

2. Sheets Sheet 1.

*R. T. Osgood,
Hand Stamp.*

No. 87000.

Patented Feb. 10. 1869

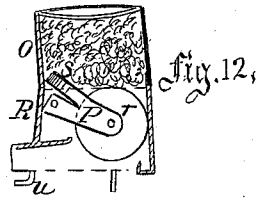


Fig. 1.

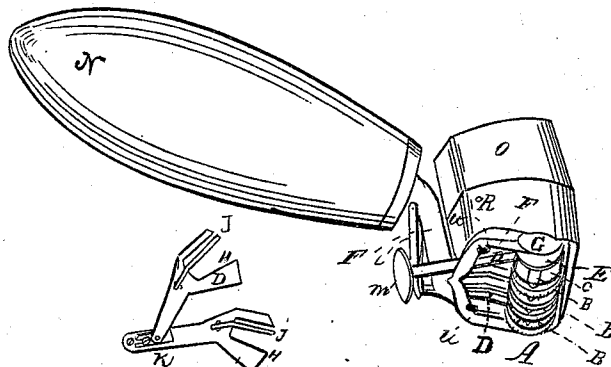


Fig. 2.

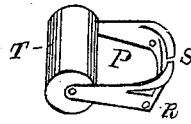


Fig. 3.

Witnessed
A. C. Littlefield
O. B. Trott

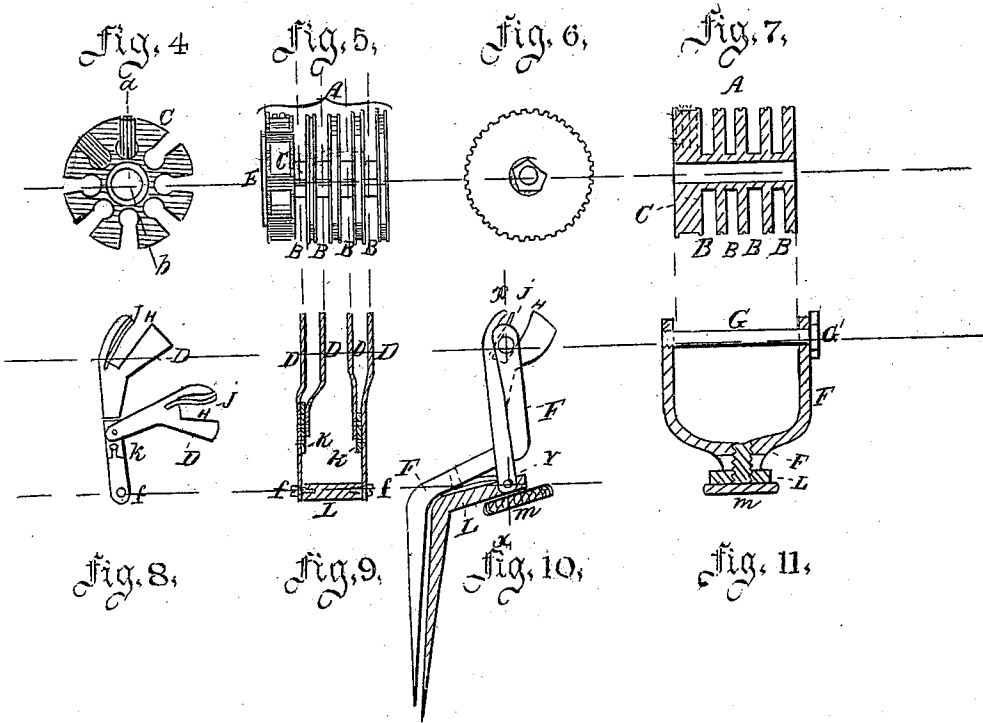
R. T. Osgood

2. Sheets Sheet 2.

R. T. Osgood,
Hand Stamp.

No. 87000.

Patented Feb 16 1869.



United States Patent Office.

ROBERT T. OSGOOD, OF ORLAND, MAINE.

Letters Patent No. 87,000, dated February 16, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN STAMP-CANCELLER

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, ROBERT T. OSGOOD, of Orland, in the county of Hancock, in the State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Instrument for Cancelling Revenue-Stamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in a hand-instrument, with a grooved and spurred cylinder, containing type for letters and date, with cutting-blades, and inking-appliances, for rolling over and cancelling revenue-stamps.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

First, I construct an iron cylinder, A, of any required length and diameter, drill a hole through it from end to end, then turn into it several grooves, at short distances from each other, B B, nearly to the centre, to make bearings for the cutters.

That portion between the grooves, I cut down in the middle, leaving a thin flange upon each edge. I then groove lengthwise, down to the surface of the cylinder, which makes square-sided points uniformly distributed over it, for the purpose of pricking the stamp in cancelling it.

