(No Model.)

M. WEISS.

TIME STAMP.

No. 473,598. Patented Apr. 26, 1892.

Fig. 1.

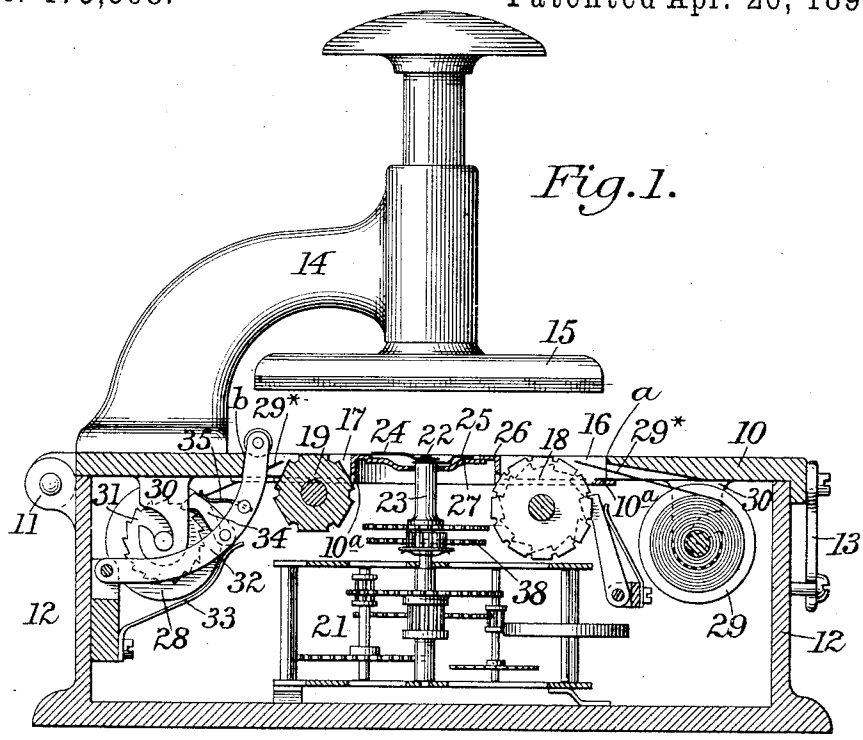
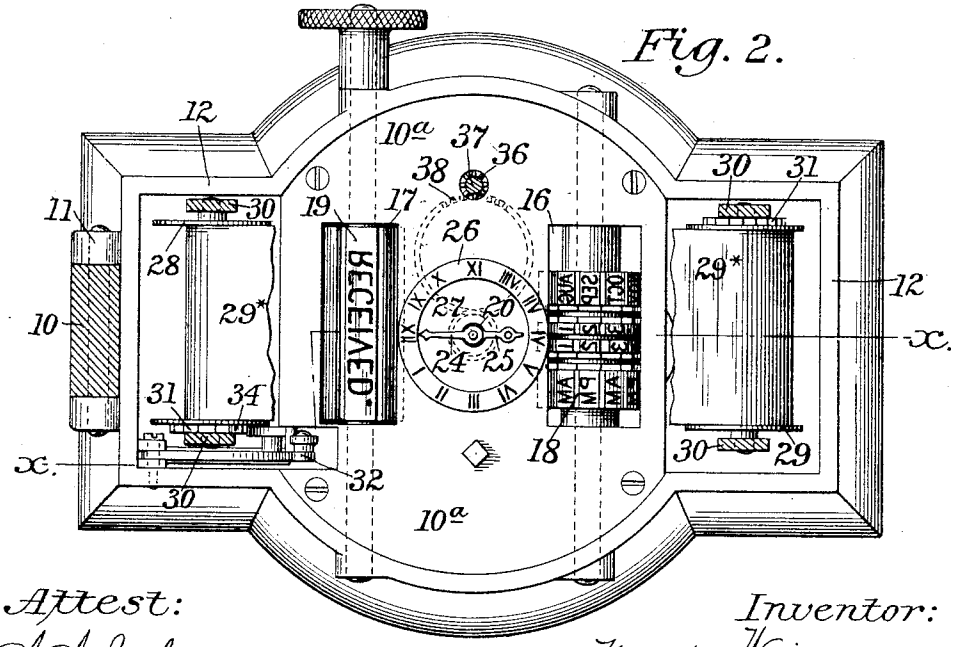


Fig. 2.



Attest:
A. N. Jesbera.
A. Fridder.

Inventor:
Moritz Weiss.
by William B. Greeley
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORITZ WEISS, OF BROOKLYN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES KRUSE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TIME-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 473,598, dated April 26, 1892.

