(No Model.)

B. B. HILL.

HAND STAMP.

No. 348,211. Patented Aug. 31, 1886.

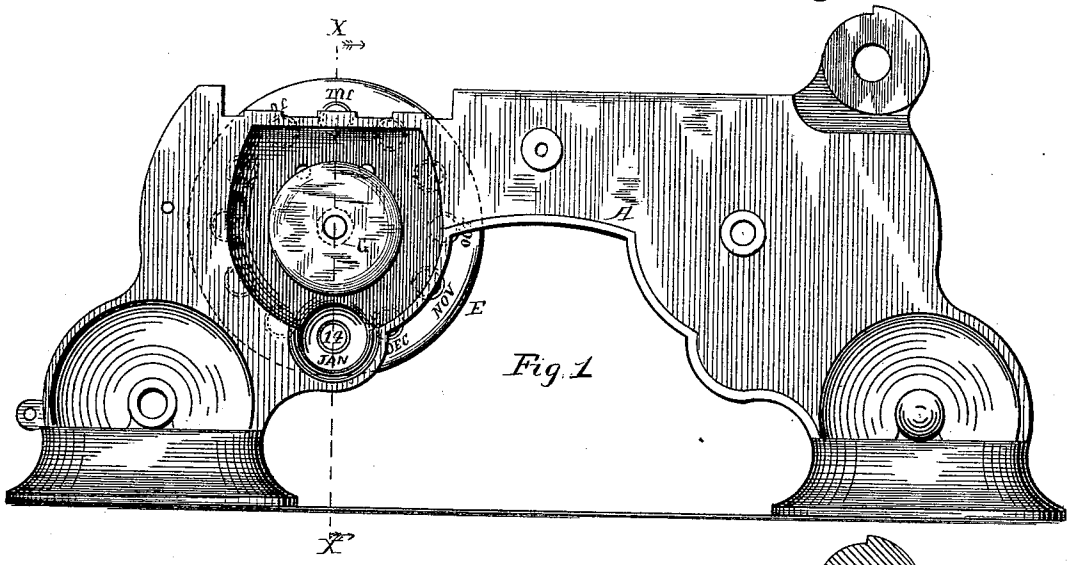


Fig. 1

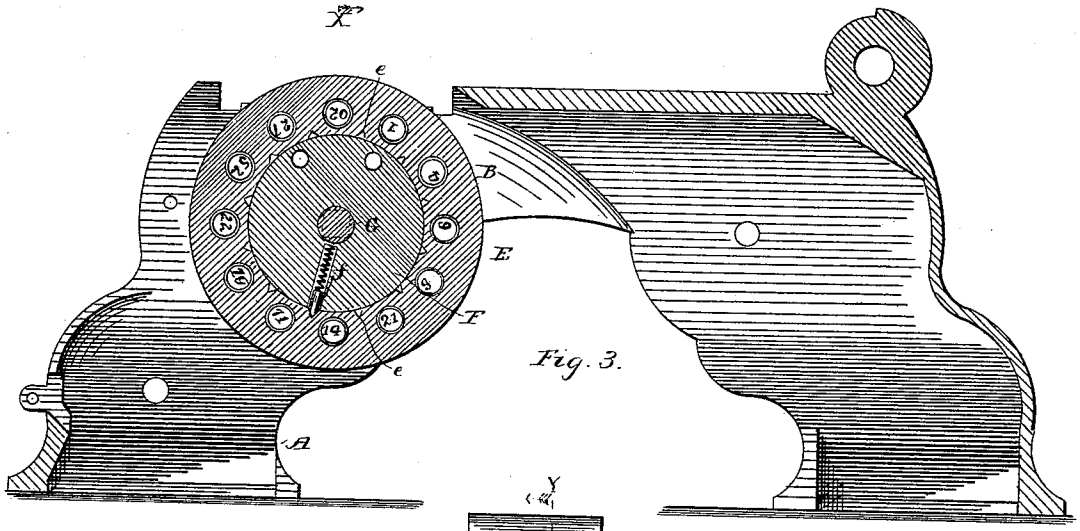


Fig. 3.

