

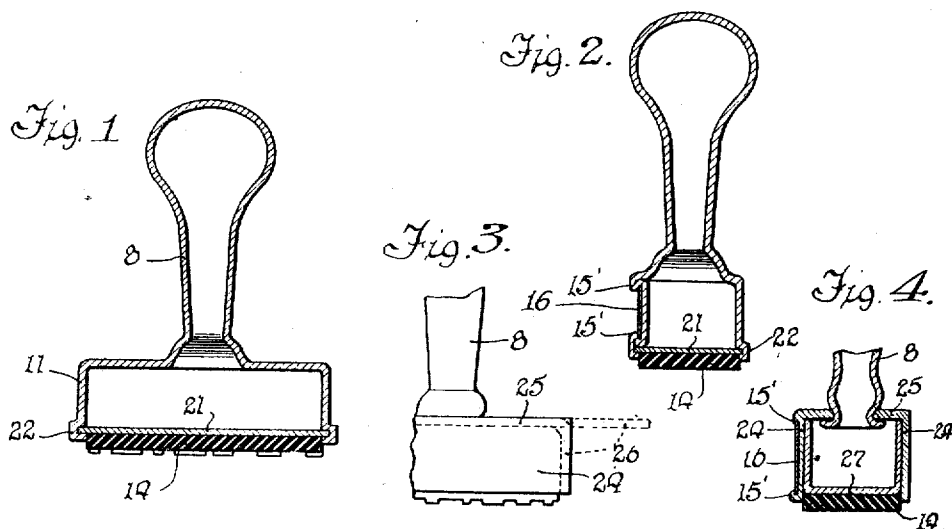
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L. J. MELIND

RUBBER STAMP CONSTRUCTION

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RUBBER-STAMP CONSTRUCTION.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS J. MELIND, a citizen of the United States, residing at 362 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Rubber-Stamp Construction, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in the construction of stamps, and more particularly to the conventional rubber hand stamp.

The fundamental object of the invention is to employ metal or other material having similar advantages to as large an extent as possible in the construction of the stamp mounting. A metallic construction of handle and mounting block possesses numerous advantages. The stamp can be made immeasurably more attractive in appearance because of the finish which can be given the metal and because of the absence of grain appearing at the ends and sides of the mounting block. When the handle and block of the ordinary wood stamp become discolored by ink from the inking pad, such discoloration is more or less permanent because of the difficulty of removing the ink from the wood, whereas in the present construction such ink may be simply wiped off the metal surface. A metal construction of stamp mounting is obviously more durable because of the entire absence of brads, tacks, screws and the like, and such a construction of stamp will outlast the ordinary wood stamp many times. Moreover, when different type indicia is desired or the type or cushion becomes worn out the present style of mounting does not represent a dead loss to the extent of a wood mounting, because it can be easily cleaned and used again with new or different type.

Another important advantage is concerned with the manner of mounting indicating cards on the stamp for indicating the wording on the type face. In the conventional wood stamp this presents quite a problem, the cards being mounted most frequently in a sheet metal holder which must then be screwed, tacked, or otherwise secured to the wood of the stamp. This always involves one or more additional opera-

tions which increase the cost of the stamp. In a metallic construction of mount, any suitable arrangement of flanges or recess can be provided directly in the process of making the mount for receiving such an indicating card. The metallic construction reduces the number of manual operations involved in the manufacture of the stamp, and from this standpoint reduces the cost of manufacture.

Referring to the accompanying drawing illustrating a preferred embodiment thereof:

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of the stamp;

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the same;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary elevational view of a modified sheet metal construction; and

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary sectional view of the same.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the handle 8 is constructed as a sheet metal shell of any desired form, and the block 11 is constructed as an open rectangular shell of sheet metal. In the construction shown the bottom of the block 11 is left open in the construction of the shell, and a plate 21 is secured in the open bottom of the shell for supporting the cushion and type plate 14. The cushion and type plate 14 may be cemented or vulcanized to the plate 21. The plate 21 may be held in position by flanging the lower edges of the shell outwardly and crimping the flanged edges backwardly and under the plate 21, as indicated at 22. In the operation of forming the shell 11 provision may be made for mounting the indicator card 16 therein, as by forming overhanging flanges 15' in the side wall of the shell and setting the wall of the shell back to form a card receiving recess. The mounting may consist of two split halves joined on a plane extending transverse or longitudinally of the block 11, or assembled in any other suitable manner. This sheet metal construction is very light in weight and cheap in cost, while still retaining ample strength for making a firm impression.

In Figures 3 and 4 I have shown another method of constructing the mounting of sheet metal. In this form the top, sides and ends of the block are formed from one blank stamped out of flat sheet metal. The sides 24 are merely wing portions in the blank which are bent down from the top

or back 25. The ends are tongues or extensions 26 which are bent down between the side portions 24, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 7. The bottom of the shell is closed by a second stamping 27 of channel section, the side flanges of which extend up into the block and bear against the top wall 25. The sides 24 have an overhang beyond the channel stamping 27 to provide a recess for receiving the cushion 14. The flanges 15'-15' are formed by stamping or cutting a recess in the face of the side wall 24. Any form of handle 8 or a handle of any material can be employed with this construction of block, but as illustrative of another practice contemplated the handle can be formed separately of sheet metal and be mounted in an opening in the back portion 25, this handle having its lower edge beaded or upset in this opening.

I claim:

1. In a rubber stamp mounting, the combination of a block constructed of an upper sheet metal stamping and a lower sheet metal stamping, flanges extending from one of said stampings and forming closed sides for the block, a handle extending upwardly from said block, and type carried by said lower stamping.

2. In a rubber stamp mounting, the combination of a block constructed of an upper sheet metal stamping and a lower sheet metal stamping, said upper sheet metal stamping having downwardly extending flanges along the sides to form a closed hollow block, means for securing said lower stamping adjacent the lower edges of said lateral flanges, type carried by said lower stamping, and a handle carried by said upper stamping.

3. In a rubber stamp mounting, the combination of a block constructed of an upper sheet metal stamping and a lower sheet metal stamping, lateral flanges extending down from said upper stamping to close the front and rear sides of said block, means for securing said lower stamping between said flanges adjacent their lower edges,

means on one of said lateral flanges for supporting an indicating card, a handle extending upwardly from said upper sheet metal stamping, and type secured to said lower sheet metal stamping.

4. In a rubber stamp mounting, the combination of a block constructed of an upper sheet metal stamping and a lower sheet metal stamping, said upper stamping having lateral flanges forming the front and rear sides of a closed block and having end flanges forming the end walls of said block, said lower stamping being supported between said lateral flanges adjacent their lower edges, flange means projecting from said front lateral flange for supporting an indicating card, a handle extending upwardly from said upper sheet metal stamping, and type secured to said lower sheet metal stamping.

5. In a rubber stamp mounting, the combination of a hollow block having top and side walls and an open bottom, and a separate member closing the open bottom of said block, said separate member carrying the type.

6. In a rubber stamp mounting, the combination of a block constructed of an upper sheet metal stamping and a lower sheet metal stamping, a handle extending upwardly from said upper sheet metal stamping, and rubber type vulcanized directly to said lower sheet metal stamping.

7. In a rubber stamp mounting, the combination of a block comprising upper and lower spaced walls, and side and end walls closing the space between said upper and lower walls, a handle extending upwardly from said upper wall, and type carried by said lower wall.

8. In a rubber stamp mounting, the combination of a handle and block for supporting the type, said block being constructed of separate sheet metal stampings, forming an entirely closed hollow unit.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name this 18th day of July, 1922.

LOUIS J. MELIND.