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# How to Make
# RUBBER STAMPS
# For Profit.


By J. CLARK BARTON,

An old and experienced Rubber Stamp Manufacturer; senior member of the firm of J. C. Barton & Co., manufacturers of Fine Rubber Stamps, New York City.


A Complete History of Rubber Stamps, from their Invention up to the Present Time, Giving Plain, Practical Instructions by which Any Person can easily Make First-Class Rubber Stamps.


NEW YORK, N. Y.
J. Clark Barton, Publisher.
1891.



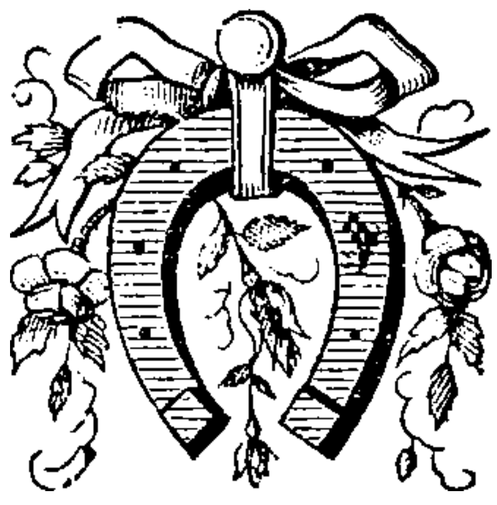
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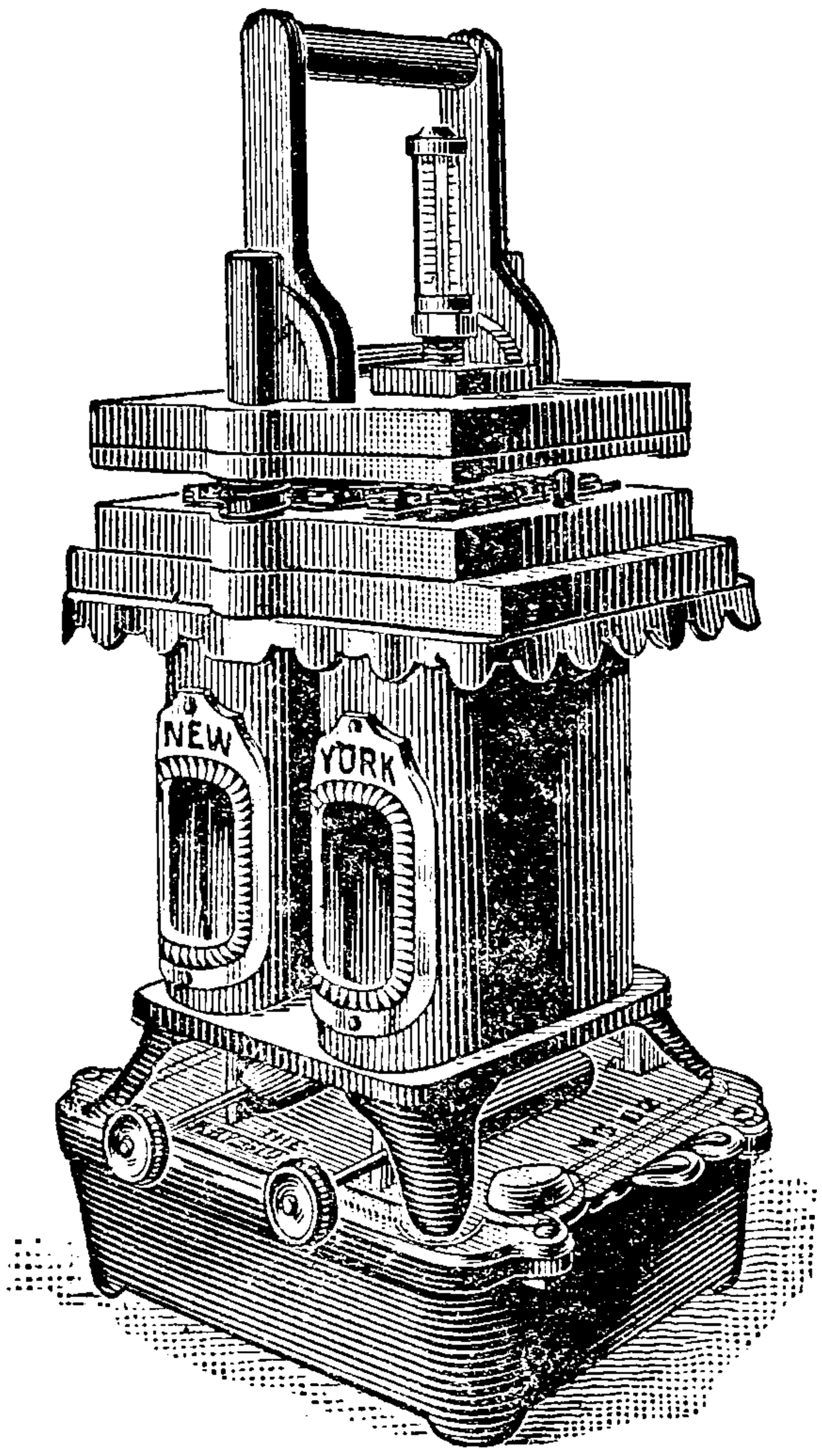
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**"NEW YORK" VULCANIZER AND MOULDING PRESS WITH HEATER.**

The cuts on this page show the four separate parts of the Combined Press and Vulcanizer.

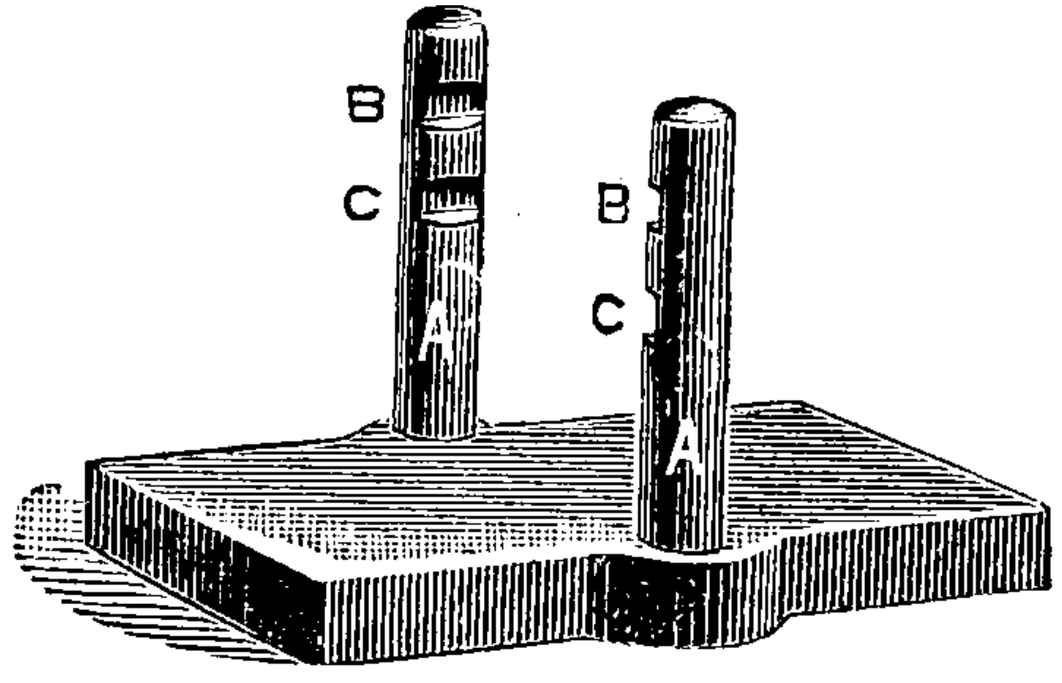



Fig. 1. BED OF PRESS.
A A Upright Posts. B B Upper Slots.
C C Lower Slots.

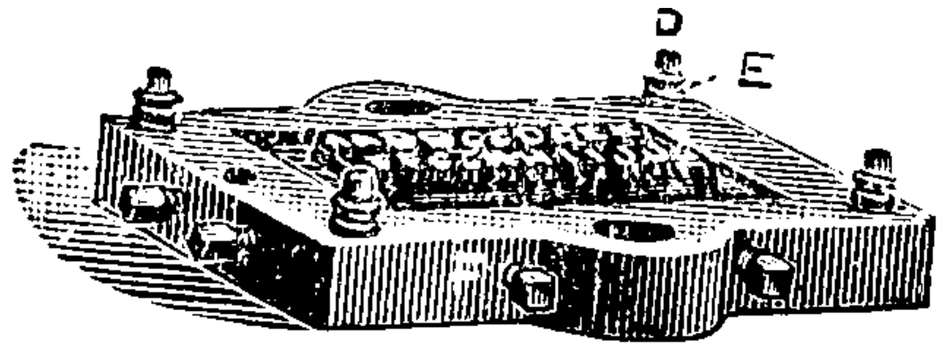



Fig. 2. TYPE CHASE.
D, Impression Pin. E, Impression Spring.

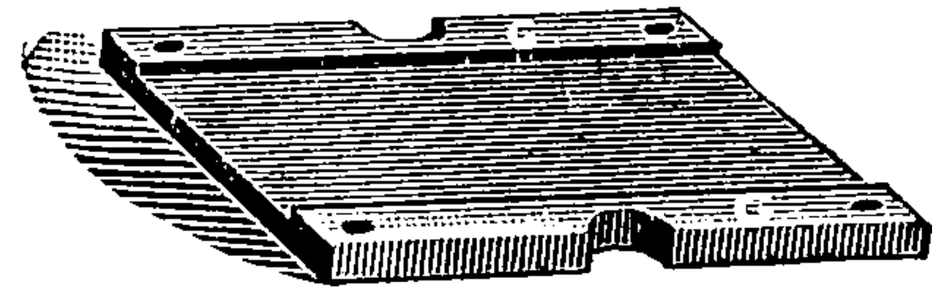


Fig. 3. MOULD PLATE.
G G Bearers.

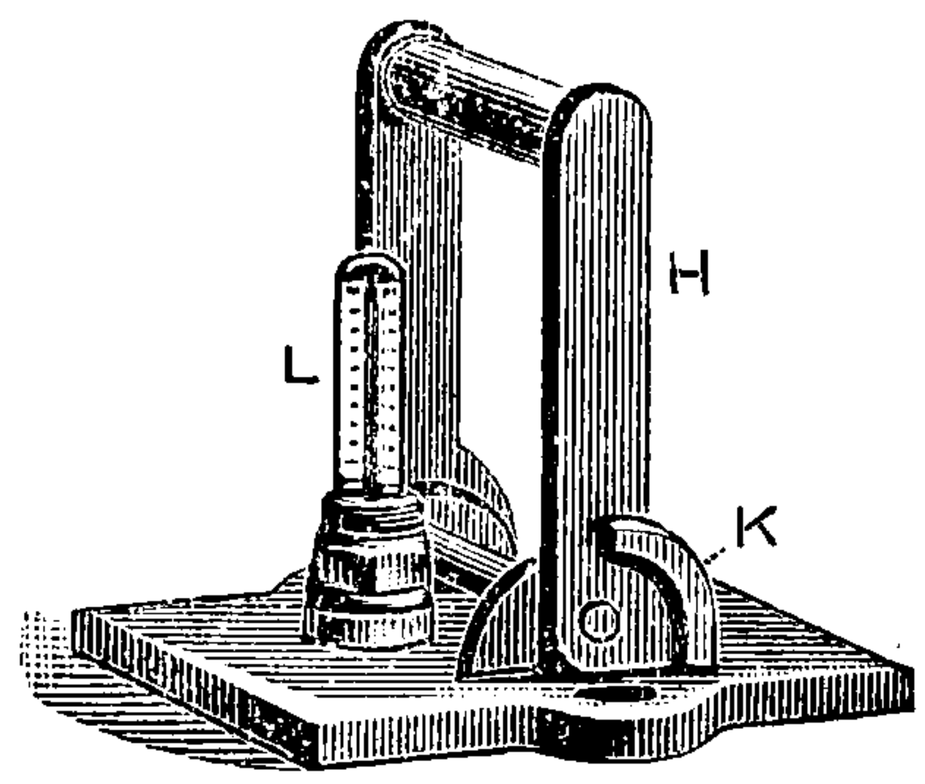



Fig. 4. PLATEN OR TOP PLATE.
H, Lever. K, Cam. L, Thermometer.

# HOW TO SET TYPE.

For most type forms, practical printers use a composing stick. This is an adjustable steel frame with a slide, which may be firmly fastened at any desired measure by means of a screw, according to the length of lines which are to be set. For small Rubber Stamp forms, however, a composing stick is not needed.

To set type with a composing stick, it is used in the following manner: Hold the stick in left hand, open side from you, slide at the left. Commence setting in the letters at the left, with the NICKS in the side of the type FROM you. After each word place a space, which is simply the shank of a letter without any face, and one-fourth shorter than a type. In setting type for rubber stamps, if the name you are setting up in type does not fill out the measure, place enough spaces or quads (large spaces) each side of the name, that is before and after it, to fill out the measure and thus bring the name in the middle of

the measure. Between initial letters of a name, place a period and a space. In setting type for stamps of more than one line, put an even number of spaces and quads at both ends of the lines, always having the largest spaces or quads used at the outside, or ends of the lines, so as to bring each line in the middle of the measure, as directed above for name stamps. Between the lines, if space is desired, put one or more *leads*, pieces of thin strips of metal, cut to length of measure you are setting the lines.

Type for rubber stamps may be set without a composing stick by arranging furniture (thin strips of wood, same height as spaces and quads) in the chase, picking out the letters from the type and placing in chase as fast as set. In this way the fingers are used as a composing stick.

After the type is properly arranged in the chase, as nearly in the center of chase as possible, tighten up screws with your fingers.

Read type over carefully and correct all mistakes.

Then plane down the type evenly by laying a small flat piece of wood on the type and tap the piece of wood gently with a mallet.

When the type is all evenly planed down, tighten up chase screws moderately tight with small wrench. The form is now ready for taking the mould.

## DISTRIBUTING TYPE.

Unlock the form in the chase and take out a line at a time, using a lead or piece of rule, hold the type in left hand, and, taking off a letter at a time, drop it into its place in the case and so proceed until type is all distributed.

## HOW TO MAKE RUBBER STAMPS FOR PROFIT.

### INTRODUCTORY.

As indicated in the title, this little work is intended to be thoroughly *practical.* It is the desire of the author to make every detail of the manufacture of Rubber Stamps, and the manner of conducting the entire business, so plain that any person, though they may never have had the slightest experience in any of the different processes, may be able, without any further assistance, to make *first-class* Rubber Stamps, and incidentally make money. At the same time, it is deemed best to condense the matter into as few words as possible, and yet cover the ground thoroughly.

The writer has had a long and thorough experience in the business, in the metropolis, and should the reader desire any further information than is to be found herein, it will be gladly supplied by addressing the publisher.

# THE ORIGINAL METHOD OF MAKING STAMPS.

Under this heading will be given the original process of producing stamps, and those who are familiar with the plaster method, or who do not care to burden their minds with this part of the subject, may proceed at once to "*The Modern Process of making Rubber Stamps.*"

In a scientific publication we find the following directions, but would advise you not to waste any time trying to make rubber stamps in the manner here described:

"D. SAYS: In answer to several correspondents who wish to know how to make rubber hand stamps: Vulcanized rubber is used, as prepared by the manufacturers, and can be procured in strips about 3 inches wide and about ½ of an inch thick and of any desired length. The name and address should be set up in common printing type and the type well oiled: a rim about ½ inch in height should be placed around the form, and dentist's plaster, mixed to the proper consistence, poured in and allowed to set; then the plaster cast is separated from the type. A piece of the soft vulcanized rubber is then cut of the size of the plaster mould, and laid upon it, and both together are placed in a screw press, and heat sufficient to thoroughly soften the rubber is applied. The screw is then turned down hard and left for a short time until the rubber is perfectly forced into the mould.

