

Description

The invention relates to printing machines, and particularly to hand-operable pad-type printing machines. A machine of this kind can be suitable for printing designs or lettering on a relatively small number of articles.

Pad-press printing machines are well known and widely used in printing designs or lettering on articles and have a pad for transferring ink from a printing surface to an article. In addition an inking plate and doctor blade are provided. If a large number of operations are required the pad, the inking plate, and the doctor blade can be automatically operated by means of an electric motor and a pneumatic cylinder.

For small numbers of operations a hand-operable kind is preferred and can be provided with (1) a driving section whereby either a pad or a carrier on which the printing surface and article are mounted is horizontally moved so as to enable the pad to be located above the printing surface and article, and (2) a press section whereby the pad is pressed to the printing surface and the article. The application of ink to the printing surface and the removal of superfluous ink therefrom are manually carried out.

There is another pad-type printing machine which is provided with a lever whereby the pad is circularly moved, in association with which a carrier holding the printing surface and article is reciprocally moved in a plane so that the pad and the printing surface are alternately pressed to the article. The application of ink to the printing surface and the removal of a superfluous ink are mechanically effected in association with the movement of the carrier.

The first-mentioned hand-operated pad-type printing machine is disadvantageous in that the operator must use both his hands to operate the driving section and the press section, and the application of ink to the printing surface and the removal of superfluous ink must also be carried out by hand. This is unduly labour and time-consuming, and consequently expensive.

The last-mentioned printing machine may have an increased efficiency because the operation of a single lever effects all the working steps, but printing precision is sacrificed because the circular movement of the pad is likely to cause misalignment between the printing surface and the pad.

In BE-A-899 240 a hand operable pad-type printing machine is disclosed providing a first carrier moving horizontally in the body structure controlling the vertical movement of the pad which is carried on a second carrier and is connected to the first carrier. The application of ink to the printing surface and the removal of superfluous ink are

mechanically effected in association with the movement of the second carrier.

According to the invention there is provided a hand-operable pad-type printing machine, which comprises;

a body structure; and

an ink tray provided in a lower part of the body structure, the ink tray accommodating a printing plate;

characterised by a slider unit reciprocally movable in an upper part of the body structure;

a handle pivotally connected to the slider unit at one end thereof, thereby enabling the slider unit to be moved horizontally inwardly and outwardly of the body structure;

a pad unit having a pad for transferring inked patterns from the printing plate to an article, the pad unit being carried on the slider unit so as to move horizontally in conjunction with the horizontal movement of the slider unit and having a member engagable with the handle whereby the pad unit is moved vertically when the handle is pivoted on the slider unit;

an ink scraper unit and a doctor blade unit carried on the slider unit so as to cause an ink scraper and a doctor blade to move horizontally within the ink tray upon horizontal movement of the slider unit;

a first cam mechanism for controlling the ink scraper so that upon an outward stroke it is submerged in the ink in the ink tray and thereby covers the printing plate with ink, and upon an inward stroke it is kept out of contact with the printing plate; and

a second cam mechanism for controlling the doctor blade so that upon an outward stroke it is kept out of contact with the printing plate, and upon an inward stroke it is submerged in the ink so as to wipe superfluous ink from the printing plate.

Such a machine can be operable by a single hand without detracting of printing precision.

Preferably the printing plate and the ink tray are provided as a printing unit on a base; the printing plate is fixed to a block, the printing plate and the ink tray are made of plastics and the block is detachably fixed to the body structure by a magnet provided on a surface of one of the block and the base which is in contact with the ink tray with the other of the block and the base being made of magnetic material, whereby the block joins the ink tray to the base and the pad unit has a pad of plastics for transferring inked patterns from the printing plate to the article.

