J. W. BROWN & W. D. DOREMUS.

Stamp-Canceler.

No. 220,015. Patented Sept. 30, 1879.

Fig. 1.

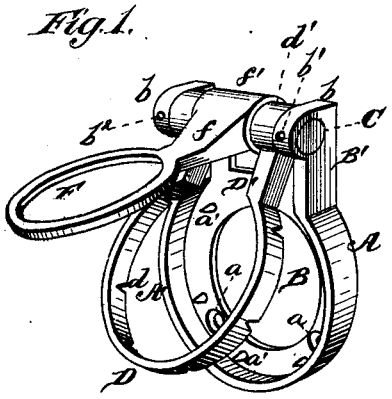


Fig. 2.

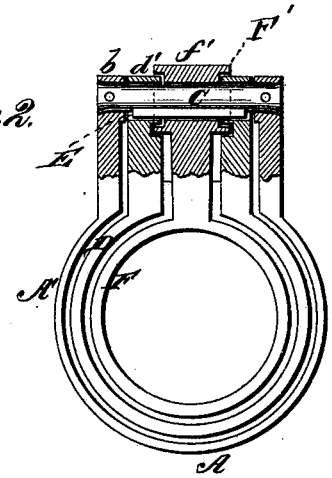


Fig. 3.

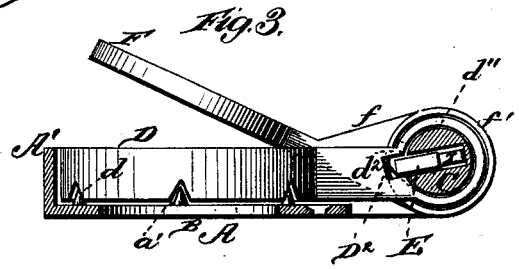


Fig. 4.

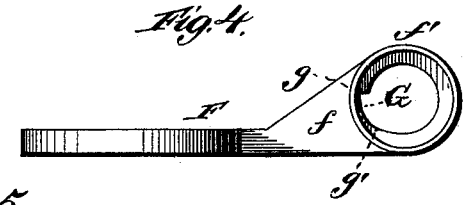
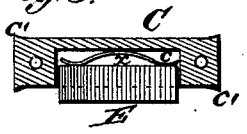


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. BROWN AND WILLARD D. DOREMUS, OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

IMPROVEMENT IN STAMP-CANCELERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **220,015**, dated September 30, 1879; application filed February 18, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES W. BROWN and WILLARD D. DOREMUS, of Washington, in the county of Washington and District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stamp-Cancelers; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a perspective of the stamp-canceler. Fig. 2 is a plan view, partly in section. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal central section, and Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views.

Our invention relates to a device for canceling revenue-stamps and the like; and the novelty consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter set forth.

The object of the invention is to so hold the stamp within a novel clamping or holding device over the spigot-hole of a barrel or other proper place that the goods or contents cannot be drawn nor the stamp displaced without the same being canceled or destroyed by such removal.

We shall describe the invention as applied to barrels of beer and the like, it being peculiarly adapted to such use; but it may be employed in other capacities and places without departing from the principle of our invention.

In carrying out our invention we employ a base-socket of any proper metal, having a flat bearing-surface with proper countersunk apertures to receive the screws by which it is secured to the barrel and a large central aperture, as large or larger than the spigot-hole of the barrel, above which it is placed, said aperture being adapted to receive the stem of the spigot, which is driven into the barrel. Upwardly-extending flanges, cast in one with the bearing-surface, form a partial cup or socket, which flanges, extending outward, are formed into perforated hinge-ears. Puncturing-pins are cast upon the upper side of the bearing portion, as shown.

