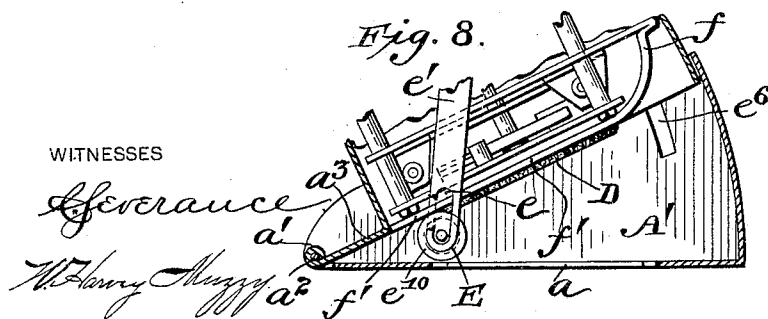
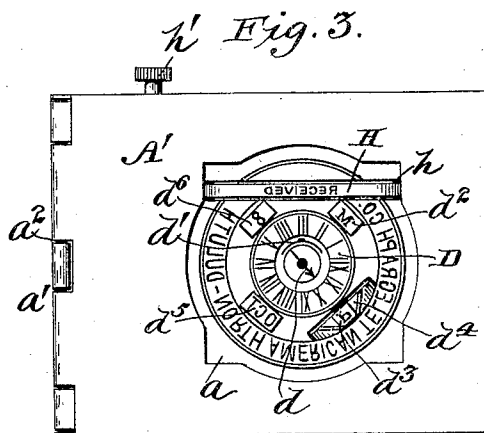
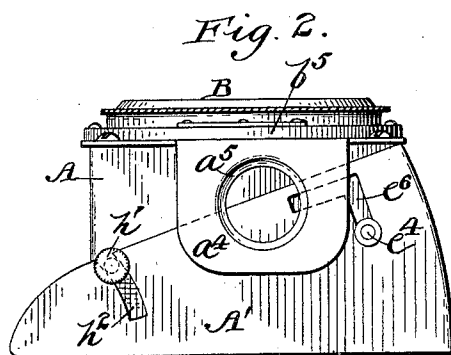
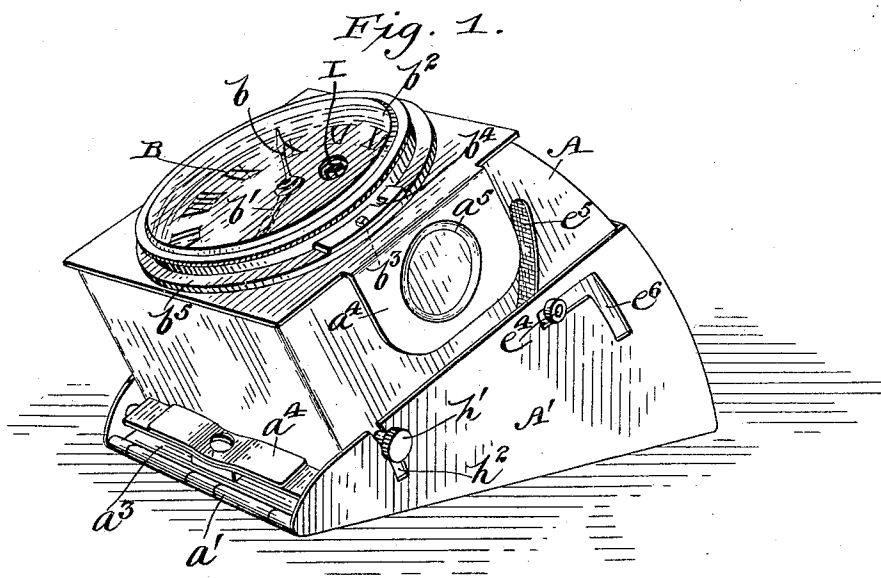


L. E. PADDACK.
TICKET STAMP.

No. 574,623.

Patented Jan. 5, 1897.



