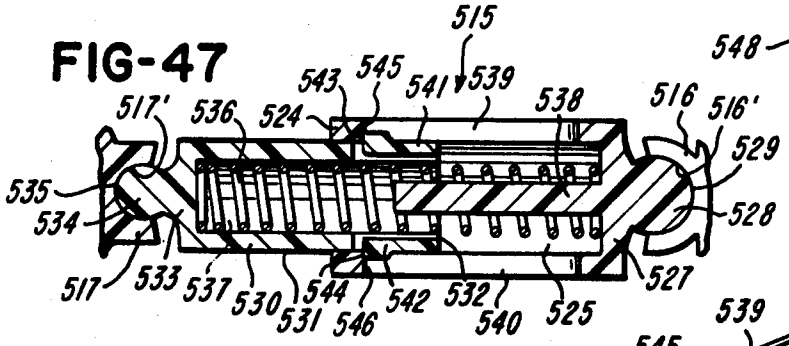


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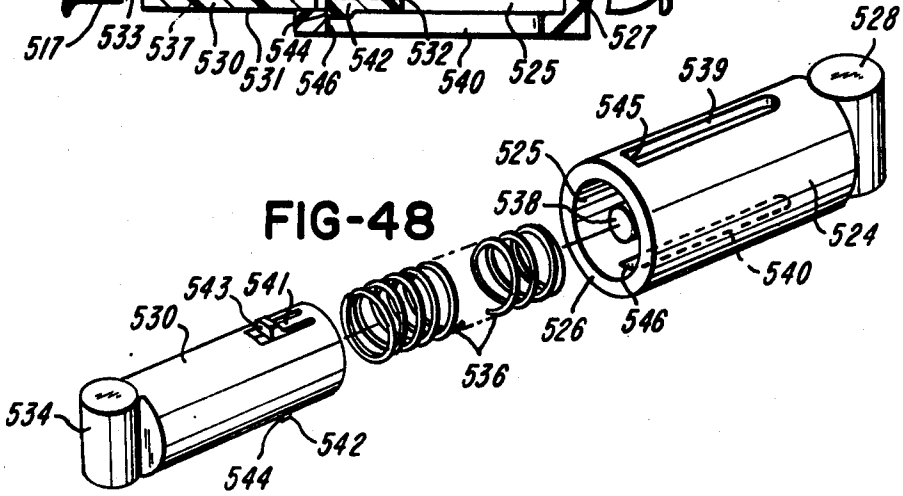


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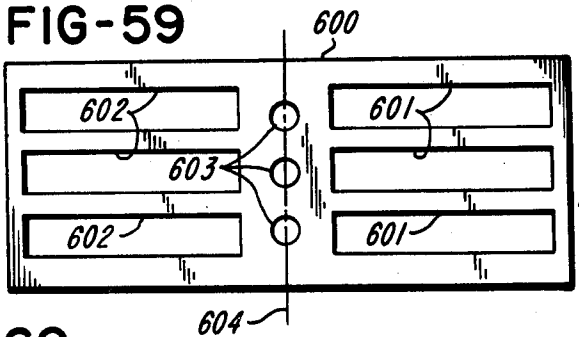


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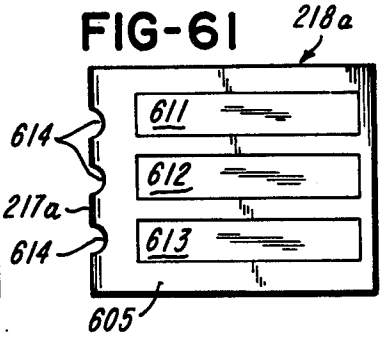


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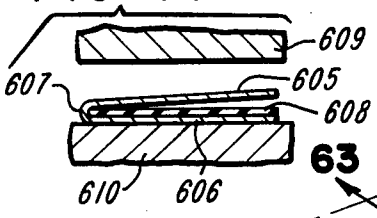


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FIG-63

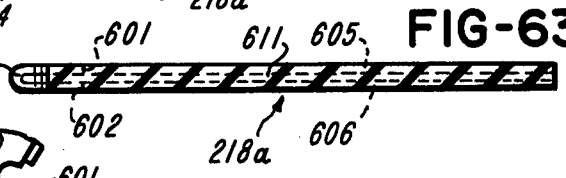


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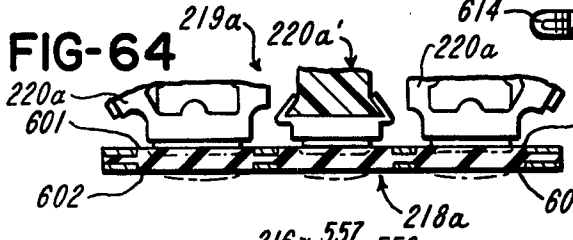


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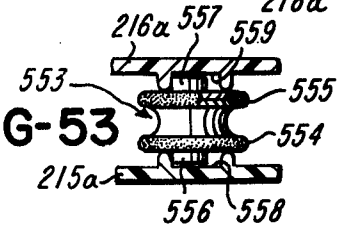


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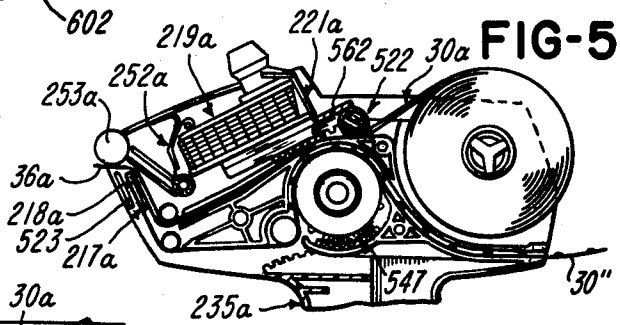


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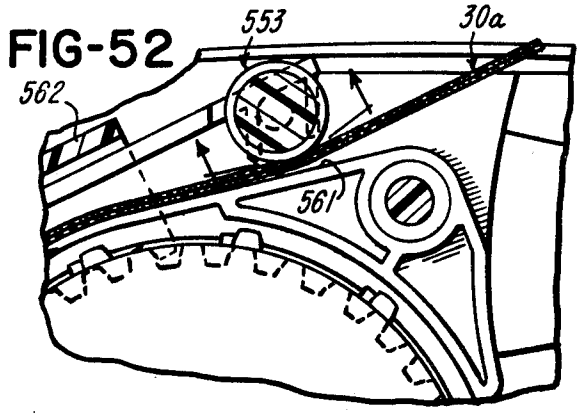


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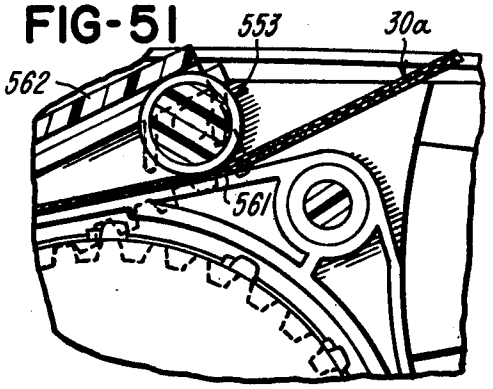


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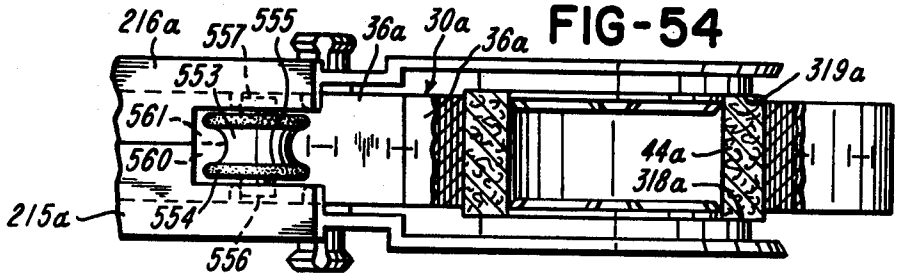


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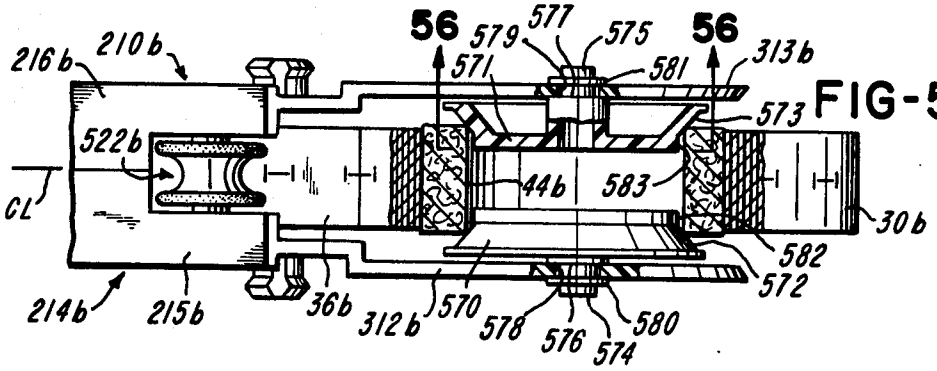


FIG-56

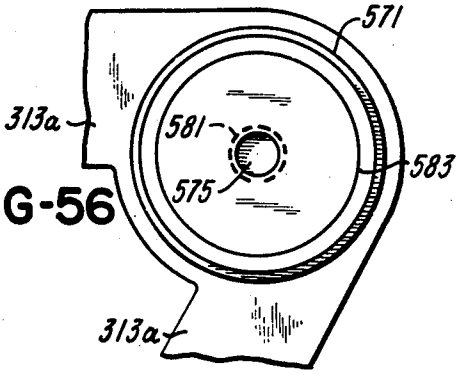


FIG-57

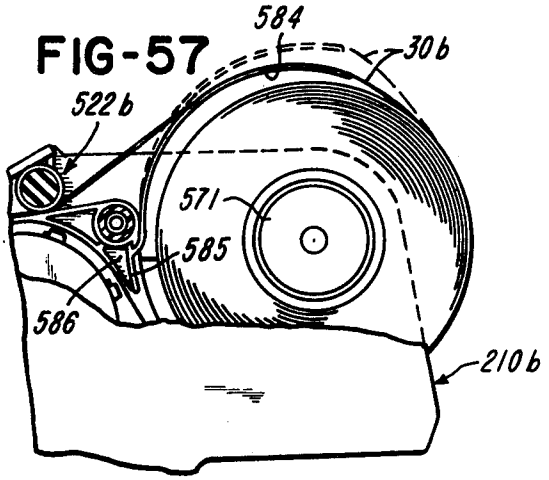


FIG-58

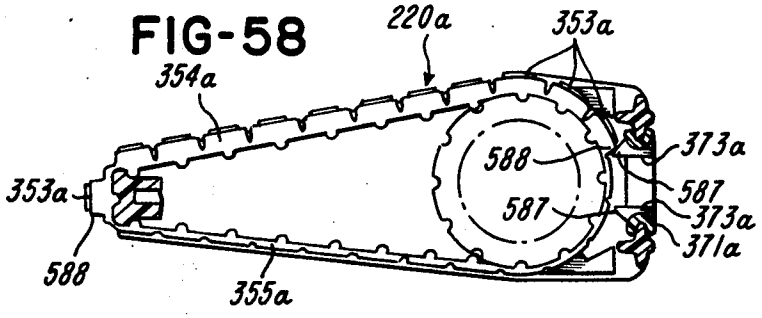


FIG-65

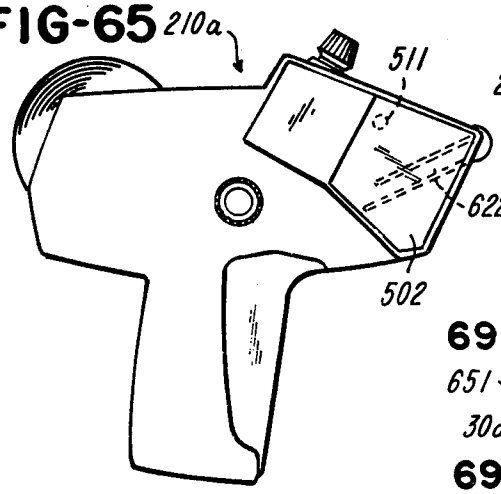
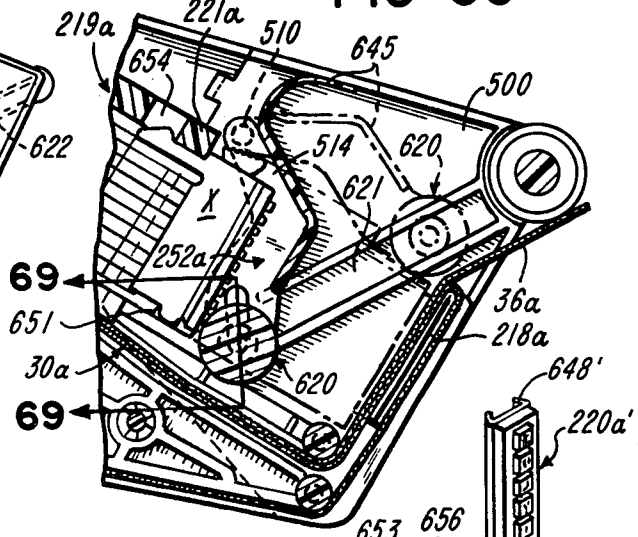