The invention is diagrammatically illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a front view showing a hand operable pad-type printing machine according to the invention;

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional plan view taken on

line II-II in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a vertical cross-section taken on line III-III in Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a vertical cross-section taken on line IV-IV in Figure 1;

Figures 5(a) and (b) are diagrammatic views exemplifying the operation of a first cam mechanism as viewed on line V-V in Figure 4;

Figure 6 is a vertical cross-section taken on line VI-VI in Figure 1;

Figures 7(a) and (b) are diagrammatic views exemplifying the operation of a second cam mechanism as viewed on line VII-VII in Figure 6;

Figure 8 is a front view showing a printing unit provided in the printing machine of Figures 1 to 7;

Figure 9 is a front view on an enlarged scale showing the printing unit of Figure 8;

Figure 10 is a cross-sectional view taken on line III-III in Figure 9;

Figure 11 is an analytical perspective view showing the printing unit; and

Figure 12 is a cross-sectional view showing a modified version of a printing unit according to the invention.

Referring to the drawings and firstly to Figures 1 to 3, a printing machine 1 has a body structure 2 (hereinafter referred to as the body) which includes a raised floor 2a, a vertical wall 2c and a ceiling space 2d. An ink tray 4 is supported on the raised floor 2a, the ink tray 4 accommodating a printing plate 3. The body 2 has an extended portion 2b on which a support 5 is placed for holding an article X to be printed. References to an article in this specification should be taken to include all objects on which designs or lettering are to be printed whether it may be flat or cubic i.e. two or three dimensional. The body 2 is provided with a slider unit 9 in the ceiling space 2d on which an ink-transfer pad 6, an ink scraper 7 and a doctor blade 8 are carried.

The slider unit 9 includes bearings 9a at opposite sides which are carried on guide bars 10 extending horizontally in the ceiling space 2d. The slider unit 9 can reciprocate beneath the guide bars 10 between positions I and II shown respectively in full lines and in broken lines in Figure 1. The slider unit 9 is provided with a first guide member 9b extending downwardly and having a pair of vertical bars 12 slidably passing therethrough. The bars 12 support the pad 6 by way of a first intermediate member 11. The slider unit 9 is additionally provided with a second guide member 9c which has two pairs of vertical bars 15 and 16 slidably passing therethrough, so as to support the ink scraper 7 and the doctor blade 8, respectively; that is, the bars 15 are fixed to the ink scraper 7 by way of second intermediate member 13, and the bars 16 are fixed to the doctor blade 8 by way of third

intermediate member 14. The pad 6 is upwardly biased by means of a spring 17 and is normally maintained at the height shown in Figure 1. The ink scraper 7 and the doctor blade 8 are downwardly biased by means of springs 18 and 19. The ink scraper 7 and the doctor blade 8 can each move between an upper limit position and a lower limit position, which are defined by first and a second cam mechanisms 30 and 40. The operation of these cam mechanisms will be described hereinafter.

As the slider unit 9 reciprocates the pad 6, the ink scraper 7 and the doctor blade 8 reciprocate between the full line and broken line positions I and II shown in Figure 1. The pad 6 is above the printing plate 3 in the position I and is above the printing article X in the position II. The ink scraper 7 and the doctor blade 8 reciprocate within the ink tray 4.

The slider unit 9 can be moved by a handle 20, which comprises a pair of levers pivotally connected to the slider unit 9 at one end 20a of the levers and a grip 20b which projects outwardly from the ceiling space 2d. A middle portion 20c of each of the levers of the handle 20 bears against a roller 22 carried on a bracket.

To ensure that the pad 6 can only descend at the position I and/or the position II a roller 24 is provided on an extension 23 of the handle 20, and an abutment plate 25 is fixed in the ceiling space 2d. The abutment plate 25 has a bottom edge 25a and sloped end faces 25b and 25c. If the pad 6 is not at either the position I or the position II, the handle 20 is prevented from moving down by the roller 24 coming into abutment with the bottom edge 25a of the abutment plate 25, whereas when it is at the positions I and II the roller 24 can move along the sloped end face 25b or the sloped end face 25c, respectively, thereby allowing the handle 20 to be depressed. The length of the abutment plate 25 is equal to the distance between the positions I and II.

As shown in Figures 4 to 7 the ceiling space 2d is bounded by side walls 2d' and 2d". The first cam mechanism 30 and the second cam mechanism 40 are located on the inner faces of the walls 2d' and 2d", respectively.