WITNESSES

Everance
Harry Muzzey
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INVENTOR

Lewis E. Paddack
by his Attys
Wm. F. Smith & Co.

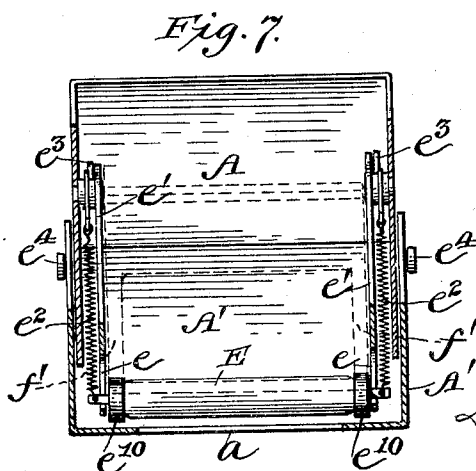
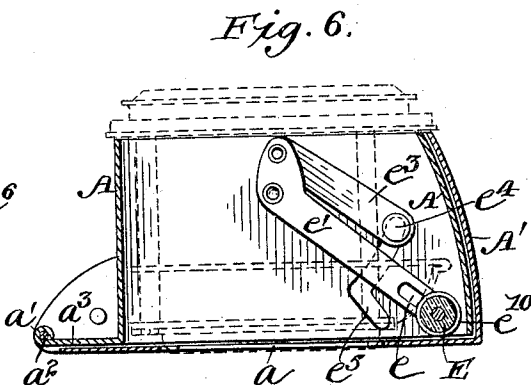
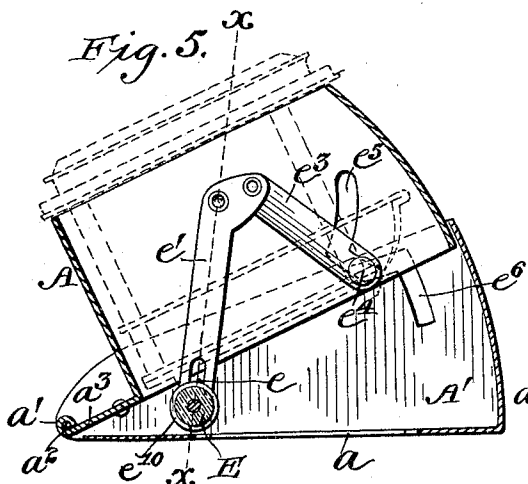
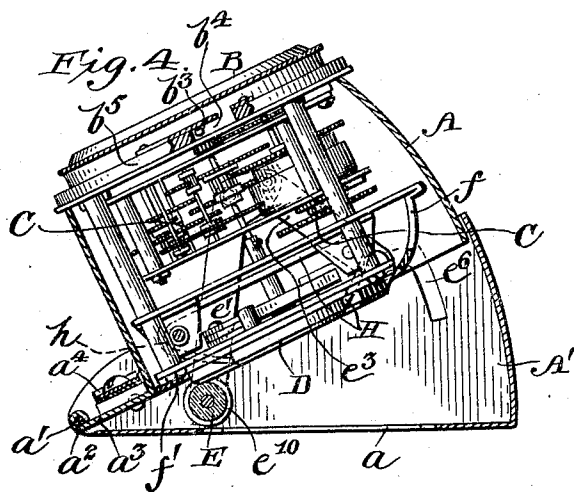
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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WITNESSES.

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W. Harry Muzzy.

INVENTOR

Louis E. Paddack
by his Atty
Maximilian H. H. H.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS E. PADDACK, OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

TICKET-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 574,623, dated January 5, 1897.

Application filed December 14, 1895. Serial No. 572,185. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS E. PADDACK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Duluth, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ticket-Stamps; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in time-recorders or ticket-stamps, and has particularly to do with ticket-stamps employed for stamping the date, the exact time of day, whether "A. M." or "P. M.," and other information upon a ticket, transfer, or other article.

The invention is an improvement on my Letters Patent No. 533,550, dated February 5, 1895.

