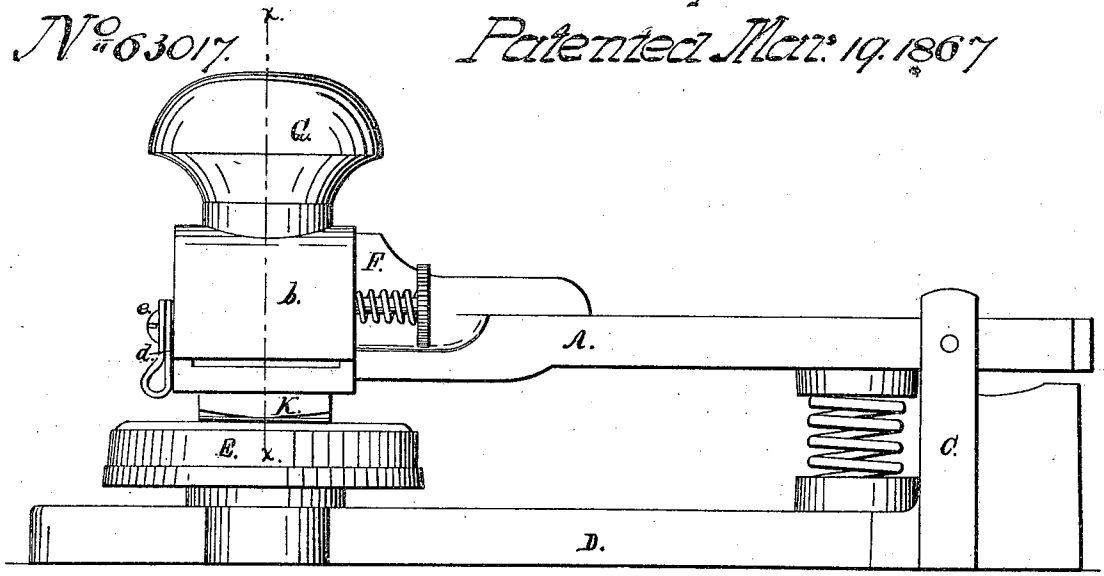
N. L. Chamberlain.

Hand Stamp.

No. 63017. Patented Mar. 19. 1867



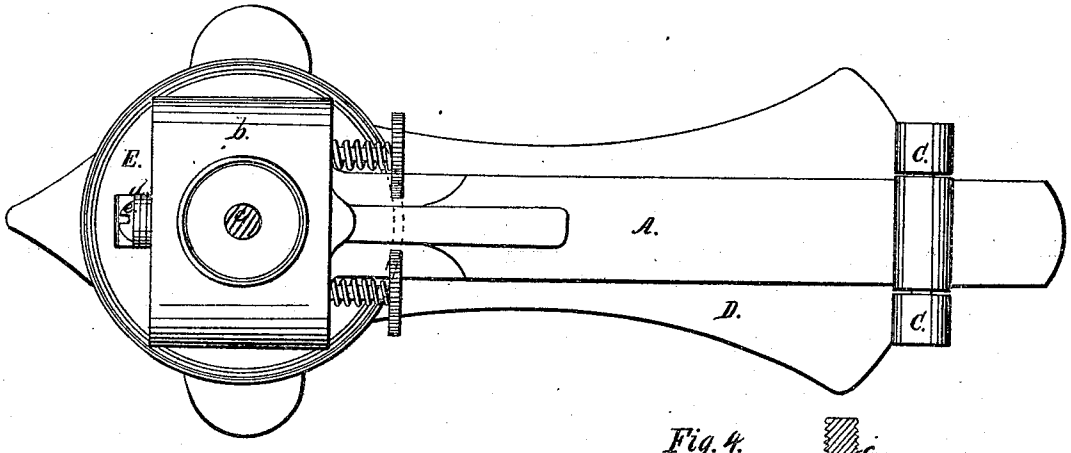
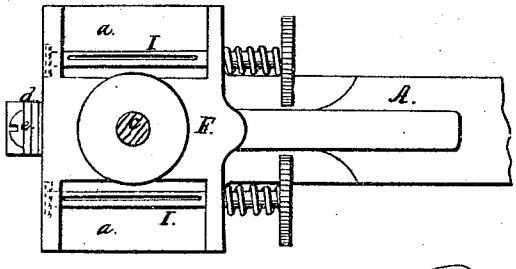
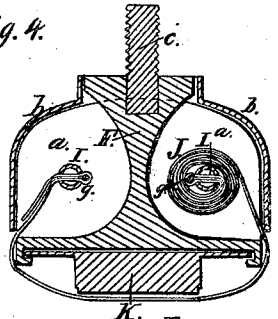


Fig. 4.





Witnesses.

Thos Lynch

Inventor.

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Attorneys

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NATHANIEL L. CHAMBERLAIN, OF WEST ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 63,017, *dated March* 19, 1867.

HAND-STAMP.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, N. L. CHAMBERLAIN, of West Roxbury, in the county of Norfolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful improvements in Hand-Stamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a hand-stamp with my improvements applied thereto.

Figure 2 is a plan or top view.

Figure 3 is a top view of the head of the vibrating bar, the cap having been removed, showing the cavities therein for the reception of the ink-ribbon.

