Feb. 12, 1929. 1,702,003

C. C. HARRIS

RUBBER STAMP PAD

Filed Feb. 19, 1926

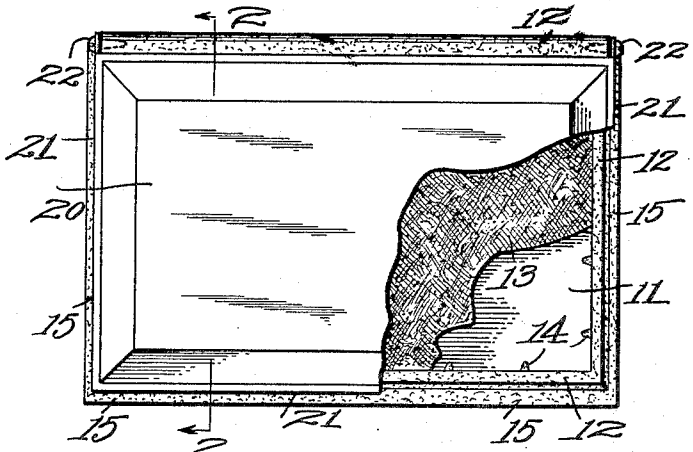


Fig. 1

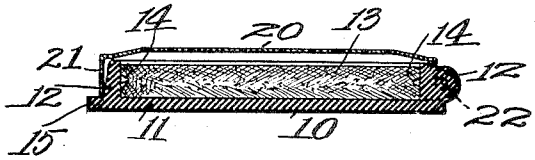


Fig. 2

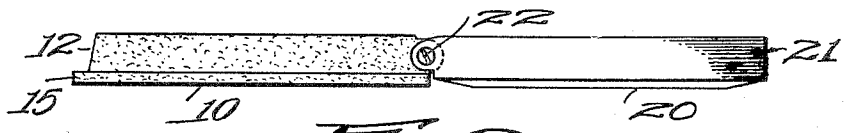


Fig. 3.

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Patented Feb. 12, 1929. 1,702,003

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RUBBER-STAMP PAD.

Application filed February 19, 1926. Serial No. 89,468.

This invention relates to a stamp pad for use in offices and the like.

The principal objects of the invention are to provide a construction in which practically all of the device that can come into contact with the desk is of soft material such as rubber and has a narrow soft upper edge that will not injure the stamps; to provide means integral therewith for holding a sponge rubber pad in a rubber box under all the conditions it may encounter during packing and shipment and yet render it capable of being removed and reversed; and to provide the rubber container with improved means for pivotally supporting the metallic cover in such a way that the cover will lie flat on the table or desk when open.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a plan of a stamp pad constructed in accordance with this invention with the cover broken away and part of the pad also;

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 3 is an end view showing the cover open.

The pad is formed with a casing or box 10 molded of a single piece of soft rubber. This has a bottom 11 and upstanding side and end walls 12 between which walls is located a pad 13 nearly flush with its upper surface. These walls are soft enough to avoid injury to the stamp if it is brought down on the edge of the box, and yet it does not project over the ink pad at any point.

The ink pad consists of a single piece of flat sponge rubber with its four edge and top surfaces formed by cutting it from a body of that material. The walls of the box and the pad have vertical surfaces contacting with each other and the walls of the box have integrally molded inwardly extending spurs 14, adapted to project into the cut edges of the pad. Thus the ink pad is held accurately in position by the spurs and will lie flat on the floor of the casing. It is held in position by frictional contact with the walls of the casing and especially by the spurs so that if inverted in packing or shipment, or otherwise mishandled, the pad will not come out, but it can be removed for inspection, repairs and replacement. It can be taken out and reversed also if one side gets worn or filled with dust. It has great durability for this reason and especially on account of the material used. This construction obviously facilitates assembling the parts.

The rubber casing 10 is provided with an integral molded flat ledge 15 extending outwardly from it all around three sides. These ledges are in the same plane and located at the extreme bottom of the casing.

For the purpose of covering the pad I employ a sheet metal cover 20. This is provided with three flanges 21 around the front and the two ends, and the end flanges are perforated at the rear to provide a hole for removable pivot pins or screws 22. These pivot pins extend through these flanges and centrally into the rubber of the rounded rear wall 12 of the casing. This wall extends throughout the length of the casing. In this way the cover is conveniently and simply pivoted without any special fastening or holding means, and it can be turned back to the flat position shown in Fig. 3, as there is nothing to come into contact with the outside of the rear wall 12 to hold it up. The pins or screws 22 can be removed easily by the user and the cover entirely dispensed with thereafter. This saves desk room. The three flanges 21 rest on the ledges 15 when closed, thus keeping the cover in horizontal position and furnishing a yielding noiseless rest for them.

This furnishes an all-rubber construction for the pad and casing, the only metal being the cover. Therefore, it can be moved around on a desk or table at will without marring or scratching it. The rubber bottom also prevents the accidental sliding of the pad on a desk. It holds the pad itself permanently so that it will not come out accidentally and still the pad can be removed as stated above. The rubber walls 12, being soft, will not injure the rubber stamp if it is brought down on their upper edges. It furnishes a very efficient and neat construction and involves comparatively little expense in the manufacture.

Although I have illustrated and described only a single form of the invention I am aware of the fact that modifications can be made therein by any person skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention as expressed in the claims. There-

fore I do not wish to be limited to all the details of construction herein shown or described but what I do claim is:—

1. As an article of manufacture, a stamp pad comprising a soft rubber casing in a single piece having upwardly extending front, rear and end walls provided with a recess between them in which is located an ink pad of sponge rubber, the casing having an integral flat soft rubber flange extending outwardly from it around it at the extreme bottom, a metal cover pivoted to the rear side of said casing and having three vertical flanges extending down therefrom adapted to come into contact with the projecting rubber flanges on said base to support the cover in horizontal position and having a short projecting edge along the rear, the pivots for the cover being located at opposite ends of the pad and near the extreme rear thereof, and the base being rounded over at the rear all the way across it so that when the cover is swung back the rear edge of the back of the cover will avoid the rear rubber wall of the casing all the way across and hold the cover in open position in the plane of the casing.

2. As an article of manufacture, a stamp pad comprising a soft rubber casing in a single piece provided with a recess in which is located an ink pad of sponge rubber, a metal cover pivoted to said casing and having a short projecting edge along the rear, the pivots for the cover being located at opposite ends of the pad and near the extreme rear thereof, and the base being rounded over at the rear all the way across it so that when the cover is swung back the rear edge of the back of the cover will avoid the rear rubber wall of the casing and hold the cover in open position in the plane of the casing.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

CARL C. HARRIS.