FIG-66



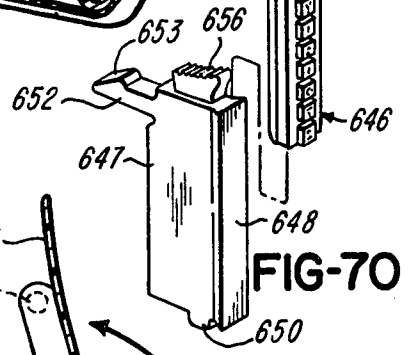


FIG-70

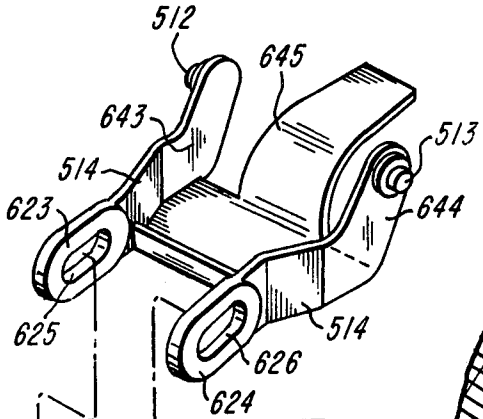
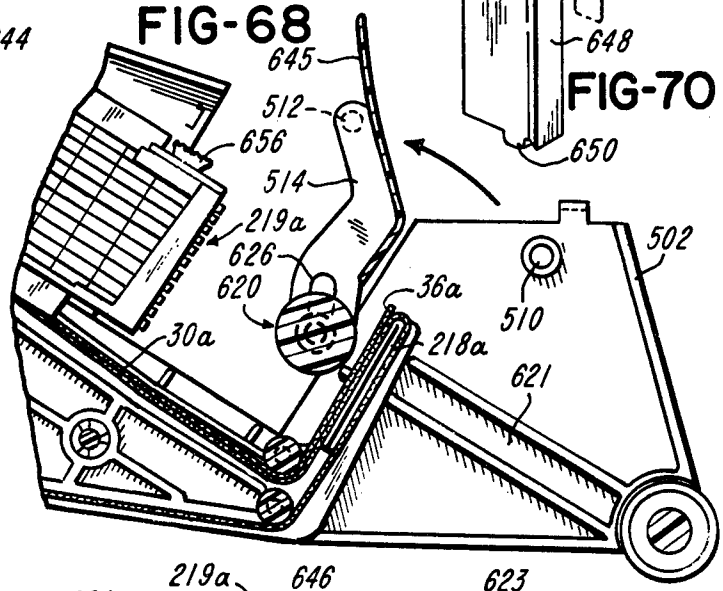
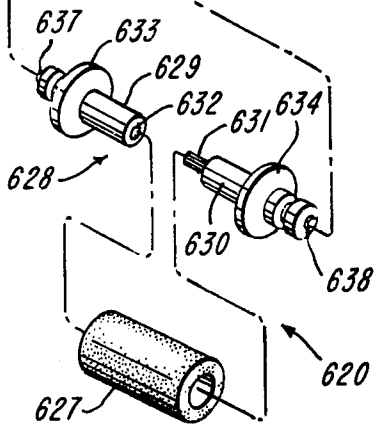


FIG-67

FIG-68





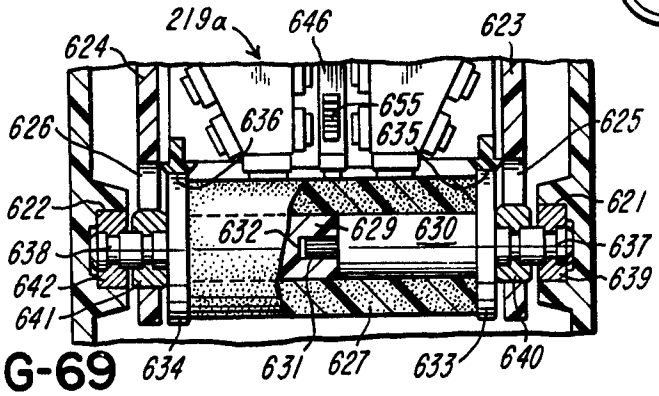


FIG-69

LABEL PRINTING AND APPLYING APPARATUS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a division of copending patent application Ser. No. 312,454 filed Dec. 6, 1972 which is a continuation-in-part of abandoned patent application Ser. No. 208,035 filed Dec. 8, 1971, now abandoned. Certain subject matter disclosed in the present application is claimed in copending U.S. application Ser. No. 205,854 filed Dec. 9, 1971, now U.S. Pat. No. 3,798,106, and copending U.S. application Ser. No. 206,061 filed Dec. 8, 1971, now U.S. Pat. No. 3,783,083 and which are assigned to the same assignee as the present application.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to the art of pressure sensitive labels, method and apparatus for making and using same, and label printing and applying machines.

2. Brief Description of the Prior Art

Various U.S. Pat. Nos. 1,642,387, 2,259,358, 2,275,064, 2,502,257, 2,516,487, 2,620,205, 2,656,063, 3,051,353, 3,265,553, 3,343,484, 3,440,123, 3,501,365, 3,551,251, and 3,611,929 are made of record.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to improved means for selectively setting and detenting printing members using a shiftable and rotatable selector for selectively changing the settings of any of the printing members. The selector has a drive element and a yieldable detent element. The drive element and the dentent element are located on the selector such that when the drive element is in engagement with the selected driven element the detent element is in detenting position in contact with at least one driven element. In one embodiment, the driven elements can comprise wheels about which respective flexible printig bands are trained. In this embodiment the selector can be in driving engagement with one of the driven wheels and can be shifted into driving engagement with any of the remaining wheels to set the printing bands to print the desired data on a record such as a ticket, tag, or label. The detent element engages either in a recess between adjacent wheels or in a groove or recess in one of the wheels. In another embodiment the printing members comprise print wheels, the hub of each of which comprises a driven member. The selector is detented in the same manner.

Invention also resides in the provision of a simple, low-cost platen which terminates at a peel edge, for use with the label printing and applying apparatus of the invention. The platen is formed from an inversely-bent metallic plate to provide a pair of side-by-side plate portions joined by an inversely-bent portion having a small radius and defining a peel edge. Printing is accomplished when the print head moves into printing relationship with a label positioned on the platen, and the printed label is delaminated from a web of supporting material by the peel edge. In a specific embodiment the plate portions are substantially co-extensive and are secured to each other by weldments.

The invention also comprises an inker or inking mechanism cooperable with printing means in the form of a print head. The inker comprise a one-piece inker body and an ink roller rotatably mounted by the inker body. The ink roller comprises a hub snap-fitted into the inker body and an ink receptive roll on the hub. The hub comprises a pair of hub sections. There is a stub end on each hub section and a flange on each hub section of the stub end. A porous ink receptive tubular roll is mounted between the flanges of the hub sections. The stub ends of the ink roller are snap-fitted into the inker body. The inker body is mounted for relative movement with respect to the printing means. The inker body includes an integrally formed resilient flexible finger for urging the ink roll into cooperation with the printing means.

The invention also comprises an applicator by which labels or the like can be applied to merchandise. The applicator inlcludes at least one and preferably a plurality of wheels. Labels are advanced into label applying relationship with respect to the applicator. The wheels are mounted for independent rotational and independent resilient yielding movements. Specifically, each wheel has an annular rim which carries an O-ring having a high-coefficient of friction. A plurality of flexible resilient arms formed integrally with the rim are engaged with a mounting shaft. While the label is being applied, the arms deflect resiliently to allow the individual wheels to yield independently. This feature is particularly useful in applying labels to merchandise with irregular surfaces.

It is a feature of the invention to provide an apparatus for printing and applying labels, in which a composite web of labels is carried in roll form and in which labels are successively printed by printing means and the printed labels are substantially delaminated by delaminating means and are applied by applying means. In the event the labels in the composite web are not completely separated from each other, application of one label will cause an excessive amount of the composite web to be paid out of the roll, thereby causing some loss of registration in the printing of the next successive label. It is known in the art to apply braking force to the composite web upstream of the delaminating means to prevent excessive amounts of composite web from being paid out of the roll, but such brakes involve linkages which are relatively costly and complicated. By controlling a brake directly from the print head the brake structure is relatively simple in construction, yet automatic in operation.

It is another feature of the invention to provide slectable printing members and means for limiting the amount of movement of the printing members. Each printing member, which is either of the endless type band or type wheel type, has a printing section and a human readable section. Stop means is provided to prevent the human readable section of the printing member from being advanced to the printing zone at which it could be inked by inking means. Such inking would obscure the readability of the human readable portion.

It is another feature of the invention to provide a compact, modular, spring assemebly for a hand-held machine such as a labeler. A specific embodiment of the spring assembly comprising a spring assembly having a sleeve, a plunger slidably received in the sleeve, a spring acting on both the sleeve and the plunger, and means providing a snap-fit connection between the sleeve and the plunger.

It is also a feature of the invention to provide an apparatus for printing and dispensing pressure sensitive labels having a delaminator and a feed wheel having teeth engageable with the supporting material downstream of the delaminator, together with a lubricant applicator for applying lubricant to the feed wheel to prevent accumulation of adhesive on the feed wheel.

It is another feature of the invention to provide an improved method of making a platen, and to a platen having at least one platen section composed of a flexible resilent material which is supported only at its periphery. The platen section or sections yield resiliently as the label is printed. The platen can also have means providing a delaminating or peel edge which has at least one interruption to reduce the area of contact with the composite label web to consequently reduce friction.

