No. 628,766. Patented July 11, 1899.

J. COOKE.

HAND STAMP.

(Application filed Oct. 11, 1898.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.

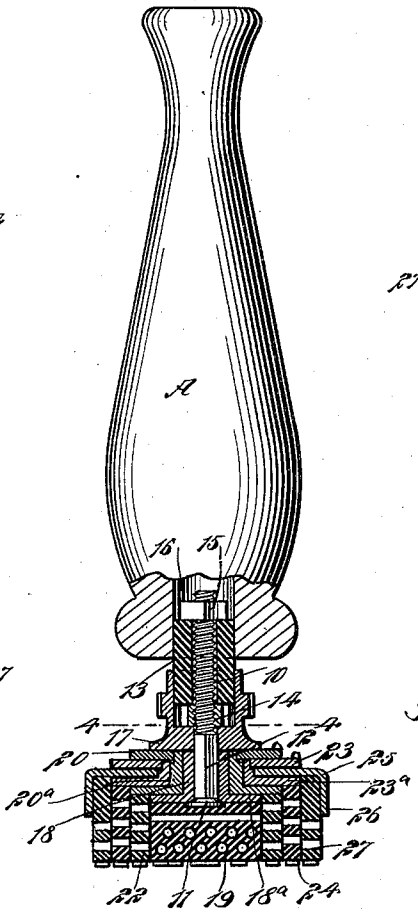


FIG. 2.

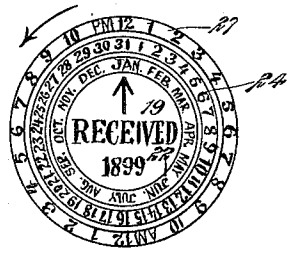


FIG. 3.

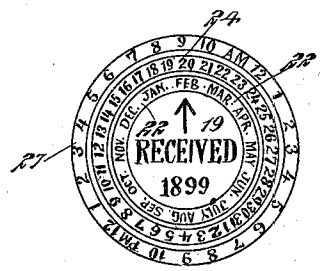


FIG. 4.

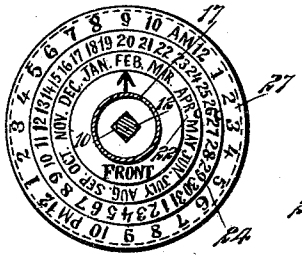


FIG. 7.

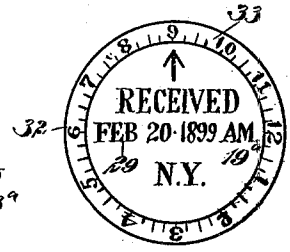


FIG. 5.

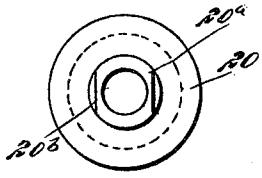


FIG. 6.

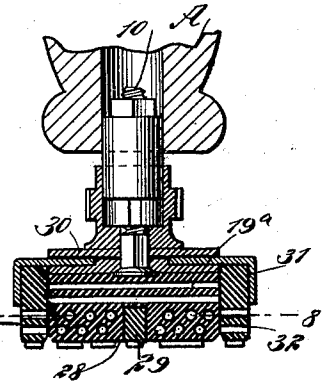
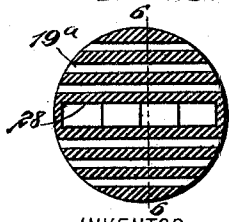


FIG. 8.



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JAMES COOKE, OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

HAND-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 628,766, dated July 11, 1899.

Application filed October 11, 1898. Serial No. 693,252. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES COOKE, of Omaha, in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hand-Stamps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to construct a hand-stamp provided with movable surfaces, upon which movable surfaces various information may be produced—as, for example, the character of the article being stamped, the day of the month, the name of the month, and the time of day at which the impression is made.

A further object of the invention is to construct a stamp of the above character in a simple, durable, and economic manner and so that the various movable parts may be manipulated accurately with ease and rapidity and by any person of ordinary intelligence.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section through the principal portion of the stamp and a portion of the handle. Figs. 2 and 3 are representations of impressions capable of being made by the stamp shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on the line 4 4 in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of one of the flange-rings used in the construction of the stamp, as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section through the main portion of a stamp and a portion of the handle, the section being taken practically on the line 6 6 of Fig. 8, the stamp shown in Fig. 6 being a simplified form of that illustrated in Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a view representing an impression that may be made from the stamp shown in Fig. 6, and Fig. 8 is a section taken horizontally on the line 8 8 of Fig. 6.

A represents a handle, which may be of any desired shape or of any approved material. The preferred form of the stamp is that which is shown in Fig. 1, in which a screw 10 is employed, provided with a head 11 at its lower end and a polygonal section 12 between the head and the thread of the screw. A rubber or elastic sleeve 13 is located around the threaded portion of the screw 10, and at each end of the said sleeve nuts are located on the threaded portion of the screw, the said nuts being designated, respectively, as 14 and 15, and the uppermost nut 15, together with a portion of the elastic sleeve 13, is adapted to be forced into an opening 16, made in the bottom of the handle A. Under such a construction the impression portion of the stamp, which is to be hereinafter described, has a connection with the handle that is in a measure flexible or yielding, enabling the impression-surface to accommodate itself to inequalities of the surface upon which an impression is to be made; but the connection between the impression-surface and the handle may be a rigid one, if desired.