Referring to Figures 4 and 5 the first cam mechanism 30 for the ink scraper 7 comprises a first planar cam 31 extending to cover the whole distance over which the ink scraper 7 moves, and a second planar cam 32 adjacent a rear portion of the first planar cam 31.

The second planar cam 32 terminates short of the length of the first planar cam 31 so that as shown in Figure 5, the second planar cam 32 is not provided at a position I. The top surfaces of the cams 31 and 32 form cam faces 31a and 32a,

pectively. The first cam face 31a has a low portion 31₁, a sloped portion 31₂ and a high portion 31₃. The second cam face 32a has a high portion 32₁ and a sloped portion 32₂.

The vertical bars 15 of the ink scraper 7 are fixed to a support member 33 which has a first follower 34 rolling on the cam face 31a and a second follower 36 rolling on the cam face 32a, which second follower 36 is carried on an arm 35 pivotally connected to the support member 33. The arm 35 is normally biased forward by a spring 37 so that the second follower 36 abuts the rear face of the first follower 34 as shown in Figure 5(a).

Referring to Figures 6 and 7, the second cam mechanism 40 for the doctor blade 8 comprises a first planar cam 41, a second planar cam 42, and a third planar cam 43. As shown in Figure 7, the third planar cam 43 is adjacent a forward portion of the first planar cam 41 and a rearward portion of the second planar cam 42. The top surface of each planar cam 41, 42 and 43 forms a cam face 41a, 42a and 43a respectively. The cam face 41a has a high portion 41₁ and a sloped portion 41₂, the cam face 42a has a high portion 42₁ and a sloped portion 42₂ and the cam face 43a has a sloped portion 43₁ and a high portion 43₂.

The vertical bars 16 of the doctor blade 8 are fixed to a support member 44, on which a first follower 45 is provided for rolling on the cam faces 41a and 42a. The support member 44 is additionally provided with a second follower 47 carried on an arm 46 pivotally connected thereto, the second follower 47 rolling on the cam face 43a. The arm 46 is normally biased rearward by a spring 48 so that the second follower 47 abuts the front of the first follower 45 as shown in Figure 7.

In the illustrated embodiment the ink tray 4 is a plastics panel, and as shown in Figure 1 it includes a first recess 4a for storing ink, and a second recess 4b for accommodating the printing plate 3, with a sloped portion 4c located between the recesses 4a and 4b for smoothly transferring ink from the recess 4a to the recess 4b. The ink tray 4 is placed on a base plate 52 fixed to the raised floor 2a through a spacer 51. The printing plate 3 is also a plastics panel, and is secured to a metal block 53 by means of bolts 54 acting on clamps 55. The spacer 51 houses magnets 56 which attract the metal block 53 to secure the printing plate 3 and the ink tray 4. In this way the ink tray 4 is secured on the base plate 52.

In operation the handle 20 is pivoted in the clockwise direction (as viewed in Figure 1), when the slider unit 9 is at the full line position I shown in Figure 1, thereby causing the pad 6 to be depressed against the spring 17 and brought into contact with the printing plate 3 in the ink tray 4. If the printing plate 3 is covered with ink but with

superfluous ink wiped therefrom, a clear inked pattern will be transferred to the pad 6. Then the handle 20 is pivoted in the counter-clockwise direction, that is, in an upward direction, and simultaneously the handle 20 is pulled out so as to enable the slider unit 9 to be brought to the position II, that is, move in the direction of arrow a in Figure 1. At the position II, the handle 20 is again pivoted in the clockwise direction to cause the pad 6 again to be depressed and make contact with the article X so that the inked pattern on the pad 6 is transferred thereto. When the pad 6 is depressed at the positions I and II the roller 24 on the extension 23 of the handle 20 is guided along the sloped end faces 25b and 25c of the abutment plate 25, thereby ensuring that the pad 6 is properly positioned against the printing plate 3 and the article X respectively. Thus the pattern is printed exactly at the desired location on the article.

