(No Model.)

# C. C. WILSON.

## HAND STAMP.

No. 251,667. Patented Dec. 27, 1881.

Fig. 1.

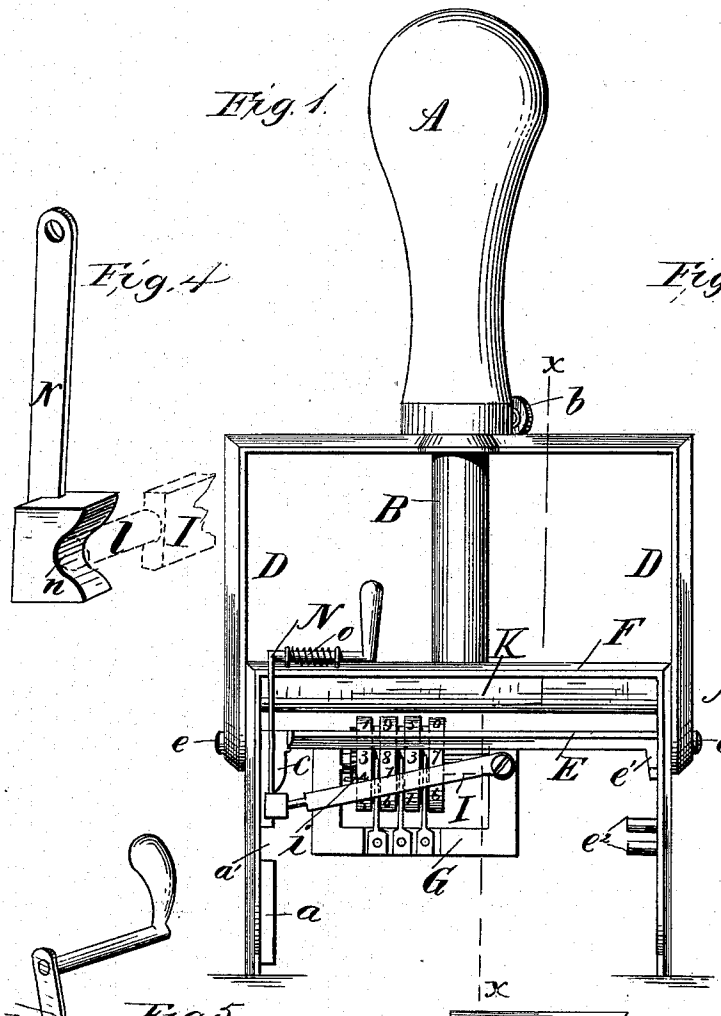



Fig. 4.




Fig. 2.

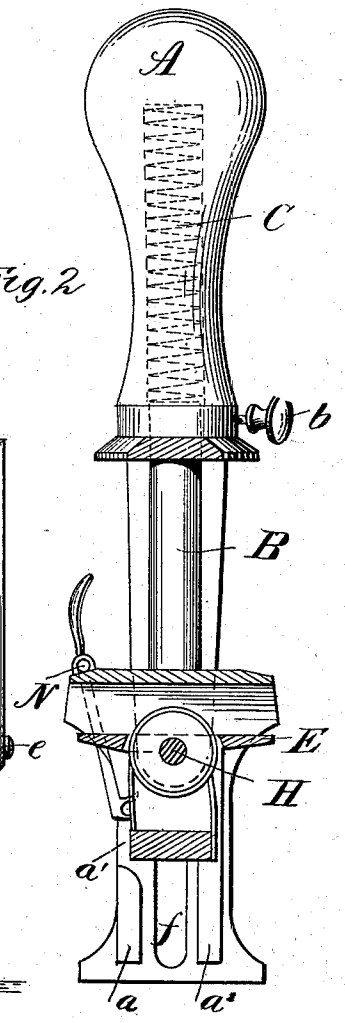



Fig. 5.

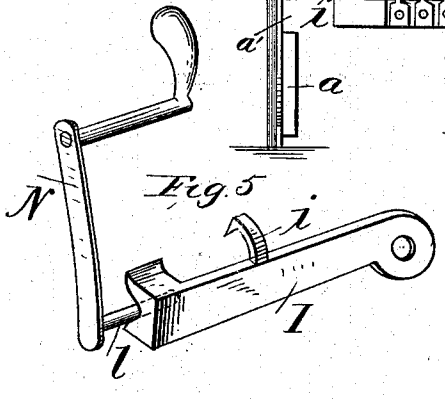
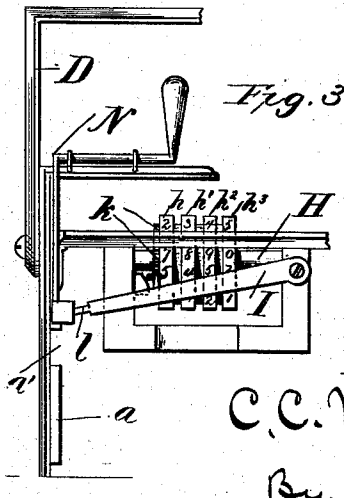



Fig. 3.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. WILSON, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## HAND-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 251,667, dated December 27, 1881.