It is a feature of the invention to provide an improved inking mechanism in which the print head drives the inking mechanism, the housing guides and mounts the inking mechanism by means of rollers, and the ink roller of the inking mechanism rolls on the print head during inking.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is an exploded perspective view of label printing and applying apparatus for carryng out the method of the invention;

FIG. **2** is a partly broken away top plan view of a composite web useful in the label printing and applying apparatus of the invention;

FIG. **3** is a sectional elevational view of the apparataus shown in FIG. **1**;

FIG. **4** is a sectional view taken generally along line **4—4** of FIG. **3**;

FIG. **5** is a sectional view taken along line **5—5** of FIG. **3**;

FIG. **6** is a sectional view taken along line **6—6** of FIG. **3**;

FIG. **7** is a side elevational view of one of the subframe sections of the apparatus;

FIG. **8** is a top plan view taken along line **8—8** of FIG. **7**;

FIG. **9** is a side elevational view of the other subframe section;

FIG. **10** is a top plan view showing the manner in which the label core for the roll of labels is held and the manner in which braking force is applied by the subframe sections;

FIG. **11** is a sectional view taken along line **11—11** of FIG. **10**;

FIG. **12** is a sectional view taken generally along line **12—12** of FIG. **3**;

FIG. **13** is an exploded perspective view of the inking mechanism;

FIG. **14** is an enlarged sectional view showing a fragmentary portion of the apparatus in solid lines, and in particular showing a fragmentary portion of the print head and the inking mechanism in both solid and phantom line positions;

FIG. **15** is a sectional view taken along line **15—15** of FIG. **4**;

FIG. **16** is a developed view showing the arrangement of the teeth of the detent mechanism;

FIG. **17** is a sectional view taken along line **17—17** of FIG. **15**;

FIG. **18** is a sectional view taken generally along line **18—18** of FIG. **15**;

FIG. **19** is a sectional view showing one of the three sets of snap-fit connections used to interconnect the frame and the subframe;

FIG. **20** is an enlarged view of an applicator roll shown mounted in the frame of the apparatus;

FIG. **21** is a sectional view taken along line **21—21** of FIG. **20**;

FIG. **22** is a sectional view taken along line **22—22** of FIG. **21**, but omitting the shaft and the frictional member;

FIG. **23** is a partly sectional view of the mounting shaft which forms part of the applicator roll;

FIG. **24** is an exploded perspective view of the print head;

FIG. **25** is a sectional view of the print head taken generally along line **25—25** of FIG. **3**;

FIG. **26** is a sectional view showing the selector in relationship to the associated driven wheels;

FIG. **27** is an enlarged sectional view showing the manner in which detenting of the selector is effected, but showing the driven members as being of different widths;

FIG. **28** is a view similar to a fragmentary portion of FIG. **26**, but showing the manner in which detenting can be effected directly on a wheel;

FIG. **29** is an enlarged, partly sectional, elevational view showing an alternative arrangement for constructing the selector;

FIG. **30** is a perspective view showing the driving member depicted in FIG. **29**;

FIG. **31** is a partly exploded perspective view of a modified print head in accordance with the invention;

FIG. **32** is an exploded perspective view of the selector in association with type wheels and mounting structure for the type wheels;

FIG. **33** is an end elevation view of the type wheels and the selector assembled in the mounting members;

FIG. **34** is a sectional view taken generally along line **34—34** of FIG. **33**;

FIG. **35** is an exploded perspective view of another embodiment of the label printing and applying apparatus;

FIG. **36** is a partly broken away top plan view of a composite web useful in the apparatus;

FIG. **37** is a sectional view taken along line **37—37** of FIG. **36**;

FIG. **38** is a sectional view taken along line **38—38** of FIG. **36**;

FIG. **39** through **44** are diagrammatic views illustrating a method of loading the apparatus;

FIG. **45** is an elevational view, partly in section, showing a fragmentary portion of the actuating means including an operator and a spring assembly, with the operator being in its initial position;

FIG. **46** is an elevational view, partly in section, showing the operator in its operated position;

FIG. **47** is an enlarged sectional view of the spring assembly;

FIG. **48** is an exploded perspective view of the spring assembly;

FIG. **49** is a sectional view taken generally along line **49—49** of FIG. **45**;

FIG. **50** is a fragmentary elevational view showing the operating components of the apparatus in their initial positions;

FIG. 51 is an enlarged fragmentary view showing a portion of the apparatus shown in FIG. 50, and showing especially the print head in its operating position with a brake in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 52 is a fragmentary view similar to FIG. 51, but showing the print head out of the operative position with the brake;

FIG. 53 is a sectional view taken along line 53—53 of FIG. 52;

FIG. 54 is a top plan view, partly in section, of a fragmentary portion of the apparatus;

FIG. 55 is a top plan view, partly in section, of a fragmentary portion of a modified apparatus;

FIG. 56 is a sectional view taken along line 56—56 of FIG. 55;

FIG. 57 is an elevational view, partly in section, on a reduced scale from that of FIGS. 55 and 56, showing a spring for assisting the unwinding of supply roll;

FIG. 58 is a view similar to FIG. 25, but illustrating an improved arrangement by which the human readable section of the printing member is prevented from being moved to the printing zone;

FIG. 59 is a top plan view of a sheet used in making a platen;

FIG. 60 is a diagrammatic sectional view of the sheet after having been inversely bent, together with a piece of moldable material, positioned in a press;

FIG. 61 is a top plan view of the completed platen;

FIG. 62 is a perspective view of the platen showing the composite web by phantom lines;

FIG. 63 is a sectional view taken along line 63—63 of FIG. 62;

FIG. 64 is a sectional view taken along line 64—64 of FIG. 62, but showing additionally printing members in printing cooperation with individual platen sections of the platen;

FIG. 65 is a side elevational view of the apparatus;

FIG. 66 is a fragmentary partly sectional view of the apparatus showing a housing section in the closed position and showing the inking mechanism;

FIG. 67 is an exploded perspective view of an inker body and ink roller of the inking mechanism;

FIG. 68 is a view similar to FIG. 66, but showing the housing section in the open position;

FIG. 69 is a fragmentary view showing the ink roller bearing on the print head and inking the printing members; and

FIG. 70 is a perspective exploded view of a slug used with the print head.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now to a label printing and applying apparatus generally indicated at 210 in the embodiment of FIGS. 1 through 27, and initially to FIG. 1, there is shown to be a housing or main frame generally indicated at 211. The housing or frame 211 is specifically shown to include a pair of frame sections 212 and 213. Disposed within the housing 211 is a subframe generally indicated at 214 which comprises a pair of subframe sections 215 and 216. The frame sections 212 and 213 mount a platen 217 which includes a peel edge 218. A print head generally indicated at 219 is mounted by the subframe 214. More specificaly, the print head 219 includes a plurality of selectable settable printing members 220 in the form of endless printing bands mounted by a print head frame 211. Extending from the frame 221 are a pair of flanges 222 and 223. Gear sections or specifically racks 224 and 225 are provided at the ends of the respective flanges 222 and 223. Opposed tracks 226 and 227 are formed on the respective flanges 222 and 223 to receive ball bearings 228 and 229. The subframe sections 215 and 216 have respective tracks 230 and 231. The ball bearing 228 is received in the track 226 of the flange 222 and in the track 230, and the ball bearing 229 is received in the track 227 in the flange 223 and in the track 231. The ball bearings 228 and 229 have respective balls 228′ and 229′rotatably held by respective tangs or holders 228″ and 229″. In this manner, the print head 219 is mounted for movement, particularly reciprocating movement, toward and away from the platen 217.

The housing 211 has a handle generally indicated at 232 and particularly each housing or frame section 212 and 213 has a respective handle portion 233 and 234. An operator generally indicated at 235 is shown to comprise a pivotally operated lever 236 pivotally mounted by a post 237 at the lower end of the handle 232. The lever 236 is normally urged in a counterclockwise direction (FIG. 1) by a torsion spring 238 received about the post 237. The pivotal movement of the lever 236 is limited by an adjustable stop block 239 received by the handle 232 between the handle portions 233 and 234. The upper end of the operating lever 235 carries a pair of spaced-apart gear sections 240 and 241. The gear sections 240 and 241 are shown to be in the form of spur gear segments. Gear sections 240 and 241 are in meshing engagement with respective spur gears 242 and 243. The spur gears 242 and 243 are in meshing engagement with respective gear sections 224 and 225 carried by the print head 219.

A roll of pressure sensitive labels, in the form for example of the composite web 30 shown in FIG. 2, is mounted by its core 44 by the subframe 214. As will be described in greater detail hereinafter, the composite web 30 is drawn off the roll into overlying relationship with respect to the platen 217 and the supporting material 32 is engaged by a toothed driver 244. The gear 243 carries an integral pawl 245 cooperable with a ratchet wheel 246 which is coupled to the driver 244 by a detent mechanism generally indicated at 247. An input or drive member 248 of the detent mechanism 247 is shown in FIG. 1. The toothed driver 244 has a plurality of equally spaced apart drive teeth 249 arranged about its outer periphery. The pawl 245 is integrally joined at but one end to the gear 243. The pawl 245 is flexible and resilient and can ride on the ratchet wheel 246 and deflect into engagement with a tooth 265 of the ratchet wheel 246.

The housing or frame section 213 has an access opening 250. A cover 251 is removably connected to the frame section 213 at the access opening 250. The cover 251 mounts an inking mechanism 252 cooperable with the printing members 220 of the print head 219. The housing sections 212 and 213 mount an applicator 253 disposed downstream of the peel edge 218.

Referring to FIG. 2, there is shown composite web 30 of label material 31 releasably adhered to and carried by supporting or backing material 32. The label material 31 is cut transversely by transverse cuts 33 extending all the way across the web 31 of label material to the side edges 34 and 35 of the composite web 30. The cut 33 known as "butt cuts" separate the web 31 of label material into a series of end-to-end labels 36. The

underside of the web **31** of label material has a coating of pressure sensitive adhesive **37** which adheres strongly to the web **31** of label material. The web **32** of supporting material carries a thin film or coating (not shown) which allows the labels to be peeled from the web **32** of supporting material.

Groups **38** of cuts are provided at equally spaced part intervals along the length of the composite web **30.** Each group **38** of cuts is shown to extend through the supporting material as well as through the label material. Each group of cuts is shown to be made in a generally I-shaped configuration comprised of cuts **39S, 40S** and **41S** in the supporting material and aligned cuts **39L, 40L** and **41L** in the label material. The part of the web **32** between the one end of the cut **39S** and the cut **40S** provides a frangible portion **43S** and the part of the web **32** between the other end of the cut **39S** and the cut **41S** provides frangible portion **42S.** In like manner, the part of the label material between the end of the cut **39L** and the cut **40L** provides a frangible portion **43L** and the part between the other end of the cut **39L** and the cut **41L** provides a frangible portion **42L.**

Referring to FIG. **3,** the interrelationship of the components of the apparatus **210** is shown in detail. The composite web **30** is paid out of the roll and passes through a passage provided by subframe sections **215** and **216** and specifically by groove **254** (FIG. **9**) in the subframe section **215** and a cooperating groove **255** (FIGS. **1, 3** and **7**) in the subframe section **216.** From there the composite web **30** passes partly around a roll **256** and into overlying relationship with the platen **217.** Delamination is effected at the peel edge **218** formed at the end of the platen **217.** The supporting material **32** is drawn around the peel edge **218** beneath the platen **217** and passes partly around a roll **257,** below the guide **258** and between the toothed driver **244** and the mating die wheel **259.** As a tooth **249** moves into mating cooperation with the die wheel **259,** the tooth **249** engages the supporting material **32** at the longitudinal cut **39S** and effects rupturing or bursting of the frangible portions **42S** and **43S,** whereupon the tooth **249** which is in mating cooperation with the die wheel **259** (FIG. **18**) is considered to have formed a feed hole in the supporting material **242.** It is preferred that there be three teeth **249** in driving engagement with the support material **32** at all times. The subframe sections **215** and **216** have respective aligned strippers **260** and **261** which facilitate disengagement of the teeth **249** with the supporting material **232** as the driver **244** rotates. Opposed guide grooves **262** and **263** formed in the subframe sections **215** and **216** guide the supporting material **32** to an exit opening **264.** Excess supporting material which dangles from the apparatus **210** can be readily torn off at the exit opening **264.**

With reference to FIG. **3,** the print head **219** is shown by solid lines in the initial or home position and by phantom lines **219'** in the printing zone in printing cooperation with the label **36** and the platen **217.** The operator **235** is shown by solid lines in its intial or home position and in phantom lines **235'** in the fully actuated position. In the fully actuated position, the print head **219** has been moved into printing cooperation with the labels **36** and the platen **217,** and the operator **235** is in abutment with the stop block **239.** In this position of the operator **235,** the flexible resilient pawl **245** (FIG. **15**), joined integrally at one end to the gear **243,** has moved to the position shown by phantom lines **245'** in driving cooperation with a tooth **265** of the ratchet wheel **246.** When the user releases the operator **235,** the spring **238** (FIG. **3**) returns the operator **235** against stop **239'** to the solid line position shown in FIG. **3.** While the operator **235** is returning to the solid line position from the fully actuated position indicated by phantom lines **235',** the gear sections **240** and **241** (FIGS. **3** and **4**) rotate gears **242** and **243** clockwise (FIG. **3**) to return the print head **219** to the solid line position from the position shown by solid lines **219',** and to drive the pawl **245** from the position shown by phantom lines **245'** to the position shown in solid lines in FIG. **15.** Thus, the pawl **245,** which is in line position from the fully actuated position indicated by phantom lines **235',** the gear sections **240** and **241** (FIGS. **3** and **4**) rotate gears **242** and **243** clockwise (FIG. **3**) to return the print head **219** to the solid line position from the position shown by solid lines **219'** and to drive the pawl **245** from the position shown by phantom lines **245'** to the position shown in solid lines in FIG. **15.** Thus, the pawl **245,** which is in engagement with a tooth **265,** drives the ratchet wheel **246** counterclockwise (FIG. **15**). This counterclockwise rotation of the ratchet wheel **246** (FIG. **15**) causes the driver **244** to advance the supporting material **32** to effect substantially complete delamination of a label at the peel edge **218.** Counterclockwise rotation of the ratchet wheel **246** continues until a pawl **266** (FIGS. **1, 7** and **15**) in the form of a flexible resilient appendage of the subframe section **216,** moves into engagement with a tooth **265** of the ratchet wheel. This prevents the web of supporting material **32** from being accidentally moved in the return direction.