When the slider unit 9 moves from the position I to the position II the first cam mechanism 30 is operated to coat the printing plate 3 with ink. More specifically as shown in Figure 5(a) at (A) (the position I) the first follower 34 is located on the low portion 31₁ of the cam face 31a. At this stage the ink scraper 7 is submerged in the ink in the first recess 4a as shown in Figure 1. When the slider unit 9 moves in the direction of arrow (a) in Figure 1, the followers 34 and 36 are moved together in the direction of arrow (a) in Figure 5. Immediately they move the second follower 36 comes into abutment with the rear portion of the second planar cam 32, and rides on the cam face 32a of the second planar cam 32 against the spring 37 as shown at (B). The first follower 34 moves to a position (C) (the position II). In accordance with the movement of the first follower 34 the ink scraper 7 moves in the ink tray 4 along a path indicated (A) in Figure 1, and urges the ink in the recess 4a onto the printing plate 3 in the recess 4b. In this way the printing plate 3 is covered with the ink. Simultaneously the second cam mechanism 40 is also operated to ensure the following series of operation take place.

At the initial position I, that is, at (D) in Figure 7, the first follower 45 is located on the high portion 41₁ of the cam face 41a (first planar cam 41). However immediately after the followers 45 and 47 move in the direction of arrow (a) the second follower 47 rides up onto the high portion 43a of the cam face 43a via the slope 43₁, thereby maintaining its high position regardless of the slope 41₂ of the first planar cam 41. Thus the doctor blade 8 is prevented from moving down, and kept at its raised position. However the high portion 43₂ of the third planar cam 43 is slightly higher than the high portion 41₁ of the first planar cam 41 as clearly shown in Figure 7(a), thereby raising the doctor

blade 8 by a distance corresponding to the difference between the high portions 41₁ and 43₂. At (F) (the position II) the second follower 47 becomes separated from the third planar cam 43, and the first follower 45 rides onto a boundary between the high portion 42₁ and the slope 42₂.

In this way the pad 6 comes into contact with the article X at the position II. Then the pad 6 is caused to ascend and the slider unit 9 is moved in the direction of arrow (b) until it returns to the position I. Upon the return of the slider unit 9 the doctor blade 8 wipes superfluous ink off the printing plate 7. More specifically, when the first and second followers 45 and 47 move from the state at (F) in the direction of arrow (b), the second follower 47 comes into abutment with the front of the third planar cam 43, thereby riding on the cam face 43a of the third planar cam 43. The first follower 45 moves along the slope 42a of the cam face 42a. In accordance with the descent of the first follower 45 and the doctor blade 8 is lowered, and when the first follower 45 descends along the slope 42a the doctor blade 8 comes into abutment with the printing plate 3. The doctor blade 8 continues to move on the printing plate 3, thereby wiping superfluous ink from the non-printing area. When the doctor blade 8 moves beyond the printing plate 3 the first follower 45 rides on the high portion 41₁ of the cam face 41a from the slope 41₂ thereof as shown at (H) in Figure 7(b), thereby causing the doctor blade 8 to rise until it returns to the position I shown in Figure 1, wherein the second follower 47 again comes into abutment with the front of the first follower 45. In this way the initial starting condition is regained. As the slider unit 9 returns to its original position; that is, in the direction of arrow (b) the first cam mechanism 30 is operated as follows:

As shown in (I) and (J) in Figure 5(b) the first follower 34 is initially on the high portion 31₂ of the cam face 31a, and then moves to the slope 31₂. At this stage the second follower 36 rides on the high portion 32₁ of the cam face 32a, thereby ensuring that the ink scraper 7 is maintained at its high position. When the followers return to the position I as shown in (K) in Figure 7(b) the second follower 36 becomes separated from the second planar cam 32, and the first follower 34 on the low portion 31₁ of the first planar cam 31. In this way the initial starting state is restored.

A fresh article X is placed on the support 5 after each printing operation, and the handle 20 is repeatedly operated from the position I to the position II and vice versa.