After the whole is cold, the rubber is separated from the model and any irregularities trimmed off with a sharp knife; the rubber stereotype is then fastened, with glue or other cement, to a block of wood, and the stamp is ready for use."

# THE MODERN PROCESS OF MAKING RUBBER STAMPS.

Rubber Stamps are made by first making a mould from type, electrotypes or wood-cuts.

The form of type, etc., is pressed into a compound which is spread out, in a moist condition, upon an iron plate, and in this manner the mould or matrix is produced. Heat is then applied to the mould until all moisture is removed.

The rubber dies are then formed by laying a sheet of raw rubber upon the mould and forcing it into every part of the mould with heat and pressure, and at the same time vulcanizing the rubber.

When the rubber is properly vulcanized, which can be readily known by the use of a thermometer, the dies are removed from the mould, cut apart and mounted on wooden handles or self-inking frames.

## MAKING THE MOULD.

The first thing necessary to obtain good stamps is a perfect Mould or Matrix. The mould must be of uniform depth, level and true, a perfect impression of the form used.

For convenience, in describing the process of taking the moulds, etc., we will refer to The "New York" Combined Rubber Stamp Press and Vulcanizer.

First, set up the type, etc., and lock up the same in the Chase (Fig. 2). The form of type may consist of a single line, or as many lines, etc., as the chase will contain, and should always be placed as near the center of the chase as possible, the same as in a printing press. (That is, fill out the space around between the type and the chase as nearly equal on all sides as possible, with wood or other suitable material.) See instructions on another page, for setting type.

After the form is arranged in the chase, the proof taken and corrected, wash the type off with benzine, using a soft brush.

Then lift the form into position on the press, letting it slip down carefully over the upright posts (A. A.). In doing this, be sure to place the end of the chase having the small hole, or countersunk mark drilled in, so it will come at the same end of the press, and directly over the drill mark in the Bed (Fig. 1) of the press.

## MOULDING COMPOUND.

The next thing to be used is the moulding compound. This can be procured from any manufacturer of rubber stamp supplies, but it is very essential that it should be of the best quality, and should always be kept dry.

## MIXING LIQUID.

This should be prepared from the Mixing Powder, which is furnished with the Moulding Compound, by dissolving four (4) ounces of mixing powder in one quart of hot water. When cold it is ready for use.

## MIXING THE COMPOUND.

For a No. 1 size Press, take one (1) fluid ounce of the mixing liquid, and two (2) ounces of the dry moulding compound. Mix together in a bowl, with a spoon ; or on a marble slab, or thick piece of plate glass, using a small trowel. Mix until every particle of the dry compound is absorbed.

After you have thoroughly mixed the compound to the consistency of soft putty, spread it evenly with the spoon or trowel on the

mould plate (Fig. 3) between the bearers (G. G.), filling or covering the entire space. Take a scraper (piece of brass rule), and hold it at an angle of about 45 degrees, resting the edge of the scraper on the bearers at each side of the moulding-plate, and draw it towards you. Use the scraper in this manner three or four times, or until you get the compound spread evenly with the bearers all over the mould-plate.

If much of the compound sticks to the scraper, it is because you have it too soft. Wait two or three minutes, by which time the compound will have set a little harder, and in the meantime, scrape the compound off the brass rule, into the bowl, or on the mixing slab, and wash the scraper clean with water. It is a good plan, always, to dip the scraper in water just before using it, and shake off any drops which may adhere to it, just leaving it slightly moistened.

## USE OF THE CLOTH AND TISSUE PAPER.

The form being in position on the press, (Fig. 5), cover the face of the type with a piece

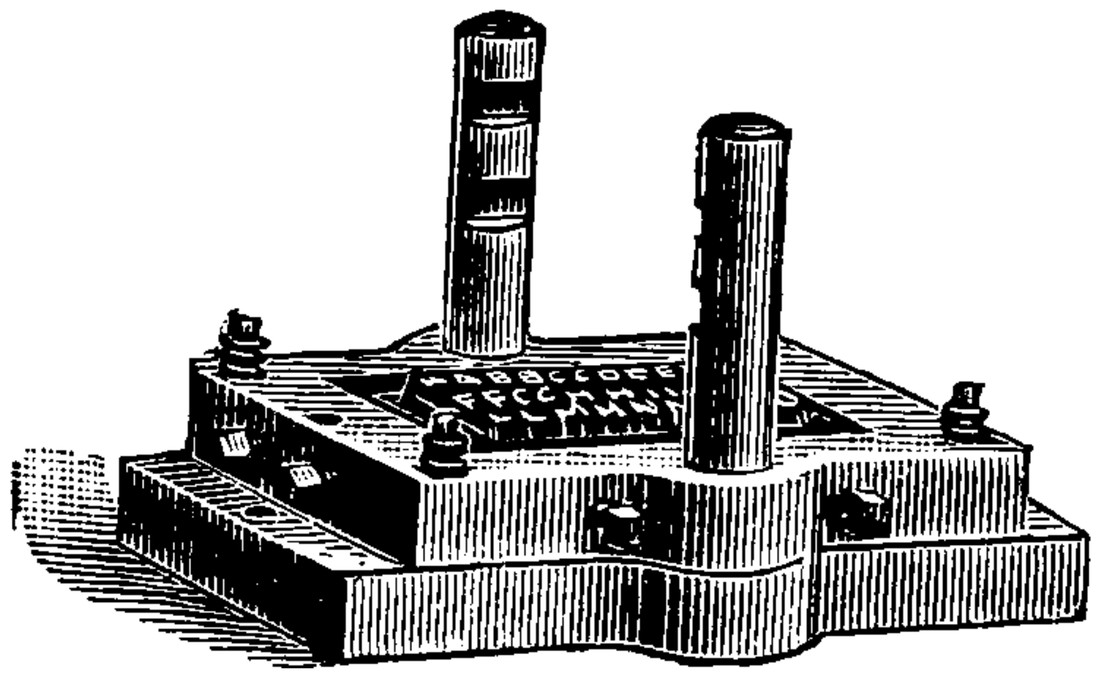


**Fig. 5.**

of fine muslin cloth, and over this cloth lay a piece of tissue paper, of the same size as the cloth.

In from five to eight minutes after commencing to mix the compound with the mixing fluid (during which time the compound is mixed and spread evenly over the Mould-Plate), it should be in proper condition to take the first impression.

## THE FIRST IMPRESSION.

With the muslin and tissue paper placed over the type, lift the mould-plate (Fig. 3), and place it over the upright posts (A. A.), compound side down towards the tissue paper, and let the mould-plate slide evenly down the posts, until it rests on the spiral springs of the chase.

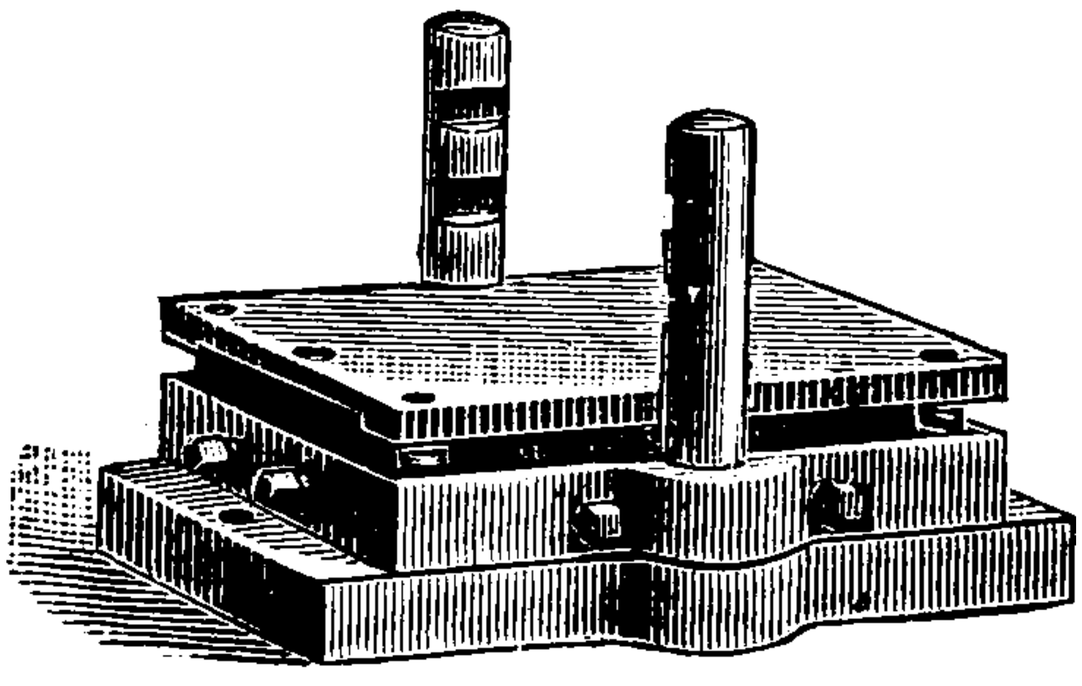


**Fig. 6.**

Next lift the platen (Fig. 4), and place it upon the mould-plate and at the same time press down slightly until the cams (K. K.) are opposite the slots (B. B.) in the upright posts; then pull the Lever (H) over until it comes down on the platen (Fig. 7). Push the

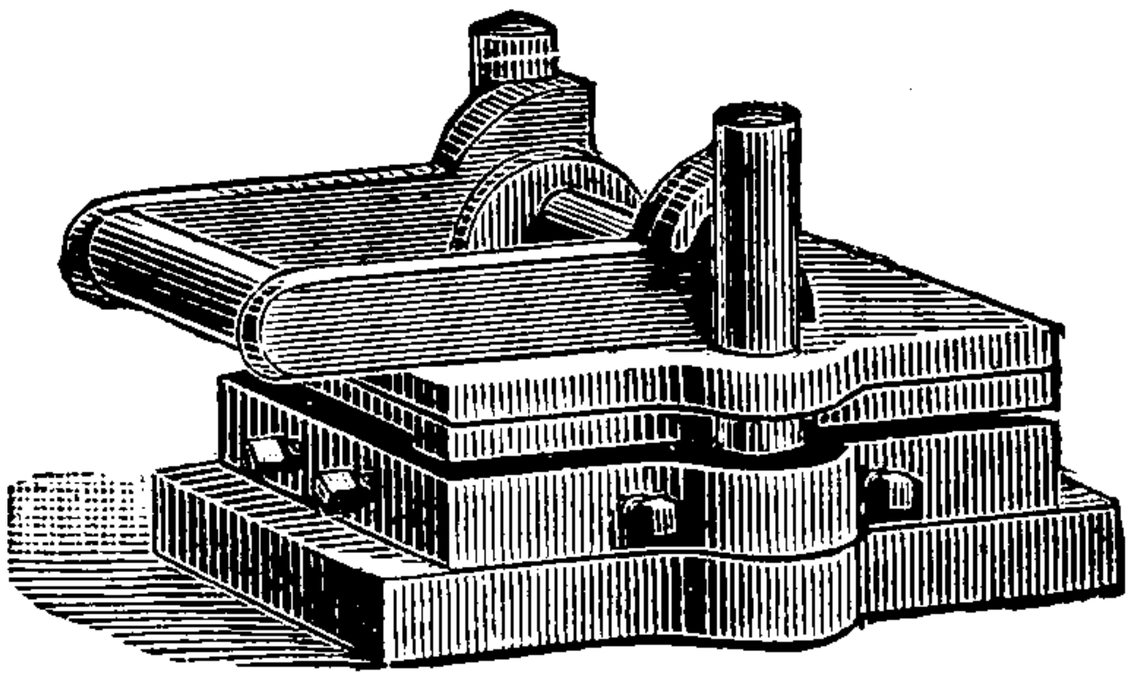


**Fig. 7.**

lever to an upright position, lift off the platen, and lift off the mould-plate. Remove the cloth and tissue paper, and put away the cloth to use when another mould is mixed. You will find in the mould compound on the plate a rough outline of the form of type.

## SECOND IMPRESSION.

After waiting about four minutes, brush the type with benzine, using a soft brush, and very little benzine, but be sure to get the benzine in every letter and every part of the surface of the form. Place the mould-plate back in the same position over the type as in taking

first impression, but do not use the muslin or tissue paper this time. Lay one impression plate, which are pieces of tin to suit the size of the press, on the back of the mould-plate, place the platen over the upright posts, and take another impression by pulling down the lever same as before. Remove the platen and mould-plate, and you will find the type has made an impression in the compound.

## THIRD IMPRESSION.

In about three or four minutes, the third impression may be taken, in exactly the same manner as the second, except use two impression plates instead of one. After the third impression, the bottom of the mould, where the faces of the type have pressed, should be very smooth and shine as though polished. If the mould does not have this appearance, and is still soft enough so that an impression may be easily made in the compound with the finger, a fourth impression may be taken.

## SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

If, on removing the mould-plate from the press at any time, it is found that some of the

compound remains stuck in the type, it may be remedied by placing the mould-plate back in the press, and pulling the handle down and allow the mould to remain on the type for a moment.

Then take out the mould-plate and the mould will be found to be all right. The above plan may not always have the desired effect, and sometimes it is best to pick the compound out of the type with a pin, and then take a small portion of the compound from a blank part of the mould, and press it on the imperfect part of the mould with the fingers. Then brush the type with benzine, and take another impression of the form, and if done quickly and carefully the damaged part will be repaired.

After leveling the compound on the mould-plate, there is usually some compound left in the bowl or on the slab. This may be used to test with the fingers, every few minutes, how the compound is "setting" or hardening.

# MOULD COMPOUND TABLE.

The following table gives the exact amount of compound, and mixing fluid to be used, time, etc., for making moulds, and vulcanizing with our machines.

| Sizes of Chases. | Mixing Liquid by the Fluid Ounce. | Compound by the Ounce. | Time for Mixing Compound by Minutes. | Time for leveling on the Mould-plate by Minutes. | Time before taking First Impression by Minutes. | Time before taking Second Impression by Minutes. | Time before taking Third Impression by Minutes. | Time for Drying the Moulds by Minutes. | Time for Vulcanizing by Minutes, at 300°. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 x 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 45 | 15 |
| 4½ x 6 | 1½ | 3½ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 45 | 15 |
| 5 x 8 | 2 | 4½ | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 45 | 15 |
| 7 x 10 | 3 | 6½ | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 60 | 15 |

MIXING FLUID.—Dissolve one pound of the mixing powder in one gallon of hot water, or in that proportion. When cold it is ready for use. Use rain water or boiled water.

If you do not succeed in getting good moulds by following the above table carefully, the trouble is probably with the mixing liquid. If the mould compound sets (or hardens) too quickly, heat the mixing liquid, and add a little more mixing powder to the solution.

If the mould sets too slowly, add some cold water to the mixing liquid and shake thoroughly, which will, of course, weaken the strength of the mixing liquid and allow the mould to set more rapidly. In mixing the compound, do not use any more of the mixing liquid than is absolutely necessary. If thoroughly mixed, it is best to have the compound stiff, like dough, when it is put on the mould-plate, for there will then be but little water to dry out of the mould.