As best shown in FIG. **4,** the driver **244** has an annular rim **267** joined to a hub **268** by a radial web **269.** The hub **268** has a hub section **268'** extending in one direction and another hub section **268''** extending in the opposite direction. The hub section **268'** terminates at a knob **270,** and the hub section **268''** terminates at a knob **270'.** The gear **242** is rotatably journaled on and with respect to the hub section **268'.** The gear **242** has a hub or flange **271** which is rotatably journaled in opening **272** in the frame section **212.** The hub section **268'** extends through an enlarged opening **273** in the subframe section **215.** The hub section **268''** provides a stepped pair of bearing surfaces **274.** The ratchet wheel **246** is formed integrally with the drive member **248** of the detent mechanism **247.** The ratchet wheel **246** and the drive member **248** have a hub **276** with a stepped bore **275** into which the hub section **268''** extends. A hub **276** rotatably receives and mounts the gear **243.** The gear **243** has a hub **277** rotatably received in a bearing **278** formed integrally with housing section **213.** As seen in FIG. **4,** the gears **242** and **243** are in driving engagement with respective gear sections **224** and **225** carried by the print head **219;** the relative position of the drive pawl **245** to the ratchet wheel **246** is also sshown.

With reference to FIG. **15,** the drive member **248** includes a plurality of spring fingers or detent pawls **278.** The pawls **278** are of equal length, are flexible and resilient, and are continuously urged against teeth **279** formed on the inside of the annular rim **267.** In the illustrated embodiment there are one hundred and seventy-seven teeth **279** at equally spaced-apart intervals. There are twelve pawls **278** integrally connected to the hub **276** at equally spaced-apart intervals. The

teeth 279 comprise respective tooth faces 280 and a recess between adjacent tooth faces 280 in which the end of a pawl 278 can be recieved. The pawls 278 drive the feed wheel 244 in a driving direction (counterclockwise in FIG. 15) but can move in a non-driving direction (clockwise in FIG. 15) relative to the feed wheel 244 by manually operating the detent mechanism 247. Accordingly, every fifth pawl 278 is engaged with the face 280 of a tooth 279. The pawls 278 between every fifth set of pawls are out of engagement with their respective tooth faces 280 by different increments as best illustrated in FIG. 16. Normally, the pawls 278 hold the ratchet wheel 246 and the feed wheel or driver 244 in fixed relationship with respect to each other. With reference to FIG. 15, as the drive pawl 245 moves counterclockwise the ratchet wheel 246 is driven counterclockwise and the three pawls 278 which are in driving engagement with their respective tooth faces 280 will drive the feed wheel 244 counterclockwise. Accordingly, there is no relative rotation between the ratchet wheel 246 and the feed wheel 244. Should it be desired to change the position to which the labels are advanced by the feed wheel 244 upon actuation of the operator 235, the user will grasp the knobs 270 and 270' and will rotate the knob 270' counterclockwise (FIG. 1) relative to the knob 270. This will cause the input member 248 to rotate (counterclockwise in FIG. 1, clockwise in FIG. 15) relative to the feed wheel 244 so that the next three successive teeth move into engagement with the next three respective tooth faces 280. For example, if it is considered that first, fifth and ninth pawls 278 were initially in engagement with respective teeth 279, only a very slight rotation will cause second, sixth and tenth pawls to move into engagement with their respective tooth faces 280, and so on. Although any desired number of pawls 278 and teeth 280 can be used, the illustrated embodiment provides very minute adjustment of the feed wheel 244 relative to the platen 217 and the peel edge 218 and the arrangement of teeth 280 and cooperating pawls 278 causes the entire input or drive member 248 to be centered within the annular rim 267. With respect to the printing function, adjustment of the detent mechanism 247 changes the position relative to the printing the print between theprint head 219 and the platen 217 to which a label 36 is advanced. With respect to the delaminating function, operation of the detent mechanism 247 also changes the position to which the label 36 is advanced. Accordingly, it is apparent that the detent mechanism 247 is useful both in establishing the position to which a label is advanced relative to the printing zone and to the delaminatng zone. It is important that just the correct amount of trailing marginal end edge of the label remain adhered to the peel edge so that the label 36 is held in that position until it is ready to be applied to merchandise by the applicator 253.

As best shown in FIGS. 15, 17, and 18, the supporting material 32 is initially brought into engagement with the feed wheel 244 as it passes around the die wheel 259. The die wheel 259 is comprised of an annular plastic roll 281 journaled by subframe sections 215 and 216. The roll 281 has frictional members in the form of rubber O-rings 282 received at spaced-apart locations about the periphery of the roll 281. The O-rings straddle the teeth 249 and are just spaced apart far enough to act as a die wheel with mating teeth 249. As a tooth 249 begins to engage the web of supporting material 32 at the cut 39S (FIG. 2), the die wheel 259 cooperates with the tooth 249 to hold the supporting material 32 on each side of the group 38 of cuts in intimate contact with the outer surface of the feed wheel 244 as best shown in FIG. 18. This insures that the tooth 249 properly bursts or forms a hole, facilitated by the group 38 of cuts, in the supporting material 32 and that the drive face of the tooth 249 is in driving engagement with the leading cut 41S. When the first tooth 249 registers with the group 38 of cuts in the supporting material 32 the composite web 30 is properly registered with the printing zone and the delaminating zone. Once such registration is accomplished as the result of the tooth 249 cooperating with the die roll 259, correct registration continues.

The plate 217 and the peel edge 218 (FIGS. 1, 3 and 4) are formed from an inversely-bent plate having a pair of side-by-side plate portions 283 and 284 joined by an inversely-bent portion 285. The inversely-bent portion 285 has a small radius and defines the peel edge 218. The plate portions 283 and 284 are co-extensive and are secured to each other by weldments 286. The plate which forms the platen 217 and the peel edge 218, received in recesses 286' in subframe sections 215 and 216, is preferably constructed of highly polished stainless steel. The sides of the plate that forms the platen 217 and the peel edge 218 are received in opposed recesses 286' in the subframe sections 215 and 216. A label stopper is provided by a pair of aligned plates 218' formed integrally with the subframe sections 215 and 216. The plates 218' are disposed beneath but are spaced from the plate 217. Should a label 36 attempt to fall onto the supporting material 32 after being delaminated at the peel edge 218, the labels 36 will be caught by the plates 218'. This will prevent any label 36 from continuing along the path through which the supporting material 32 passes after passing the peel edge 218.

With reference to FIG. 3, the stop block 239 is shown to be slidable on a stop surface 287. The stop block 239 has a threaded bore 288 which threadably receives an adjusted screw 289. One half of the screw 289 is rotatably received in a semi-circular groove 290 and one-half of the head 291 of the screw 289 is captive in a semi-circular recess 292 in the seat 293. The handle portion 233 of the frame section 212 provides another stop surface (not shown) for the stop block 239 in alignment with the stop surface 287, another semi-circular groove (not shown) opposite the groove 290 for receiving the other one-half of the screw 289, and another semi-circular recess (not shown) opposite the recess 292 for receiving the other one-half of the head 291. A hole 294, one-half of which is formed by each handle portion 233 and 234, enables entry of a tool (not shown) by which the head 291 of the screw 289 can be engaged to rotate the screw 289. Rotation of the screw in one direction will cause the stop block 239 to move upwardly (FIG. 3) and rotation of the screw 289 in the opposite direction will cause the stop block 239 to move downwardly (FIG. 3). It is apparent that adjustment of the position of the stop block 239 will adjust the limit of the travel of the operator 235.

With reference to FIG. 13, the inking mechanism 252 is shown to comprise a one-piece inker body 295 having an aligned pair of sockets 296 having converging openings 297. The sockets 296 extend for more than 180° so that the ink roll 298 can be snapped into the

sockets **296.** The inker body **295** has a pair of aligned projections **299** which are capable of being snapped into sockets **300** (FIG. **1**) in the cover **251.** The sockets **300** are shaped like the sockets **296.** The inker body **295** has an integrally formed leaf spring or spring finger **301** which is shown in FIG. **14** to be urged against the cover **251.** The spring finger **301** normally urges the inking mechanism **252** into the solid line position shown in FIG. **14.** The ink roller **298** is shown in FIG. **14** to be in the path of but slightly spaced from the print head **219** because in that position the inker body **295** contacts the frame **221** of the print head **219.** When the print head **219** is moved from the solid line position to the phantom line position, the ink roll **298** applies ink to the printing bands **220** and the entire inking mechanism **252** pivots about projections **299** to the position shown in phantom lines. When the print head **219** returns to the solid line position shown in FIG. **14,** the spring finger **301** returns the inking mechanism **252** to the solid line position.

With reference to FIG. **13,** the ink roller **298** is shown to comprise a pair of hub sections **302** and **303.** The hub section **302** has an elongated projection **304** at one end and a stub end **305** at its opposite end. The hub section **302** has an annular flange **306** between the stub end **305** and a reduced or roll-mounting portion **307.** The reduced portion **307** is disposed between the flange **306** and the projection **304.** The other hub section **303** has an annular flange **308** disposed between a reduced or roll-mounting portion **309** and a stub end **310.** The reduced portion **309** has a bore **304'** into which the projection **304** is adapted to be press-fitted. The projection **304** has straight flutes which serve to lock the hub portions **302** and **303** toegther. An ink-receptive tubular porous roll **311,** composed for example of rubber or the like, is received on the reduced portions **307** and **309** of respective hub sections **302** and **303.** The flanges **306** and **308** abut the ends of the roll **311** and prevent the roll **311** from shifting.

With reference to FIGS. **7, 8** and **9,** the subframe sections **215** and **216** are shown to have respective integral leaf springs **312** and **313.** The leaf springs **312** and **313** are provided with integral annular brake members **314** and **315** having respective annular brake surfaces **316** and **317.** Brake members **314** and **315** are formed integrally with projections or hubs **318** and **319,** surfaces **318'** and **319'** of which are received in and mount label core **44.** The brake surfaces **316** and **317** cooperate to exert braking forces on the label core **44.** Neither the hubs **318** and **319** nor the brake members **314** and **315** contact the composite web **30** which is wound on the label core **44.** In this manner, any gum or adhesive that may exist at the marginal side edges of the composite web **30** will not be transferred to the brake surfaces **316** and **317.** FIG. **10** illustrates, in exaggerated form, by phantom lines, the initial positions of the leaf springs **312** and **313,** the brake members **314** and **315** and the hubs **318** and **319.** The initial canted position of the leaf springs **313,** the brake members **315** and the hub **319** relative to the remainder of the subframe section **216** is also shown in FIG. **8.** Insertion of the label core **44** onto the hubs **318** and **319** will cause the leaf springs **312** and **313** to flex outwardly and the brake surfaces **316** and **317** will exert a predetermined braking force on the ends of the core **44.** The braking force applied to the core **44** will insure that there is tension in the web **32** of supporting material from the label roll to the printing zone, to the peel edge **218,** and to the toothed driver **244.** As the pawl **266** (FIG. **15**) prevents the reverse rotation of the driver **244,** it is seen that the apparatus maintains a slight but desirable amount of tension on the web of supporting material **32** at all times.