Referring to Figures 8 to 12 the printing unit referred to above will be described in greater detail:

The printing machine has a body 101, which has a floor 102 on which a printing unit 120 is

mounted. The printing unit 120 includes a pad 104, an ink scraper 105 and a doctor blade 106. the pad 104 is fixed to a supporting bar 107 slidably supported on the body 101. Likewise the ink scraper 105 and the doctor blade 106 are fixed to supporting bars 108 and 109, respectively, which are also vertically slidably supported on the body 101. A handle 113 is provided for operation of a slider unit in an upper part 103 of the body 101. The body 101 has an extension 101a on which a support 110 is provided for supporting an article X.

The supporting bars 107, 108 and 109 are operated in the aforementioned manner.

As shown in Figures 9 to 12, the printing unit 120 also includes a base 122 fixed to the floor 102 by means of bolts 121, an ink tray 123 and a printer 124, which includes a metal block 125 of a rectangular shape and a printing plate 126 formed of plastics and having ink-carrying hollows (not shown) on its surface. The printing plate 126 is secured to the metal block 125 by means of bolts 127 through clamps 128.

Particularly referring to Figure 11, the ink tray 123 is made of plastics by a vacuum forming method, wherein the plastics is not of a kind susceptible to chemical attack by a solvent present in the ink. As described above the ink tray 123 includes a first recess 123a for accommodating the printer unit 124, and a second recess 123b for storing ink, with an intermediate slope 123c located therebetween.

The base 122 includes a spacer 130 and a sheet 129 on which the metal block 125 is placed. The spacer 130 and the sheet 129 are connected to each other by the bolts 121. The spacers 130 are provided with two magnets 131 in holes 129b in such a manner that the top surfaces 131a of the magnets are flush with the top surface 129a of the sheet 129, and attracted to the undersurface 125a of the metal block 125, thereby securing the union of the metal block 125 and the base 122.

As shown in Figure 12, magnets 131' can be provided in the undersurface 125a' of the metal block 125', and the base 122' (the sheet 129') can be formed of magnetic material. In either case the number of the magnets is not limited to two but can be determined in accordance with the size of the metal block or the magnet per se.

Claims

1. A hand-operable pad-type printing machine, which comprises;
 - a body structure (2, 101);
 - an ink tray (4, 123) provided in a lower part of the body structure (2, 101), the ink tray (4, 123) accommodating a printing plate (3, 126);
 - a slider unit (9) reciprocally movable in an



upper part of the body structure (2, 101);
 a handle (20, 113) pivotally connected to the slider unit (9) at one end (20a) thereof, thereby enabling the slider unit (9) to be moved horizontally inwardly and outwardly of the body structure (2, 101);
 a pad unit (11, 12, 107) having a pad (6, 104) for transferring linked patterns from the printing plate (3, 126) to an article (X), the pad unit (11, 12, 107) being carried on the slider unit (9) so as to move horizontally in conjunction with the horizontal movement of the slider unit (9) and having a member (22) engagable with the handle (20) whereby the pad unit is moved vertically when the handle is pivoted on the slider unit (9);
 an ink scraper unit (7, 13, 15, 33, 105, 108) and a doctor blade unit (8, 14, 16, 44, 106, 109) carried on the slider unit (9) so as to cause an ink scraper (7, 105) and a doctor blade (8, 106) to move horizontally within the ink tray (4, 123) upon horizontal movement of the slider unit (9);
 a first cam mechanism (30) for controlling the ink scraper (7, 105) so that upon an outward stroke it is submerged in the ink in the ink tray (4, 123) and thereby covers the printing plate (3, 126) with ink, and upon an inward stroke it is kept out of contact with the printing plate (3, 126); and
 a second cam mechanism (40) for controlling the doctor blade (8, 106) so that upon an outward stroke it is kept out of contact with the printing plate (3, 126), and upon an inward stroke it is submerged in the ink so as to wipe superfluous ink from the printing plate (3, 126).