## DRYING THE MOULD.

The mould can be dried by applying a moderate heat evenly, in any convenient manner.

It can be placed over a Kerosene Stove, or Gas Heater, with flame turned down low. The Mould Plate, while drying the mould, should always be placed composition side up. If the mould is dried too rapidly, it will crack around the edges of the letters. Moulds may be dried in less time than given in the table, but it is risky. If a mould is to be used to vulcanize from more than once, it should be dried carefully for one or two hours. Never lay a mould which has just been taken on a hot plate or stove, for it may "pop" or burst from the sudden heat.

The mould may also be dried by placing the parts, in the position shown in Fig. 8, as soon as the mould is taken, and apply a moderate heat. Turn the mould plate end for end occasionally while drying in this way. This is, in fact, the best method of drying the mould, for with the same heat, and at the same time, you can heat up the Bed of the Press and

the Platen, for vulcanizing. If you turn the Mould Plate around occasionally, by the time you get the mercury in the Thermometer at the proper point for vulcanizing, the mould will probably be dry enough to vulcanize.

## HOW TO TELL WHEN THE MOULD IS DRY.

To test how the mould is drying, use a small mirror (a small pocket-glass is good). Keep it dry and away from heat when not using it, and to try the mould, hold it, glass down, for a few seconds over the mould. If there is any moisture in the mould, it will show on the glass. Keep up a moderate heat under the mould until no moisture is to be seen on the looking-glass when held for a few seconds over the mould.

## TO HEAT THE VULCANIZER.

When the mould is dry, lift the platen (Fig. 4) on the press, allowing it to slide down over the upright posts until it rests flat on the bed of the press (Fig. 8). Turn on all the

heat you can, and let press heat up until the mercury in the thermometer (L) reaches a

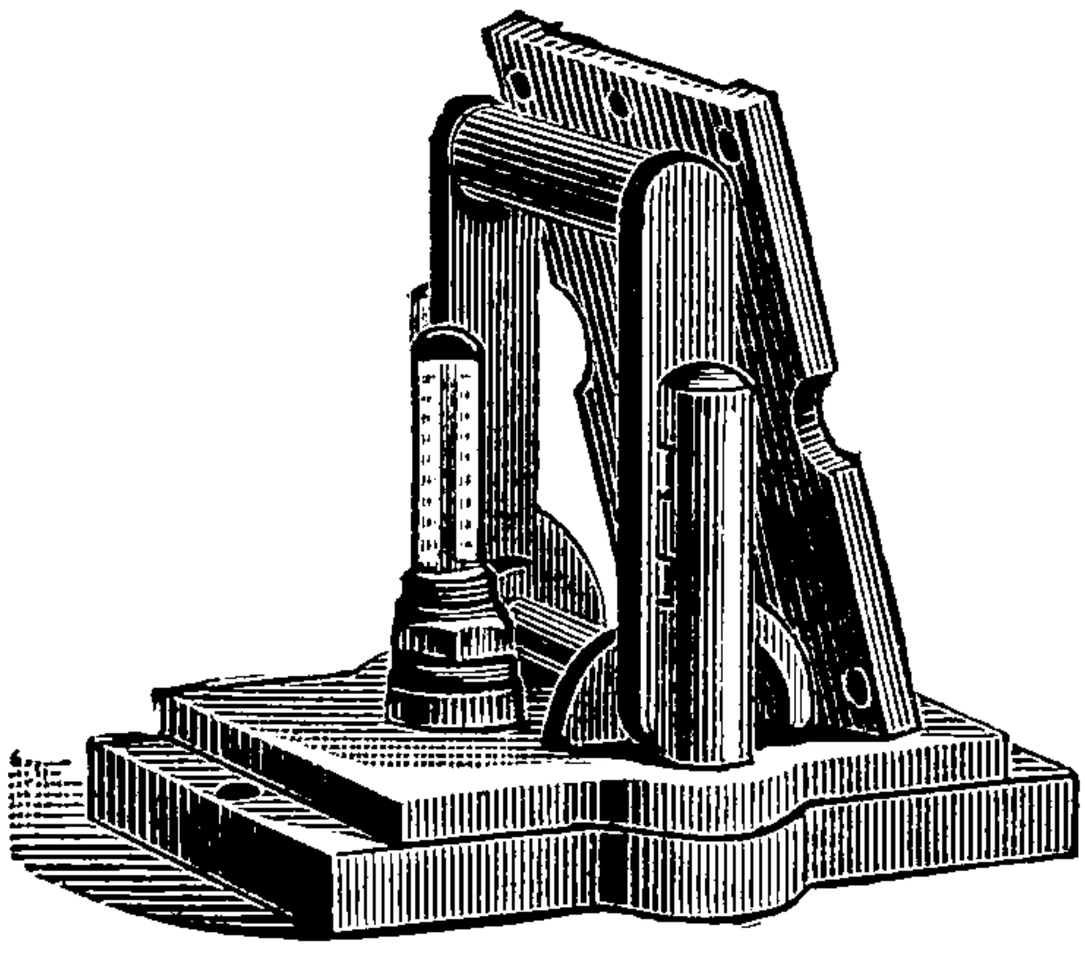


Fig. 8

point a little below 300 degrees, and then turn off the heat entirely.

After the heat is turned off, the mercury will go up several degrees above 300. When the mercury begins to fall, watch it until it gets to 300 degrees.

## VULCANIZING THE RUBBER.

Have a piece of raw rubber cut to the size of the type impression in the mould. Also get the mould ready while you are getting the mercury down to the right point.

That is, hold a piece of sand-paper on a block of wood, and smooth down any high points of the mould until it looks like the mould

you find on the mould-plate which we send with press. Brush the dust out of the mould and blow out any small particles. Sprinkle the mould and the raw rubber with French chalk, and dust it out of the letters in the mould, and shake any surplus off the rubber. Have the mould-plate hot just so it will not "siss" when moisture is applied to it with the fingers.

Lay the raw rubber on the mould, cloth side up. All the above should be done just before the mercury gets down to 300. With the mercury at that point, lift the platen off the press, lift the mould-plate with rubber on the

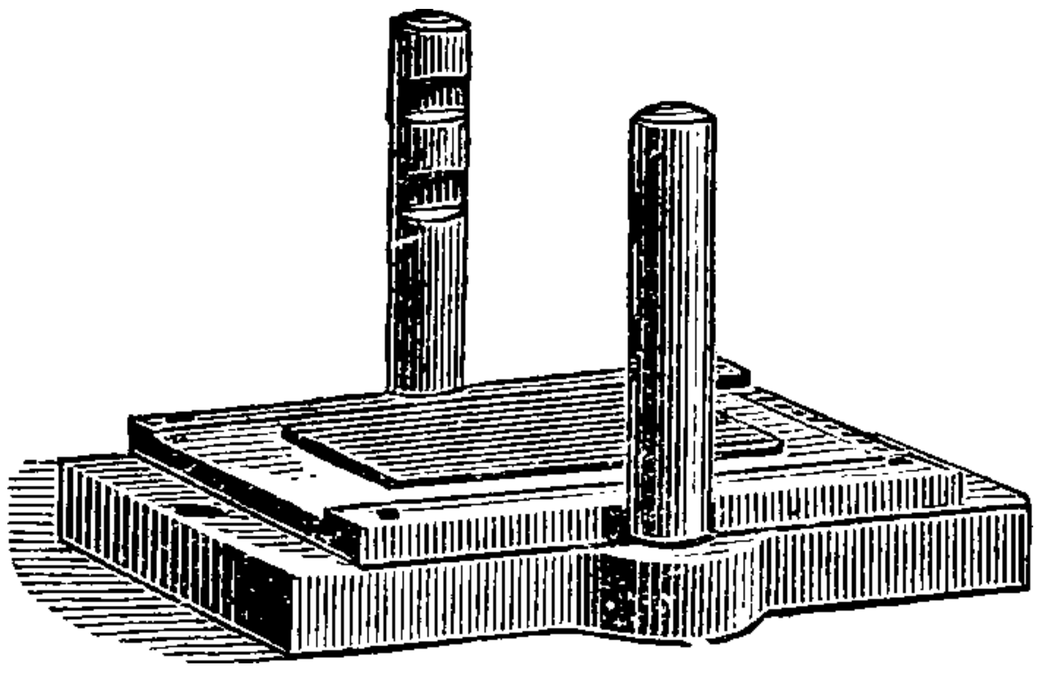


Fig. 9.

mould onthe press, with the rubber up (Fig. 9). Lay a piece of paper, card-board, or piece of tin on the rubber, to keep it from sticking to the platen. Now put the platen back on the press, on top of the rubber, etc., and pull the lever over (Fig. 10), and the cams on the lever will engage in the slots (C. C.).

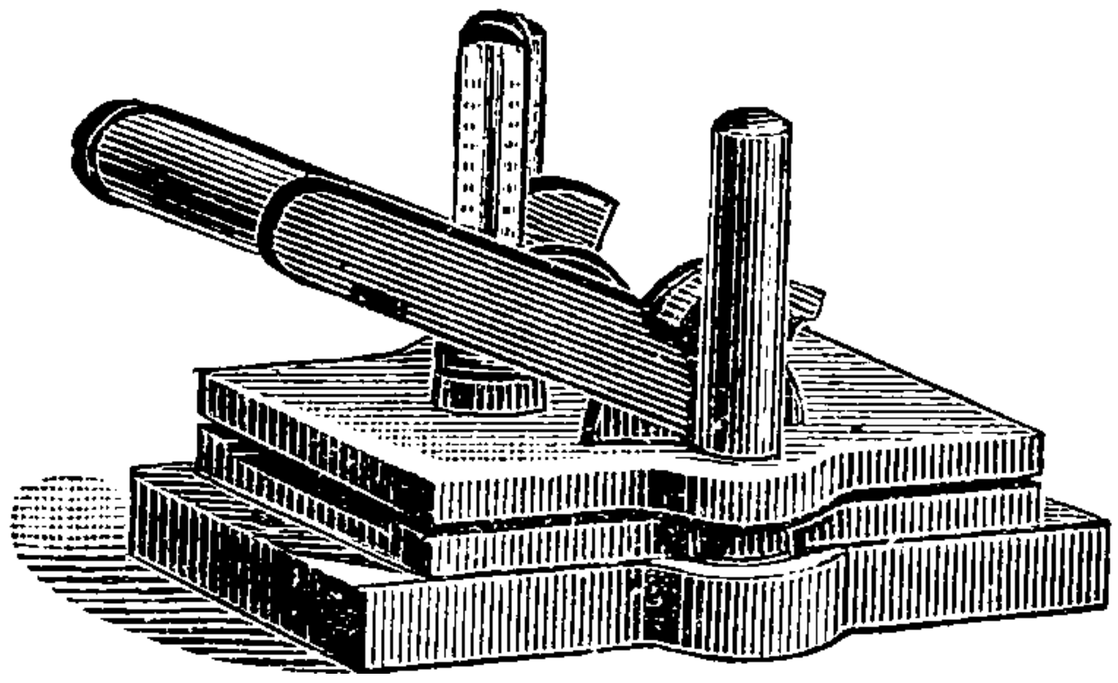


Fig. 10.

Wait one or two minutes, and then pull down the lever quite hard, though it will probably not go down and touch the back of the platen as it does in taking the mould. The rubber will now have been pressed into the mould and should be let vulcanize for about fifteen minutes from the time the rubber is put in the press. At the end of fifteen minutes, lift the lever, lift the platen off the press, and pull the vulcanized rubber stamps off the mould.

When ready to make another mould, scrape the old mould out of the mould-plate with a chisel or knife.

Strip the cloth from the back of the rubber dies, and dust the rubber all over with French chalk; this makes the dies have a nice appearance.

Cut the dies apart, leaving each stamp in one piece. Mount them on handles or frames with liquid glue or shellac varnish.

A mitre-box and saw, brace and bit, and some sand-paper, is all that is needed to make handles. Use printers' "furniture" to make the bottoms of the handles.

Finish the handles with shellac varnish.

A small brass-headed nail should be driven in the side of the handle to indicate the bottom of the stamp.

See our price-list of stamp frames and other stamp supplies.

**Remove the Thermometer while taking mould, and replace it when ready to heat up press for vulcanizing.**

**Before taking moulds, always put a drop of oil on each cam (K, Fig. 4) of the press.**

# HOW YOU CAN MAKE MONEY, SELLING AND MANUFACTURING RUBBER STAMPS.

Money can be made easily and rapidly manufacturing Rubber Stamps, and the business can be started with less money than any other paying business, and it can be carried on with less outlay and larger profits than can be done by any other possible investment.

If you are provided with a first-class machine for making stamps, a few days' practice will enable you to turn out good stamp work.

One young man, well known to the writer, makes a specialty of selling and manufacturing the "Midget" Self-Inking Stamps, and makes clear, above all expenses, not less than $30.00 per week on an average. His plan is as follows: He travels all the year round, stopping only in places of 5,000 inhabitants or more.

Supplied with a *first-class* sample stamp, which he keeps in *perfect* working order, and

a small blank paper pad, both of which he carries in his *pockets*,—no sample case or anything of that kind to give him the appearance of an agent,—and, neatly and well dressed, he calls upon the leading business men of the place where he is stopping, principally Lawyers and Doctors, and, showing an impression of his stamp, calling attention to the *particularly fine work* it produces, he easily secures from 10 to 30 orders per day.

At about four o'clock P. M. he goes to his hotel, sets the type for stamp orders he has taken, makes a mould of them with a "New York" Press and Vulcanizer, sets the mould to dry, and by the time he has eaten his supper the mould is dry and ready to vulcanize. He then vulcanizes the stamps, and in a few minutes has them mounted on Midget frames, all ready for delivering next day, or at whatever date he has promised them. By following this plan, selling only one style of stamp and making and fitting them up himself, he is never obliged to remain in a place more than one day after finishing taking orders.

Another man sells only the "Tip Top" Linen Marker and makes about the same

amount of money as the party just mentioned above. Of course most of his sales are made to families.

The "Tip Top" Linen Marker has this special advantage: by holding the stamp upon the handkerchief, or other goods to be marked, with two fingers of the left hand, and then pressing the stamp down *three* or *four* times upon the goods, it will strike *exactly the same spot* every time, and thus force an extra amount of indelible ink upon and through the fibres of the goods, making an *absolutely indelible* mark.

Another good feature of this stamp is that several name plates can be used with one stamp.

While taking orders for this stamp he carries with him a supply of small pieces of muslin or linen, and, showing how nicely the stamp works on the cloth, and offering to leave the sample impression so that the party ordering may be able to test the indelible quality of the ink before he delivers the stamps ordered by them, he rarely fails to secure an order.

This gentleman has sold, during the past four years, over 4,000 of these Linen Markers,

and nearly all of them in one State. Proofs of the above statements can be shown at the office of the J. C. Barton Mfg. Co.

If you are so situated that you cannot travel, make a thorough canvass of your immediate neighborhood. For Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and all Professional men, Rubber Stamps are a necessity. For marking clothing they are invaluable.

You can employ agents to sell for you, and you can manufacture the stamps for them. Every Stationer, Gents' Furnishing Goods, and many other stores will take orders for you.

Turn out good work at reasonable prices, and you will be sure to make money, and build up a good, permanent business.

Any extra large or special stamps which you may be unable to make we will make for you at wholesale prices, and we will supply you with anything in the stamp line at low wholesale prices.