The frame **211** comprises an essentially closed shell but the rear part provides an access opening **211'** through which a roll of labels can be inserted and a spent core **44** can be removed without even partial disassembly of the apparatus **210.**

With reference to FIGS. **20** and **23,** there is shown the applicator **253** mounted by the frame **211.** The applicator **253** comprises a hub **320** shown to have four annular generally V-shaped grooves **321** in which respective wheels **322** are rotatably mounted. The hub **320** also has a pair of annular flanges **323** disposed between the set of three wheels **322** and the remaining wheel **322.** The wheels **322** have greater diameters than the flanges **323.** The ends of the hub **320** beyond the grooves **321** are stub ends **324.** Undercuts **325** inboard of the stub ends **324** enable the hub to be retained in cooperating yieldable sockets **326** and **327** in frame sections **212** and **213.** The sockets **326** and **327** are comprised of a plurality of separate socket sections or flexible resilient fingers **328** and **329** to enable the stub ends **324** to be snapped into place. The sockets **326** and **327** and the cooperating stub ends **324** provide opposed snap-fit connections.

The wheels **322** are identical so only one is described in detial. Each wheel **322** is comprised of an annular rim **330** having an annular groove **331** in its outer periphery. A rubber O-ring **322** is received in the groove **331.** A plurality of equally spaced-apart arms **333** formed integrally with the rim **330** have generally V-shaped bearing sections **334** received in the respective groove **321.** The bearing sections **334** of the arms **333** exert forces against the hub **320,** but enable the wheel **322** to rotate relative to the hub **320** and enable the wheel **322** to yield as a label **36** is being applied to the merchandise.

As the rubber O-rings **332** have a high coefficient of friction, rotation of the wheels **322** during label application is facilitated. The spacing of the wheels **322** allows the applicator **253** to press the label **36** onto the merchandise without contacting the printing which was applied to the labels **36** by the print head **219.** As the label is pressed onto the merchandise, the arms **333** allow the wheels to yield. This yielding action is particularly useful when applying labels to merchanidse having irregular surfaces in that the wheels **322** are mounted for both independent rotational and independent yielding movements with respect to each other. The flanges **323** prevent the adjacent wheels **322** from deflecting more than a small amount away from the perpendicular with respect to the hub **320.**

Referring to FIG. **24,** there is shown an exploded view of the print head **219.** The print head frame **221** is shown to comprise a side plate **335** to which the flanges **222** and **223** are joined. A mounting block **336** is molded integrally with the side plate **335.** The block **336** has a platen or pressure member **337** and arcuate mounting surfaces **338.** The mounting block **336** also has a socket **339** for receiving a projection **340** of the other side plate **341.** A post **342** is formed integrally with the side plate **335** in axial alignment with a hole **343** in the side plate **341.** A pair of posts **344** formed integrally with the side plate **335** have hooks **345** which

engage shoulders 346 of the side plate 341. The side plate 341 has projections 347 which are adapted to fit under projections 348 on the block 336. When the projections 347 are positioned underneath the projections 348, that is, between the projections 348 and the side plate 335, the projection 340 is received in the socket 339, and when the hooks 345 are in engagement with shoulders 346, then the frame 221 is securely but releasably locked together.

The printing bands 220 are mounted in the frame 221 as best shown in FIG. 25. The printing bands 220 are urged against the support or pressure member 337 and are detented because teeth 349 formed on the underside of each of the printing bands 220 are in engagement with notches 350 formed on the side of the support 337. In this position, the projection 340 is shown received in the socket 339, the printing bands are trained partially around driven members in the form of wheels 351, the printing bands 220 are under slight tension, and the wheels are cradled in and rotatable on the mounting surfaces 338. The wheels 351 have notches 352 in which the teeth 349 are received.

Each printing band 220 has a plurality of printing blocks 353. The different printing blocks 353 of each printing band 220 can print different data, as is conventional. The printing blocks 353 are contained in a printing section 354 of the printing band 220. The printing band 220 also contains a non-printing human readable section 355. The human readable section 355 contains human readable indicia. The user knows what data the printing block 253 at the pressure member 337 will print by peering through a window 356.

It is often desirable to change the data which the print head 219 is to print. This is generally accomplished by advancing the printing band 220 to the printing position in which the selected data will be printed on the label. A selector, generally indicated at 357, has a knob 358 and a shaft or tubular portion 359 received by the post 342. The selector 357 is freely rotatable about the post 342 and is movable axially so that its driving members or lugs 360 can be shifted into driving cooperation with any one of the driven members 351. Each driven member 351 has a central hole 361 which is provided with a plurality of notches 362 for receiving respective lugs 360. Each driven member 351 is also chamfered at the central hole 361 as best indicated at 363. In addition to the driving lugs 360, the selector 357 is shown to have a pair of opposed pawls or spring detent fingers 364, the ends of which engage the recesses provided by the chamfering 363. The detent fingers 364 serve to hold the selector 357 in the axial position to which it is manually shifted, but enable the selector 357 to be shifted to any desired position so that its driving members 360 will be in driving engagement with the selected driven member 351. Accordingly, by shifting the selector 357, any one or all of the driven members 351 can be rotated, one at a time, which reults in the respective printing bands or bands 220 being selectively moved to the selected position to print the selected data on the labels.

The driving lugs 360 are spaced slightly from the ends of the recesses or notches 362. Should the user attempt to turn the knob 358 so as to apply excessive torque to the selector 357, the driving lugs 360 will deflect and move out of the set of notches 362 in which they are positioned in the driven member 351 and will move into the next set of notches 362 in the same driven member 351. Accordingly, there will be relative rotation between the selector 357 and the driven member 351 in which the lugs 360 are received.

There is a spacer 365 between each of the driven members 351 and bands 220. Each of the spacers 365 has a pair of lugs 365' which engage around the ends 366 at the ends of the mounting surface 338.

The selector 357 is provided with an annular groove 367 adjacent the knob 358. An indicator, generally indicated at 368, has a split collar 369 with a projection 370 received in the groove 367. The indicator 368 has a rectangular section 371 which defines the window 356. The posts 344 have tongues or guides 344' which are in engagement in grooves 372 in the rectangular section 371. A pair of pointers 373 disposed on the inner surface of the rectangular sections 371 are in alignment with the lugs 360 on the selector 357. Accordingly, the pointers 373 indicate the position of the lugs 360 so that if the selector 357 is not in position to drive the desired driven member 351 and its associated printing band 220, the selector 357 can be shifted to a position in which the lugs 360 are in driving engagement with the desired driven member 351 to advance the associated printing band 220 to the selected position.

As shown in FIG. 24, the side plate 341 has a projection or lug 374 by which the printing head 219 is guided by the frame sections 212 and 213 by respective guides 375 and 376 (see FIGS. 1, 3, 14).

The housing or frame sections 212 and 213 are connected by identical snap-fit connections including generally snap-shaped flexible resilient members 377 arranged along the periphery of the housing section 212 and engaged in undercut recesses 378 in the housing section 213. One of these snap-fit connections is shown in detail in FIG. 5.

The subframe sections 215 and 216 of the subframe 214 are connected to each other and the frame sections 212 and 213 of the frame 211 are connected to the subframe 214 by means of three sets of identical snap-fit connections generally indicated at 379, one of which is shown in detail in FIG. 19. With reference to FIG. 19, the frame sections 212 and 213 have respective sockets 380 and 381 comprised a plurality of respective flexible resilient fingers 382 and 383. The subframe section 215 has a projection 384 snap-fitted into the socket 380. The projection 384 has a plurality of flexible resilient spring fingers 385. The subframe section 216 has a projection 386 comprised of a plurality of flexible resilient fingers 387 snap-fitted into the socket 381. The subframe section 215 has a projection 388 comprised of a plurality of flexible resilient spring fingers 389 received in a socket 390. The socket 390 is comprised of flexible resilient spring fingers 391. A projection 392 formed integrally with the frame section 212 extends through the socket 380, through the projection 384, and to about the end of the projection 388 in the socket 390. The spring fingers 383 of the socket 381 are made thinner and consequently more flexible than the spring fingers 383 of the socket 380. An attempt to open up the frame 211 by separating the frame sections 212 and 213 will cause the frame section 213 to be separated from the subframe section 216. The frame section 212 will remain connected to the subframe 214. As the frame section 213 is being separated from its subframe 214, the projection 392 prevents the subframe sections 215 and 216 from separating because the spring fingers

389 cannot deflect inwardly because of the interference provided by the projection 392. Once the frame section 213 has been removed, the inside of the apparatus 218 is exposed. It is apparent that the accidental unsnapping of the subframe 214 or the frame section 212 from the subframe 214 is obviated by this construction. Furhter disassembly can be accomplished by deliberately unsnapping the subframe 214 from the frame section 212. This is accomplished by moving the projection 384 out of the socket 380. When this has been accomplished, the projection 392 has moved out of the space between the spring fingers 389 of the projection 388 and consequently the subframe sections 215 and 216 can be separated.

With reference to FIGS. 7 through 9 for example, the subframe section 216 is shown to have four projections 393 which are adapted to be snugly received in recesses 394 at the end of the guide 262. The projections 393 received in the holes 394 assist in removably holding the subframe sections 215 and 216 together.

With reference to FIGS. 1 and 14 the cover 251 is shown to have an L-shaped flange 395 at one end and a projection 396 at its other end. To attach the inking mechanism 252 to the apparatus, the projection 395 is pushed under a shoulder 397 of the frame section 213 and thereafter the cover 251 is snapped into position by causing the projections 396 to snap under a lip 398 of the frame section 213. In this manner, the inking mechanism or inker 252 is removably mounted to the apparatus. To remove the inking mechanism, the user can engage his fingernail beneath an extension 399 of the cover 251, thereby causing the projection 396 to snap around the lip 398.

With reference to FIG. 6, the operator 235 is shown to pivot on the pin 237. It is preferred to pivot the operator 235 at the lower end of the handle 232 in that the user's strongest fingers, namely this index, middle and ring fingers engage the operator 235 at substantial distances from the pivot pin 237, while the user's relatively weak little finger is close to the pivot pin 237. The ends of the pin 237 are undercut as indicated respectively at 403 and 404. The ends 401 and 402 are received in socket 405 and 406 in respective frame sections 212 and 213. The sockets 405 and 406 are comprised of respective flexible resilient fingers 407 and 408. The operator 235, as best shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, is shown to be generally U-shaped in section. Legs 409 and 410 are shown to be rotatably received about the pin 237. The spiral or torsion spring 238 is shown to be received in pin 237 between the legs 409 and 410. If it is desired to remove the frame section 213, the frame section 213 is moved relatively away from the frame section 212 causing the socket 406 to move out of snap-fit engagement with the end 402. Only the operator 235 is moved away from the frame section 212 can the end 401 move out of the socket 405 because of interference caused by leg 409. This construction obviates accidental disconnection of the pin 237 from the frame sections 212.

With reference to FIG. 28, there is shown an alternative construction by which a selector 357*a* having a plurality of driving lugs 360*a* like the lugs 360 and also having a pair of opposed pawls 364*a*, selectively controls the setting of a selected driven member or wheel 351*a*. The embodiment of FIG. 28 differs from the embodiment of the print head 219 shown for example in FIGS. 24 through 28 in that each of the driven members 351*a* is provided with an internal annular groove 411 and the chamfering 363 (FIG. 27) is omitted. Accordingly, instead of having the pawl 364a engage between adjacent driven members 351 as shown in FIGS. 26 and 27 for example, the pawls 364*a* engage in the groove 411 of one of the driven members 351*a*, and as preferred in the groove 411 of the same wheel with which the lugs 360*a* are in driving engagement. By this construction, the driving function as well as the detenting function are accomplished by the selector 357*a* in cooperation with a single driven member 351*a*.

FIG. 27 is actually an alternative embodiment which shows the detenting of one of the pawls 364 in recesses or grooves provided by beveling or chamfering 363. FIG. 27 shows one of the wheels 351 as wider than the adjacent wheel 351 to show that the selector 357 in accordance with the invention can work equally well with wheels 351 of different sizes without affecting detenting. With such a construction some of the printing bands 220 can be wider than others as is highly desirable in some applications.