2. A hand-operable pad-type printing machine according to claim 1, in which the printing plate (3, 126) and the ink tray (4, 123) are provided as a printing unit (120) on a base (52, 122);
 the printing plate (3, 126) is fixed to a block (53, 125), the printing plate (3, 126) and the ink tray (4, 123) are made of plastics and the block (53, 125) is detachably fixed to the body structure (2, 101) by a magnet (56, 131, 131') provided either on that surface of the block (53, 125) which is in contact with the ink tray (4, 123) or on that surface of the base (52, 122) which is in contact with the ink tray (4, 123) with the other one of the block (53, 125) or the base (52, 122) being made of magnetic material, whereby the block (53, 125) joins the ink tray (4, 123) to the base (52, 122) and the pad unit (11, 12, 104, 107) has a pad (6, 104) of plastics for transferring inked patterns from the printing plate (3, 126) to the article (X).

Revendications

- Machine d'impression du type à tampon manœuvrable à la main qui comprend :
 une structure de corps (2, 101) ;
 un plateau à encre (4, 123) disposé dans la partie inférieure de la structure de corps (2, 101), le plateau à encre (4, 123) contenant une plaque d'impression (3, 126) ;
 un ensemble coulisseau (9) mobile d'un mouvement de va-et-vient dans une partie supérieure de la structure de corps (2, 101) ;
 un manche (20, 113) relié de manière pivotante à l'ensemble coulisseau (9) à l'une de ses extrémités (20a) en permettant par ce moyen à l'ensemble coulisseau (9) d'être déplacé horizontalement vers l'intérieur et vers l'extérieur de la structure de corps (2, 101) ;
 un ensemble tampon (11, 12, 107) comportant un tampon (6, 104) pour transférer des dessins encrés de la plaque d'impression (3, 126) sur un article (X), l'ensemble tampon (11, 12, 107) étant porté par l'ensemble coulisseau (9) de manière à se déplacer horizontalement en conjonction avec le mouvement horizontal de l'ensemble coulisseau (9) et comportant un élément (22) venant en prise avec le manche (20) ce par quoi l'ensemble tampon est déplacé verticalement lorsque le manche est pivoté sur l'ensemble coulisseau (9) ;
 un ensemble racleur (7, 13, 15, 33, 105, 108) et un ensemble raclette (8, 14, 16, 44, 106, 109) portés par l'ensemble coulisseau (9) de manière à faire en sorte qu'un racleur d'encre (7, 105) et une raclette (8, 106) se déplacent horizontalement dans le plateau à encre (4, 123) lors du mouvement horizontal de l'ensemble coulisseau (9) ;
 un premier mécanisme à cames (30) pour commander le racleur d'encre (7, 105) de sorte que lors d'une course vers l'extérieur il soit immergé dans l'encre dans le plateau à encre (4, 123) et par ce moyen qu'il recouvre d'encre la plaque d'impression (3, 126), et lors d'une course vers l'intérieur qu'il soit maintenu hors de contact avec la plaque d'impression (3, 126) ; et
 un second mécanisme à cames (40) pour commander la raclette (8, 106) de sorte que lors d'une course vers l'extérieur elle soit maintenue hors de contact avec la plaque d'impression (3, 126), et lors d'une course vers l'intérieur elle soit immergée dans l'encre de manière à essuyer l'encre superflue de la plaque d'impression (3, 126).
- Machine d'impression du type à tampon manœuvrable à la main selon la revendication 1,



dans laquelle la plaque d'impression (3, 126) et le plateau à encre (4, 123) sont conçus comme un ensemble d'impression (120) sur une embase (52, 122) ;

la plaque d'impression (3, 126) est fixée à un bloc (53, 125), la plaque d'impression (3, 126) et le plateau à encre (4, 123) sont faits de plastique et le bloc (53, 125) est fixé de manière démontable à la structure de corps (2, 101) par un aimant (56, 131, 131') disposé soit sur la surface soit du bloc (53, 125) qui est en contact avec le plateau à encre (4, 123) soit sur la face de l'embase (52, 122) qui est en contact avec le plateau à encre (4, 123), l'autre du bloc (53, 125) ou de l'embase (52, 122) étant fait d'un matériau magnétique ce par quoi le bloc (53, 125) fixe le plateau à encre (4, 123) sur l'embase (52, 122) et dans laquelle l'ensemble tampon (11, 12, 104, 107) possède un tampon (6, 104) de plastique pour transférer des dessins encrés de la plaque d'impression (3, 126) sur l'article (X).

