No. 669,074. Patented Mar. 5, 1901.

F. CARL.

INKING PAD.

(Application filed Apr. 27, 1900.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FIG. 1

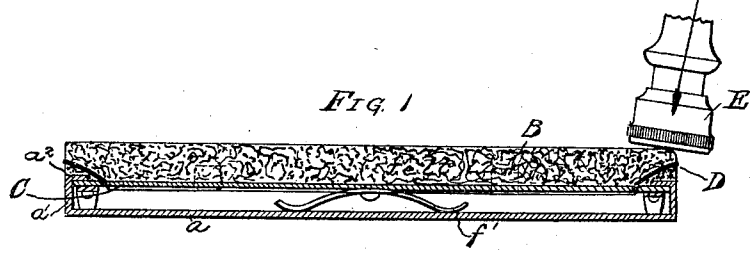


Fig 2

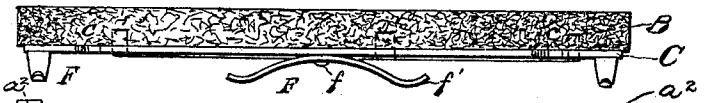
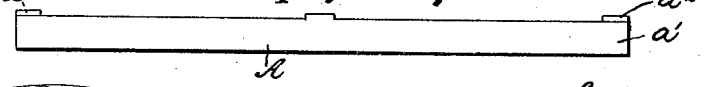


Fig. 3



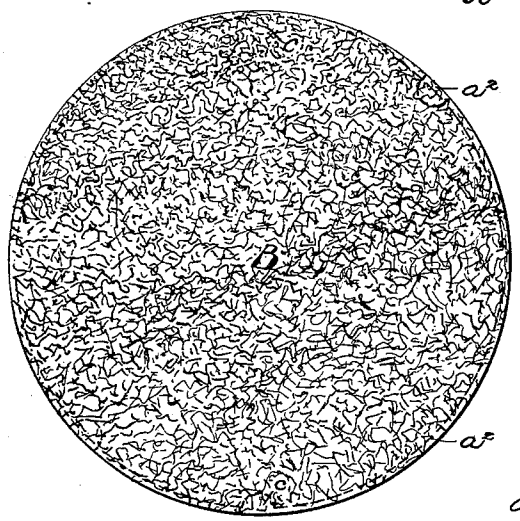


Fig. 4

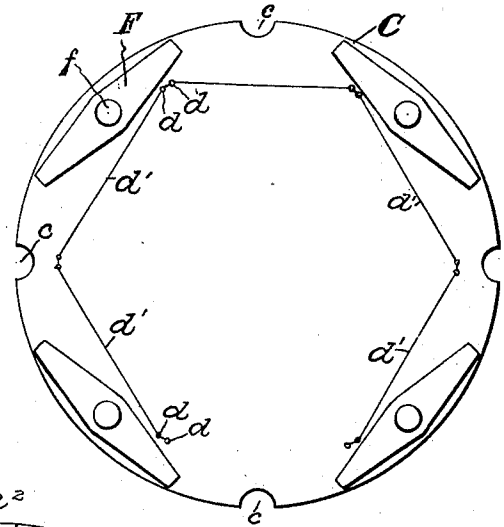


Fig. 5

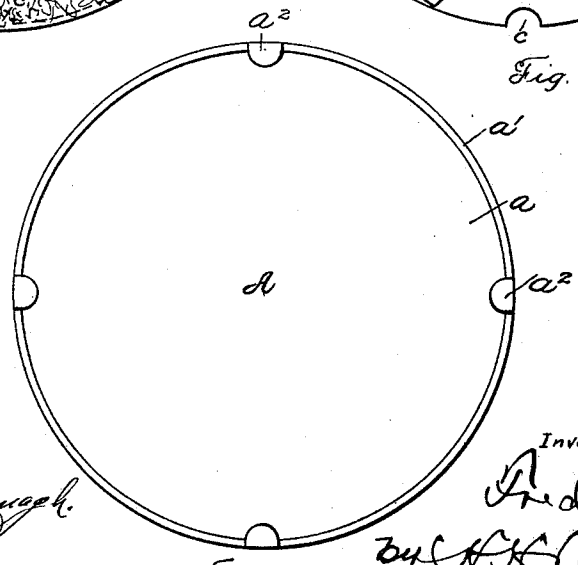


Fig. 6.

Witnesses:
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Richard Hardinge h.

Inventor.
Fred Carl
by H. K. Bliss
Attorney.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 669,074. Patented Mar. 5, 1901.