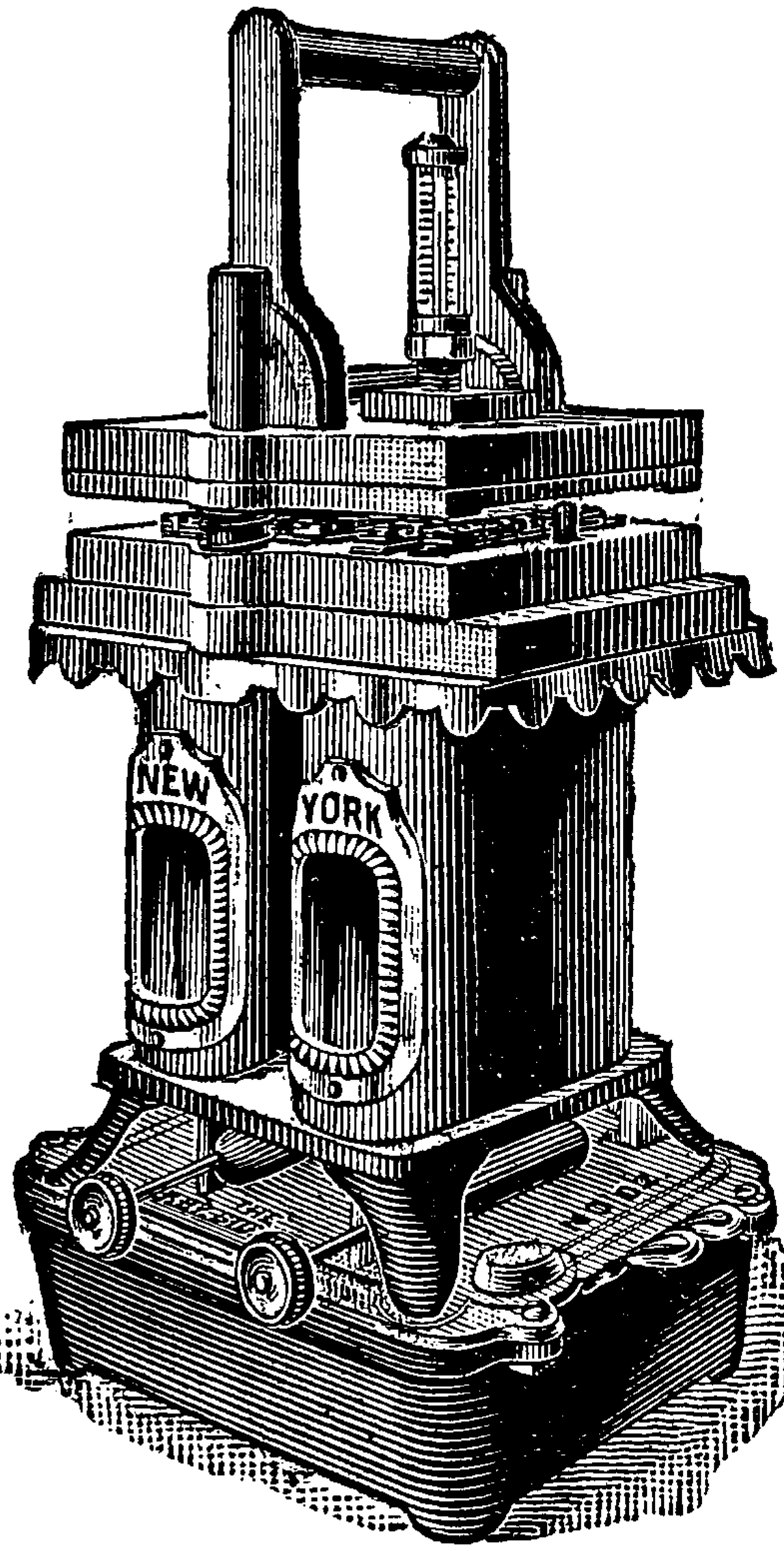
# The "NEW YORK"

# RUBBER STAMP VULCANIZER

—AND—

# MATRIX PRESS.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.




PATENT APPLIED FOR.

## J. C. BARTON MFG. CO.,

318 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK CITY.

# PRACTICAL POINTS.

* * *

Any person purchasing a copy of our book, **"How to Make Rubber Stamps for Profit,"** and afterwards ordering one of our Outfits will be given a reduction of $1.00 on price of Outfit. This book is **not** a theoretical treatise by some "professor," but is a practical description, by a practical manufacturer, of every act in the process with such complete directions that a child could not fail to get good results.

* * *

The manufacture of Rubber Stamps has increased twenty-fold in the past four years. The field is but just opened.

* * *

**You** can easily **Make More Money** with one of these Outfits than in any other business with the same amount of money invested.

* * *

The old style "Plaster Paris method" is not used with these outfits, but the **latest** and **most improved system,** the same as is used in every **successful** stamp factory in New York City.

* * *

The "New York" Vulcanizer and Moulding Press, is the result of years of experience in this business in the "Metropolis," and these machines combine all the very latest improvements.

* * *

We use these machines in our own factory, and they can be seen in operation by any purchaser of an Outfit.

* * *

Sample dies made by our process on these machines sent on application.

* * *

As to our reliability we refer to The Seaboard National Bank, and The Tradesmen's National Bank, of this city.

---

All orders of $10 or less must be accompanied by the money; orders amounting to more than $10 must be accompanied by at least one-fourth the amount, which will be deducted from the bill and the balance collected by the Express Company on delivery of the goods.

# YOU CAN MAKE MONEY

Manufacturing Rubber Stamps. Very little capital is required to make a start in the business, and with good tools and appliances for doing the work, stamps can be made very rapidly, and at a large profit. It is surprising, the amount of work that can be turned out with one of our $10 Outfits. To those who are not familiar with the process of making Rubber Stamps, it may seem that a press 3 x 4 inches must be but little more than a toy; but such is not the case. With a printing press, only one job can be worked at a time; while, in a Rubber Stamp Press and Vulcanizer, all the jobs that can be crowded closely together in the chase are Moulded and Vulcanized at one operation, and all finished together in from one to two hours. In this way, $10 to $15 worth of Stamps can be easily made in one form in our $10 Outfit. In fact, our Outfits are just about double the size of any others that are sold at the same price.

Rubber Stamps, like electrical machinery, etc., are of modern invention, and the field for their sale is unlimited. Previous to 1876, Rubber Stamps for printing were unknown.

In any city or town, a Rubber Stamp Manufacturing Outfit will pay you well from the start; and, if you are the first one in the business in the place, you will have a good opportunity to have a monopoly of the trade. Even if there are others in the business near to you, using the old style outfits and old style methods, with one of our Outfits you can make Stamps better and more rapidly than they can, and easily get the best and most profitable business.

*We Guarantee that Rubber Stamps can be made Quicker and Better with our Outfits than with any other outfits in the world; they will also make Larger Stamps than any other machines offered at the same prices.*

# $10 OUTFIT.

## A Perfect COMBINED RUBBER STAMP VULCANIZER and MOULDING PRESS Which will make First-Class Rubber Stamps of Every Description.

| | |
|---|---|
| One No. 1 "New York" Vulcanizer & Moulding Press, with Heater * (See cut 1st page.) .. | $6 50 |
| Chase and Plate to make Stamps 3 x 4 in ... | 2 00 |
| One 3 A 10 a Font of Type (No. 99) ..... | 1 00 |
| 1-4 Doz. Pen & Pencil Stamps ..... | 20 |
| 1-6 Doz. No. 1 Midget Self-Inking Stamps. | 30 |
| 1-6 Doz. Tip Top Linen Markers ..... | 20 |
| Two Feet of Moulding for Name Stamps .. | 05 |
| 10 Assorted Inks ..... | 20 |
| Two Pounds of Matrix Compound ..... | 15 |
| 1-4 Pound Mixing Powder ..... | 05 |
| 1-4 Pound of Rubber ..... | 25 |

Outfit Complete, with copy of book, "How to Make Rubber Stamps for Profit," $10.00

The above outfit includes **EVERYTHING** that is needed to commence business at once on receipt of Outfit, and **there is enough Material and Supplies in the Outfit to make Stamps to retail for more than the amount invested in the whole Outfit.** It can be packed in your trunk and carried as baggage, as the whole weight is not over 25 lbs. It can be used in your bedroom with no inconvenience.

Any person can easily make $10.00 per day taking orders for Stamps and making them with one of these Outfits. A sample stamp of each different kind in the Outfit will be made up with your own name and address on them. These will show you how to properly mount and fit up stamps, and also give you a set of samples for taking orders, without waiting to make them yourself.

* Either Kerosene or Gas Heater furnished.

*We Guarantee that Rubber Stamps can be made Quicker and Better with our Outfits than with any other outfits in the world; they will also make Larger Stamps than any other machines offered at the same prices.*

# $25 OUTFIT.

## No. 2 "New York" Vulcanizer and Mould Press.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One No. 2 "New York" Vulcanizer & Moulding Press, with Heater * | $12 | 00 |
| Chase and Plate to make Stamps 4½ x 6 in. | 3 | 00 |
| One 10 A Font 6 point Gothic Type (No. 111) | 1 | 00 |
| One 8 A Font 6 point Gothic Type (No. 2) | | 75 |
| One 5 A 5 A Font 6 point Celtic Type (No. 24) | 1 | 25 |
| One 3 A 10 a Font of Type (No. 99) | 1 | 00 |
| 1-4 Doz. Pen & Pencil Stamps | | 20 |
| 1-4 Doz. No. 1 Midget Self-Inking Stamps | | 45 |
| 1-4 Doz. Tip Top Linen Markers | | 30 |
| Four Feet of Moulding for Name Stamps. | | 10 |
| 20 Assorted Inks | | 35 |
| Five Pounds of Matrix Compound | | 40 |
| One Pound Mixing Powder | | 20 |
| One Pound of Rubber | 1 | 00 |
| Assorted Material | 3 | 00 |

Outfit Complete, with copy of book, "How to Make Rubber Stamps for Profit," $25 00

With this Outfit there is plenty of Type and Supplies to manufacture Pad Stamps, Pen & Pencil Stamps, Tip Top Linen Markers, Midget Self-Inking Business Stamps, for Lawyers, Doctors, etc., as shown on other pages of this circular. The above are the *most profitable* stamps you can make. They are very easily sold, and a No. 1 Midget Stamp, which is just the thing everybody needs for printing Envelopes, Postal Cards, Letterpaper, Business Cards, Marking Books and Papers, etc., can be sold very readily for a dollar, and will cost you less than 20 cents to make it.

* Either Kerosene or Gas Heater furnished.

# TYPE FOR RUBBER STAMPS.

No. 111 — 10 A — $1 00

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD. DAVID 111

No. 2 — 8 A — $0 75

BE SURE YOJ ARE RIGHT THEN GO AHEA 2

No 24 — 5 A 5 A — $1 25

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN 24

No. 99 — 3 A 10 a — $1 00

*Be Sure You are RIGHT, THEN G*

No. 11 — 5 A 10 a — $0 85

BE SURE You Are Right, THEN G 11

No 84 — 4 A 8 a — $1 00

Be Sure You are Right Te 84

No. 73 — 4 A 12 a — $1 60

Be Sure You are Right Then 73

No. 68 — 6 A 10 a — $1 00

Be Sure YOU ARE RIGHT, Then 68

No. 45 — 6 A — $0 75

BE SURE YOU A 45

No. 12 — 3 A 10 a — $2 00

*Be Sure You Are Right. G* 12

No. 13 — 3 A 5 a — $2 15

*Be Sure You are Righ t 8*

No. 59 — 4 A — $0 90

BE SURE Y 59

The prices of above fonts of type do NOT include Spaces and Quads (blank type used between words, and for spacing out lines). Prices are as follows:

Four ounces for No. 111, No. 2, or No. 24.....25 cts.
" " " No. 99, or 71,.....20 cts.
" " " No. 84, 73, 68, 45, 12, 13, or 59,...18 cts.

Order as many fonts of type with Outfit as possible. When type is sent by mail, purchaser must pay postage.

# STAMP MANUFACTURER'S SUPPLIES.

## PEN AND PENCIL STAMPS.

| | Per doz. |
|---|---|
| Imperial, best quality,.... ..... ..... | $0 75 |

## MIDGET SELF-INKERS.

| | Per doz. |
|---|---|
| No. 1, Plain.... ..... ..... .. | $1 75 |
| " 1½, "..... ..... ..... | 2 25 |
| " 2, "..... ..... ..... | 3 00 |
| " 3. "..... ..... | 3 75 |
| " 4, "..... ..... ..... | 5 00 |

## TIP TOP LINEN MARKERS.

| | Per doz. |
|---|---|
| No. 2,..... ..... ..... | 1 25 |

## LAUGHTON SELF-INKING PADS.

| | Per doz. |
|---|---|
| No. 1,..... ..... ..... | 1 50 |
| " 2,..... ..... ..... | 1 75 |

## RUBBER STAMP INK. any color.

| | Per doz. |
|---|---|
| In Brass Tubes,.... .. ..... ..... | 25 |
| " ¼ oz. Bottles, ..... ..... ..... | 50 |

## BEST INDELIBLE INK.

| | Per doz. |
|---|---|
| ¼ oz. Bottles, ..... ..... | 50 |

## CHERRY MOULDING.

| | Per foot |
|---|---|
| ¼, ⅜ or ½ inch wide, plain.... ..... ..... ..... | 03 |

## ENAMELED STAMP HANDLES.

| | Per doz. |
|---|---|
| Small,..... ..... | 12 |
| Medium,..... ..... ..... ..... | 15 |
| Large,..... ..... | 25 |

## CHERRY WOOD for MOUNTING STAMPS.

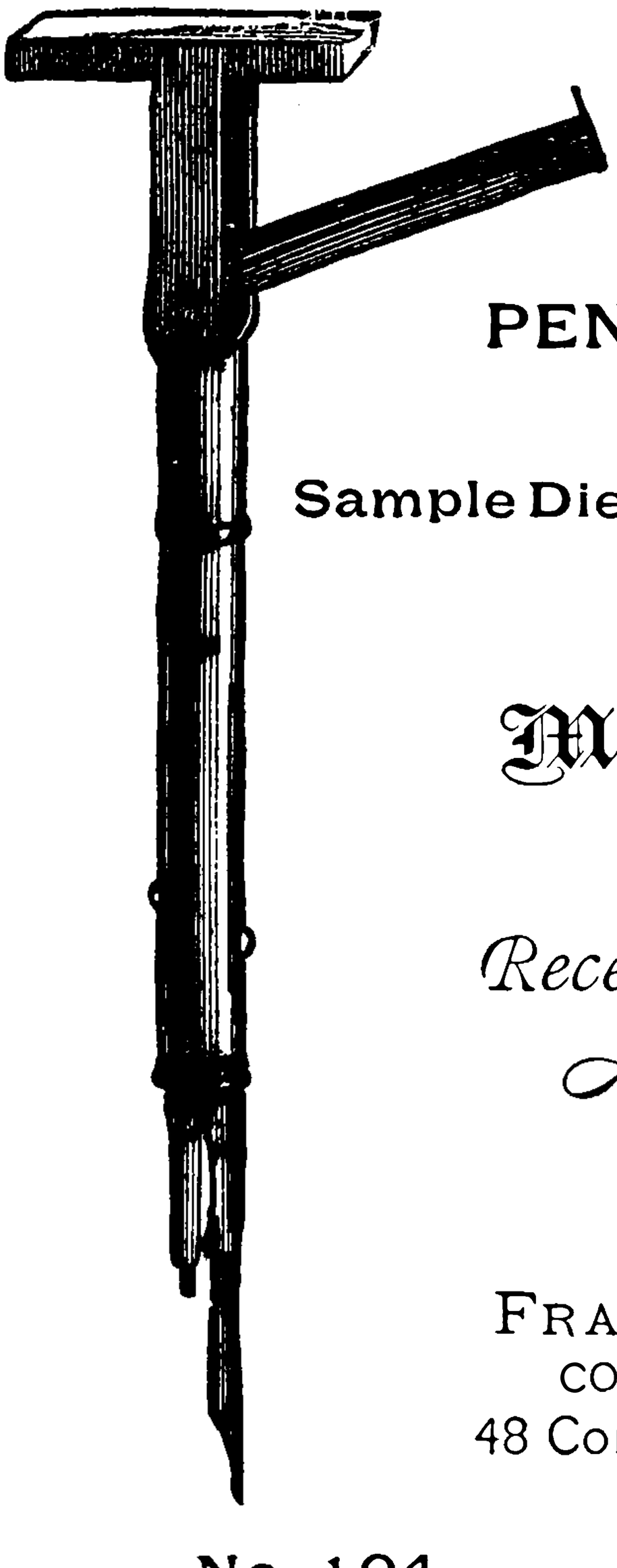
| | |
|---|---|
| Assorted widths, Per foot,..... ..... | 05 |
| **MATRIX COMPOUND,** per pound.. ..... | 08 |
| **MIXING POWDER,** " " ..... | 20 |
| **RAW STAMP RUBBER,** " " ... .. ..... | 1 25 |

We charge postage on all goods forwarded by mail.

