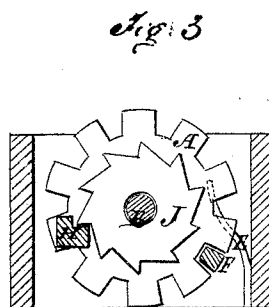
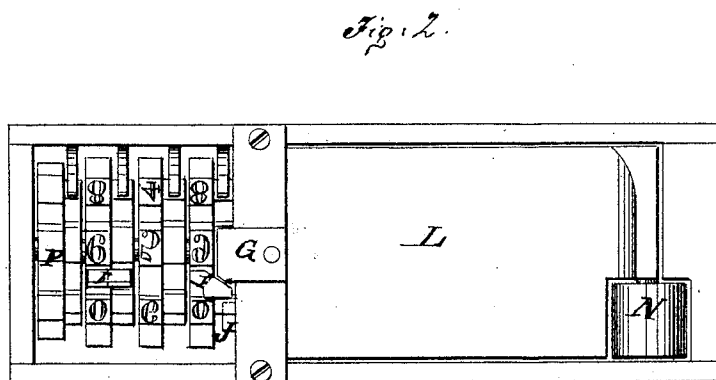
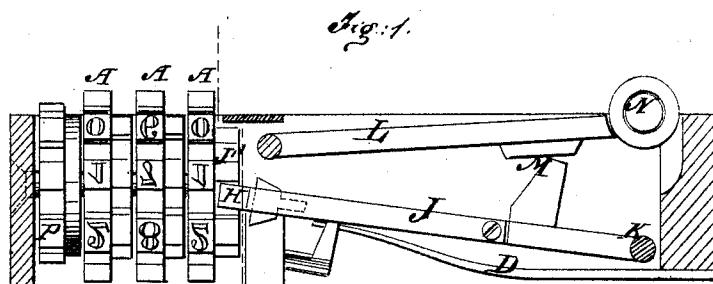


R. M. EVANS.
Consecutive Number-Printers.

No. 144,196.

Patented Nov. 4, 1873.



Witnesses:
Cas. Vida
Hedgwick

Inventor:
R. M. Evans
Per *Munn*
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT M. EVANS, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONSECUTIVE-NUMBER PRINTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **144,196**, dated November 4, 1873; application filed May 17, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT MEADE EVANS, of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Consecutive-Number Printer, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to an improved machine for printing consecutive numbers; and it consists of a case having a series of numbering-wheels made type high, which are moved to present the consecutive numbers through the medium of two levers and a pawl and ratchet, the levers being operated by coming in contact with a working part of the press, all as will more fully hereinafter appear.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of my improved number-printing apparatus. Fig. 2 is a plan of the bottom, and Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents a series of, say, three type wheels or disks, arranged on the axis B in the case D, so that each can turn independently of the others, except when connected by the pawls used for turning one by the other. Each wheel has a spring holding-pawl, E, arranged to hold it against being turned by the friction of the wheel by the side of it, or by the jars and shocks of the press, and each one has a pawl, F, between the number 9 and the 0, to be forced after each revolution between two numbers of the next wheel and turn it one number. The left-hand wheel in the drawing, which is the one for shifting at each operation of the press, has its pawl F pushed forward by the stationary cam G. The other wheels have their pawls actuated by the pawl of the wheel preceding it in the order of their operation. The first wheel, A, is turned at each action of the press by the pawl H acting on a ratchet-

wheel, J', attached to its side. This pawl is formed on the end of the lever J, which is pivoted to the case at K, and connects with the lever L by the lugs M, so as to be thrown when the projection N on the free end of said lever L is brought in contact with some part of the press at the time the impression is made. This operation throws the pawl back to engage the ratchet, which is then thrown forward by the spring O as soon as the projection N is released. It is not necessary that the knob N project from the case, because the part of the press with which it acts, or a block fastened thereto, may project sufficiently to strike the lever L without the knob. P is a blank-wheel, such as I propose to use until the numbers rise high enough to require a type-wheel in its place. At the beginning two or three of these blanks may be used, until it is required to change them for type-wheels. The pawls F are mounted on springs arranged in cavities in the sides of the wheels.

In practice I propose to have the type-wheels arranged in a little square case, and the ratchet-wheel so contrived that the type can be shifted in case D to print in lines coinciding with the long axis of case A, or at right angles thereto.

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

In combination with the type-wheels of a consecutive-numbering apparatus, the pivoted lever L, lever J, with its lugs M, spring O, pawl H, and ratchet-wheel J', all constructed and arranged for operation substantially as and for the purpose described.

ROBERT MEADE EVANS.

Witnesses:

THOMAS EVANS,
BYRON H. WESTCOTT.