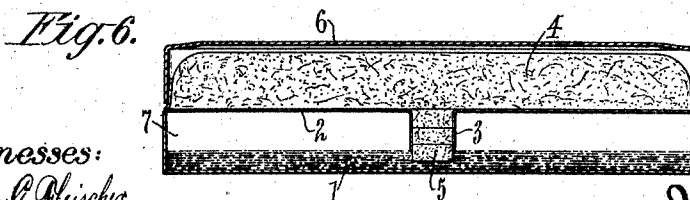
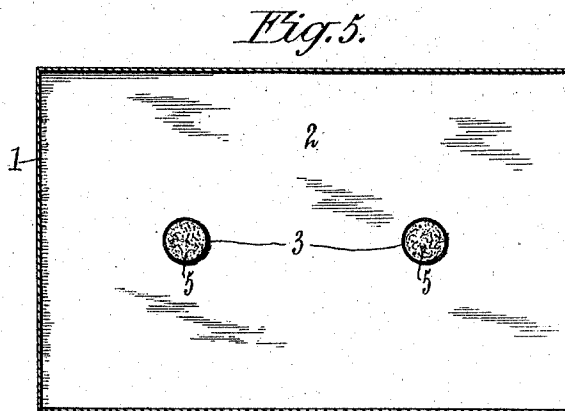
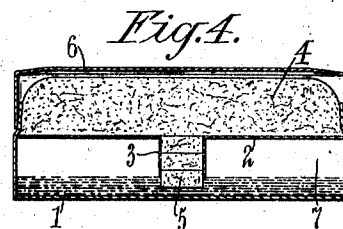
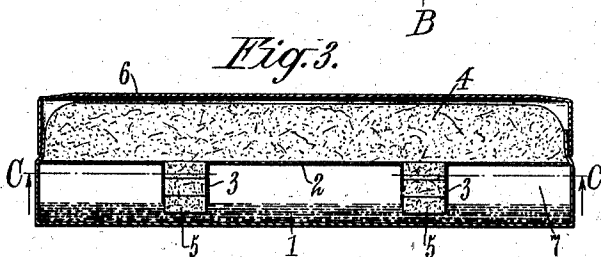
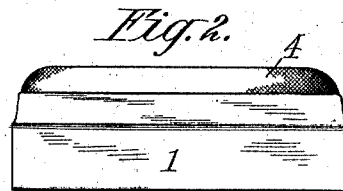
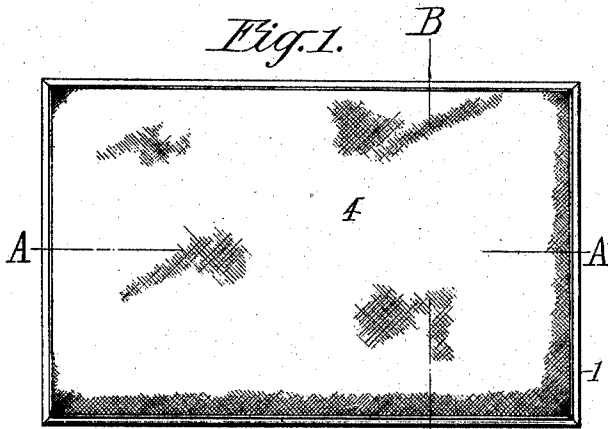


J. RAVEN, JR.
INK PAD.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 18, 1910.

966,951.

Patented Aug. 9, 1910.



Witnesses:
Harry J. Plischer
J. George Rany

Inventor:
John Raven Jr.
by his attorney
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN RAVEN, JR., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

INK-PAD.

966,951.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 9, 1910.