Two-cent Postage Stamps will be accepted for amounts of less than One Dollar.

Goods will be sent by **MAIL,** only at purchaser's risk, and on receipt of cash in full for order and postage. We cannot send **INK** by **MAIL.**

**ANY ARTICLE** not quoted in this list will be furnished at regular wholesale prices.



This is the exact size of die plate.

# PEN AND PENCIL STAMPS.

Sample Dies, Pen and Pencil Stamp.

No. 101.

M. C. Baxton.

No. 102.

*Received Payment,*
*N. Geoghan.*

No. 103.

FRANCIS A. PERRY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
48 Congress St., Boston.

No. 104.

FRED. PAGAN,
WITH
SMITH, BARTON & CO.,

No. 105.

RETURN TO
J. PH. RINN, ARCHITECT,
194 WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON.

No. 106.

PAID
STANDARD OIL CO.

No. 107.

IF NOT DELIVERED, RETURN TO
GEORGE BROWN,
NOS. 900 AND 901 FIFTH AVENUE.
NEW YORK CITY.

No. 108.

P. S. KIRWAN,
PRINTING,
New York.

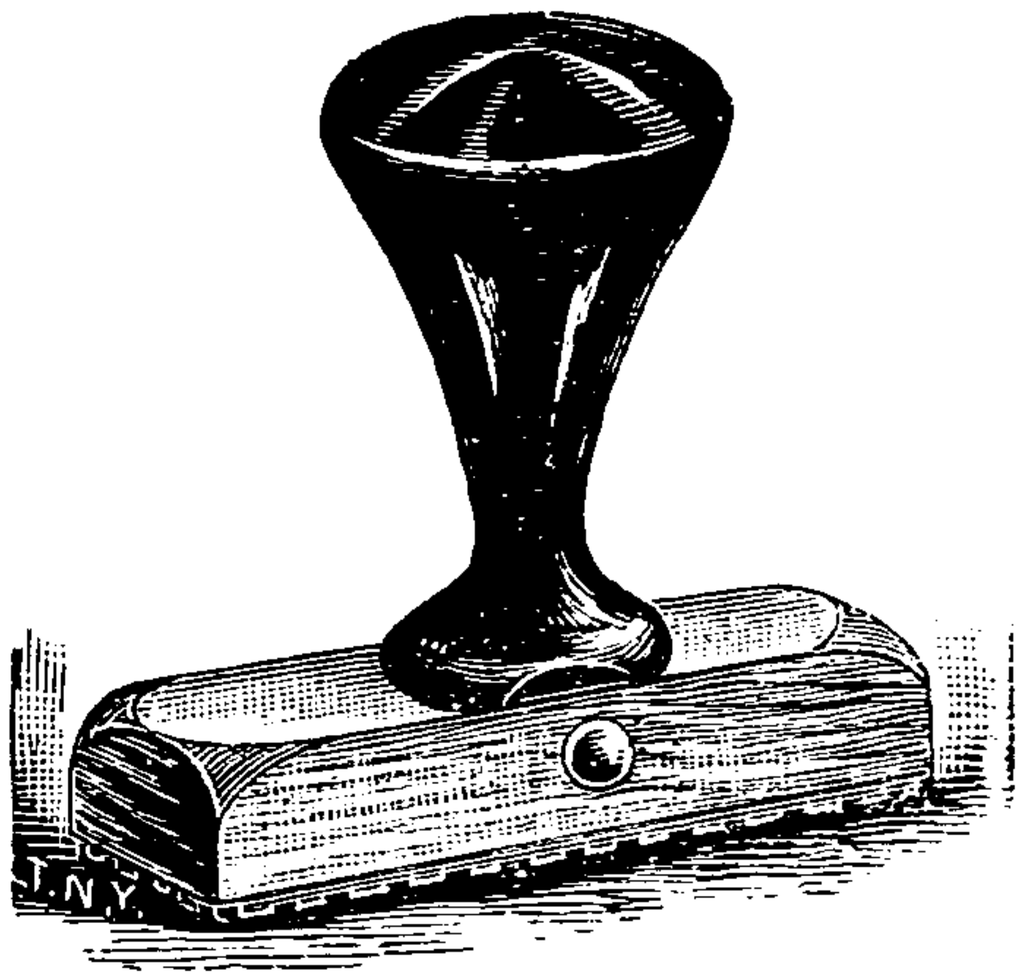
No. 109.

E. R. BALDWIN,
Auctioneer,
25 Main St., Fall River.

VULCANIZED

# RUBBER

# HAND STAMPS.



Made from finest quality Para Rubber, with Cherry Bases and Ebonized Handles.

Sample Impressions of Hand Stamps.

P·A·I·D

JAN. 15 1892

MARVIN SAFE COMPANY,

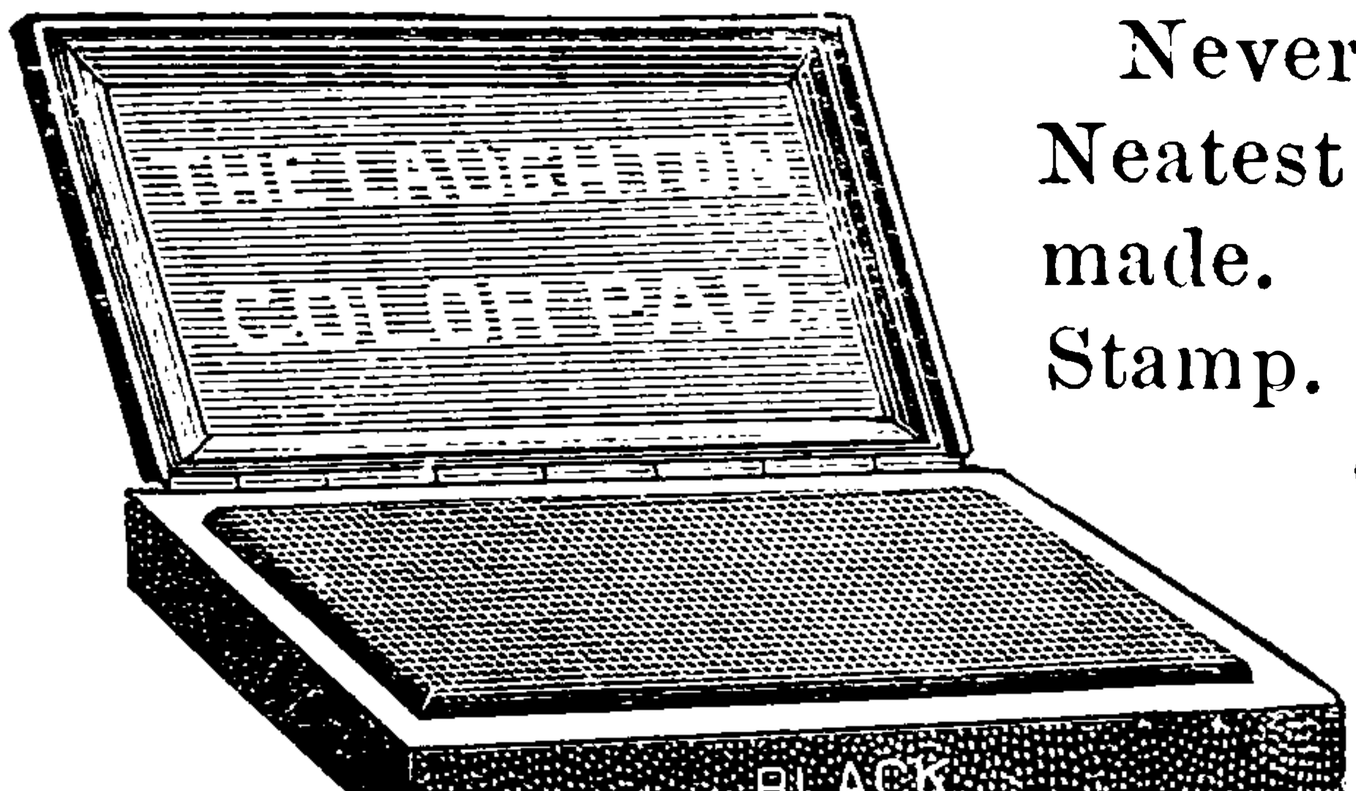
Per.....

FOR DEPOSIT IN

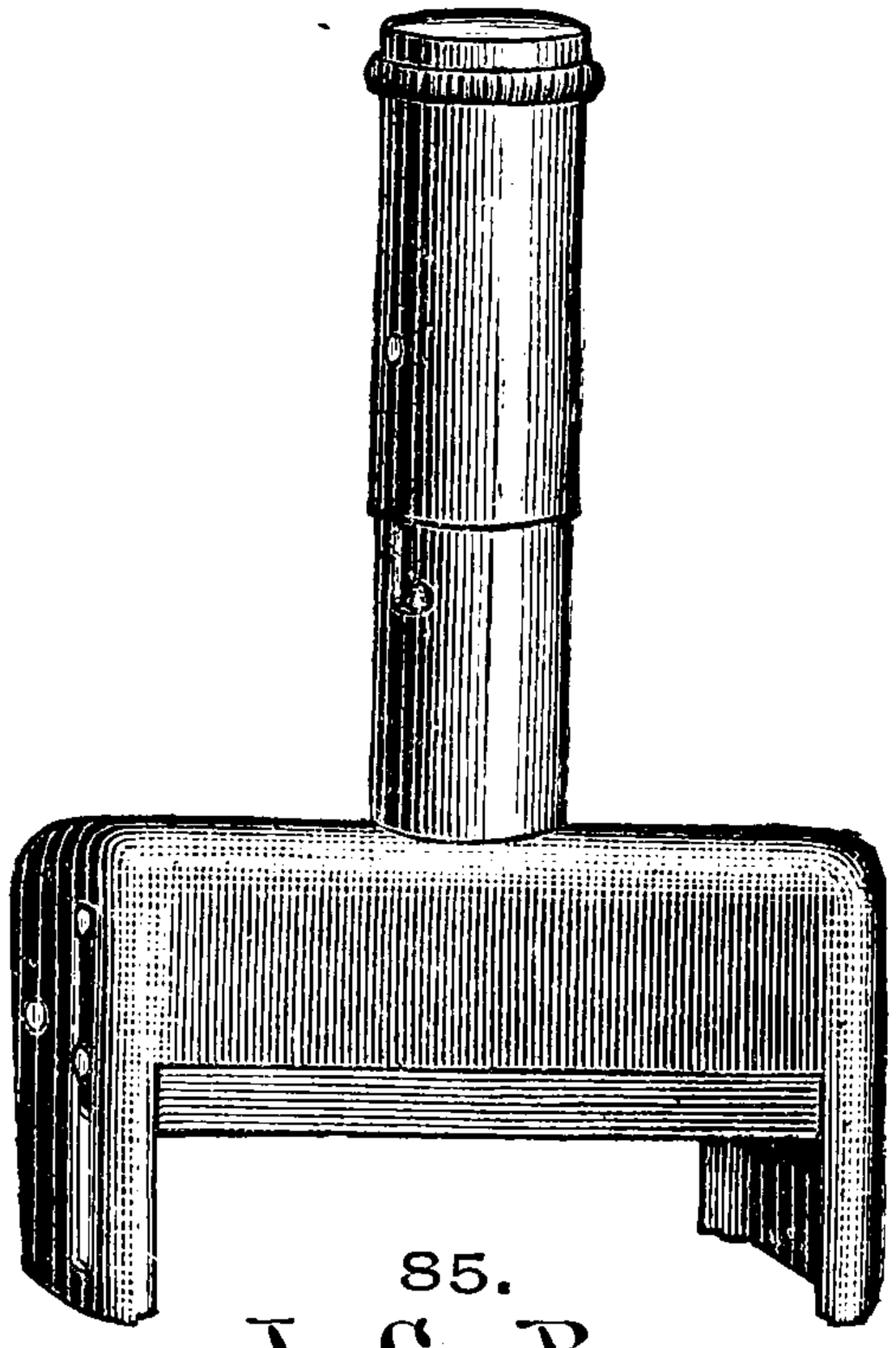
FIFTH AVENUE BANK,

TO CREDIT OF

# THE LAUGHTON COLOR PAD.




Never needs Inking. Neatest and best Pad made. Inks any size Stamp. No Sharp tin edges to cut or tear Stamps. Supplied in six colors.



85.
J. C. B.

84.
S. W. Morrison.

# TIP TOP LINEN MARKER.

**This stamp is specialy fitted for marking clothing, being furnished with ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE INK.**

No. 13.
*Ward B. Davis.*

No. 5.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

No. 6.
FRANK B. HARD.

No. 19.
*Henry Longfellow.*

No. 41.
A. E. Brower.

No. 3.
J. C. BARTON.

No. 17.
IRENE W. SLOANE.