Application filed October 26, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. WILSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the county of Washington and District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hand-Stamps; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in hand printing-stamps, and particularly to that class of stamps wherein the die partially rotates between the act of inking and printing, and are known in the market as "self-inking" hand-stamps; and the object of the invention is to provide a self-inking hand-stamp having a die-plate containing the fixed matter, also an arrangement for dating, and in addition to that a series of numbering-wheels arranged to consecutively number the impressions of the die-plate, so that letters, documents, and the like may be at one operation properly stamped, dated, and consecutively numbered in a very simple and convenient manner; and to that end the invention consists in a self-inking hand-stamp, upon the oscillating die-plate of which is secured a series of number-wheels, arranged to consecutively record the number of articles stamped, as will be hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings similar letters of reference marked thereon indicate like parts of the invention.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved stamp; Fig. 2, an end elevation, partly in section, through the line *x x;* Figs. 3 and 4, details of construction, and Fig. 5 a modification of the number-changing mechanism.

A is the handle, into which the central guide-shaft, B, recedes, it normally being forced outwardly by the spiral spring C.

To the handle A is secured a rectangular frame, D, to the ends of the legs of which is pivoted the die-plate E by means of the pivot-screws *e e.*

To the shaft B, and forming part of it, is attached the rectangular guide-frame F, having slotted guideways *f* in each leg, through which the pivots *e e* pass.

The die-plate E is provided at one end with a mutilated gear, *e'*, which, when the handle is depressed, engages with the studs $e^2$ and causes a half-revolution of the die-plate. To the other end of the die-plate is attached a projecting guide, *c*, which slides in the guideways *a* $a^2$, and serves to keep the die-plate in a horizontal plane at all times except when being partially rotated by the studs $e^2$, and to facilitate this a portion of the guideway *a'* is cut away about midway of its length to allow the guide *c* to make a half-revolution at that point.

As shown in Fig. 1, the stamp is in its normal position, with the die-plate in contact with the inking-pad K. By depressing the handle A, which forces the frame D downward, the die-plate is also forced down in a horizontal position until the gear *e'* engages with the studs $e^2$, which causes the die-plate to make a half-revolution and then resume its horizontal position and continue the downward movement until it comes in contact with the article to be printed on. By releasing the pressure on the handle a movement the reverse of the above takes place, and the die resumes its normal position.

Secured in a suitable manner to the die-plate is a frame, G, in about the center of which is journaled a shaft, H, upon which is mounted a series of numbering-wheels, *h h' h²* $h^3$, each wheel printing from 9, inclusive, and having their printing-faces extending through the die-plate, so as to justify with the matter on said plate. These wheels are so arranged that each complete movement of the die-plate moves the units-wheel one tooth or point, and each complete revolution of the units-wheel moves the tens-wheel one point. Each revolution of the tens-wheel moves the hundreds-wheel one point, and so on to the end of the series, in which as many wheels may be used as are desirable.

To one end of the frame G is pivoted a vibrating lever, I, provided with a pawl, *i*, which engages with the ratchet-teeth *k* on the units-wheel *h*, and the vibratory play of the lever I is limited, so that it will operate only one tooth at a time. The lever I terminates in a pin, *l*,

which is arranged to engage in a V-shaped indentation, *n*, in the lower end of the thumb-lever N, so as to hold the pin *l* and lever I, whereby the movement of the die-plate will cause the pawl *i* to engage a tooth on the ratchet and revolve the units-wheel one point.

In pressing the handle down to print, the die-plate follows, and with it the lever I, the pin end of which is held by the indent *n* until the pawl slips over a tooth of the ratchet, when the point is reached where the die-plate begins to revolve, which, in turning, withdraws the pin from the indent. Then the die-plate, having been reversed, continues its downward movement, the impression is taken, and it begins its upward movement, and when the plate is upwardly inverted again the pin enters the indent, is held there while the plate continues its upward movement, and in doing so the pawl on the lever engages one of the teeth of the ratchet and moves it one tooth, the movement being completed and the new number brought into proper place at the moment the die-plate comes in contact with the ink-pad. Thus it will be seen that in the ordinary operation of the stamp each time it is used a consecutive number is printed. If, however, it becomes necessary to repeat any number two or more times, it may readily be done by pressing on the upper part of the thumb-lever N, which forces the indent *n* to be withdrawn from the path of the pin *l*, and there being nothing to operate the lever and pawl the number remains unchanged. By releasing the lever N the spiral spring *o* forces it back into the path of the pin and lever I, and the units-wheel is operated to number consecutively as before.

In Fig. 5 is shown a modification in which the pin is put on the thumb-lever and the indent on the operating pawl-lever.

Having thus fully described my invention and the operation of the same, what I claim as new and useful, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a hand-stamp, an oscillating die-plate provided with a consecutive-numbering device, combined with mechanism, substantially as described, by which the number will be changed in the operation of the stamp, as set forth.

2. In a hand-stamp, an oscillating die-plate provided with numbering-wheels, combined with a cam adapted, substantially as described, to be thrown out of gear at will, as set forth.

3. In a self-inking hand-stamp, an oscillating die-plate and consecutive-numbering device, in combination with a pawl and ratchet operating said numbering device, substantially as set forth.

4. In a hand-stamp, an oscillating die-plate provided with a series of numbering-wheels, in combination with a lever operating said wheels, said lever being operated by a cam or detent mounted on the stationary frame, as set forth.

5. In a hand-stamp, the combination, with the oscillating die-plate and consecutive-numbering wheels, of the levers I and N and pawl *i*, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

C. C. WILSON.

Witnesses:
E. H. BRADFORD,
H. J. ENNIS.