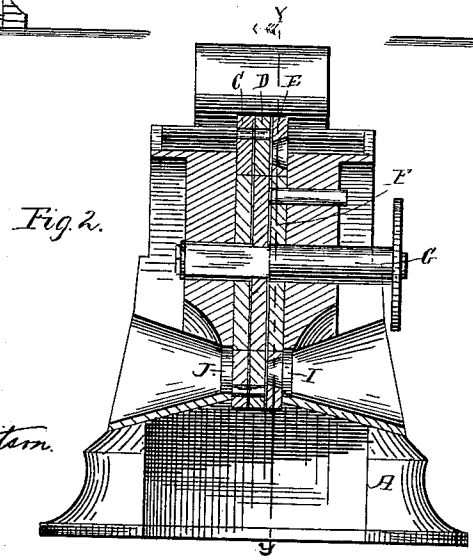
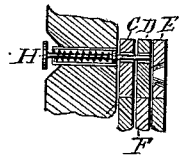


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4



WITNESSES.
William G. Robertson.
Wm. Turner.

INVENTOR
Benjamin B. Hill
By his Attorney
J. W. Robertson

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

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN B. HILL, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

HAND-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 348,211, dated August 31, 1886.

Application filed January 10, 1885. Serial No. 152,545. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN B. HILL, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hand-Stamps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to that class of dating-stamps in which three type-wheels are used, the middle one being turned by a central spindle; and it consists in certain details of construction, hereinafter more particularly described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, which show one form of my invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a base of a stamp having my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of the same on the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section through the line *y y* in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a sectional detail showing the manner of locking two of the wheels in position.

A represents the base of a hand-stamp, provided with the usual opening, B, in which are secured the year, day, and month wheels, lettered, respectively, C, D, and E. The wheel E is more properly a ring mounted on a disk, F, secured to the side of the opening B by pins or screws, or in any suitable manner, which disk and ring form, in effect, a wheel having a stationary central portion and a movable rim. This disk has a small opening in its periphery, in which is placed a small plug, *f*, having beneath it a spring, the tendency of which is to force the plug outward into either one of a series of notches, *e*, in the inner edge of the ring or wheel E. Through this disk F is passed the central shaft or spindle, G, which is partly squared, so as to fit a square hole in the wheel D, through which and the wheel C the spindle also passes, so as to support the wheels in their proper position. The hole in the wheel C is sufficiently large to allow the spindle to turn freely therein.

At H is shown a spring-plug, which passes through the side of the base and into holes in the wheel C and D, whereby these wheels can be locked in any desired position.

I have shown the wheels C and D made in two parts, as I usually make them, consisting of an inner disk of cast-iron and an outer ring of brass, on which the characters are formed, both parts of each wheel being fastened together in any known way; but it is evident that each of the wheels C and D may be made in one piece, as is frequently practiced both by myself and others.

To change the year-wheel C the plug H is pulled out as far as possible, when the number of the year may be changed by pushing on the periphery of the wheel until the right number for the year appears through the center of the hole I in the base.

To change the month-wheel it is only necessary to push on the periphery thereof sufficient to overcome the pressure of the spring-plug *f*, when the latter will yield and retreat into the hole in the disk F, thus allowing the ring E to revolve until another notch is over the plug, when the latter rises and catches in it and will hold the ring there unless a comparatively large amount of force is used to push the ring still farther. The rising of the plug *f* and the locking of the ring will show that said ring has reached its right position, if the change from one month to the next is all that is required; but it can also be seen whether it is in the right position or not by looking through the aperture J in the base, where the names of the months on the side of the wheel will show.

The middle wheel, D, requires moving every day, while the wheels C and E require moving but once a year and once a month, respectively; but, owing to the wheel D being in the middle, it is difficult, when the ribbon is over it and the platen or impression-plate is in position, to see the face of the type-wheel; hence perforations have heretofore been made through one of the outer wheels, to allow of the figures on the side of the central wheel showing through, but with a different arrangement for operating said central wheel from that shown in my improvement, wherein the middle or day wheel is operated by a central shaft, which is the best and most convenient mode of operating the same, so that I have by my construction combined with the central spindle for operating the middle wheel the apertures in the outer wheels in such a man-

ner that the apertures in said outer wheels coact with the central spindle, and by their conjoint action the said central wheel is brought to its proper position to indicate the correct number of the day of the month.

It will be observed that the shaft or spindle G not only serves to support and turn the middle wheel, but it also serves as a support for the wheel C and the disk F, that forms a center for the wheel or ring E.

I do not limit myself to the exact construction shown, as it is evident that my improvement may be applied to other forms of hand-stamps than that indicated by the drawings.

What I claim as new is—

In a hand-stamp, the combination of the disk carrying the perforated ring, and having a perforation to receive the central spindle, with a middle wheel provided with indicating-characters on its side and turned by a central shaft passing through said disk, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 2d day of January, 1885.

BENJAMIN B. HILL.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM S. TOLAND,
GEO. W. W. GRAY.