L. Moore.

Oil Cloth Printing.

No. 7,221. Patented Mar. 26, 1850.

Fig. 5.

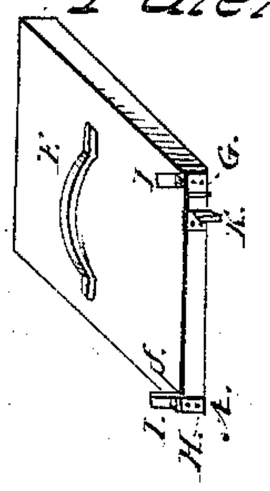


Fig. 2.

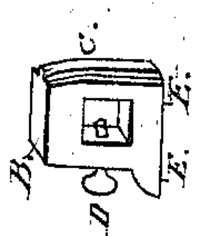


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

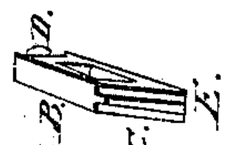


Fig. 7.

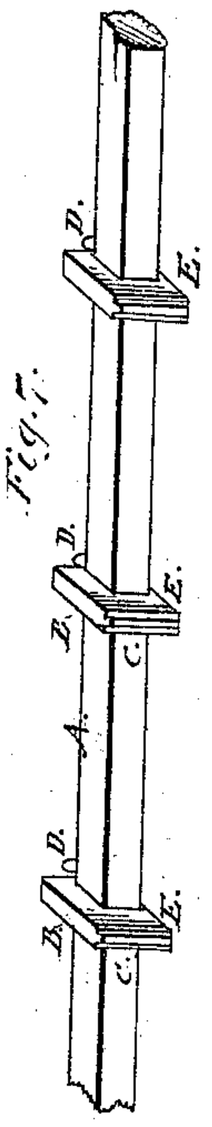


Fig. 6.

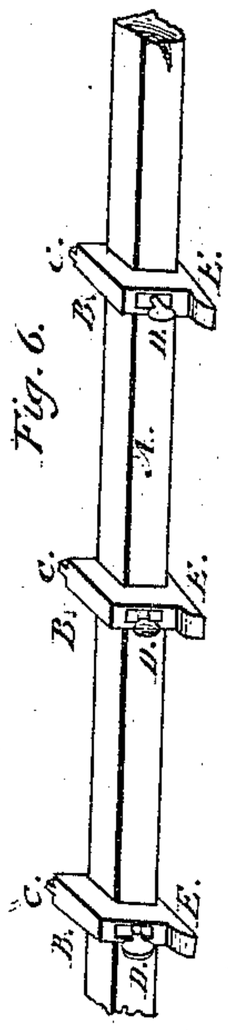


Fig. 1.

Fig. 9.

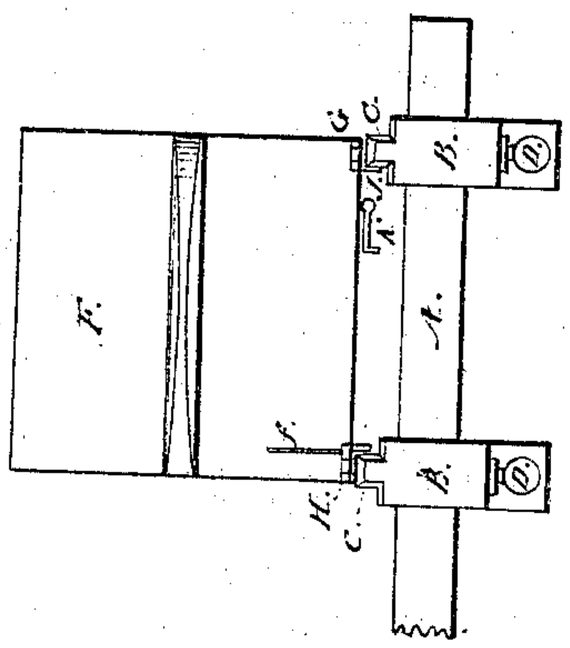
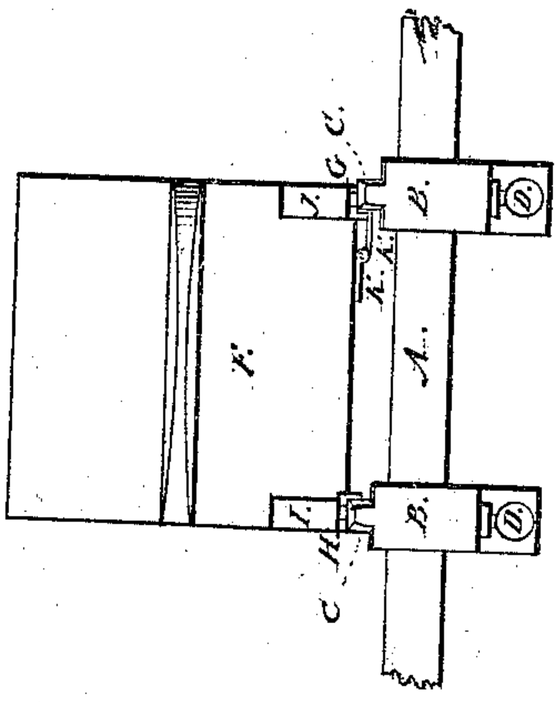


Fig. 8.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVERETT MOORE, OF BALLSTON SPA, NEW YORK.