The invention consists of certain novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts, all of which will be hereinafter more particularly set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the devices embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 represents a bottom plan view of said devices. Fig. 4 represents a central vertical section, partly broken away, through said devices. Fig. 5 represents a vertical section taken on one side of the device and showing the vertically-movable casing in its upper position. Fig. 6 represents a similar view with the casing in its depressed position. Fig. 7 represents a vertical section through the casing with the clock mechanism removed and on the line $x x$ of Fig. 5; and Fig. 8 represents a side elevation, partly broken away, of the interior mechanism, the casing being shown in section.

A in the drawings represents the vertically-movable casing; A', the support for the same; B, the ordinary clock-dial, mounted in the movable casing; C, the clock mechanism, also mounted in said casing; D, the rubber-stamping-dial, and E the reciprocating inking roller.

The support A' is open at its top and closed at its bottom, with the exception that the latter is provided with an opening a , through

which the stamping-dials are adapted to pass when they are depressed.

The casing A is hinged to the support A' at its forward edge. This hinge a' is formed by turning up a portion of the metal forming the bottom of the support, so as to form hinge-loops, and turning down a portion of the metal forming the casing A, so as to form similar hinge-loops, said loops being joined to form the hinge by a pin a^2 , passing through them. The casing A is provided at its forward edge with an extension a^3 , on which said hinge-loops are formed. This extension also serves as a support for a flat spring a^4 , which is attached at its middle to the said extension by a screw. The free ends of said spring engage studs on the support A', so that the casing A is held normally elevated, as shown in Figs. 1, 4, and 5.

The inking-roller E is provided with two collars e^{10} and preferably covered with some textile material which will absorb and hold ink. Said roller is journaled in slots $e e$ of bell-crank levers $e' e'$, which latter are pivoted in the casing A. The journals of said roller are held in the upper ends of said slots on each side by spiral springs $e^2 e^2$, which connect said journals and the pivots of the levers. The free ends of the bell-cranks are each pivotally connected to a lever e^3 , which lever carries a stud e^4 , which projects through angular slots e^5 and e^6 in the casing A and support A', respectively. These slots so move the levers when the casing A is moved that the roller is oscillated back and forth in said casing. As said casing descends the pivot-point of each lever e' is of course lowered, but the approximately horizontal portion of the slot e^6 prevents the lever e^3 from descending, while the slot e^5 tends to straighten it into an upright position, with the result that the bell-crank lever is operated. The bell-cranks are oscillated from the front of the casing to the rear during the first part of the downward movement of the casing. During the latter part of said movement there is no appreciable movement of said levers as the walls of the upper part of the slot e^5 move the studs e^4 forward, so that they may descend in a nearly vertical line into the lower parts of the slots e^6 .

The clock-dial D is preferably composed of

rubber and is attached rigidly to the bottom of the casing A. The movable minute-stamping pointer d , which is preferably of rubber, is attached to the minute-shaft of the clock and revolves within the dial D. The hour-pointer d' is also of rubber and is connected to the hour-shaft of the clock and revolves in the space left between the minute-pointer and the dial D. Both the hour and minute pointers and the dial D are in the same horizontal plane, so that when the casing A is depressed they will simultaneously stamp or print on the article beneath them their relative positions. Both the hour and minute pointers d and d' of course move in relation to their dial as the hands b b' move to theirs.

The period of the day, whether before or after meridian, is indicated by the stamp devices d^2 and d^3 , the former of which is the letter "M" and is fixed to the bottom of the casing A, while the latter, which indicates the letters "A" and "P," is mounted on a rotary wheel d^4 , which projects through the bottom of the casing. This wheel is revolved every twelve hours by suitable connection with the clock mechanism, so as to alternately bring the letters "A" and "P" into printing position. The connections for causing the rotation of the said wheel are the same as described in my aforesaid Letters Patent, and I therefore will not describe the same here.