Application filed May 18, 1910. Serial No. 562,061.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN RAVEN, JR., a citizen of the United States, and resident of the borough of Manhattan, in the city and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ink-Pads, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to ink pads and more particularly to a pad suitable for use in connection with hand stamps for stamping meats where it is desirable to apply a non-poisonous ink in such quantity as to make the design plainly visible on irregular surfaces.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a top plan view with cover removed. Fig. 2 is a side view with cover removed. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section taken in the plane of the line A—A of Fig. 1, showing the cover in position. Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken in the plane of the line B—B of Fig. 1, with cover in position. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section taken in the plane of the line C—C of Fig. 3, looking in the direction of the arrows, and Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section of a modified form of pad.

The ink-well or receptacle may conveniently be made of oblong rectangular form, its walls being formed of some suitable material, as, for example, thin stiff metal. It is denoted in the present drawings by 1. This well or ink receptacle is provided below its top with a horizontally disposed diaphragm 2 of some suitable thin spring metal so that its central portion may be sprung inwardly and outwardly after the manner of the bottom of the well known oil can for ejecting oil. The diaphragm 2 is provided with one or more depending tubes, two of these depending tubes being shown in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive and one in Fig. 6. These depending tubes are denoted by 3 and project from the diaphragm 2 downwardly to a point above the bottom of the well or receptacle 1, the bottom of said tubes or tube 3, determining the height of the ink within the ink well or receptacle.

On the diaphragm 2, there is seated a pad 4 of felt or other suitable absorbent material, and from this pad 4 teats 5 project downwardly within the depending tube or tubes 3, into the body of ink in the well or receptacle. The teats 5 are conveniently

made of felt corresponding to the felt of which the pad 4 is formed, and the upper end or ends of the teat or teats 5 are secured in close contact with the pad 4, so that they will form in effect a continuation of the pad. The pad 4 is preferably made to project above the top edge of the well or receptacle 1, so that a hand stamp when pressed upon the pad, will not be liable to strike the hard edge of the well or receptacle and be thereby damaged.

A cover 6 is made to fit over the top edge of the receptacle or well 1, to prevent the evaporation of the ink when the pad is not in use.

In use, the receptacle 1 having been charged with ink and the pad 4 placed in position with its teat or teats extending downwardly through the tube or tubes into the body of the ink, the ink will by capillary attraction, find its way up through the teats into the body of the pad, partially saturating the pad. When the stamp is pressed upon the pad, it will depress the diaphragm 2, thereby compressing the air in the space 7 above the body of ink in the receptacle, forcing the ink up through the pores in the teats and into the pad, thereby saturating the pad to such a degree as to provide the required amount of ink for inking the stamp preparatory to stamping. When the stamp is lifted from the pad, the compressed air in the space 7 will lift the diaphragm 2, or the diaphragm may be so formed as to naturally assume its raised position under its own tension and the slight amount of air required to replace the ink that has been forced up into the pad and used will find its way around the edges of the pad and down through the tubes 2 into the space 7 to keep the latter fully charged with air.

The structure is a very simple and efficient one, not liable to get out of order and durable.

What I claim is:

1. An ink pad comprising an ink receptacle provided with a spring diaphragm across it, the said diaphragm being provided with a tubular extension extending downwardly from it and a pad of absorbent material seated on the diaphragm and provided with an absorbent teat extending from the body of the pad downwardly through the tube into the ink space in the receptacle.

2. An ink pad comprising an ink receptacle provided with a spring diaphragm ex-

tending across within it below its top, the said diaphragm being provided with a depending tube, and a pad of absorbent material seated on the diaphragm and extending above the upper edge of the receptacle and provided with a teat of absorbent material extending from the pad downwardly within the tube into the ink space in the receptacle.

10 3. An ink pad comprising an ink receptacle, a spring diaphragm extending across within the receptacle and provided with a plurality of tubular extensions projecting downwardly therefrom and a pad of absorbent material seated on the said spring

diaphragm and extending above the top edge of the receptacle, the said absorbent pad being provided with teats of absorbent material projecting from the pad downwardly through the said tubular extensions into the ink space in the receptacle. 20

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name in presence of two witnesses, this seventeenth day of May 1910.

JOHN RAVEN, JR.

Witnesses:

F. GEORGE BARRY,
HENRY C. THIEME.