PRINTING FLOOR OIL-CLOTH.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 7,221, dated March 26, 1850.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVERETT MOORE, of Ballston Spa, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement on Power's Machine for Printing Floor Oil-Cloths, which is described as follows, reference being had to the annexed drawings of the same, making part of this specification.

Figure 1, is a perspective view of the gage bar. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the gages with bevel tenon, set screw, and points, said gage being detached from the bar. Fig. 3, is a perspective view of the gage with the set screw toward the observer. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the gage in a position to show the beveled edges of the tenon more clearly. Fig. 5, is a perspective view of the printing block showing the hinged stops turned at right angles to the block. Fig. 6, is a perspective view of the gage bar and sliding gages set for the operation of printing the cloth, showing the side on which the set screws are inserted. Fig. 7, is a perspective view of the opposite side of the gage bar and stops showing the tenons. Fig. 8 is a plan showing the block in operation and as performing the first printing. Fig. 9, is a plan showing the block as in the act of performing the second operation in order to cover the portions of the cloth not printed at the first operation the upper hinged stops, being brought down against the edge of the block.

Similar letters in the several figures, refer to corresponding parts.

The improvements made on Mr. Power's machine are in the following points.

1,—In simplicity—2—Cheapness of construction—3—Novelty and superiority of the stops as connected with the printing block—4—Ease of operation—5—Accuracy of work—6—Capability of performing the first and second operations of printing with the same block thus dispensing with one block and performing the work equally well.

In the use of this improved block and bar with their respective hinged gages and sliding stops important advantages are gained. When the stops are set and secured to the bar for directing a certain block in the performance of a certain kind of printing and the hinged gages are properly set there will not be required any farther moving of the stops on the bar while that sized print block is being used; whereas in the use of Mr. Power's machine a stop is required to be moved on its hinges every time a block is set; or rather the workman must raise one stop and bring down its successor for every block he sets. In addition to this the hinged stops on the improved print block, not only guide the print block perfectly true, but by setting the block first with the hinged stops turned to make one impression and then turning them down to make the second impression the work is perfectly covered without the necessity of using a second block for every color that is to be covered, as has heretofore been required.

The simplicity of this apparatus is such that the most inexperienced can use it and make as perfect printing as the most experienced. A machine to effect these advantages will not cost over ten dollars. It is made as follows.

A is a straight bar of wood of the required thickness to receive the sliding stops and of sufficient length to extend across the cloth and beyond its edges.

B, are the sliding stops provided with beveled tenons C for the hinged stops of the blocks to slide against and with thumb screws D to clamp the sliding stops to the bar in any required position.

E are points projecting from the under side or surface of the sliding stops to enter the cloth to prevent them from slipping.

F is the printing block made in the usual manner, except the stops.

G, H, are two permanent stops secured to the edge of the block.

I, J, K, are the three hinged stops. The permanent stops are composed of thin plates of metal bent to the form of a right angle so that when the broad portions of said plates are screwed to the block their narrow portions will stand at right angles to the side or edge of the printing block and form stops which slide against the sides of the tenons on the beveled stops C clamped to the bar A, and retain the printing block at right angles to the bar; or in any required position. The right angled stop I is hinged to the upper end of the permanent stop H, and when turned over upon the top of the block enters a groove or channel *f*, in the block and when brought to the required position for guiding the block during the second printing lies parallel to and against the permanent stop H. The plates J (which is

in the form of a parallelogram) is hinged to the upper end of the fixed stop G and when not in use lies over upon top of the block. The stop K which is used during the first printing, is hinged to a plate screwed to the edge of the block and when in use is brought over against the stop G as shown in Fig. 8. During the second operation of printing, which is necessary in order to cover the portions of the cloth not colored at the first operation, this stop K is turned back to the position represented in Fig. 9, which will cause the block to recede a distance equal to the thickness of the stop K, (which is equal to the width of the spaces left unprinted) and will of course at the second operation cover the parts not printed at the first operation.

And in order to fill the space left between the stop H and one of the stops C on the sliding stop B by turning the stop K the stop I must be brought over against the stop H, at the same time the plate J must be brought down against the stop G so as to keep the side of the block parallel with the side of the bar A.

The tenons or stops C are made tapering upward or beveling for the purpose of inserting the printing block more easily between the tenons or stops C which perform the office of gage stops during the operation of printing.

Having described the construction and operation of my improvement, what I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The combination of the stops G, H, I, J, K, with the block E, by which the printing of the floor oil cloth is performed without moving the stops until the first printing is finished and dispensing with a second block to cover the parts of the cloth not printed at the first operation by simply changing the position of the hinged gages on the block without moving the stops on the bar as above described thus dispensing with the second block usually employed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name before two subscribing witnesses.

LEVERETT MOORE.

Witnesses:
WM. P. ELLIOT,
WM. ADAM.