An adjusting-nut 17 is mounted upon the polygonal portion 12 of the screw 10, and a collar 18 is also mounted upon the polygonal surface 12 of the screw, the collar being provided with a horizontal flange 18^a, and a disk 19, of rubber or an equivalent material, is secured to the flange 18^a of the collar 18, and upon the impression-face of the said disk an arrow or other pointer is embossed, together with printed matter—as, for example, the word "Received" and the year "1899"—as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. This disk may be turned by rotating the nut 17, the nut being preferably provided with a milled surface. A second collar 20^a is mounted outside of the collar 18, the collar 20^a being adapted to turn around the collar 18, and the said collar 20^a is provided at its lower end with a horizontal flange and at its upper end with flat surfaces 20^b, (shown best in Fig. 5,) and a disk 20 is fitted around the collar 20^a, conforming to the flattened surfaces 20^b, as shown in Fig. 1, and by means of the disk 20 the collar 20^a and parts attached thereto may be revolved independently of the movement of the collar 18 and its attached portions.

A ring 22, of rubber or similar material, is secured to the flanged portion of the collar 20^a, and upon this ring 22 the names of the months of the year are produced, as is shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. A collar 23^a, similar to the collar 20^a, yet shorter, is mounted to revolve around the said collar 20^a, the collar

23ª being also provided with a horizontal flange and with depressions at opposite sides to receive a disk 23, as shown in Fig. 1, the collar 23ª being turned by the movement of the disk 23. The collar 23ª carries a ring 24, of rubber or other elastic material, upon which the numerals indicating the days of a month are produced, the ring 24 moving independently of the inner ring 22 and the central disk 19. A disk 25 is mounted to revolve around the collar 23ª between the flange of said collar and the disk 23, connected therewith. The disk 25 extends outwardly beyond the disks 20 and 23, as shown in Fig. 1, and is provided with a downwardly-extending flange 26. A ring 27, of rubber or other elastic material, is attached to the flanged disk 25, and this ring has produced upon it numerals denoting antemeridian and postmeridian hours. The various rings, which may be made of other material than the material mentioned, are usually provided with apertures, as shown in Fig. 1, in order that as much elasticity as possible may be obtained. In this form of the device the ring 22 is adjusted until the name of the current month is brought opposite the pointer, and the ring 24 is adjusted until the desired day of the current month is brought over or opposite the name of the month, and finally by holding the nut 17 the outer disk 25 is turned until the hour or the fraction of an hour is brought opposite the day of the month, so that when the impression is made it will indicate, for example, the year the letter is received, the day of the month, and the time of day that it is received.

In Fig. 6 I have illustrated a simplified form of the device, in which a central disk 19ª, of rubber or a like material, is attached to the head of the pin 10, and this disk is provided with a recess 28, in which type 29 may be set up, expressing the year, the month, the day of the month, and whether the impression is made during day-time or night-time; and the disk 19ª may also have the word "Received" produced thereon. The disk is also provided with a pointer. A disk 31, corresponding to the disk 25, is made to revolve around the central disk 19ª, and the disk 31 is preferably located between the central disk 19ª and a washer 30, the disk 31 being made to carry a ring 32, also preferably made of a yielding material, upon which disk the hours and fractions of an hour 33 may be produced, as indicated in Fig. 7. In this form of the device after the type has been set up in the recess 28 and before the impression is made the disk 31 is turned until the hour or fraction of the hour at which the impression is to be produced is brought opposite the pointer on the central disk.

I desire it to be understood that the various parts of the impression-surface of the stamp may contain any desired data—such as pounds, bushels, &c.—instead of dates and divisions of time.

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

1. An impression-stamp, consisting of a handle, a screw fitted to turn on said handle, a nut fixedly attached to said screw and by which the latter is turned, an impression-disk fixedly secured to said screw whereby to move with the same, and a second impression-disk mounted upon the first-named impression-disk and movable independently thereof, as set forth.

2. In an impression-stamp, an impression-head consisting of a screw, a nut fixedly fitted on said screw and by which the latter is turned, a disk fixedly fitted on the outer end of said screw and provided with an impression-disk, and additional disks mounted one upon the other on said first-named disk and movable independently thereof and of each other, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In an impression-stamp, an impression-head consisting of a screw, a cushion secured to the upper portion of the screw, a nut attached to the said screw, through the medium of which it is turned, a disk secured to the said screw, and an impression-disk attached to the disk carried by the screw, sundry of the disks being mounted to revolve independently around the said screw, each of the additional disks being provided with a ring having an impression-surface, the central impression-disk being adapted to contain memoranda and a pointer, and the rings items of any desired character, as described.

JAMES COOKE.

Witnesses:
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DWIGHT V. ILER.