Removable type d^5 and d^6 are set in the bottom of the casing and print, respectively, the month and day of the month. The flexible endless belt H is mounted on rollers h and passes through suitable slots cut in the bottom of the casing. Suitable printing-type are mounted, cut, or molded on said belt and are adapted to be respectively brought into printing position by the movement of said belt. This movement is accomplished by a milled head h' , adapted to be actuated by the fingers and projecting through the casing and attached to the shaft of one of the rollers h . A slot h^2 is cut in the support A' , so that said milled head will not interfere with the movement of the casing A. In a circle about the before-mentioned printing-type are arranged stationary type for indicating the streets of transfer or any other desirable information.

The clock mechanism is wound by the usual squared shaft I, that projects through an opening in the clock-dial proper. The said casing A is provided with a segmental plate f , against which the inking-roller rests at the end of its forward movement, so that it may be guided smoothly over the face of the stamping-type on its movement. This plate f is provided on each side with a forwardly-extending arm f' , each of said arms forming a track upon which the collars e^{10} of the roller rest, so that the said roller will not be pressed too hard against the printing-type and will be guided in its operation.

The dial is covered by a dial glass or cover b^2 , which is preferably secured to the top of

the casing A by pins b^3 , formed thereon, which take into bayonet-slots b^4 in a flange b^5 on the top of said casing. This cover may be secured in any other suitable manner, such as screw-threads or the like. The object of having this cover b^2 removable is to permit the dials to be set by moving the hands b b' .

The top of casing A is provided on each side with a downwardly-extending lip a^4 , having apertures a^5 , into which the fingers may be placed when the casing A is to be depressed. The springs e^3 keep the roller E firmly pressed against the stamping-type as it is oscillated over the same, and said type are thereby thoroughly inked.

Besides being very useful for stamping tickets and transfers it is obvious that this device may be used for a great many other analogous purposes, such as a watchman's time-recorder, stamping bundles for delivery and upon receipt of same, &c.

The top and bottom of the casing A are secured together by suitable bolts and are secured to the remainder of the casing by suitable screws, so that they may be conveniently removed with the clock-mechanism dials, &c.

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

1. In a stamping device, the combination of a vertically-movable casing, a support to which said casing is hinged, a flat spring mounted on the casing and having its free ends engaging projections on the support whereby the casing is normally held up, stamping devices mounted in said movable casing and comprising a clock mechanism and suitable stamps actuated thereby, and an inking device mounted in said movable casing and adapted to be reciprocated across the face of the stamps when the casing is depressed, substantially as described.

2. In a stamping device, the combination of a reciprocating casing carrying clock-actuated stamping-dials, a support for said casing, a spring connecting said support and said casing whereby the latter is held normally up, an inking-roller, and bell-crank levers connecting the casing and support and the roller whereby the roller is adapted to be reciprocated across the face of the stamps when the casing is depressed, and tracks for guiding and supporting the roller in its reciprocations, substantially as described.

3. In a stamping device, the combination of a vertically-movable casing carrying clock-actuated stamping-dials, a support for said casing, an inking-roller, bell-crank levers carrying the same, operating-levers connected to said bell-crank levers and each carrying a lateral stud which engages slots in the casing and support respectively whereby upon the casing being depressed the roller is actuated, substantially as described.

4. In a stamping device, the combination of a suitable support, a casing hinged thereto and provided with apertured projections

adapted to be grasped by the fingers of the operator, a spring connecting said casing and support whereby the former is kept normally up in its raised position, clock-actuated stamp-
5 ing-dials and inking devices for the same, substantially as described.

5. In a stamping device, the combination of a vertically-movable casing carrying clock-actuated stamping-dials, a support for said
10 casing, bell-crank levers pivoted in said casing and having longitudinal slots in their lower ends, an inking-roller mounted in said

slots, springs for normally holding the roller in the upper ends of said slots, and means for actuating said bell-cranks when the casing is
15 depressed to cause the inking-roller to be oscillated across the face of the stamping-dials, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LEWIS E. PADDACK.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. BRIGHAM,
JAMES T. WATSON.