Patentansprüche

1. Von Hand betätigbare Tampondruckmaschine mit:

einem Aufbau (2, 101);

einem Farbbehälter (4, 123), der in einem unteren Teil des Aufbaues (2, 101) vorgesehen und an eine Druckplatte (3, 126) angepaßt ist;

einer Schiebereinheit (9), die in einem oberen Teil des Aufbaues (2, 101) hin- und herbewegbar ist;

einem Handgriff (20, 113), der schwenkbar mit der Schiebereinheit (9) an seinem einen Ende (20a) verbunden ist, wodurch die Schiebereinheit (9) in die Lage versetzt ist, horizontal innerhalb und außerhalb des Aufbaues (2, 101) bewegt zu werden;

einer Tamponeinheit (11, 12, 107) mit einem Tampon (6, 104) für die Überführung von gefärbten Mustern von der Druckplatte (3, 126) zu einem Gegenstand (X), wobei die Tamponeinheit (11, 12, 107) auf der Schiebereinheit (9) derart getragen wird, daß sie sich horizontal in Verbindung mit der horizontalen Bewegung der Schiebereinheit (9) bewegt und ein Teil (22) hat, welches mit dem Handgriff (20) in Eingriff bringbar ist, wodurch die Tamponeinheit vertikal bewegt wird, wenn der Handgriff auf der Schiebereinheit (9) geschwenkt wird;

einer Farbschabereinheit (7, 18, 15, 33, 105, 108) und einer Rakeleinheit (8, 14, 16, 44, 106, 109), die auf der Schiebereinheit (9) getragen wird, um einen Farbschaber (7, 105) und eine Rakel (8, 106) zu veranlassen, sich innerhalb des Farbbehälters (4, 123) auf die

horizontale Bewegung der Schiebereinheit (9) hin zu bewegen;

einem ersten Nockenmechanismus (30) zur Steuerung des Farbschabers (7, 105), so daß auf einen Auswärtshub hin er in der Farbe im Farbbehälter (4, 123) untergetaucht wird und dadurch die Druckplatte (3, 126) mit Farbe bedeckt, und auf einen Einwärtshub hin er außer Berührung mit der Druckplatte (3, 126) gehalten wird; und

einem zweiten Nockenmechanismus (40) zur Steuerung der Rakel (8, 106), so daß sie auf einen Auswärtshub hin außer Kontakt mit der Druckplatte (3, 126) gehalten wird und auf einen Einwärtshub hin in der Farbe so untergetaucht wird, daß sie überflüssige Farbe von der Druckplatte (3, 126) abwischt.

2. Von Hand betätigbare Tampondruckmaschine nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher die Druckplatte (3, 126) und der Farbbehälter (4, 123) als eine Druckeinheit (120) auf einer Basis (52, 122) vorgesehen sind;

die Druckplatte (3, 126) an einem Block (53, 125) befestigt ist, die Druckplatte (3, 126) und der Farbbehälter (4, 123) aus Kunststoff hergestellt sind und der Block (53, 125) an dem Aufbau (2, 101) abnehmbar durch einen Magnet (56, 131, 131') befestigt ist, der entweder auf der Oberfläche des Blockes (53, 125), der sich in Kontakt mit dem Farbbehälter (4, 123) befindet, oder auf der Oberfläche der Basis (52, 122) vorgesehen ist, die sich mit dem Farbbehälter (4, 123) in Kontakt befindet, wobei als der andere Teil der Block (53, 125) oder die Basis (52, 122) aus magnetischem Material hergestellt ist, wodurch der Block (53, 125) den Farbbehälter (4, 123) mit der Basis (52, 122) verbindet und die Tamponeinheit (11, 12, 104, 107) ein Tampon (6, 104) aus Plastik aufweist zur Übertragung von gefärbten Mustern von der Druckplatte (3, 126) zu dem Gegenstand (X).