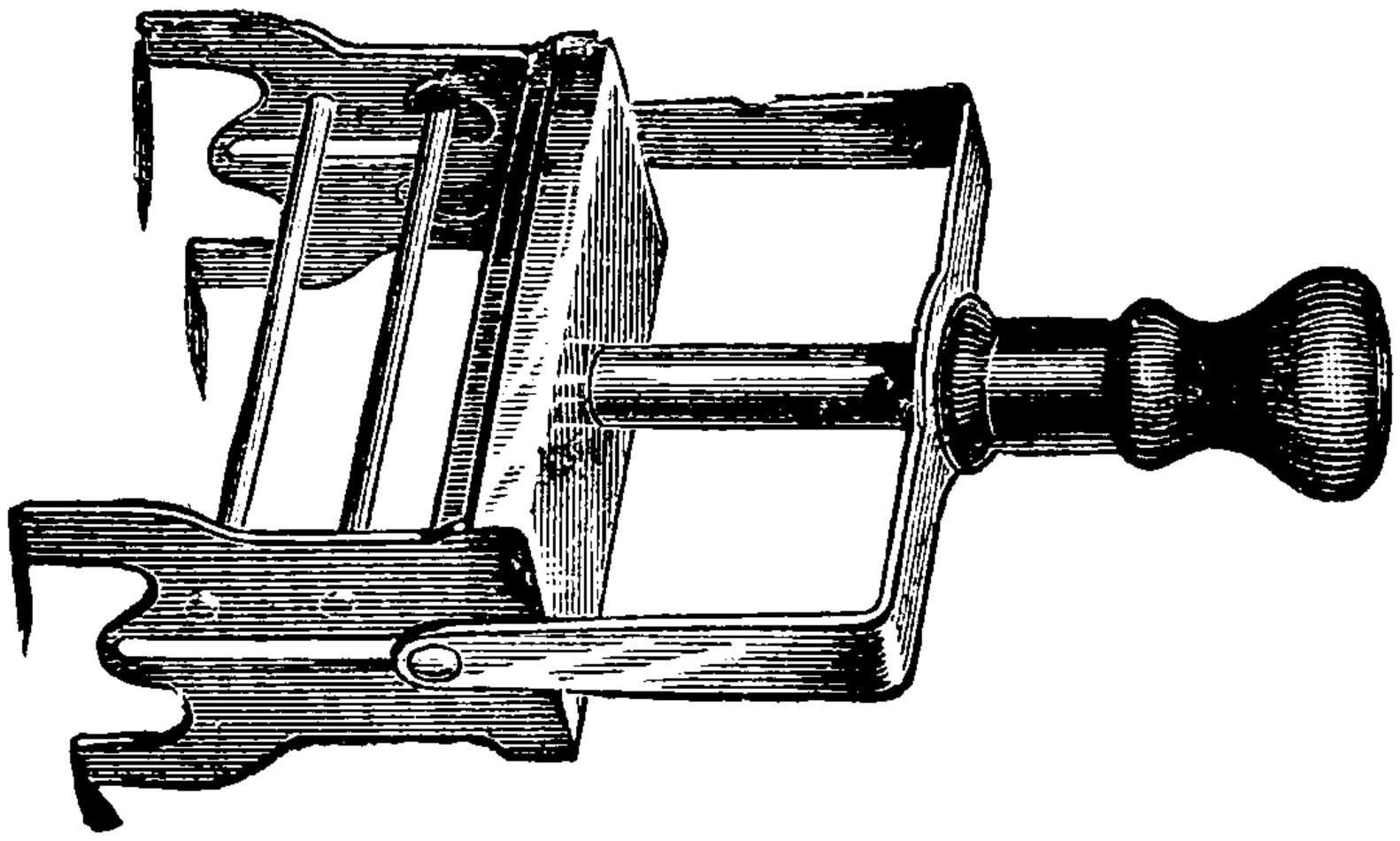
No. 56.
S. B. Palmer.

No. 12.
*Marie E. Plunkett.*

No. 11.
JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

No. 63.
S. T. E.

This is the exact size of die plate.



# Sample Dies of No. 1 Midget Stamp.

## PLAIN DIES.

No. 111.

ACCEPTED

.....

PAYABLE AT
BLACKSTONE NAT'L BANK.

No. 112.

IF NOT DELIVERED, RETURN TO
SAMUEL HATCH,
NOS. 500 AND 501 SIXTH AVENUE.
NEW YORK CITY.

No. 113.

RETURN RECEIPT TO
OLIVER ISILIN
Box 920, N. Y.

No. 114.

RETURN TO
J. PH. RINN, ARCHITECT,
194 WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON.

## WITH DATES.

No. 115.

*Received Payment,*
SEP 21 1887
SMITH & LEES.

No. 116.

SEP 21 1887

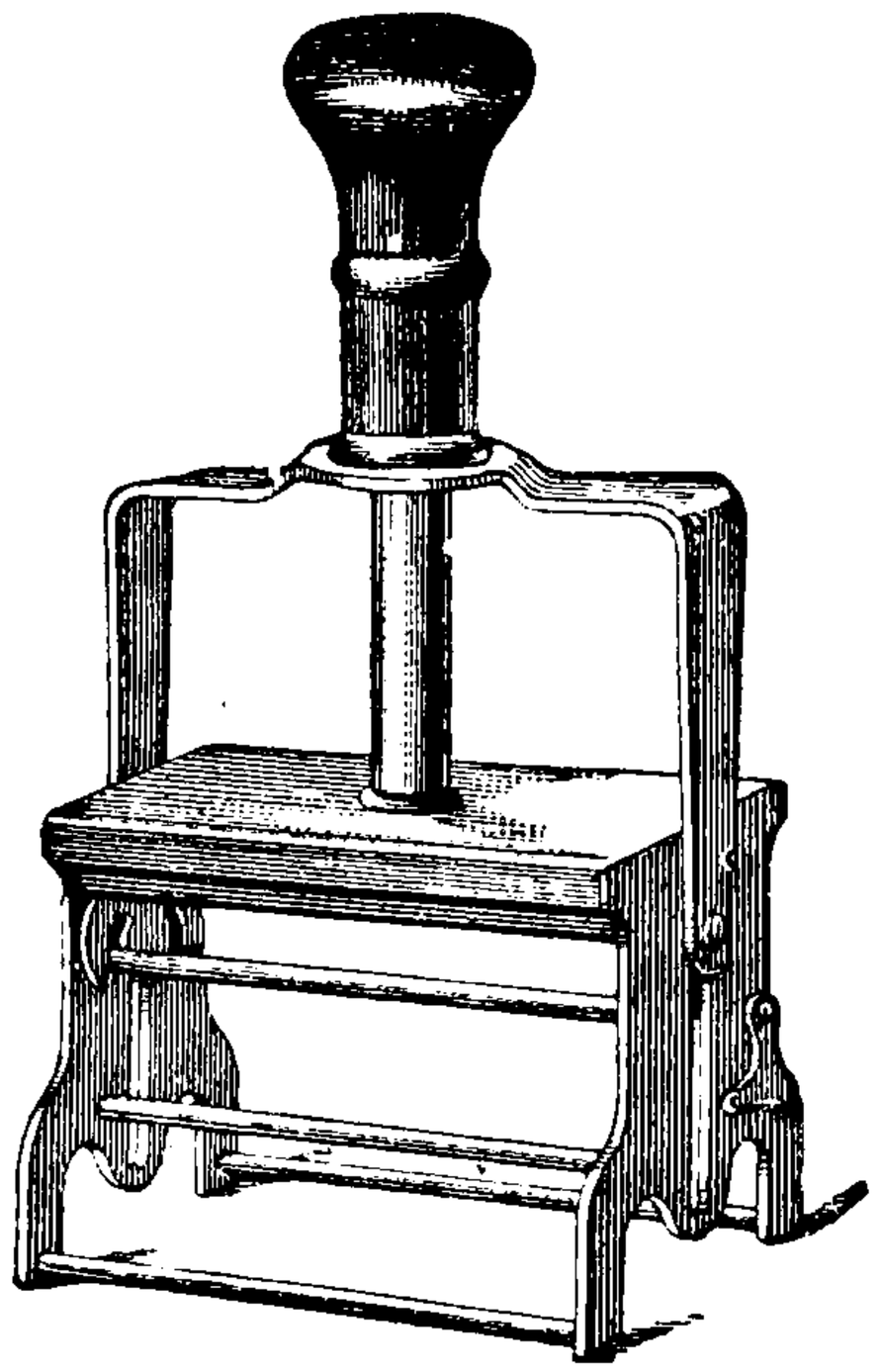
No. 117.

Received.....
Answered.....

No. 118.

PAID
SEP 21 1887
GRAY & BROWN.

MIDGET No. 1½.



**No. 127**
W. N. BUFFUM,
113 DEVONSHIRE STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

**No. 128**
GEO. E. HUBBARD, M. D.,
257 WEST 52ND STREET,
NEW YORK.

**No. 129**
DR. EDWARD SEAMAN BUNKER,
178 ST. JOHNS PLACE,
BROOKLYN.

**No. 130**
SAMUEL SANTOIRE, M. D.,
148 CLINTON STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Hours: 8–10, 2–5, 7–9.

**No. 131**
FOR DEPOSIT
CHEMICAL BANK,
TO CREDIT OF

**No. 132**
WILLIAM HEDGE,
COUNSELLOR & CONVEYANCER,
ROOM 27, GLOBE BUILDING,
BOSTON.

**No. 133**
McDONALD, SMITH & FAY,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
1419 F ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

**No. 134**
RETURN TO
J. MERRILL BROWN,
ARCHITECT,
68 Devonshire St., Boston.

**No. 135**
Received Payment
OCT 4 1892
*J. C. Barton & Co.*

See Cut of Stamp on Page 12.

This is the exact size of Die Plate.

# SAMPLE DIES OF No. 2 MIDGET STAMP.

No. 121.

APPROVED,

*A E Lowell*

SEC'Y

No. 122.

ACCEPTED.

AUG 14 1997

PAYABLE AT

THE NASSAU BANK.

No. 123.

RECEIVED PAYMENT,

SEP 26 1997

CHARLES R. BALDWIN.

No. 124.

FOR DEPOSIT IN

FIFTH AVENUE BANK

TO THE CREDIT OF

No. 125.

HENRY C. BRINE,

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, SMALL WARES,

AND DRY GOODS,

584 Main St., Cambridgeport.

No. 126.

CHARLES O. EATON,

MANUFACTURER OF

FLAGS & BANNERS

42 & 44 COURT STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

THE GEM SELF-INKER No. 4.

FEB 10 1886

This is the exact size of

Die Plate.


ALBERT HOWARD

DEALER IN

PURE VERMONT,

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR

SEND ALL ORDERS TO

77 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.



USE

DR. SPENCER'S

GREAT

SPINAL PASTE

—AND—

SALT RHEUM CURE.

FOR

Salt Rheum,

Erysipelas,

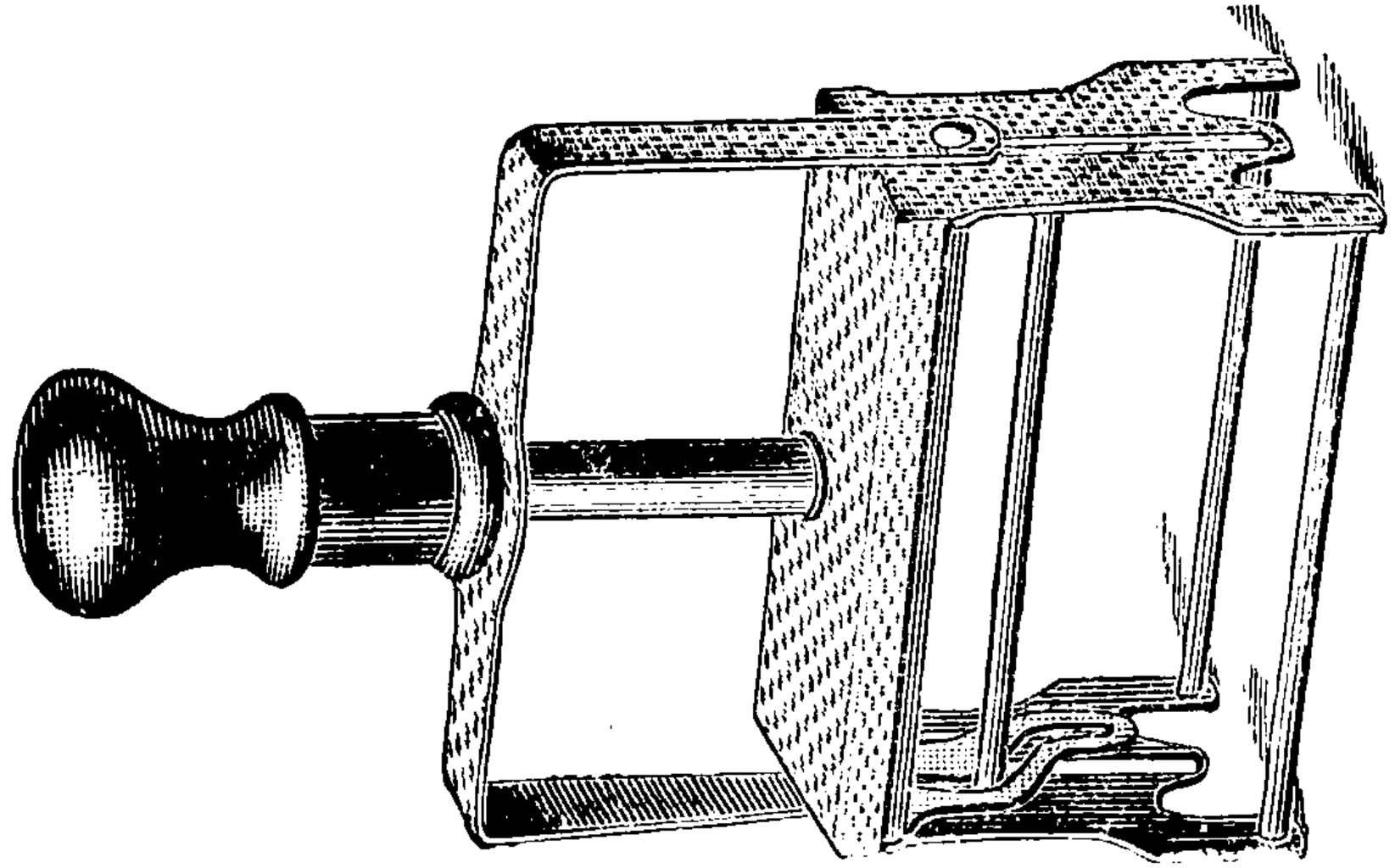
Itching Piles,

Carbuncles,

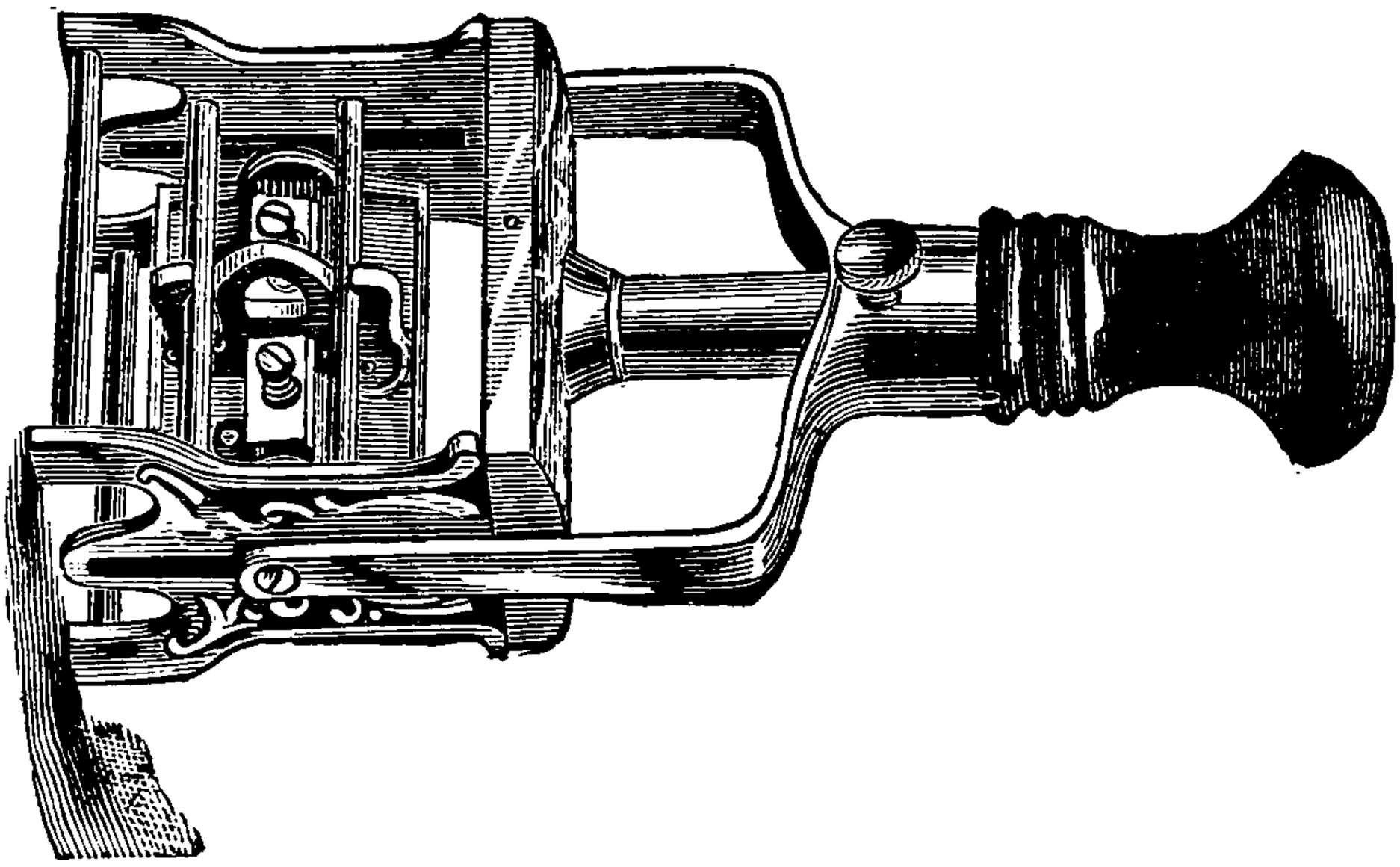
Boils,

Sores,

And all old sores that the human body is subject to.