We provide a frame of form corresponding to the base-socket, but of smaller size, being adapted to be received within the socket of such base, and having corresponding outwardly-extending arms terminating in perforated hinge-ears, as shown. Upon the side of the perforations in the ears nearest to the cup or socket we form recesses with abrupt abutting shoulders, as shown, to receive a lock-slide held outward by the constant force of a spring recessed within the pivotal shaft, within which recess the lock-slide is capable of being loosely forced. The lower edge of the cup portion of this frame is provided with recesses to receive the puncturing-pins of the socket-base, and, if deemed desirable, with puncturing-pins which may be received in recesses in the socket-base. This frame we designate the "lock-frame," as, when it is depressed within the socket of the base, the lock-slide is held within the recesses mentioned, and, of itself, it could not be unlocked or elevated out of the cup. To accomplish this unlocking, however, we employ an inner disk of corresponding form with the other parts mentioned, but of smaller size, and adapted to be received into the cup within the lock-frame, as shown. It is provided with a single shank, which terminates in a hinge-ear, having a perforation to receive the pivotal shaft, one side of which perforation is provided with a recess having an abrupt abutting shoulder and a gradual incline from the bottom of such recess to the periphery of the circle described by the pivotal shaft. To prevent evil-disposed persons from meddling with the lock mechanism we provide this hinge-ear with transversely-extending annular flanges, which cover the joints between the locking and unlocking frames, as shown.

The lock-frame and unlocking frame, it will be observed, are pivoted upon the hinge-shaft, which shaft, being passed through the perforations in the base-ears, is enlarged at the ends to prevent being withdrawn, and a pin passing transversely through such ears and into the shaft prevents the same from turning, thus holding the locking-slide in proper position at all times.

The operation of our device is as follows: The device is screwed upon a barrel, keg, or the like in such a manner that the central hole in the base will allow access to the spigot-hole. The central or unlocking frame is then elevated, when, the inclined surface in the perforated ear acting upon the lock-slide, forces the same back within the recess in the pivotal

shaft until it is clear of the recess in the locking-frame, when that frame may be elevated. The inner frame is then depressed into the socket, and the stamp placed over the same. The lock-frame is then depressed until the pins have punctured the stamp, when the lock-slide is forced outward by the spring into the lock-recess, and firmly locks the same. The only way in which the stamp can now be liberated from the lock is to elevate the unlocking-frame, and that cannot be reached without demolishing the stamp.

It is understood that the cup may be round, square, or polygonal, and that the unlocking device may be flush with the surface carrying the puncturing-pins, if desired.

It will be understood that when properly applied the stamp must cover the body of the unlocking-frame, and, consequently, must be demolished in order to unlock the device.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the base-bearing, having countersunk screw-apertures *a* and puncturing-pins *a'*, an upwardly-extending flange, A', forming a cup.

B represents the central spigot-aperture, and B' the outwardly-extending arms, terminating in the perforated hinge-ears *b*, having transverse opening b^1 and pin b^2, which secures the pivotal shaft C from turning in its bearings.

D represents the lock-frame, as shown, having recesses *d* to receive the puncturing-pins *a'*, arms D^1, and hinge-ears d^1, with perforation *d''*, having abrupt abutting shoulders d^2 upon each side of recess D^2 in such perforation. This recess D^2 receives the lock-slide E, which is held outward by the constant force of a spring, *x*, within the body of the pivotal shaft C within the slot *c*, as shown.

F represents the unlocking-frame, having arm *f* and hinge-ear *f'*, with transverse flanges F', which cover the joint upon each side. This ear *f'* has a recess, G, with one abrupt abutting shoulder *g*, and one inclined surface *g'*, which, as the frame F is turned upward, forces the lock-slide E within the recess *c* in the pivotal shaft C, allowing the frame D to be elevated at will. The shaft C is secured within the perforated ears *b* by swelling the ends, as at *c'*, as shown.

We claim as our invention—

1. The lock-frame D, having recess D^2, with abrupt shoulders d^2, and unlocking-frame F, having recess G, with one inclined surface *g'*, leading therefrom, combined with shaft C, having slot *c*, the lock-slide E, and spring *x*, as set forth.

2. The base-socket A *a a'*, as shown, the lock-lever D *d* D^2 d^2, and unlocking-frame F G *g'*, in combination with the shaft C *c c'*, lock-slide E, and spring *x*, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that we claim the above we have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES W. BROWN.
WILLARD D. DOREMUS.

Witnesses:
JAMES J. SHEEHY,
H. C. SMITH.