With reference to FIGS. 29 and 30, there is shown another embodiment of a selector generally indicated at 357*b*. The selector 357*b* is the same as the selector 357 in that it has four drive lugs 360*b*, and a pair of opposed pawls 364*b*. The selector 357*b* differs from the selector 357 only in that the selector 357 is of one-piece construction and the selector 357*b* is of two-piece construction. The selector 357*b* comprises body sections 412 and 413 snap-fitted together. The body section 412 has a non-circular hole, and in particular a square hole 414, and the body section 413 has a corresponding square portion 415 received in the hole 414. By this construction, the body sections 412 and 413 are incapable of rotating relative to each other. The body section 413 has four flexible resilient fingers 416 terminating at projections 417 shown in FIG. 29 to be received over a bead 418. In this position, an annular flange 419 as in abutment with a shoulder 420 on the body section 412. The selector 357*b* is used in the same manner as the selector 357. If desired, the selector 357*a* (FIG. 28) can be made in two parts as illustrated in FIGS. 29 and 30.

Referring to the embodiment of FIG. 31, there is shown a print head generally indicated at 219*c* having two spaced-apart sets of printing members 220*c*. The print head 219*c* has two sets of mounting blocks 366*c*, two sets of driven members 351*c* and posts 344*c*, all formed integrally with side plate 335*c*. Flanges 222*c* and 223*c* and gear sections 224*c* and 225*c* are spaced apart wider than the flanges 222 and 223 and gear sections 224 and 225. Accordingly, the pair of gears (not shown) which would mesh with gear sections 224*c* and 225*c* would have to be spaced apart by a greater distance than the gears 242 and 243. It is also apparent that ball tracks (not shown) which would correspond to the ball tracks 230 and 231 would have to be spaced wider apart, as would be readily apparent to one skilled in the art. Side plate 341*c* carries a guide member 374*c*. The side plate 341*c* rotably mounts a pair of selectors 357*c* for the respective set of driven members 351*c*. The posts 344*c* mount respective rectangular sections 371*c* which provides respective windows 356*c*. It is readily apparent that with slight modifications the print head 219*c* can be operated by a mechanism the same in principle and construction as the mechanism which operates the print head 219.

Referring to the embodiment of FIGS. **32, 33** and **34,** there is provided a selector **357***d* which is identical to the selector **357.** Printing members take the form of print wheels **220***d*. Each print wheel **220***d* is shown to be identical and comprises printing elements **421** carried by an annular hub **422.** A mounting and detenting wheel **423** is shown to be formed integrally with each side of the hub **422.** The wheels **423** have generally annular outer surfaces **424** received in sockets **425** of adjacent mounting members **426.** The sockets **425** comprise an annular portion **427** and a pair of flexible resilient arms **428** formed integrally therewith. Accordingly, the print wheels **220***d* can be inserted either axially into the sockets **425** or they can be inserted into or removed from the respective sockets **425** by spreading arms **428.** Mounting members **426** are provided with recesses **429** in which offset integrally formed detent pawls or spring fingers **430** and **431** are disposed. The pawl **430** of one mounting member **426** is cooperable with notches **430'** to effect detenting of an adjacent print wheel **220***d* on one side of the mounting member **426,** and the other is cooperable with notches **431'** to effect detenting of the adjacent print wheel **220***d* on the other side of the mounting member **226.**

Each wheel **220***d* has a central hole **432,** the ends of which are chamfered as indicated at **433.** As best shown in FIG. **34,** pawls **364***d* are received in the chamfering between adjacent wheels **220***d* and drive lugs **360***d* are in driving engagement with the adjacent print wheel **220***d*. If desired, detenting can be effected in the manner illustrated in the embodiment of FIG. **28**

Referring to FIGS. **35** through **54** and **58** through **70,** there is shown an alternative embodiment of the lable printing and applying apparatus generally indicated at **210**a. In this embodiment, those components which are generally related to those in the emobodiment of FIG. **1** through **34** are indicated by the same reference characters, with the addition of the letter "a ". Those compounds of the apparatus **210***a* which differ from or are in addition to components in the embodiment fo FIGS. **1** through **34** are more specifically indicated reference characters starting with the number **500.**

Referring initially to FIG. **35,** the apparatus **210***a*, which includes a housing **211***a*, has two-part frame sections generally indicated at **212***a* and **213***a*. The frame **211***a* includes a handle **232***a* having handle portions **233***a* and **234***a*. The frame sections **212***a* and **213***a* have relatively movable frame parts **500** and **501,** and **502** and **503.** The handle portion **233**a is a part of the frame part **501,** and the handle portion **234***a* is a part of the housing part **503.** A subframe **214***a* includes subframe sections **215***a* and **216***a*. The subframe section **215***a* and the movable frame part **500** respectively have a socket **504** and a pivot pin **505.** Similarly, the subframe section **216***a* and the movable frame part **502** respectively have a socket **506** and a pivot pin **507.** Applicator **253***a* snaps into sockets **326***a* and **327***a* in respective frame parts **500** and **502.** The frame parts **500** and **502** and the applicator **253***a* are pivotal about pivot pins **505** and **507** as a unit with respect to the respective frame parts **501** and **503.**

The subframe sections **215***a* and **216***a* receive and retain platen **217***a* which has a delaminator such as a peel edge or turning edge **218***a*. Print head **219***a*, having printing members **220***a* carried by its print head frame **221***a*, is movable relatively toward and away from the platen **217***a*. The print head frame **221***a* has integrally formed racks **224***a* and **225***a* and respective tracks **226***a* and **227***a*. The subframe section **215***a* has a track **230***a* and the subframe section **216***a* has an opposite track (not shown) for respective ball bearings **228***a* and **229***a*.

Frame parts **500** and **502** have respective sockets **510** and **511** in which respective pivot pins **512** and **513** of inker body **514** of an inking mechanism **252***a* are received. As the print head **219***a* moves toward and away from the platen **217***a*, the inking mechanism **252***a* oscillates first in one direction and thereafter in the opposite direction about its pivot pins **512** and **513** to effect inking of the print head **219***a*.

The apparatus **210***a* has an operator **235***a* in the form of a lever **236***a* pivotally mounted by a post **237***a*. Stop block **239***a* is adjustable by means of a screw **289***a* received in a threaded bore **289***a*. The operator **235***a* is urged away from the stop block **239***a* by means of a spring assembly **515** which bears at one end against a socket **516** formed partly by handle portion **233***a* and partly by handle portion **234***a* and at its other end against a socket **517** (FIG. **47**) integral with the operator **235***a*. Gear sections **240***a* and **241***a* carried by the lever **236***a* are in meshing engagement with respective compound gears **242***a* and **243***a*. Specifically, the gear sections **240***a* and **241***a* mesh with respective sections **518** and **519,** and sections **520** and **521** mesh with respective racks **224***a* and **225***a* of the print head **219***a*. Toothed driver **244***a* is driven by a pawl **245***a* which cooperates wtih a ratchet wheel **246***a*. Detent mechanism **247***a* is coupled to the toothed driver **244***a*. Teeth **249***a* of the driver **244***a* engage the supporting material of the composite web in the manner shown and described in the embodiment of FIGS. **1** through **34** and **45.** Rolls **256***a* and **257***a* guide the composite web **30***a* and the supporting material web **32***a*, respectively, and roll **259***a* cooperates with the toothed driver **244***a*. The composite web **30***a* is in the form of a roll carried on a core **44***a* which can be inserted into the housing through an opening **211***a'*. The core **44***a* is mounted by hubs **318***a* and **319***a* carried by respective leaf springs **312***a* and **313***a*. Annular brake members **314***a* and **315***a* exert slight braking forces against only the core **44***a*.

With reference to FIGS. **36, 37** and **38,** the composite web **30***a* has label material **31***a* releasably adhered to and carried by supporting or backing material **32***a*. Label material **31***a* is cut transversely at longitudinally spaced-apart intervals by transverse cuts **33***a*. The composite web **30***a* is like the composite web **30** except that thee is an additional group of cuts **38***b* between groups of cuts **38***a*. The shapes of the groups of cuts **38***a* and **38***b* are identical to each other and to the shape of the cuts of groups **38.**

With reference to FIGS. **39** through **44,** there is illustrated a method by which either the apparatus **210** or the apparatus **210***a* can be loaded. In loading the apparatus, for example the apparatus **210***a*, the composite web **30***a* in roll form is inserted into the frame **211***a* into position on the hubs **318***a* and **319***a*. While the user holds the labeler **210***a* in his one hand by means of the handle **232***a* and depresses the lever **236***a* slightly to release brake **522,** the marginal end portion **30'** of the web is inserted through brake **522** into a passageway formed partly by the groove **254***a* (FIG. **35**) and the groove **255***a*. He now passes the marginal end portion **30'** of the composite web **30***a* partly around the roll

256*a* and over platen 217*a* and then between a guide 523 and the applicator 253*a*. The user then grasps the marginal end portion 30′ between the thumb and index fingers of his other hand, and while holding the apparatus 210*a* in an attitude that will prevent the delaminated labels 36*a* from coming into contact with and adhering either to the apparatus 210*a* or to the supporting material web 32*a*, the composite web 30*a* is pulled in a direction away from the applicator 253*a* such that the supporting material 32*a* is caused to undergo a sharp change of direction as it passes around peel edge 218*a* at the terminal end of the platen 217*a*. In that marginal end portion 30′ is pulled in a direction substantially parallel to the platen and the supporting material undergoes a sharp bend of about 180°, in so doing, the supporting material 32*a* is torn as indicated at 32*t* as it is forced past the guide 523 and against the underside of the platen 217*a* and is pulled to the position shown in FIG. 40. The marginal end portion 30′ is pulled to a predetermined point 232′ at the front tip of the handle 232*a* so that just the right number of labels 36*a* are delaminated. The result is that an end section 30″ of the supporting material 32*a* is completely stripped of a plurality (such as about seven) labels 36*a*. The labels on the other end section 30″ are readily removed without having to manually remove then one-by-one from the supporting material 32*a*. If desired, the marginal end portion 30′ can be severed from the end section 30″ at the tear 32*t* preferably through one group of cuts 38*a* in the supporting material web 32*a* so that the end section which is devoid of labels 36*a* can be passed between the toothed member 244*a* and the cooperating die roll 259*a*, as best shown in FIG. 42. In the position shown in FIG. 42, slackness exists in the end section 30″. By manually operating the operator 235*a*, the end section 30″ can be advanced through the apparatus until all the slackness has been removed as best shown in FIG. 43. The apparatus 210*a* is now ready for use. In this position, each manual operation of the operator 235*a* will cause a label 36*a* to be printed and thereafter dispensed to the postion shown in FIGS. 43 and 44 in which the trailing edge of the label 36*a* is still adhered to the supporting material 32*a*.

Referring to FIGS. 45 through 48, the relationship of the spring assembly 515 to the handle 232*a* and to the operator 235*a* is shown in greater detail than in FIG. 35. The spring assembly 515 is shown to have tubular body or sleeve 524 having a circular cylindrical internal wall 525. One end of the tubular body 524 is open as indicated at 526 and its other end is closed off by an end wall 527. A connector 528 having a circular cyclindrical outer surface 529 substantially greater than 180° in extent is formed integrally with the end wall 527. The connector 528 is received by the socket 516 which has a circular cylindrical inner surface 516′ slightly greater than 180° in extent. The surface 529 extends transversely with respect to the tubular body 524 and more specifically the axis of the surface 529 extends perpendicularly and through the axis of the tubular section 524. A tubular plunger 530 having a circular cylindrical outer surface 531 is shown to be received in slidable contact with the wall 525 of the body 524. The plunger 530 is open at one end as indicated at 532 and is closed off at its other end by an end wall 533. A connector 534 having a circular cylindrical outer surface 535 substantially greater than 180° in extent is formed integrally with the end wall 533. The surface 535 extends transversely with respect to the plunger 530 and more specifically the axis of the outer surface 535 extends perpendicularly to and through the axis of the plunger 530. The connector 534 is received by the socket 517 which has a circular cylindrical inner surface 517′ slightly greater than 180° in extent. A compression spring 536 is received in a bore 537 of the plunger 530 and abuts at one end against the end wall 533. The other end of the spring 536 abuts against the end wall 524 of the body 524. A keeper 538 formed integrally with the end wall 527 extends coaxially within the inside wall 525. The body 524 has a pair of opposed longitudinally extending slots; 539 and 540. The plunger 530 has a pair of opposed resilient spring fingers 541 and 542 having respective abutment surfaces 543 and 544. The ends of the slots 539 and 540 constitute steps 545 and 546. In the position shown in FIG. 47, the abutment surfaces 543 and 544 are in abutment with respetive stops 545 and 546. In that the plunger 530 is constructed of resilient plastic material, the fingers 541 and 542 can resiliety yield while the spring assembly 515 is being assembled, specifically as the end 532 of the plunger 530 is inserted into the open end 526 of the tubular body 524. As the abutment surfaces 543 and 544 clear the stops 545 and 546 while the plunger 530 is being pushed into the tubular body 524, the spring fingers 541 and 542 first deflect and then spring outwardly to the position shown in FIG. 47. Assembly of the spring assembly 515 is now complete and the tubular body 524 and the plunger 530 can now undergo limited relative movement with respect to each other. The spring assembly 515 is easy to assemble in manufacturing and is easy to install in the apparatus 210*a* as a modular spring assembly or unit. In that the sockets 516 and 517 are resilient they can expand resiliently to receive respective connectors 528 and 534. During use the spring assembly 515 normally urges the operator 235*a* to its initial position as shown in FIG. 45. When the operator 235*a* is operated by the user, the plunger 530 telescopes into the tubular body 524 as best shown in FIG. 46. Upon subsequent release of the operator 235*a*, the spring assembly 515 returns the operator 235*a* to its initial position.

