S. J. Hoggson.

Self-Inking Hand Stamp.

No. 38043. Patented Mar. 31, 1863.

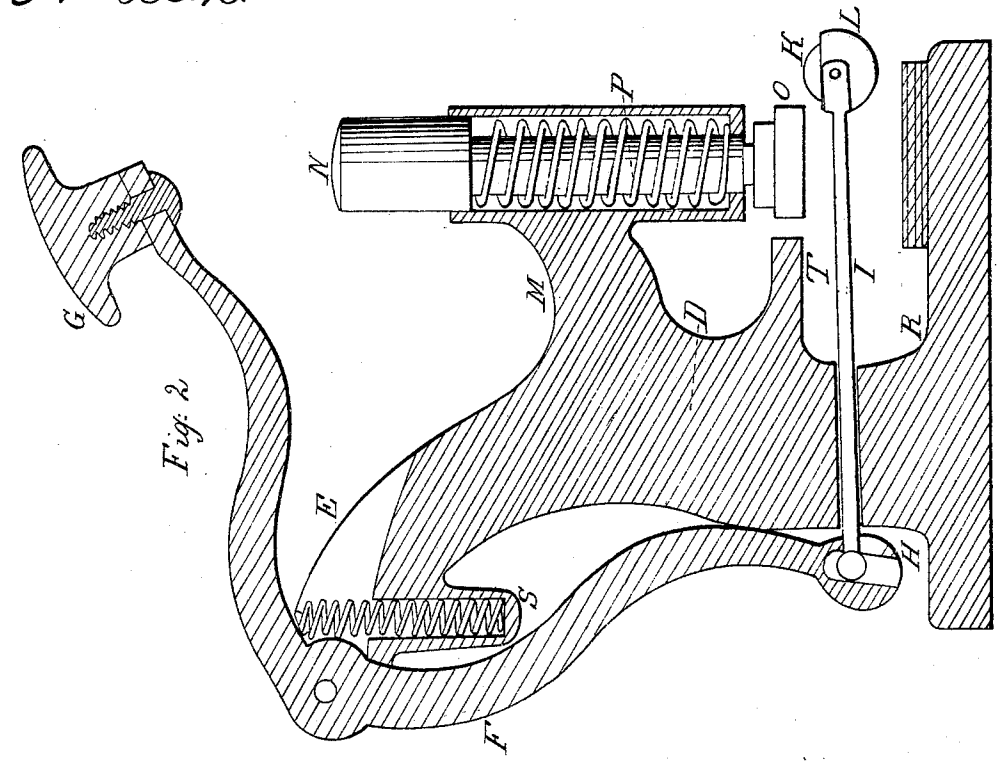


Fig. 2

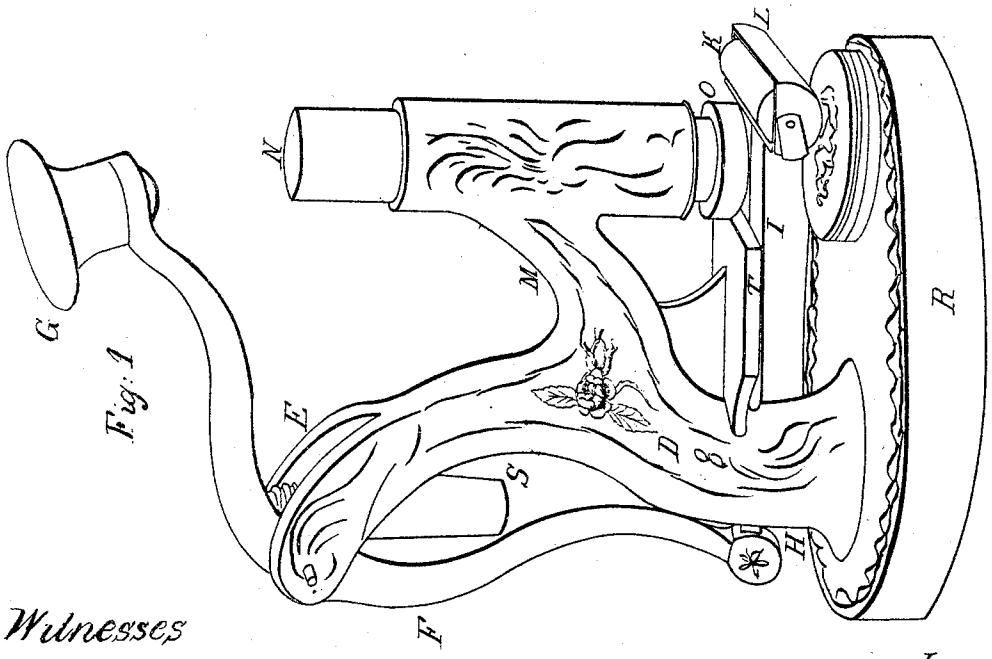


Fig. 1

Witnesses

Henry Rogers.

Chas. H. Fowler.

Inventor

Samuel J. Hoggson.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL J. HOGGSON, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

SELF-INKING HAND-STAMP.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **38,043**, dated March 31, 1863.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL J. HOGGSON, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful improvement on the mode of applying the ink to the die-plate of type of a self-inking hand-stamp, of which the following is a specification.

The nature of my invention consists in providing the stamp with an inking-roll which moves in a horizontal position under the face of the die-plate or type, inking the same and moving under the distributing-plate to receive a fresh supply of ink while the die-plate or type descends to print the impression, thus relieving the ink-roll from that wear which has proved so objectionable in the use of self-inking hand-stamps.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation; and I do hereby declare that the following is a clear, full, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, and Fig. 2 a sectional elevation.

The principal support of the press or stamp is a metallic elevation, D, the top of which terminates in the ears E, in which works an angular lever, F, to which is attached, at its upper end, a handle or hand support, G, the lower end of the lever being fitted to the rod I, as shown at H, in such a manner that the circular motion of the lever F at H will not prevent the rod I from moving in a straight line. To the other end of the rod I is attached the inking-roll K and its cover or apron L, which prevents the roll from inking anything but the type. The upright support of the stamp D has an attached arm, M, in the extremity of which is made to work the piston N, the die or type O being attached to the lower end of the same, and is supported by the spiral spring P. The elliptic table R serves as a base to the stamp. The rod I has a horizontal motion imparted to it by the lower end of the lever F. On pressing down the handle G an angular movement is imparted to the lever F, and the spiral spring in the teat S is depressed. This movement draws back the rod I, and with it the inking-roll K, which inks the die O and moves under the ink-distributing plate T to receive a fresh supply of ink while the die O descends to print the impression, which is caused by the pressure of lever F on the top of the piston N. When the impression has been given, the handle G is released, and the spiral spring in the teat S raises the handle, thus causing the inking-roll to pass back under the type, which has just been raised by the spiral spring P, thus bringing the stamp to its first position again.

I do not claim, broadly, a self-inking hand-stamp, as I am aware that many have been, and are now, in use; neither do I claim any particular design, as this stamp may be made in many forms. I do not claim an inking motion where the pressure of the die or type is used to move the roll across the surface of the same; neither do I claim any other inking motion which is or ever has been used on a self-inking hand-stamp; but

What I do claim as my improvement is—

The horizontal motion imparted to the inking-roll by the use of a lever, springs, and pressure, operating substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

SAMUEL J. HOGGSON.

In presence of—
CHAS. H. FOWLER,
HENRY ROGERS.