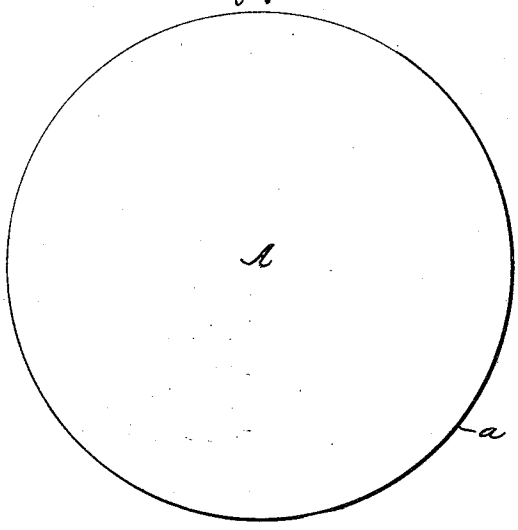
F. CARL.

INKING PAD.

(Application filed Apr. 27, 1900.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 7



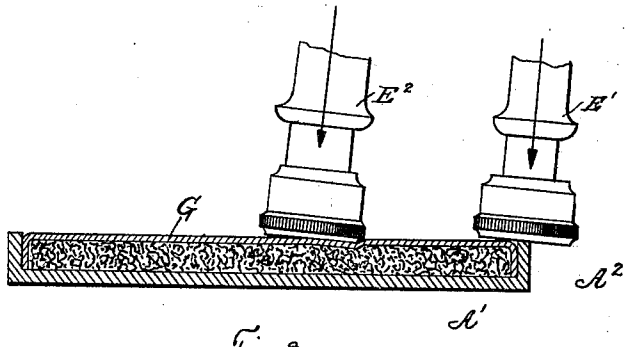


Fig. 8.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK CARL, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

INKING-PAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 669,074, dated March 5, 1901.

Application filed April 27, 1900. Serial No. 14,646. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK CARL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Inking-Pads, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a central vertical section of a pad embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a side view of the pad proper or ink-carrying and ink-supplying part. Fig. 3 is a side view of the base or holder. Fig. 4 is a top view of the complete article. Fig. 5 is a bottom view of the pad proper. Fig. 6 is a top view of the base. Fig. 7 is a bottom view of the complete article. Fig. 8 is a central section of an old and common form of pad, illustrating the differences in structure and mode of use when compared with my improved article.

In the drawings the base or main supporting part of the device is indicated as a whole by A. This is made by striking or spinning a shallow cup of sheet metal, whose parts are integral, they consisting of a bottom a, the annular flange or rim a' around the base part, and clips or ears a^2, the latter being turned inward from the flange a'. The ink carrying or supplying part is a thick pad of felt B, which is cut or stamped in circular form, as shown in Fig. 4. This felt disk is secured to the sheet-metal plate C. Heretofore the inking-pads of this class of which I have knowledge have been so constructed as to require a layer of woven fabric over the top of the ink-pad proper, the latter being generally formed of felt or equivalent body of absorbing material; but experience has demonstrated that serious disadvantages are incident to the articles which thus employ woven fabrics, particularly because of the rapid cutting of the threads of the fabric resulting from the comparatively powerful and repeated blows imparted by the stamp or die which is to be inked by the pad—as, for instance, in the postmarking of letters. I have found that this difficulty can be overcome by so constructing the pad that nothing can be struck or impinged on it by the die or stamp except the thick mass of felt.

By examining the drawings it will be seen that the felt body B and its carrying-plate C are secured together by stitches of strong thread, (shown at D.) The plate C is provided with perforations d at suitable intervals. The thread is passed through these perforations and through the felt in such way that the stitch-loops at D are not exposed at the top of the pad, but come to the edge surface of the felt, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The thread can be carried continuously from the starting to the terminating points by the stitching, as indicated at d' d' in Fig. 5; but this is immaterial, and as many separate sections of thread can be used as is found desirable. By fastening the felt to the carrying-plate in this way all liability of having the stamp or die E come into contact with any threads is obviated. The fibers of the felt are so related to each other that no disastrous results follow the blows upon it of the stamp. Another serious difficulty incident to these pads as heretofore made has grown out of the fact that the ink absorbing and supplying parts were carried by metallic cup-like holders whose edges projected considerably beyond the pad proper, and consequently were liable to be struck by the stamp when the operator is moving the latter rapidly from the pad to the letter and back. Fig. 8 illustrates my meaning in this respect. The operator's hand in rapid movement many times carries the stamp only to the position E', and at such times the dies at the end of the stamp come into contact with the metal at A^2 of the pad-holder A', and the result is the breaking or marring of the parts which are intended to receive and transfer the ink. This I obviate by so constructing and relating the several parts of the device that the soft pad proper shall be brought close to the outer circle of the metal of the base, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4, and consequently no matter how rapid may be the movements of the operator in stamping letters or the like it is difficult, if not impossible, for the dies to come into contact with any of the metallic parts.