—GEM No. 4.—



# ACCEPTED,

APR. 22 1887

PAYABLE AT THE

# CHEMICAL NAT'L BANK.

## FOR DEPOSIT

TO THE CREDIT OF

# SMITH & BARTON,

PER.....

SAMPLE DIES OF STANDARD SELF-INKER.

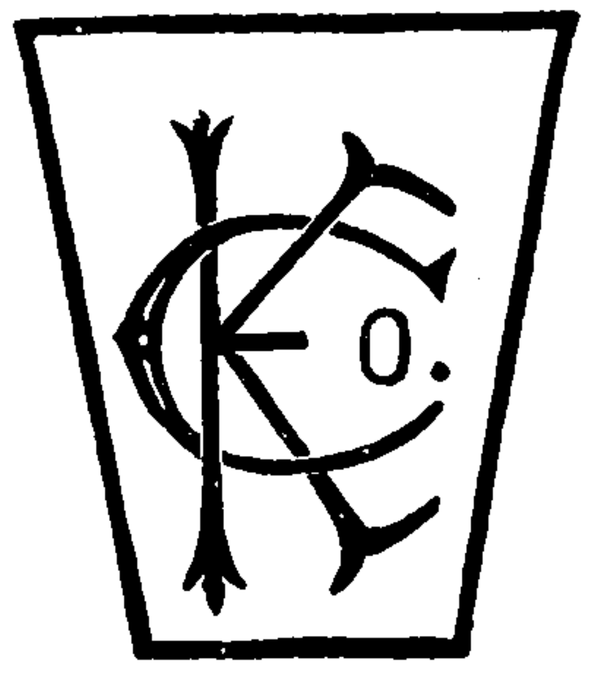
# AUTOGRAPHS, MONOGRAMS, ETC.

Thos. Nelson Page

Thos. Nelson Page

A. C. Stebbins, Agt.

伍枝樂



Whitney & Son
CAMBRIDGEPORT.
MASS.

H. F. Chandler

A. E. Lowell

(Sample Impression of Wheel Stamp.)

# THE AMERICAN PRINTING WHEEL.

## SMITH & BARTON, 318 B'WAY, N. Y.

## THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE WORLD.

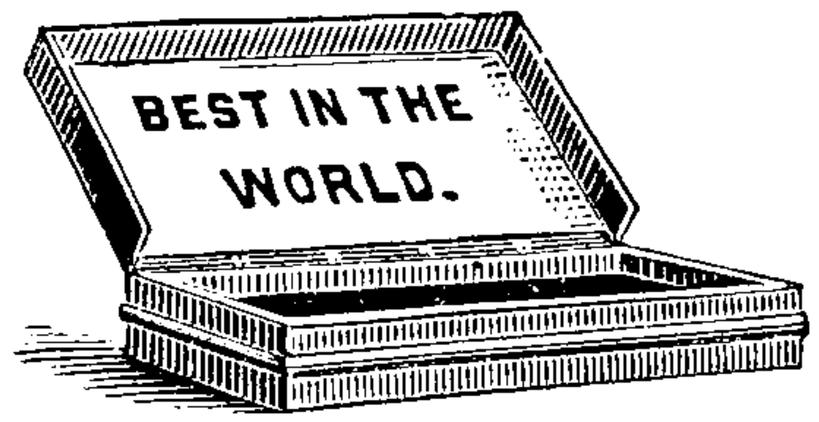
SELF-INKING! DURABLE! ALWAYS READY!

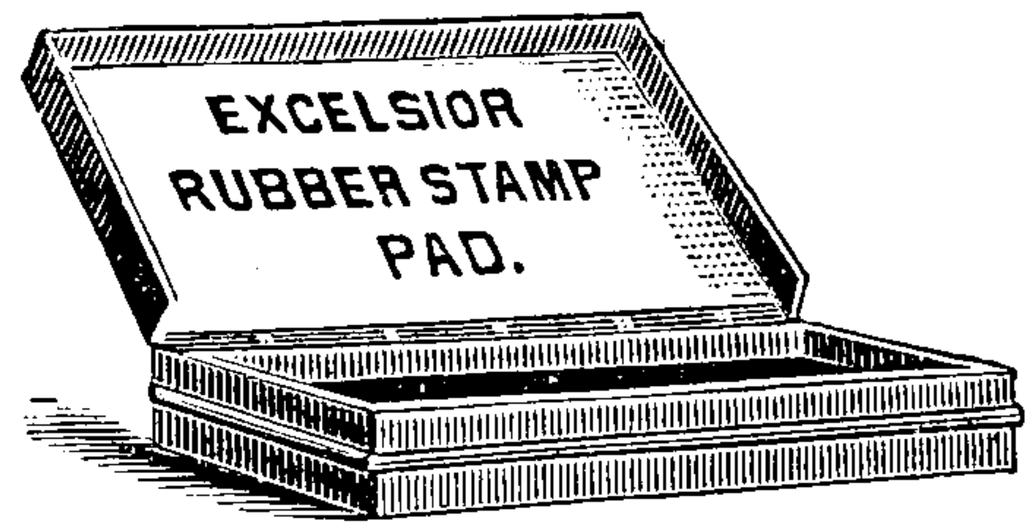
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MACHINE EVER MADE FOR

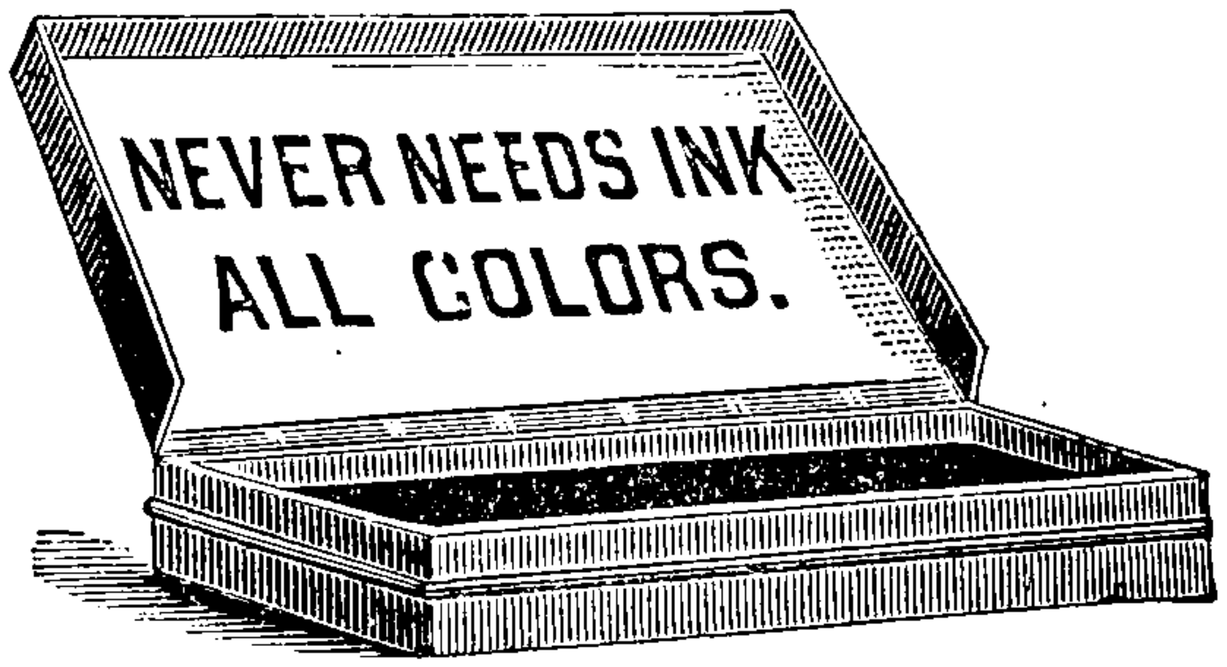
PRINTING PAPER, BAGS, WOODEN BOXES, &c.

# THE "EXCELSIOR" RUBBER STAMP PAD.

For hard, constant or rapid work, this pad is unequalled. It is not affected by heat, cold or pounding, and we will guarantee every one to give perfect satisfaction.

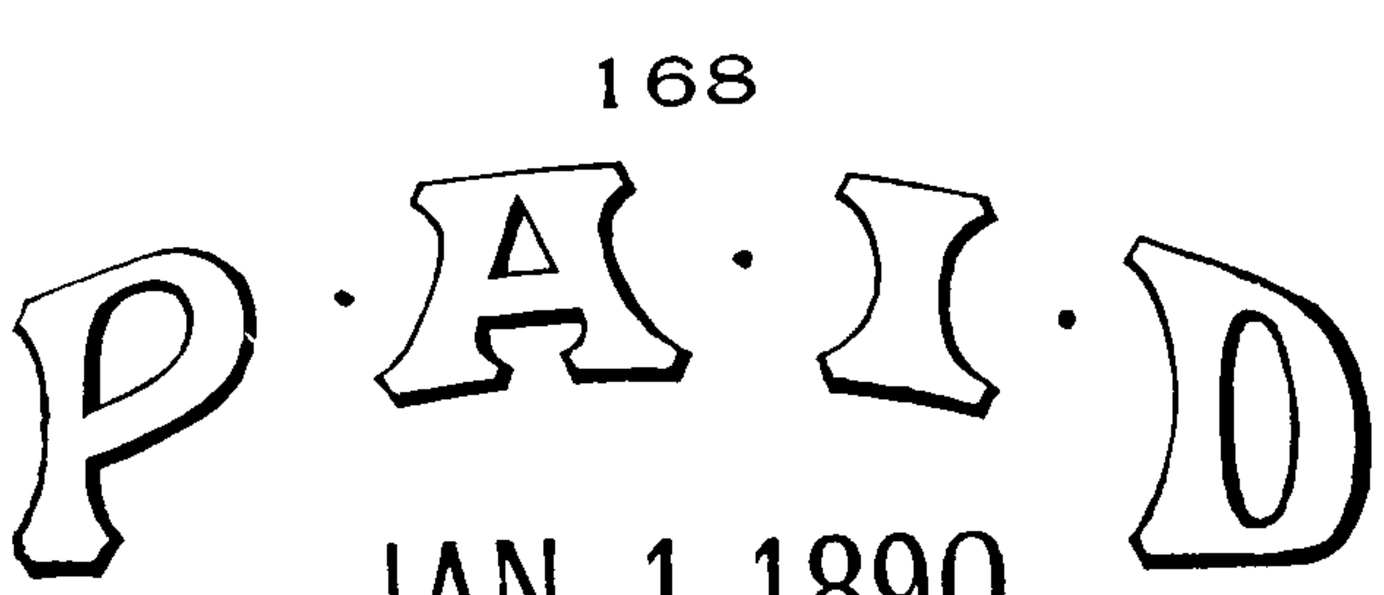


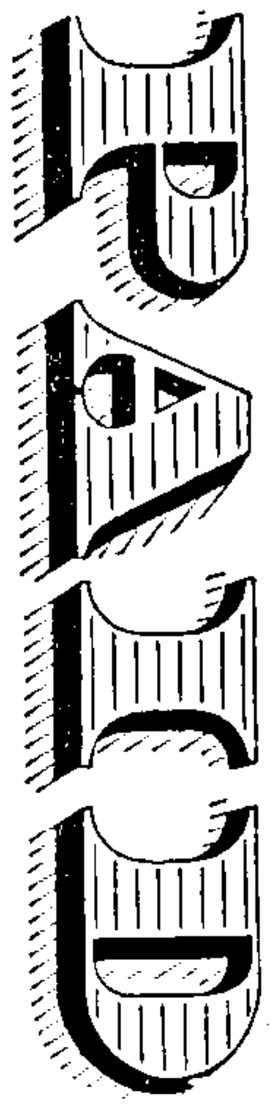

No. **0,** size 2¼ x 3½ in., **35c.** No. **1,** size 2¾ x 4½ in., **50c.** No. **2,** size 3¼ x 6¼ in., **75c.**