Figure 4 is a vertical section of the head of the vibrating bar, taken on the plane of the line *x x*, fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The nature of my invention consists—

1. In making or forming cavities in the head of the vibrating bar for the reception of the rolls of ink-ribbon, when such cavities open outward, (not inward,) as will be presently more specifically stated.

2. In the employment of a movable cap in combination with the recesses made in the head of a vibrating bar for the purpose of protecting and concealing the rolls of ink-ribbon.

3. In the employment of a spring-catch of novel construction for holding the die or die plate in its proper position for printing.

4. In a novel manner of attaching the ink-ribbon to the shaft, as will be presently described.

To enable others to fully understand my invention, I will proceed to describe the several functions of my improvements in the order in which I have placed them in the foregoing recital of the nature of my invention.

The first part of my invention is shown as applied and intended to be used in such hand-stamps as are constructed with a vibrating bar, which bar carries the die or ink-ribbon; A, in the accompanying drawings, being the vibrating bar, pivoted to a standard, C, rising from a stock, D, which carries the bed-plate E; and F being the head of the vibrating bar, carrying the roll of ink-ribbon J J and the types K.

These constitute the principal parts of a "vibrating lever hand-press," and to none of them do I lay any claim, either separately or in combination.

a a (see particularly figs. 3 and 4) are cavities, which are made in the sides of the head or end of the vibrating bar A, and intended for the reception of the ink-ribbon. I wish it distinctly noticed that these cavities open outward, that is to say, they are concave with reference to the head itself of the bar, and that in them the rolls of ink-ribbon can lie partially concealed.

An instance of cavities made in the head of the vibrating bar of a hand-press is shown in the patent of D. H. Chamberlain, but these are made inside the head of the vibrating bar, and open inward, that is, they are convex with reference to the head of the vibrating bar.

Now I contend that I gain, among minor ones, two important advantages by making these cavities in the outside of the head of the vibrating bar:

1. That with the use of a cap or cover concealing these cavities, I can entirely close the rolls of ribbon.

2. That the shaft which carries the roll is more accessible, and therefore the ink-ribbon when used sufficiently long can be easily renewed and a new one attached.

Another advantage is that the head of the vibrating bar can be made smaller, and at the same time contain a greater length of ribbon than in the press above alluded to, and the convenience of a small head on the bar enables the person using the stamp to give the impression with more precision, for the reason that he can see and manage his work better.

The second part of my invention relates to a movable cap, designated by the letter *b*, (refer to figs. 1 and 2,) to be used in connection with the cavities above described.

In the present instance this cap *b* is made of a sheet of thin metal, curved in such manner as to fit over the whole top of the head of the vibrating bar, sufficient space, however, being left at each end for the ink-ribbon to pass out from the feeding to the winding-up shaft.

To secure it a screw-pin, *c*, projects up from the top of the head of the vibrating bar, or, more specifically,

from the top of the partition wall, between the cavities *a a*, which latter form a shoulder, over which the cap rests, a suitable hole or opening being made through it to permit of its being placed over the screw and shoulder.

The knob or handle G of the press is intended to screw down on this pin, which, as is obvious, secures the cap in place.

The advantages of having this a removable cap are apparent.

The third part of my invention relates to the employment of a spring-catch, *d*, for holding the die or type-carrier K in its proper place.

It consists in this instance of a piece of metal bent in the form of a loop, its two ends lying parallel with each other, and its middle forming the loop; thus it is virtually a spring, and it is applied by a pin or screw, *e*, which bolts its two ends to the front or face of the head of the vibrating bar.

It always can be made to press against the die or plate carrying the types or design with a uniform force; and it does not by continued turning become loose, and therefore inefficient.

Hence, the advantages of such a catch applied to a hand-stamp are obvious.

The fourth part of my invention consists in a novel manner of attaching the ink-ribbon to its shafts.

It may be well here to state that heretofore this has been done by making a permanent loop on the end of the ribbon, and so placing it on the shaft that it will encircle one-half of the shaft; or the end has been covered or piped so as to prevent its coming through the slot in the shaft after it has been inserted.

Now, it is desirable to dispense with every means of attachment which increases the thickness of the ribbon at its ends, for this reason, (and it is a very important one:) in inking the ribbons they are passed through what are called inking rollers, and these are so close together (and it is necessary to have them so) that nothing thicker than the mere single thickness of the ribbon can pass through them, else they could not be inked properly; hence, a loop or piping at one or both ends retards and embarrasses the operation of inking the ribbons very much.

Indeed, when the ribbons are made with a loop or piping, or in any way that increases the thickness of the ends, they cannot be colored perfectly except by hand, and it will be understood that it is impracticable to loop or pipe the ends of the ribbon after the same has been colored.

To attach the ribbon according to my invention, I make use of the ordinary split shaft I.

A loop is formed at the ends of the ribbon by simply doubling over but not securing the end. This loop is thrust through the split in the shaft, and a pin, *g*, run through it, as shown in fig. 3, and the pin drawn up against the shaft, where it is tightly held.

This simple manner of attaching the ink-ribbons to their shafts in hand-stamps is novel and important, as is obvious from the foregoing remarks.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The manner herein shown and described of attaching the ink-ribbon to its shafts.

NATHL. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

Witnesses:

M. M. LIVINGSTON,

C. L. TOPLIFF.