The felt-carrying plate C is provided with notches or recesses c in its edge corresponding to the ears or cleats a^2 on the base-piece and preferably equal thereto in number. When the parts of the device are to be assembled, the pad-plate C is turned to have

its recesses *c* register with the ears a^2, and then it can be pushed down below them and subsequently can be turned so as to have the edge parts of the plate C between the recesses lie under the ears and prevent upward escape; but at the same time easy separation is permitted when desired. The recesses *c* in the felt-plate and the stitches D can be so arranged that the clips or ears a^2 can come close to or even extend under the edge of the felt, and thus permit the felt to be of such width as to protect the stamping-tool from striking upon the metal base of the base; but all of the other features of the invention are not limited to the precise relative dimensions of the pad and base which I have thus described, as some of them may be attained even though the base be of considerably larger diameter than the felt. In another respect the earlier pads with which I am acquainted have been found disadvantageous—namely, in this, that they have been approximately solid in their character—that is, they lack resiliency or appreciable yielding when struck by the stamp, this being true even when comparatively thick felt or equivalent materials are used. It is well known that the jar to the hand and the arm of the operator caused by the blow of the stamp upon the pad is a serious objection. This also I have succeeded in overcoming. I interpose beneath the felt-carrying plate C and the bottom *a* of the base springs F. As shown, these are bent highly-elastic plates riveted at *f* to the plate C, with their free ends *f'* resting upon the base A. They are distributed in such way that at whatever point upon the felt the stamp strikes the blow shall be received by one or more of the springs and the shock to the hand and arm of the operator eliminated.

Fig. 8 illustrates the matter last described and also illustrates the fact above set forth as to the action of the stamp or die when brought into contact with the woven fabric, such as that at G, the stamp frequently assuming the position shown at E^2, at which times the sharp outer edge is inclined to the fabric and one part thereof transmits to a few threads all of the downward blow.

What I claim is—

1. In an inking-pad, the combination with the base, of the pad-plate C detachably secured to the base, and the felt pad stitched to the plate C, substantially as set forth.

2. In an inking-pad, the combination with the cup-like base having the inwardly-turned clips, of the felt-carrying plate having notches or recesses permitting it to be placed under and engage with the clips, and the felt pad stitched to the said plate, substantially as set forth.

3. An inking-pad having at its upper side an exposed thick felt body, a felt-carrying plate stitched to the felt, the base detachably secured to the felt-carrying plate, and springs interposed between the base and the plate, substantially as set forth.

4. An inking-pad having at its upper operative side an exposed thick body of felt, a felt-carrying plate, stitch-loops at the peripheral edge of the felt securing it to said plate, and the base detachably secured to the plate, substantially as set forth.

5. An inking-pad having at the bottom a supporting-base and at its upper operative side a thick mass of exposed felt approximately equal in diameter to the base, and a felt-carrying plate secured to the felt and connected to the base, the said felt covering the outer portion of the carrying-plate to protect the stamp, substantially as set forth.

6. An inking-pad having a bottom supporting-base, a relatively thick body of felt at the upper operative side, a felt-carrying plate stitched to the under side of the felt and springs secured to the under side of the plate whereby the entire article is formed in two separable parts, substantially as set forth.

7. The herein-described inking-pad formed in two separable parts, one part consisting of a base and the other consisting of a metallic plate having secured thereto an ink-absorbing pad, and springs below the pad, the said felt covering the outer portion of the carrying-plate to protect the stamp, substantially as set forth.

8. An inking-pad having at its upper side an exposed thick felt body, a felt-carrying plate fastened to the felt and a base detachably secured to the pad-plate, the said felt covering the outer portion of the carrying-plate to protect the stamp, substantially as set forth.

9. An inking-pad having a supporting-base and a relatively thick body of felt at the upper operative side supported on said base, the said felt covering the extreme outer portion of the supporting means to protect the stamp, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK CARL.

Witnesses:
N. CURTIS LAMMOND,
RICHARD B. CAVANAGH.