With reference to FIGS. 35, 45 and 49, there is shown a lubricant applicator generally indicated at 547. The purpose of the applicator 547 is to apply a lubricant to the peripheral surface of the toothed driver 244*a* to retard the accumulation of gum (adhesive, paper dust, and the like) on the toothed driver 244*a*. The applicator 547 is shown to be comprised of a curved strip of porous flexible resilient material, for example, felt. The applicator 547 is generally hat-shaped in transverse section. The applicator 547 is disposed between the outer surface of the toothed driver 244*a* and flanges 548 and 549 of respective subframe sections 215*a* and 216*a*. The flanges 548 and 549 support the applicator 547. A portion 550 of the applicator is disposed between the ends of the flanges 548 and 549 so it is apparent that the subframe sections 215*a* and 216*a* and their respective flanges 548 and 549 amply support and retain the applicator 547. The applicaor 547 has a surface 551 which is in light contact with the peripheral surface of the toothed driver 244*a*. This light contact assures that lubricant contained in the applicator 547 is transferred to the peripheral surface of the driver 244*a*, but that the frictional drag on the driver 244*a* is negligible. The surface 551 of the appli-

cator **547** corresponds generally to the contour of the peripheral surface of the driver **244***a*. Transverse slits or slots **547'** in the applicator **547** facilitate bending of the strip to the shape of the periphery of the driver **244***a*. As best shown in FIG. **35,** the applicator **547** has a groove **552** in which the teeth **249***a* of the driver **244***a* travel.

With reference to FIG. **45,** it is noted that the applicator **547** is positioned in contact with that portion of the driver **244***a* which is out of the path of the supporting material web **32***a*. This obviates any wicking or bleeding of lubricant from the applicator **547** to the supporting material **32***a*. This is especially beneficial during such time as the apparatus **210***a* is not in use. Although the applicator **547** could be in the form of a roll, it is preferred to use an applicator in the form of a strip which is easy to manufacture and assemble. The applicator **547** can contain any suitable lubricant which can retard the transfer of gum from the supporting material **32***a* onto the driver **244***a*. By way of example, not limitation, the absorbent applicator **547** can contain the following suitable lubricant: Dow Corning **1107** fluid, a liquid silicone, described in Bulletin :05-169 dated February, 1967, of the Chemical Products Division, Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Michigan 48640.

Referring to FIGS. **50** through **54,** the brake **522** is shown to include a roll **553.** The roll **553** has a pair of spaced apart O-rings **554** and **555** comprised of resilient material such as rubber. The roll **553** has stub ends **556** and **557** received in respective tracks **558** and **559** in respective subframe sections **215***a* and **216***a*. It is apparent that the roll **553** is rotatable and also movable relatively toward and away from surfaces **560** and **561** of respective subframe sections **215***a*. As shown in FIGS. **50** and **51,** end portion **562** of print head frame **221***a* is in engagement with the O-rings **554** and **555** of roll **553,** and the composite web **30***a* is clamped between the roll **553** and the surfaces **560** and **561.** Accordingly, in this position of the brake **522,** because of the friction exerted between the roll **553** and end portion **562** of the print head **219***a*, rotation of the roll **553** is prevented. Consequently, the composite web **30***a* which is in frictional engagement with the roll **553** and is clamped between the roll **553** and surfaces **560** and **561** is prevented from being advanced toward the delaminator **218***a*. In this position of the print head **219***a* (in which the operator **235**a is in its initial position), a printed label **36***a* is in applying position relative to applicator **253***a* ready to be applied to an article. Once the label **36***a* has been applied, the user can again operate the operator **235***a* which causes the print head **219***a* to move toward the platen **217***a*. As the print head **219***a* moves toward the platen **217***a*, the portion **562** of the frame **221***a* of the print head **219***a* moves out of contact with the roll **553.** At the printing position of the print head **219***a*, the portions **562** of the frame **221***a* is in the position shown in FIG. **52.** When user releases the operator **235***a*, the spring assembly **515** causes the toothed driver **244***a* to advance the composite web **30***a* and to effect return of the print head **219***a* to the position shown in FIG. **51.** During return of the print head **219***a* from the position shown in FIG. **52** to the position shown in FIG. **51,** the roll **553** permits the composite web **30***a* to advance as it rolls on the advancing web **30***a*. However, upon the substantial completion of travel of the print head **219***a*, the portion **562** again operates the brake **522** to effect clamping of the composite web **30***a* between the roll **553** and surfaces **560** and **561.** The brake **522** is simple in construction and automatic in its operation and yet it serves the purpose of preventing any paying out of the composite web **30***a* from the roll during application of the label **36***a*. Since paying out of the web **30***a* can result in the event that the cuts **33***a* through the label material **31***a* are not complete so that the trailing edge of one label **36***a* remains connected to the leading edge of the next subsequent label **36***a*. As is evident in this embodiment of the invention the brake **522** exerts a substantial braking force on the web **30***a*, while brake surfaces **318***a* and **319***a* exert only a slight braking force on the core **44***a*.

With reference to FIGS. **55** through **57,** there is shown a modification for the embodiment of FIGS. **1** thrugh **34** and for the embodiment of FIGS. **35** through **54** and **58** through **70.** Components which are generally related to those of either the embodiments of FIGS. **1** through **34** or **35** through **54** and **58** through **70** are indicated by the same reference characters, with the addition of the letter *b* . Label printing and applying apparatus **210***b* includes subframe **214***b* having subframe sections **215***b* and **216***b*. The apparatus **210***b* differs from apparatus **210***a* only in the respect that leaf springs **312***b* and **313***b* rotatably mount core **44***b* of composite web **306.** More specifically, axially aligned, one-piece, rolls **570** and **571** are rotatably mounted by arms or leaf springs **312***b* and **313***b*. The rolls **570** and **571** are identical in construction. The rolls **570** and **571** have frustroconical surfaces **572** and **573** which serve to automatically center the core **44***b* with respect to the center line CL of the subframe **214***b*. The rolls **570** and **571** have respective hubs **574** and **575** having respective bearing shoulders **576** and **577.** The bearing shoulders **576** and **577** bear against the arms **312***b* and **313***b*. As the rolls **570** and **571** rotate the shoulders **576** and **577** prevent other portions of the resepctive rolls **570** and **571** from rubbing on the arms **312***b* and **313***b*. The arms **312***b* and **313***b* are flexible and resilient enought to enable the core **44***b* to be inserted on rolls **570** and **571** and yet rigid enough to enable the core **44***b* to be mounted as illustrated in FIGS. **55** and **57.** The arms **312***b* and **313***b* are sufficiently yieldable to accommodate for manufacturing variations in the length of core **44***b*. The hubs **574** and **575** are rotatably received in holes **578** and **579** in arms **312***b* and **312***b*. Spring clips **580** and **581** prevent the hubs **574** and **575** from shifting off the arms **312***b* and **313***b* but permit the rolls **570** and **571** to rotate. Rolls **570** and **571** have respective circular cylindrical portions **582** and **583** which prevent the core **44***b* from slipping off when the composite web **30***b* is advanced. With reference to FIG. **57,** a resilient device **584,** illustrated as being a curved leaf spring, serves to facilitate the gradual paying out of the composite web **30***b*. In that the apparatus **210***b* causes the composite web **30***b* to be pulled once for each actuation and return cycle of the operator (**235** or **235***a*), and in that the apparatus is capable of printing and applying multiple labels (**36, 36***a* or **36***b*) in succession per second, the device **584** is conductive to the gradual unwinding of the composite web roll. When the composite web **30***b* is advanced, the resilient device **584** will move the position shown by phantom lines to the position shown by solid lines in FIG. **57.** As the roll unwinds gradually, the device **584** moves to the position shown by phantom lines in FIG. **57.** One end **585** is retained in fixed position relative to a subframe **214***b* by

fitting into a retaining pocket **586** formed partly in the subframe section **215***b* and partly by the subframe section **216***b*.

With reference to FIG. **58,** there is shown diagrammatically the structure which is already shown greater detail in FIGS. **24, 25** and **26,** for example. Specifically, printing band **220***a* has a printing section **354***a* and non-printing human readable section **355***a*. Such a printing band is well known and is disclosed in Canadian Pat. No. 653,495. The printing section **354***a* has printing blocks **353***a* and the non-printing section contains human readable indica (FIG. **25**) representative of the data which the printing blocks **353***a* are capable of printing. The printing section **354***a* is thicker than the non-printing section **355***a* as best seen in FIG. **58.** The pointers **373** (FIG. **24**) are modified to the extent that they are extended as shown at **373***a* in FIG. **58.** The pointers **373***a* are molded integrally with the frame **371***a* which can be shifted in a direction parallel to the axis of the driven members **351***a* (only one of which is shown in FIG. **58**). It is apparent that the pointers **373***a* include stop faces **587** and that the printing section **355***a* have abutment faces **588.** Thus, the non-printing section **355***a* is incapable of being moved to the printing position at which it would be inked by the ink roller. Inadvertent movement of the non-printing section to the printing and inking zone would result in inking of the human readable indicia which would make them diffficult to read; but this problem is obviated by the present invention. The invention can be applied as well to type wheels of the type illustrated in FIGS. **32** through **34** which can have a printing section and an adjacent non-printing human readable section.

With reference to FIGS. **59** through **64,** there is illustrated a method by which the platen **217***a* is made. Referring initially to FIG. **59,** there is provided a flat sheet **600** composed of bendable substantially rigid material. Although any suitable sheet material can be employed, it is preferred to use steel having a smooth surface, for example, polished stainless steel. Elongated sets of holes **601** and **602** and round holes **603** are shown to be cut through the sheet **600.** The holes **601** and **602** are elongated in the same direction and are generally rectangular in shape. The holes **601** and **602** are symmetrical about a center line **604** extending through the centers of holes **603,** with the holes **601** and **602** being in alignment with each other and with the holes **603.** If desired the center line **604** of the inverse bend need not pass through the centers of the holes **603.** The sheet **600** is inversely bent about the line **604** to provide a pair of plates or plate portions **605** and **606** joined by a bight portion **607.** With a sheet of flexible, resilient moldable material **608** disposed between the plates **605** and **606** there is provided a sandwich arrangement which is placed between press members **609** and **610** of a press to effect extrusion of the moldable material into the space within the holes **601** and **602.** This extrusion can be accomplished by applying pressure using the press members **609** and **610** accompanied by suitable heating means (not shown) for heating the moldable material **608.** For this purpose, the platen members **609** and **610** can be heated. As shown in FIGS. **63** and **64** the sets of holes **601** and **602** are in alignment with each other. The platen **217***a* thus has flexible resilient platen sections **611, 612** and **613** which can yield independently of each other during printing as illustrated in FIG. **64.** The composite web **30***a* is omitted from between printing members **220***a* and **220***a'* and the platen **217***a* in FIG. **64** for the sake of clarity. This means that each line of printing characters can produce quality printing irrespective of minor manufacturing variations in the print head of the platen which might otherwise cause poor printing quality. The plates or plate portions **605** and **606** cooperate to support the platen sections **611, 612** and **613** only at their peripheral edges, and more specifically they support the sections **611, 612** and **613** along the entirety of their respective peripheral edges but the platen sections **611,** 612, and **613** are otherwise unsupported so that they can yield even beyond the surface of the underside of the platen **217***a*. The resultant platen **217***a* has a relatively sharp delaminator or peel edge **218***a* and the holes **603** provide generally semi-circular notches **614** at the peel edge **218***a*. Each notch **614** constitutes an interruption in the edge which reduces the area of contact with the web of supporting material **32***a* thereby reducing friction therebetween as the web **32***a* is drawn in the direction of arrow **615.** With reference to FIGS. **61** and **62,** the moldable material **608** which would otherwise exist in the notches **614** is preferably trimmed away.