Application filed October 19, 1891. Serial No. 409,138. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORITZ WEISS, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Time-Stamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

My invention relates to date and time stamps in which the time is indicated by producing the impression of a clock-face with the hands pointing to the hour and minute at which the impression is taken.

My object is to reduce the danger of transmitting to the clock-movement the jars occasioned by the operation of the platen, to make it possible to produce the impression of two ordinary clock-hands instead of an impression of one clock-hand and a point, as heretofore, thereby increasing the legibility of the time-indication, and generally to improve and simplify the construction and operation of the stamp as a whole.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of my improved stamp on the line $x\,x$ of Fig. 2 with the platen and its support in elevation, and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same with the covering-plate removed and the supports for the ribbon-spools shown in section.

The covering-plate 10 is hinged at 11 to the main casing 12 and is secured by a lock or latch 13. It bears the supporting-arm 14 for the platen 15 and is cut away, as from *a* to *b*, to correspond in shape and size to the platen 15. An impression-plate 10^a is secured to the upper portion of the main casing 12 and is apertured at 16 and 17 to permit the date-wheels 18 and the word-cylinder 19 to project into the plane of print, which is slightly below the level of the upper surface of the covering-plate. It is also apertured at 20 for the passage of the arbor and sleeve which bear the hands 24 and 25. The clock-movement 21, which actuates the arbor and sleeve, is of ordinary construction and need not be further described herein. The arbor 22 and sleeve 23, which bear, respectively, the minute-hand 24 and hour-hand 25, terminate sufficiently below the plane of print to avoid any blow as the platen is moved downward to produce an impression and have no movement in the line of their axis. The characters of the clock-face are formed upon an annular portion 26 of the plate 10^a, the latter being depressed slightly below the plane of print, as at 27, within the annulus. The hands 24 and 25 are preferably made of spring metal, and being secured to the arbor and sleeve at their inner ends are formed with an upward bend in such manner as to cause the greater portion of the length of each to stand in or slightly above the plane of print. The one hand, as 24, stands slightly higher than the other, so that it may readily pass over the same. Both move freely over the depressed portion 27; but the latter is brought sufficiently near the plane of print to support the hands when the platen moves down and to cause them to make a clear impression upon the paper. The hands are of very thin metal, and the annular support 27 is depressed below the plane of print no more than the thickness of the hands, so that the upper surface of the hands may be held in the plane of print.

The spools 28 and 29 for the inking-ribbon 29^* are carried by arms 30, depending from the covering-plate with sufficient frictional resistance to prevent overrunning. Each spool of the pair is provided with a ratchet-wheel 31, the ratchet-wheels of the two spools being placed upon opposite ends for a reason to be referred to. An arm 32, pivoted to the main casing and pressed upward by a spring 33, projects through a slot in the top casing or plate with its free end in position to be struck by the platen in its downward movement. The arm bears a pawl 34, which is pressed into engagement with the ratchet-wheel 31 by a spring 35. The pawl is reset for engagement with a new tooth by the downward movement of the platen, and as the arm 32 is released by the platen the spring 33 causes the pawl to advance the ratchet-wheel and shift the ribbon. By placing the ratchet-wheels 31 upon opposite ends of the spools it is possible, when the ribbon has been wound from the first spool to the second, to change

the spools the one for the other, and so cause the ribbon to be removed from the second spool to the first.

For convenience in setting the hands 24 and 25 as may be required, a setting gear or pinion 36 is mounted upon a shaft 37, (shown in section in Fig. 2,) which projects through the impression-plate at a point where it may be covered either by the covering-plate or by the inking-ribbon. The pinion preferably meshes with the usual transmitting-gear 38, intermediate the hour-hand gear and the minute-hand gear.

The nature and form of the clock-hands enable them to move easily at all times, while they are supported by the portion 27 of the impression-plate in such position when the platen descends as to cause a clear impression of the hands to be produced upon the paper. Moreover, no concussion can be transmitted directly to the clock-movement, as the hands are the only parts connected with the movement which are affected by the blow of the platen, and they will not transmit the shock thereto.

As no axial movement of the arbor and sleeve is necessary, the clock mechanism is extremely simple and correspondingly free from liability to derangement.

I claim as my invention—

The combination, in a time-stamp, of a plate having an annulus with the characters of a clock-face formed thereon, a clock-movement beneath the plate, an arbor and sleeve driven by said movement and projecting through said plate but terminating below the plane of said annulus and immovable axially, clock-hands secured to said arbor and sleeves one above the other and having their outer ends in the plane of print, said plate having within the annulus an annular support adapted to hold said hands with their upper surfaces in the plane of print, and a movable platen, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MORITZ WEISS.

Witnesses:
A. N. JESBERA,
A. WIDDER.