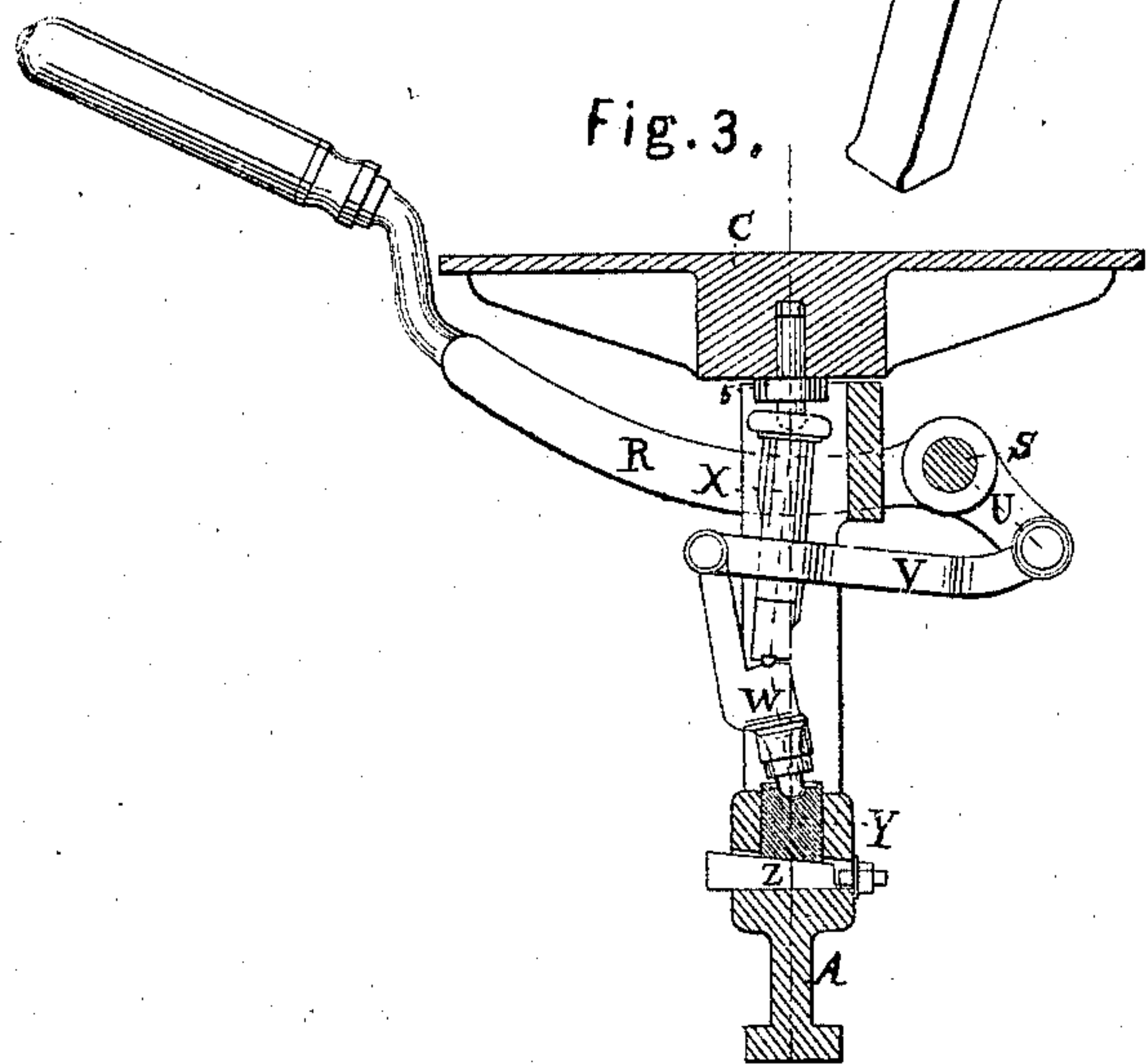
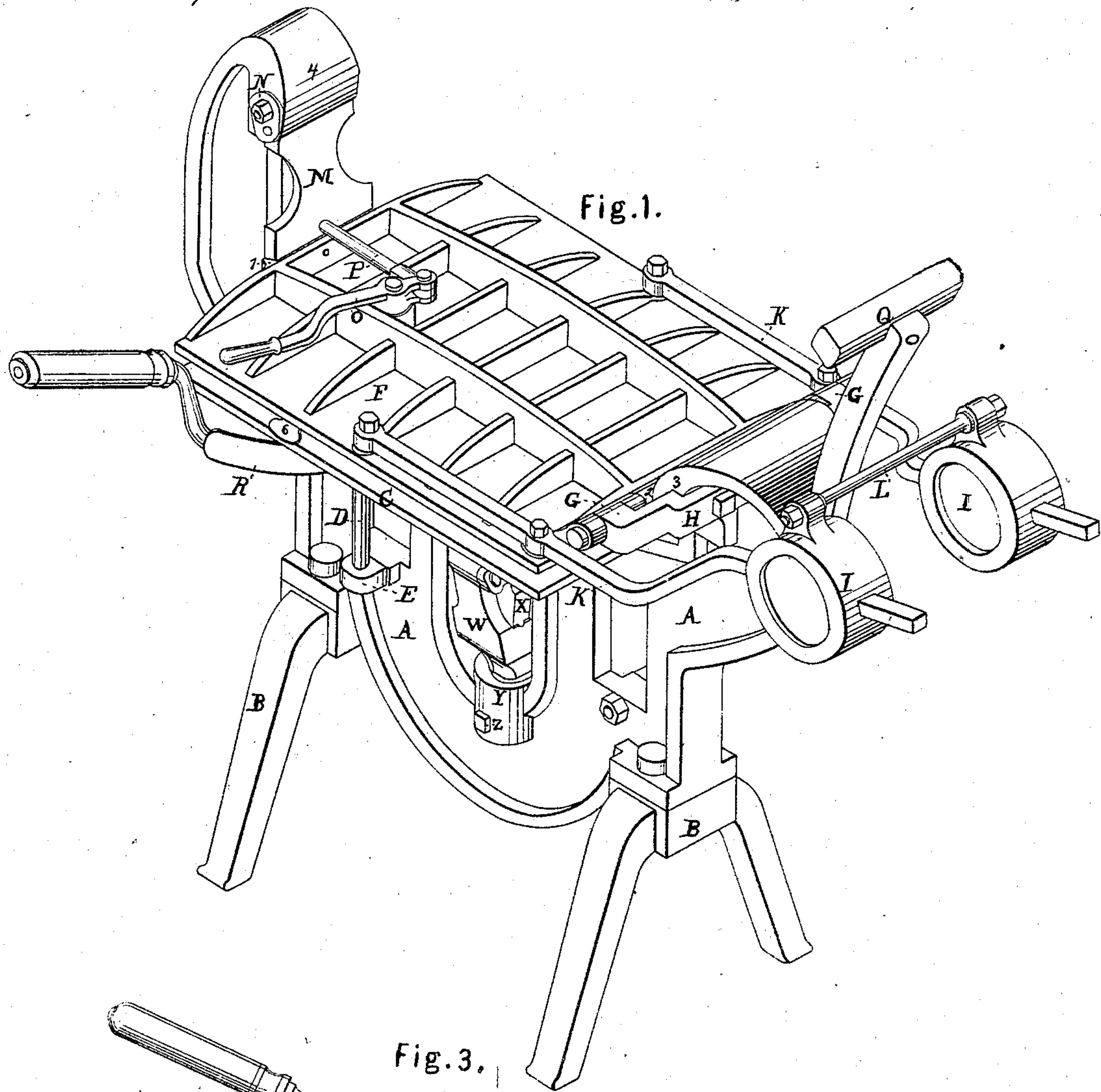


H. Moeser. Sheet 1. 2 Sheets.
Printing Press.

N^o 8674.

Patented Jan 20. 1852



H. Moeser Sheet 2 of 2 Sheets
Printing Press

N^o 8674.

Patented Jan 20. 1852.

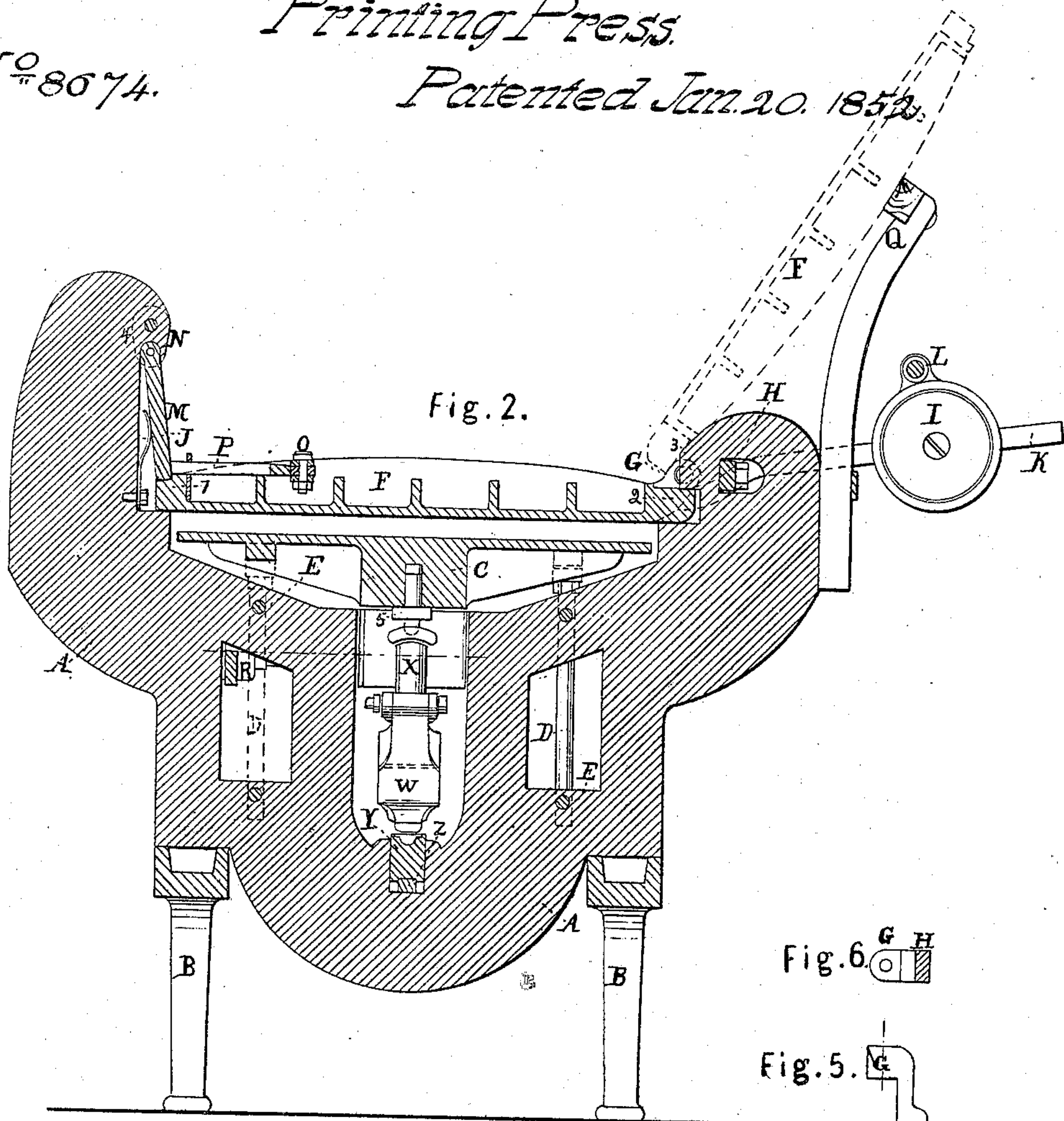
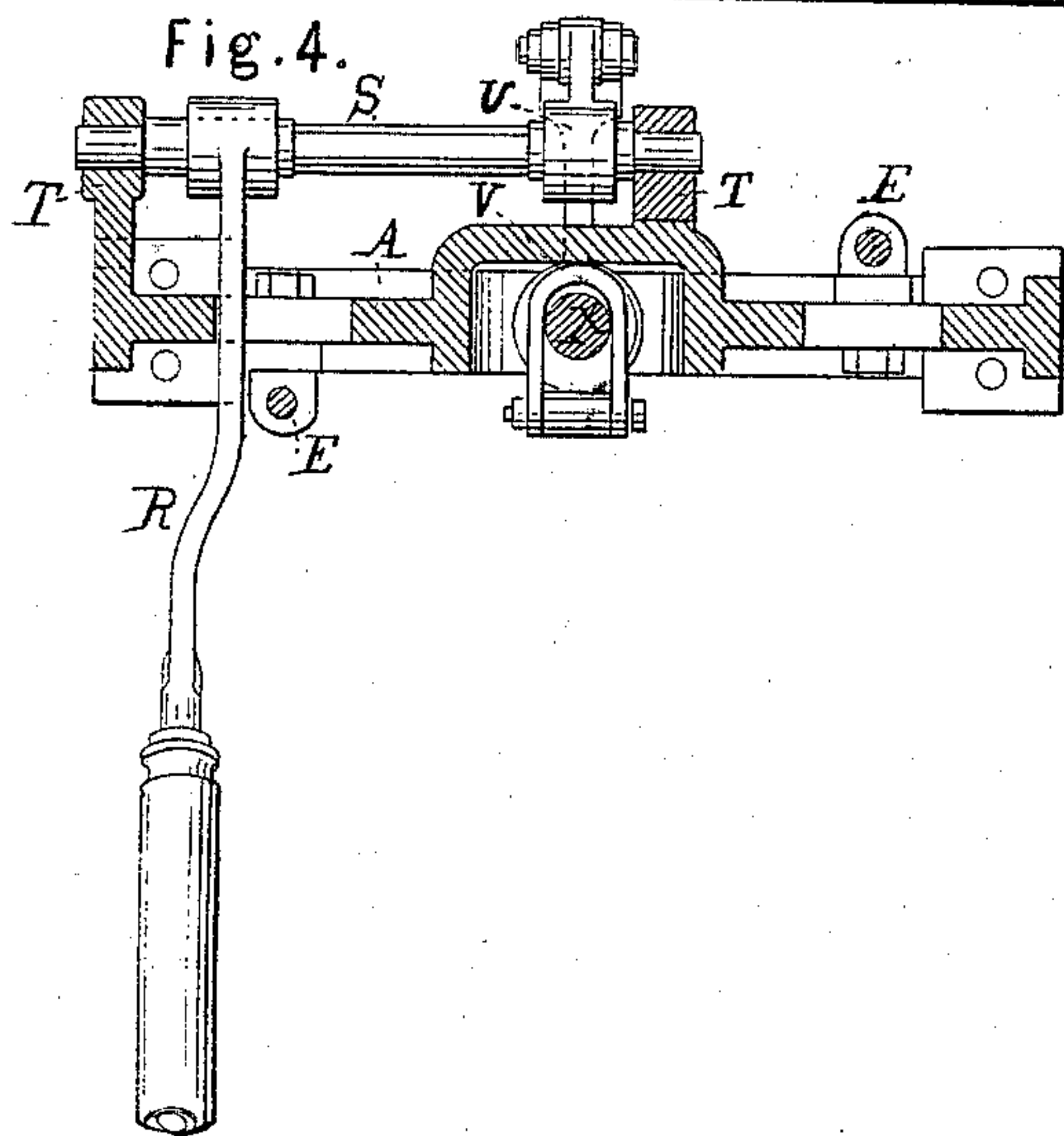
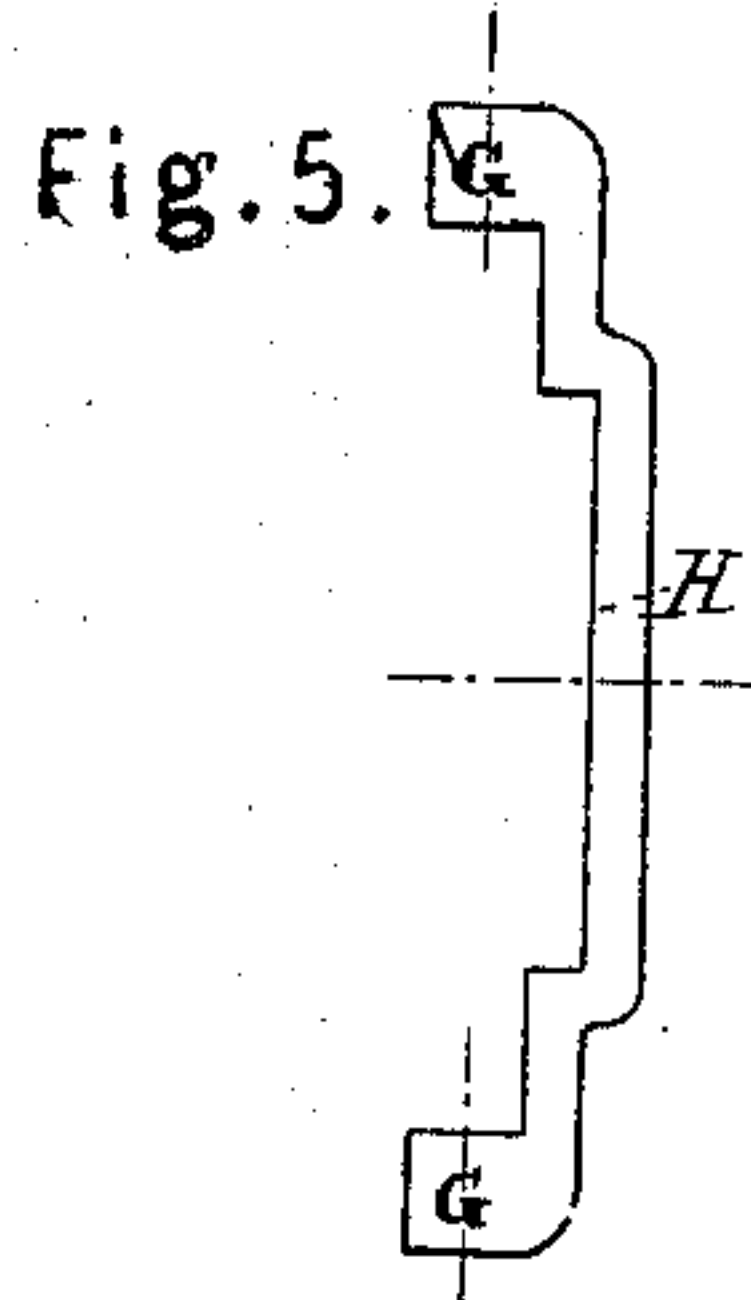


Fig. 6. G H



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY MOESER, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

HAND PRINTING-PRESS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 8,674, dated January 20, 1852.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY MOESER, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement on the Printing Hand-Press; and I 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, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the press. Fig. 2 a vertical longitudinal section of the same, Fig. 3 a vertical transverse section of the frame and platen, showing the impression lever and connected parts in side view; Fig. 4 a horizontal section of the frame, showing the impression lever and connected parts in plan view. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a part, with which the tympan plate is connected by hinges, Fig. 6 is a section of the same part.

The object of the represented arrangement is to avoid the sliding motion of the platen, as it is most general the case with hand presses. For that purpose, the tympan plate is constructed movable around hinges, and the impression effected from below by pressing the platen with the types against the tympan, as will be shown in the following description.

The same letters refer to like parts.

A is the frame, resting on two foot pieces B B.

C is the platen, movable in vertical direction, and guided by two rods D D, which slide in the eyes E E.

F is the tympan plate, strengthened by braces; it is movable around the hinges G, which connect it with the bar H (represented apart in Figs. 5 and 6). The bar H goes through a hole in the frame (see Fig. 2) and is fixed on it by some screws.

I, I, are weights, which counterbalance the tympan, and cause the latter to be raised or lowered with facility; they are fixed on the rods K, K, and connected to one another by the rod L.

M is a plate or rather a pawl, which by means of a spring J (Fig. 2,) catches on the projecting part 1 of the tympan, if the latter is lowered down. The pawl is movable

around turning pins, entering in the holes of the little plates N.

O is a lever, with a handle, connected with the rod P, by which the pawl M is removed, if the tympan shall be raised.

Q is a wooden cross, on which the tympan leans, if raised.

R is the main lever, moving vertically; it is fixed on the horizontal shaft S, which is supported by the boxes T, one of which is removable, in order to get the shaft in.

U is an arm, fixed on the same shaft, and connected by the forked link V with the impression lever W. The parts W X of the impression lever are constructed in the common way, one part W resting in a step Y, adjustable by a wedge screw Z, the other part X pressing against a pin 5, put in the platen C. It is evident, that by lowering the main lever R, a raising of the platen is effected.

The sheet of paper to be printed, is put on the tympan-plate, which can be done when the tympan is elevated, (as shown in Fig. 2) by spotted lines). In order to keep the sheet, a common frisket is attached to the tympan, which is on the respective side, covered with cloth. If the tympan is laid down, a projecting part 2 (Fig. 2) of it goes close under the hook shaped part 3 of the frame, so that the pressure, exercised by the raising of the platen against the tympan, goes against that part 3 of the frame, whereby any pressure against the hinges G is avoided. As to the pawl H, the upper part of it rests also tight against the part 4 of the frame, whereby the pressure will be against that part of the frame, and the turning pins of the pawl have not to endure any pressure at all.

The operation of the press is as follows: The tympan being raised, the sheet of paper is put on it the printer then taking hold of the tympan with the right hand, lowers it down, till the pawl catches in, whereupon he effects the impression by pressing with his left hand the main lever down. He then seizes the handle of the lever O, with the right hand, and disengages the pawl, by drawing the lever back; with the same hand he then takes hold of the handle 6 (attached to the frisket) and raises the tympan again.

What I claim as my invention, and want
to secure by Letters Patent, is the tympan
plate of a printing hand-press removable
by hinges and counterbalanced, together
5 with the manner of holding the tympan
plate in its position (when lowered down)
for the purpose of its resisting effectually

the pressure, exercised from below, substan-
tially as described.

HENRY MOESER.

Witnesses:

J. O. CASEY,
CHAS MERRILL.