J. PUSEY.

Writing Implement.

No. 128,977. Patented July 16, 1872.

FIG 1

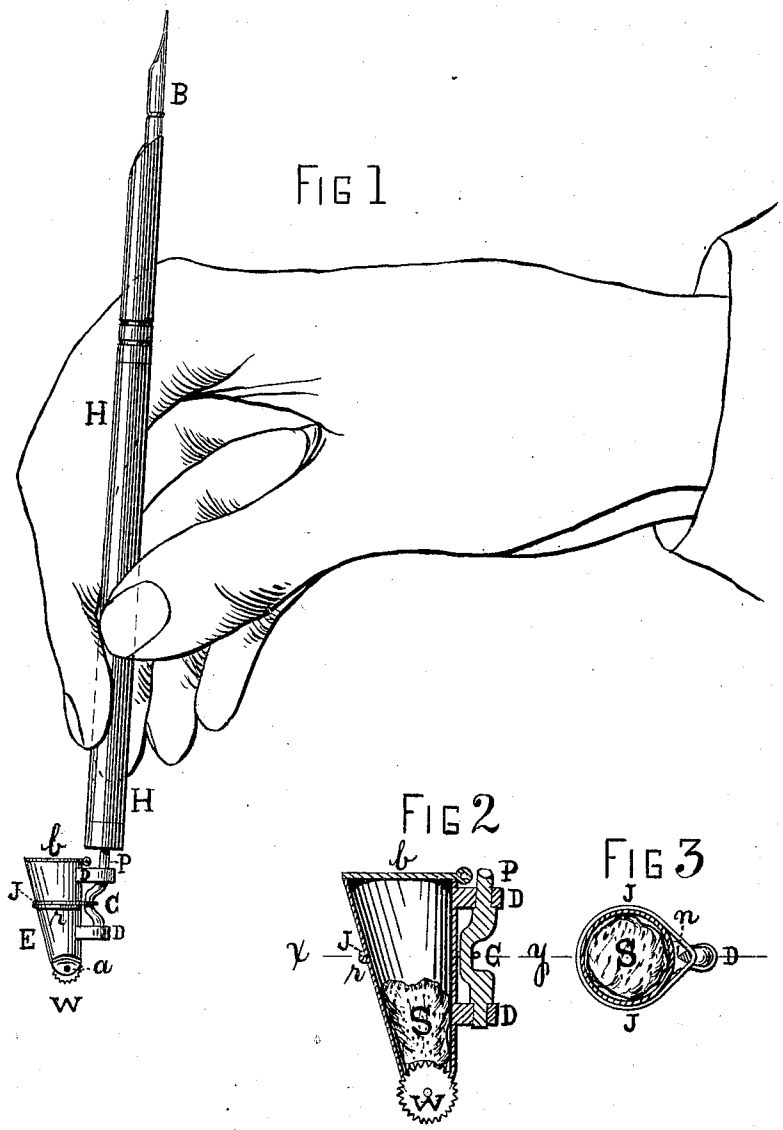

FIG 2

FIG 3

WITNESSES.

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JOSHUA PUSEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN WRITING IMPLEMENTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 128,977, dated July 16, 1872.

Specification describing an Improved Implement for Perforating Figures or other Characters through Bank-Checks, Drafts, and other Valuable Papers, for the purpose of preventing successful alteration or "raising" of the same, by JOSHUA PUSEY, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawing represents my perforating-machine as it is held in the hand in use. Fig. 2 is a view, enlarged, of a vertical section through the middle of the same, excepting that the handle H is cut off, showing, especially, the method employed for inking the perforating-disk W. Fig. 3 is a full section of the same as taken through the line *x y*, Fig. 2.

Like letters, where used, refer to like parts.

P is a rod or pin of stiff brass or steel wire, one extremity of which is firmly inserted in the handle H. Toward its other extremity it is formed into a crank, C, which is preferably—for reasons hereinafter explained—shaped to an edge on that side always furthest from its axial line, as shown at *n*, Fig. 3. Rod P is fitted into boxes or bearings D, which stand out, above and below part G, or otherwise, from the tapering cup E, which is constructed to rotate freely on its axis, which is the crank-rod P. Cup E is slotted at its lower and smaller end to receive a small perforating-disk, W, to which it is secured by the axis-pin *a*. I do not confine myself to the use of a single disk similar to W, nor to one disk with a single series of puncturing-teeth. J is a slender endless band, of caoutchouc or other suitable elastic material—or a metallic spring properly adapted will answer an identical purpose—which is stretched around cup E and the crank C. J is kept in proper position by means of a projecting ring, *r*, passing partially around cup E, or by its equivalent—a groove in cup E. S is a piece of sponge or any suitable absorbent substance, inserted into cup E, and whose office is to receive ink and feed the same to disk W. An ordinary writing-pen, B, may or may not, as preferred, be attached to the upper end of handle H.

My device operates as follows: It is held firmly about as in the position shown in Fig. 1 and pressed moderately upon the check or other paper, which has first been filled out in the usual manner and laid on a sheet of India rubber, or, better, soft blotting-paper. Now, the disk W being freely rotatable on its axis *a*, the operator is enabled to expertly form various characters after a brief practice, he being very materially assisted by a very important feature of the implement, (and, indeed, that which seems to make the latter entirely practicable,)—to wit, always bringing the disk W into one certain position in reference to the hand the instant the former is raised from the paper to finish one character or to commence another. This effect is secured, in the present instance, by means of the combination of the band J and the crank C, which, it is evident, tends continually to draw the two together. The object of sharpening the outer edge of crank C is simply to prevent stoppage on the dead-center. The figures of the amount of a check, &c., may be perforated entirely across the back or face of the same, or across a part of its width. The sponge S should be saturated with ink and pressed lightly upon disk W. Care should be observed not to force it down in such manner as to allow the points of disk W to catch or bite therein. A small ball of India rubber may be used between disk W and sponge S with good effect.

The design of using an ink in connection with my perforator is simply to render the characters made more readily distinguishable. The ink may, of course, be eradicated or neutralized by the chemical agents known to the rogues who use them for the purpose, but the perforations themselves cannot be obliterated.

Cup E is provided with a cap, *b*, to prevent the inking apparatus from falling out therefrom.

It is obvious that the figures perforated should not be so widely spaced as to permit the facile insertion of other figures between them. A mark, such as an **X**, should be made immediately before and after the figures, also between the dollars and cents, although, in practice, I do not consider it necessary to perforate the fractions of a dollar.

Instead of the above plan, a circle or ring may be punctured closely around the sum.

In order to prevent corrosion by the ink of the metallic parts of my machine, especially disk W, which is of hardened steel, I propose nickel-plating the same.

I do not broadly claim as new a perforating-

disk revolving on one axis and attached to a handle, such being a common and well-known device used for copying paper patterns, &c.; but

What I claim is as follows:

1. A perforating-tool provided with a toothed disk, W, constructed to rotate in two planes, cutting each other at right angles, as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of the elastic band J and the crank C, or their equivalent, as and for the purpose specified.

JOSHUA PUSEY.

Witnesses:

HENRY SHEWELL.

W. H. WHYTE.