One of these sections, C, is made thicker than the others, and is located at the end of the cylinder, having spaces cut out for type, leaving angular portions on the inner side, to keep them in position.

I next make the bearings, within the grooves, of an irregular square, by filing away a small portion from every alternate one, upon each of the four sides, for the purpose of vibrating the cutter-blades D D, the back of which rests against the surface of these bearings, which drive them out and in, as the cylinder rolls over the stamp, for the purpose of cutting it.

I have springs, *j j*, attached to the cutter-arms, to keep them in position against the bearings.

I make a washer, E, which covers the type-end of the cylinder A, and which securely keeps them in position, after being put in the handle-piece.

I next construct an iron handle-piece, F, bent in any required form, with two arms to pass over the ends of the cylinder.

In the ends of these arms, I make holes, and insert a shaft-pin, G, having a screw cut on one end, to pass into a corresponding nut made in the arm, the other end having a thumb-wheel, G', firmly secured to it, for the purpose of removing it, when desired to change the type; and, when doing so, I take out the shaft-pin, push aside the washer E, and the type can be replaced without further difficulty.

The cutters D are cut from a steel plate, with a slot or space in the broad end, the plane of which, H H, extends downward to any required degree from the plane of the arm, so that, by forcing the arm forward

upon this inclined plane, it sets the cutter-blades down below the surface of the points upon the cylinder A, as before indicated, the springs *j j* keeping them always up to the bearings.

I next make a joint in the arm, by riveting a short slot-piece, K, upon it. I then put a screw through it into the other arm, and screw both together, the slotted arm being shorter than the other, and is bent so as to conform to the grooves in the cylinder. The object of this slot-piece is to set the cutter-arm back or forward, to give the exact and uniform amount of the cutting-edge required, and to admit of the vibratory motion without loosening.

Next, I hinge the outside cutter-arms to a piece, L, hinged to the upright portion of the handle-piece F, by putting a pin or screw, *f*, through the arms into the lower end of this piece, which serves to keep the rear end of the arms in position.

This upright piece is made with another hole through the flat side, near the lower end, to insert a thumb-screw, *m*, through it, and into the handle-piece, to set the cutters forward or backward at pleasure.

I have a stout spring, V, or its equivalent, between this piece and the arm-piece F, to keep the cutters always back to their desired position.

I next put on a handle, N, of wood, and the instrument is ready for use after the ink-box is put on.

I then have an inking-box, O, made of suitable plate, put on over the cylinder and cutters, the bottom of which is bent and cut through for that purpose.

The box also has a division through the middle, crosswise, for the purpose of putting in the inking-material and other arrangements. The upper part contains the ink-sponge or its equivalent. The lower part contains the roller T, and its hangings P, cheaply and curiously arranged, by being hung in the ends of a flat steel piece, S, which is bent similar to an ox-bow, and made to fit inside of the box, and the ink-roller T made to rest directly over and upon the cylinder, for the purpose of inking the cylinder-points and type.

The back of this steel piece, near the bend on either side, has a hole, R, near the lower edge, for a rod to pass through it and through the sides of the box, to serve as a hinge.

The upper side of this piece is cut through lengthwise, and formed into two springs, S, made to bear against the handle-side of the box, causing the roller to press sufficiently hard upon the cylinder to raise the front side of the box from the arms upon which it rests when used.

The upper portion of the box is made with a depression upon its top, to put the thumb in when in use, which presses the box down, and consequently the inking-roller T will rise up against the ink-material in the upper part, which besmears it for inking the cylinder A, thus doing away with much complicated machinery.

I have also two wire dowel-points, made of any re-

quired length, extending downward from the bottom of the box O, so as to pass through corresponding holes, *z*, in the ends of the handle-arms; and also, I have two hooks, *u u*, or their equivalent, on the rear side, which pass under the arms F, to keep the ink-box in position. The ink-roller, being covered with a flexible material, readily admits the points without injury.

The instrument is used in the hand, by drawing or pushing it over the stamp, with the same effect.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A hand-instrument, with a metallic cylinder, grooved, and made similar to a series of wheels, with square-pointed spurs upon their edges, and knives between, and having one section at the end made thicker

than the others, with spaces cut in it for type, for the purpose of printing, cutting, and pricking a revenue-stamp, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the cutters, made with an inclined plane to set them, the irregular bearings in the grooves to vibrate them alternately, together with the springs and set-screws, substantially as described.

3. The inking-box, made to rest upon the handle-arms, over the cylinder, with the manner of securing it, provided with the inking-roller T and yoke P, substantially as shown and described.

ROBERT T. OSGOOD.

Witnesses:

A. A. LITTLEFIELD,
O. B. TROTT.