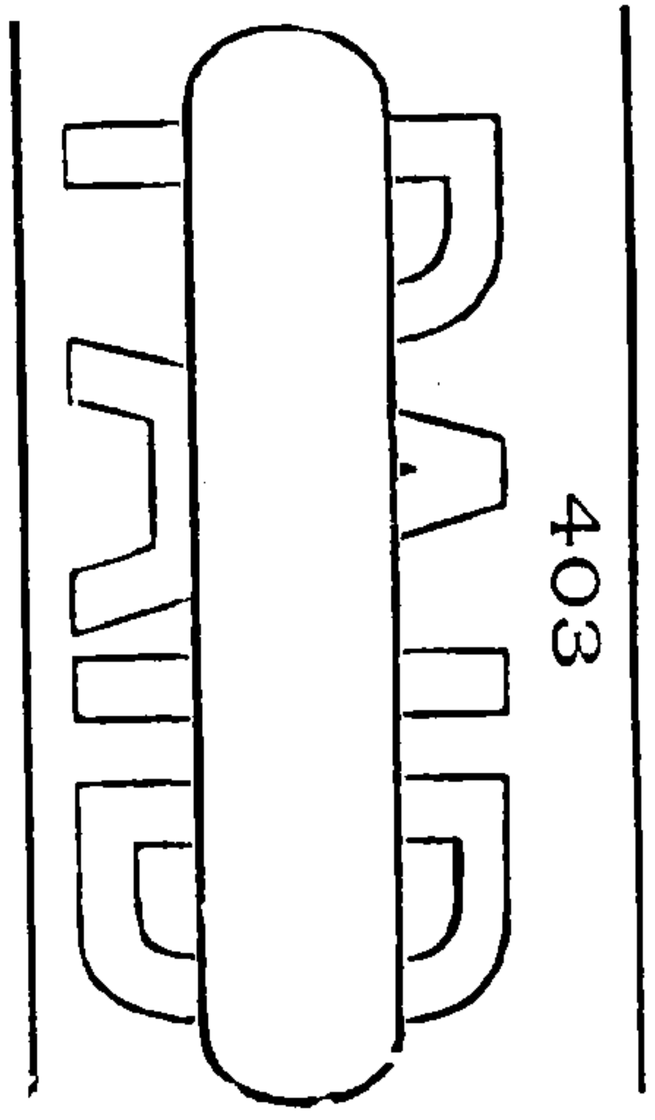
168



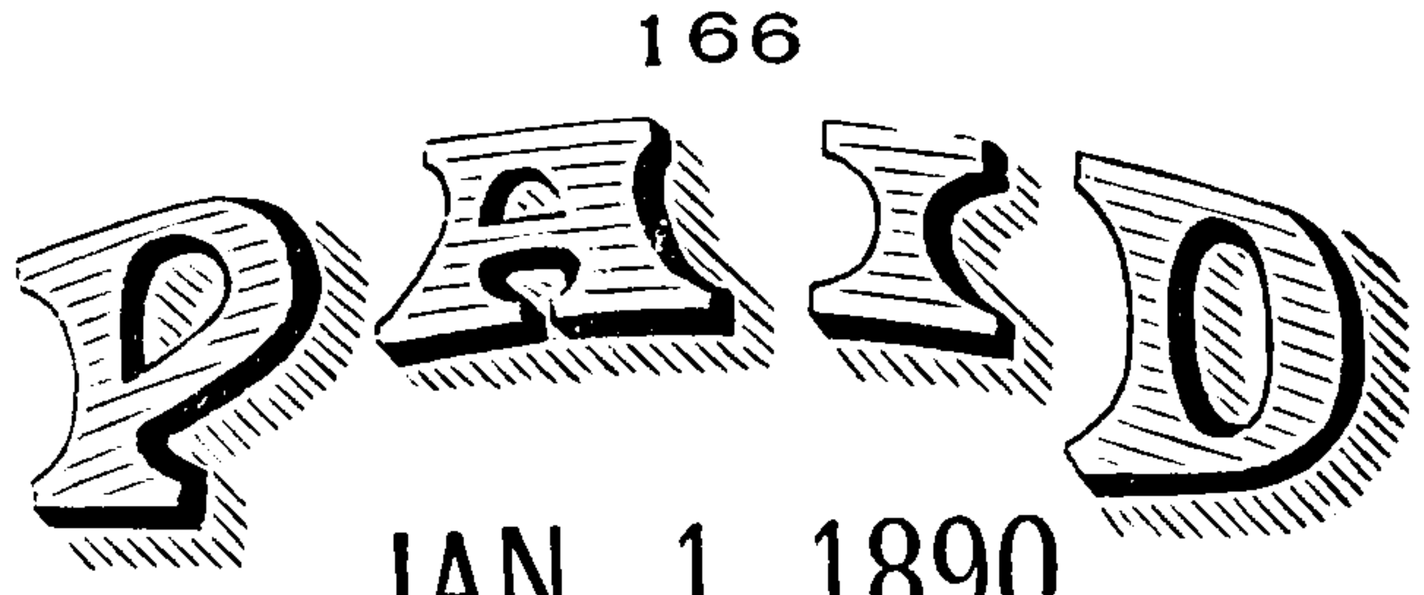

MERWIN, HULBERT & CO.

Per..... .. . ..... . .




166




MARVIN SAFE COMPANY,

Per..... ... .. . .....

136



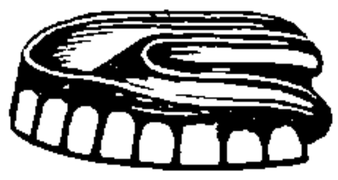
137



138



139



140



141



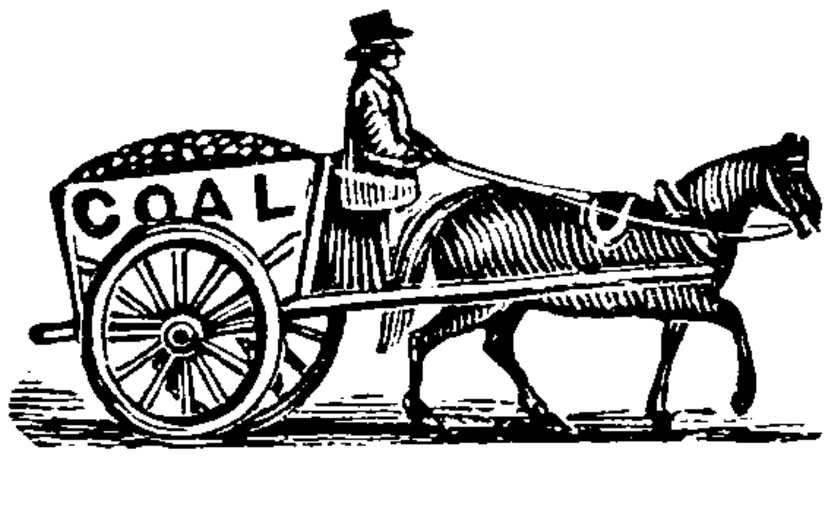
142



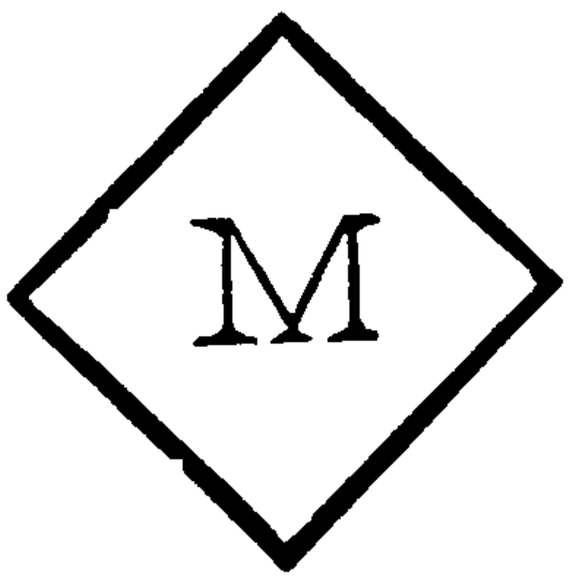
143



144



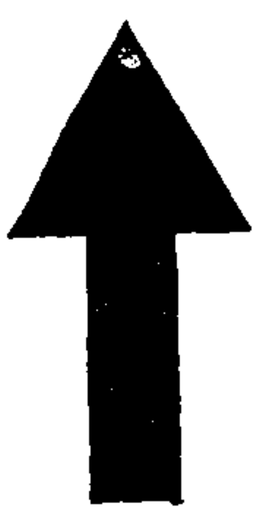

145




146



147



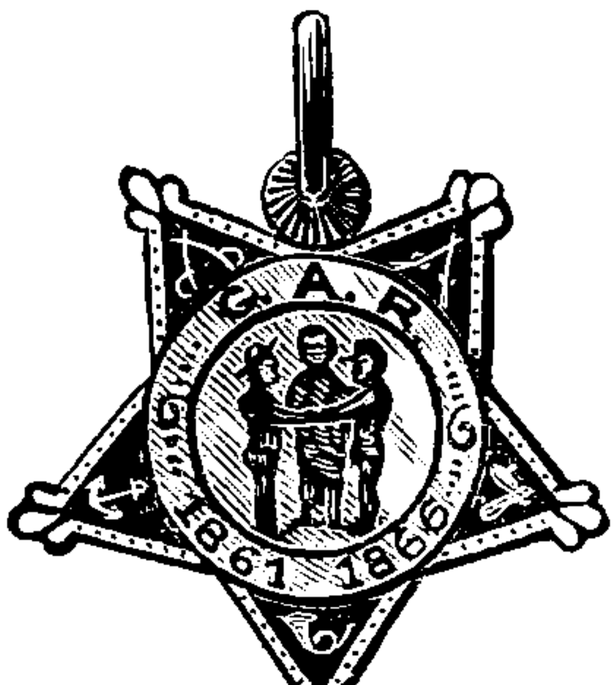
148



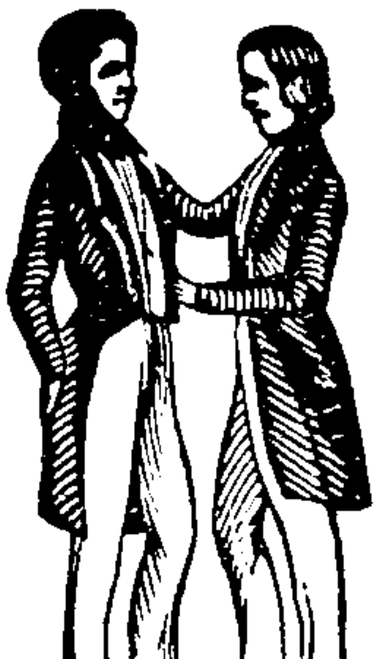
149



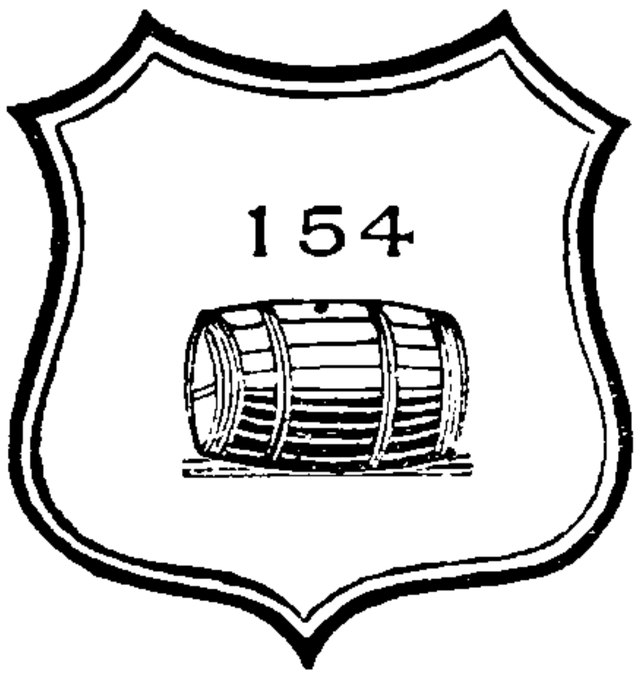
150




151



152



154



153



155

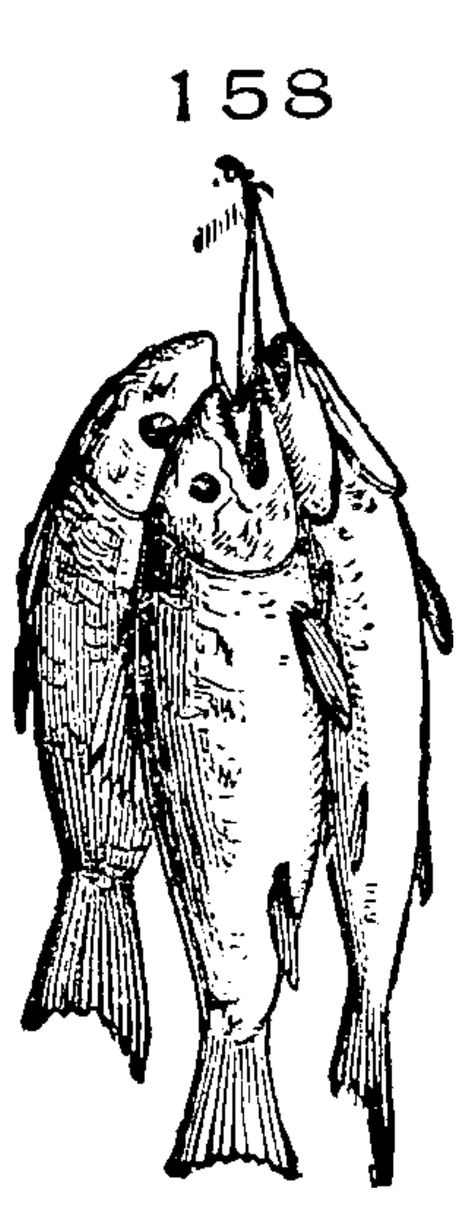


156

157



158



159



160



161



162



163

BRIDGETON MILLS.

STANDARD

GOODS.

164

B A

&

TRADE MARK.

165

CHAS. W. CLARK, POTTER BUILDING, NEW YORK.

.....X.....

# TYPE FOR RUBBER STAMPS.

ORDER BY NUMBERS ABOVE LINES

60.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT. THEN GO AHEAD DAVY CROCKET. 123456789

61.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT THEN GO AHEAD DAV CROCKET. 1234567

62.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD. DAVY CROCKET. 75388890

1.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD DAVY CROCK 1 2 3 4 5

25.

Be sure you are right, then go ahead. Dave Crock. 1 2 3

16.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD. DAVY CROC 12345

55.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD. DAVY CRO 1233

2.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD. DAVE 465

49.

**Be sure you are right, then go ahead. Davy 3214**

5.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD. 12345

10.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD. 1234

51.

**Be sure you are right, then go ahead. 423**

19.

*Be sure you are right, then go ahead. 123*

24.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEA 1521

28.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEA 132

12.

*Be sure you are right then go ahea 234*

50.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AH 6789

53.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AH 12345

75.

Be Sure You Are Right, Then Go Ahead. Davy Croc 7575

64.

Be Sure You Are Right Then Go Ahead, Da 6400

70.

Be Sure You Are Right, Then Go Ahead, D 70

76,

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT THEN GO AHEAD. 7676

79.

*Be Sure You Are Right Then Go ahead.*

65.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT THEN GO AHE 6500

72.

Be Sure You Are Right, Then Go Ahe 72

68.

Be Sure You Are Right Then Go Ahe 68

71.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT THEN GO A 71

74.

Be Sure You are Right Then Go a 74

81.

*Be Sure You Are right, Then Go a*

73.

Be Sure You are Right, Then Go 73

69,

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT THEN G 69

80.

*BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT THEN*

9.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO A 624

41.

Be sure You are right, then go a 312

7.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO A 536

4.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO 356

11.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT THEN G 45

13.

*Be sure you are right, then g* 12

42.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN 1671

52.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN 342

23.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN- 123

26.

**Be Sure You Are Right, Then 123**

6.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT THEN 234

17.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN 1234

56.

Be Sure You Are Right, The 12

20.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT THE 456

43.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, TH 231

3.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT TH 405

8.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT TH 423

86.

Be Sure You Are Right; Then Gc Ahead---Davy Crocket. 8686

87.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT THEN GO AHEAD; DAVY CROCKET 8787

88.

Be Sure You Are Right, ~~the~~ 88

84.

Be Sure You Are Right, Th 84

83.

Be Sure You Are Right, T 83

77.

*Be Sure You Are Right T* 77

66.

Be Sure You are Right, T 66

67.

Be Sure You are Right, T 67

82.

*BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT*

85.

BE SURE YOU ARE RI 85

78.

***BE SURE YOU ARE RI*** 78

89,

*Be Sure You Are Ri* 89

90,

*Be Sure You Ar* 90

40.

*BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, TH* *14*

54.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, TH 123

15.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, T 629

37.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, T 123

30.

**BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT T 32**

27.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT 28

48.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, 35

22.

**BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT 43**

38.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, 21

44.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGH 461

14.

**Be sure you are righ 12**

31.

**BE SURE YOU ARE RIGH 12**

29.

**BE SURE YOU ARE RIG 12**

18.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIG 12

21.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIG 23

39.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIG 12

45.

BE SURE YOU ARE 11

34.

BE SURE YOU ARE 23

46.

**BE SURE YOU AR 4**

35.

BE SURE YOU AR 2

36.

BE SURE YOU A 3

32.

**BE SURE YOU A 3**

59.

BE SURE YOU 3

47.

BE SURE Y 5

33.

**BE SURE Y 2**