Referring to FIG. **6,** the inking mechanism **252***a* is shown in its operative inking posiition between the print head **219***a* and the platen **217***a*. The inking mechanism **252***a* includes the inker body **514** and an ink roller **620** carried by the inker body **514.** The inking mechanism **252***a* also includes a pair of tracks **621** and **622** which guide the ink roller **620** as the print head **219***a* is driven toward and away from the platen **217***a*. With reference to FIG. **67,** the one-piece inker body **514,** which is composed of a flexible resilient material, has a pair of slotted arms **623** and **624** having respective elongated aligned slots **625** and **626.** The ink roller **620** includes an ink receptive, tubular, porous ink roll **627** received by a hub **628** having hub portions **629** and **630.** The hub portion **630** has a fluted projection **631** and the hub portion **629** has a bore **632** in to which the projection **631** is adapted to be press-fitted. The ink roll **627,** composed for example of rubber or the like, is received by the hub portions **629** and **630,** as best shown in FIG. **69.** The hub portions **629** and **630** have respective integral flanges or bearing rolls **633** and **634,** which are adapted to ride on bearing surfaces **635** and **636** of the print head **219***a*. Stub ends **637** and **638** mount respective rollers **639** and **640,** and **641** and **642.** The mounting rollers **640** and **641** are received in the elongated slots **625** and **626** of slotted portions **623** and **624,** the guide rollers **639** and **642** are received in respective tracks **621** and **622.**

The inker body **514** also has integrally formed arms or leaf springs **643** and **644** which carry the integrally formed pivot pins **512** and **513** received in the respective sockets **510** and **511.**

As the print head **219***a* moves toward the platen **217***a* (FIG. **66**), the constant slope of the tracks **621** and **622** causes the ink roller **620** to travel across the ink and the printing members **220***a* at the constant rate. When the print head **219***a* is in printing cooperation with the label **36***a* at the printing zone, the ink roller **620** has moved to the position shown by phantom lines (FIG. **66**). When the print head **219***a* moves away from the platen **217***a*, a spring finger or leaf spring **645,** formed integrally with the inker body **514,** causes the bearing rolls **633** and **634** to roll along bearing surfaces **635** and **636.**

During all this travel of the inker body **514** and the ink roller **620** which it carries, the slotted portions **623** and **624** serve to mount the ink roller **620** and tracks **621** and **622** define the path of travel of the ink roller **620.** Installation of the inker body **514** and its ink roller **620** is accomplished by flexing together the leaf springs **643** and **644** so that the respective pivot pins **512** and **513** can be inserted into the respective sockets **510** and **511.** The inker body **514** can be removed by flexing together leaf springs **643** and **644.** The ink roller **620** can be installed or removed from the inker body by flexing apart the slotted arms **623** and **624.** FIG. **68** shows the inker body **514** and its ink roller **620** being removed from the apparatus, while housing **500** and the corresponding housing part **502** (FIG. **65**) are in an open position relative to the respective housing parts **501** and **503.**

The ring head **219***a* has two rows of printing bands as is shown in somewhat greater detail in FIG. **31.** In order to print a third line of data between the two lines of printing members **220***a*, in a slug **646** (FIGS. **66, 69** and **70**) is inserted into the print head frame **221***a*. As best shown in FIG. **70,** the slug **646** comprises a base **647** having a dovetail portion **648,** a printing member **220***a'* and has a mating portion **648'** received by the dovetail **648.** The base **647** has a projection **650** receivable in a recess **651** in the print head frame **221***a*. The base **647** has an elongated extension **652** having a projection **653** which is received in a recess **654** in the print head frame **221***a*. In this manner, the slug **646** can be inserted into a slot **655** in the print head frame **221***a* and resiliently snapped into place by means of the projection **656** which can be used to facilitate insertion or removal of the slug **646.**

It is preferred to mold the driver or feed wheel **244** of a material which incorporates a lubricant to diminish the amount of gum or adhesive is transferred to the feed wheel **244** during use to prevent improper feeding. By incorpoarating the lubricant in the feed wheel **244** the surface of the feed wheel **244** has a low coefficient of friction. However, the teeth **249** are adequate to grip and drive the web **32.** One specific material to be used to mold the feed wheel is an acetal resin combined with polytetrafluoroethylene lubricants. One such material is sold commercially under the name Thermocomp, Number KL-4030 by Liquid Nitrogen Processing Corporation, Malvern, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. The remainder of the apparatus in FIGS. **1** through **70,** except for the platens **217** and **217***a*, O-rings **282** and **332,** the ball bearings **228, 228***a*, **229** and **229***a*, the spring **238,** the washers **365,** rubber printing members **220, 22***a* and **220***a*, portion **648'**, spring **536,** applicator **552,** O-rings **554** and **555,** clips **581** and **582,** and the resilient device **584,** are composed of suitable lightweight moldable plastic materials, for example, acetal, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene, or the like, but the ink rolls **311** and **627** are preferably constructed of porous vinyl. Accordingly, the apparatus is very light in weight, and easy and convenient to use with a minimum of fatigue.

Other embodiments and modifications of this invention will suggest themselves to those skilled in the art, and all such of these as come within the spirit of this invention are included within its scope as best defined by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. An ink roller for a printing apparatus, comprising: a hub having a pair of hub sections, each hub section having a roll-mounting portion, a flange, and a stub end, the flange of each hub section being disposed between the respective roll-mounting portion and the stub end of each hub section being integrally constructed of molded plastics material, one of the hub sections having a projection and the other hub section having a recess in which the projection is received, and an ink-receptive tubular porous roll received by the roll-mounting portions between the flanges, the stub ends being capable of being snapped in snap-sockets to rotatably mount the ink roller, the flanges being not substantially less in diameter than the diameter of the porous roll and being of sufficient extent to be capable of bearing against a bearing surface of a print head and the ink-receptive roll being capable of inking printing members.

2. An ink roller as defined in claim **1,** projection having flutes for locking the hub sections together.

3. An ink roller as defined in claim **1,** wherein each hub section is solid.

4. An ink roller for a printing apparatus, comprising: a hub having a pair of hub sections connected to each other, each hub section having a roll-mounting portion, a flange, and a stub end, the flange of each hub section being disposed between the respective roll-mounting portions and the stub end, the roll mounting portion, the flanges and the stub end of each hub section being integrally constructed of molded plastics material, an ink-receptive tubular porous roll received by the roll-mounting portions between the flanges, the stub ends being capable of rotatably mounting the ink roller, the flanges being of sufficient extent to be capable of bearing against a print head and the ink-receptive roll, and at least one roller rotatably mounted to each stub end, wherein one of the rollers at each stub end is a guide roller, the guide rollers being adapted to be guided in respective guide tracks in the apparatus.

5. An ink roller for a printing apparatus, comprising: a hub having a pair of hub sections connected to each other, each hub section having a roll-mounting portion, a flange, and a stub end, the flange of each hub section being disposed between the respective roll-mounting portion and the stub end, the roll mounting portion, the flange and the stub end of each hub section being integrally constructed of molded plastics material, an ink-receptive tubular porous roll received by the roll mounting portions between the flanges, the stub ends being capable of rotatably mounting the ink roller, the flanges being of sufficient extent to be capable of bearing against a print head and the ink receptive roll, at least one roller rotatably mounted to each stub end, wherein the roller comprise a first roller rotatably mounted to each stub end, the first rollers being adapted to be guided in respective guide tracks in the apparatus, and a second roller rotatably mounted to each stub end, the second rollers being adapted to be driven by respective drive arms.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 3,878,783
DATED : April 22, 1975
INVENTOR(S) : Paul H. Hamisch, Jr.

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent are hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 1, line 11 "Dec. 9" should be --Dec. 8--; line 26, "3,343,484" should be --3,343,485--; line 41, "printing" is misspelled. Column 2, line 1, "comprise" should be --comprises--; line 7, after "section" --inboard-- has been omitted; line 49, "slect" should be --select--; line 60, "assembly" is misspelled. Column 3, line 27, "carrying" is misspelled. Column 4, line 38, "elevation" should be --elevational--. Column 6, line 66, "cut" should be --cuts--. Column 7, line 46, "port" should be --porting--. Column 8, line 53, after "with" --the-- has been omitted; line 58, "shown" is misspelled. Column 9, line 44, after "printing" --zone between-- has been omitted; line 51, "delaminating" is misspelled. Column 10, line 16, "plate" should be --platen--. Column 12, line 11, "and" should be --through--; line 30, "detail" is misspelled; line 32, "322" should be --332--. Column 13, line 31, "253" should be --353--. Column 14, line 16, "sections" should be --section--; line 44, after "comprised" --of-- has been omitted; line 65, "its" should be --the--. Column 15, line 4, "the" should be omitted; line 7, "Further" is misspelled; line 27, "projections" should be --projection--; line 37, "this" should be --his--; line 54, after "Only" --when-- has been omitted. Column 16, line 6, after "as" --is-- is omitted; line 63, "provides" should be --provide--. Column 17, line 31, after "28" the period --.-- has been omitted; line 36, "embodiment" is misspelled; line 39, "pounds" should be --ponents--; line 40, "of" is misspelled. Column 18, line 17, "289a" should be --288a--; line 30, "with" is misspelled; line 51, "thee" should be --there--. Column 19, line 12, after "that" --the-- has been omitted; line 25, "other" should be omitted; line 26, "then" should be --them--; line 47, after "have" --a-- has been omitted. Column 20, line 10, "524" (first occurrence) should be --527--; line 13, after "slots" the

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 3,878,783

DATED : April 22, 1975

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Continued -
Page 2

semi-colon ";" should be omitted; line 17, "steps" should be --stops--; line 19, "respective" is misspelled; line 21, "resiliently" is misspelled. Column 21, line 34, after "215a" --and 216a-- has been omitted; line 56, "portions" should be --portion--; line 57, after "when" --the-- has been omitted. Column 22, line 16, "through"(first occurrence) is misspelled; line 37, "respective" is misspelled; line 39,"enough" is misspelled; line 46, "312b" (second occurrence) should be --313b--; line 60, "conductive" should be --conducive--; line 63, after "move" --from-- has been omitted; line 66, after "585" --of the device 584-- has been omitted. Column 23, line 12, "indicia" is misspelled; line 22, after "printing" --blocks 353a adjacent the non-printing-- has been omitted; line 29,"difficult" is misspelled. Column 24, line 5, "of" should be --or--; line 25, "Fig. 6" should be --Fig. 66--; line 26, "position" is misspelled; line 40, "in to" should be --into--. Column 25, line 14, after "housing" --part-- has been omitted; line 18, "ring" should be --print--; line 21, after "220a" --in-- should be omitted. Column 26, line 8, after "end" --, the roll-mounting portion, the flange and the stub end-- has been omitted; line 21, after the comma "the" has been omitted; line 30, "portions" should be --portion--; line 31, "flanges" should be --flange--; line 56, "roller" should be --rollers--.

Signed and Sealed this

sixth Day of *January 1976*

[SEAL]

Attest:

RUTH C. MASON
Attesting Officer

C. MARSHALL DANN
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks