

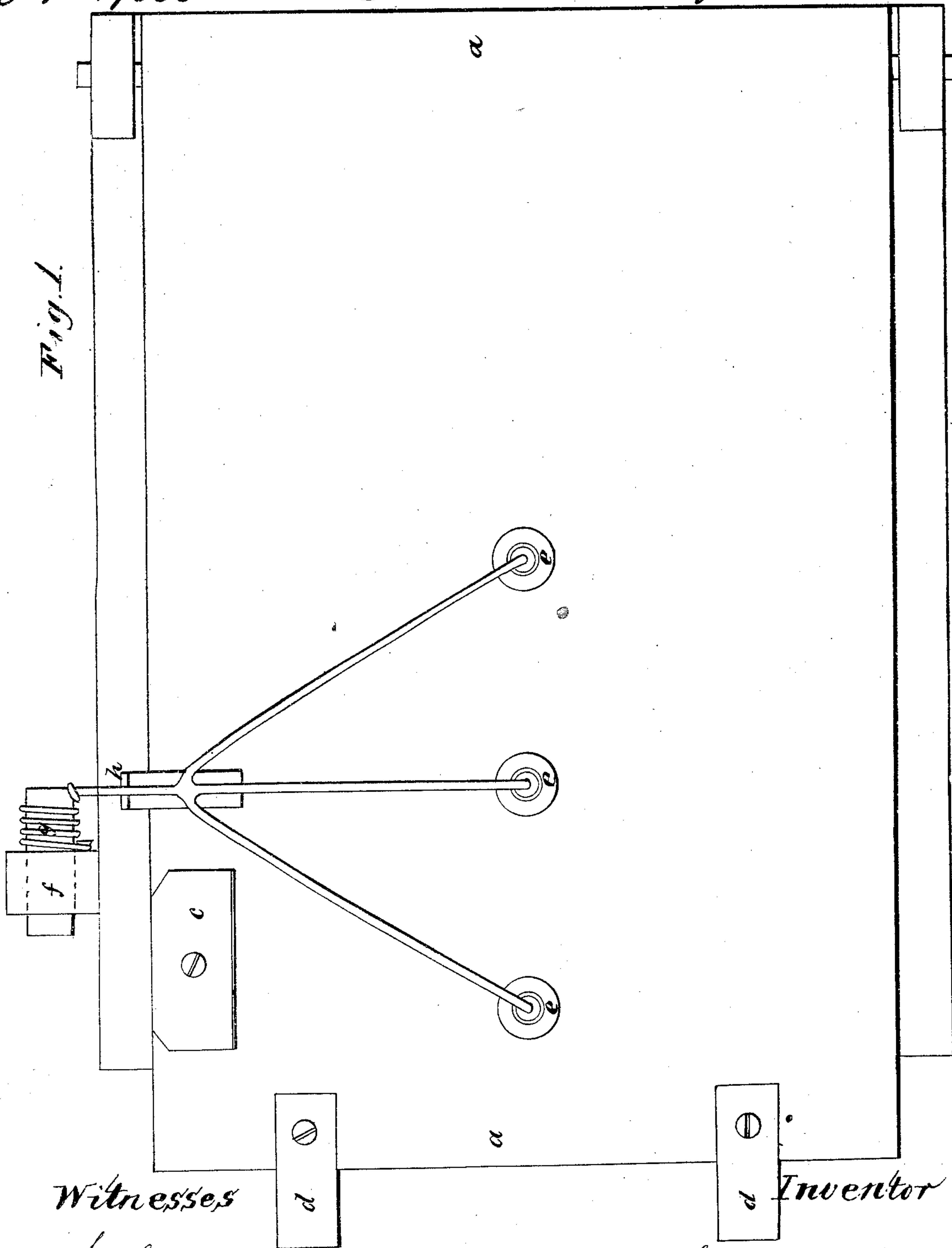
G. McKay Sheet 1 of 3 Sheets

Registering App's for Printing Press

No 17388.

Patented May 26. 1857.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses

J. B. Crosby
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Inventor

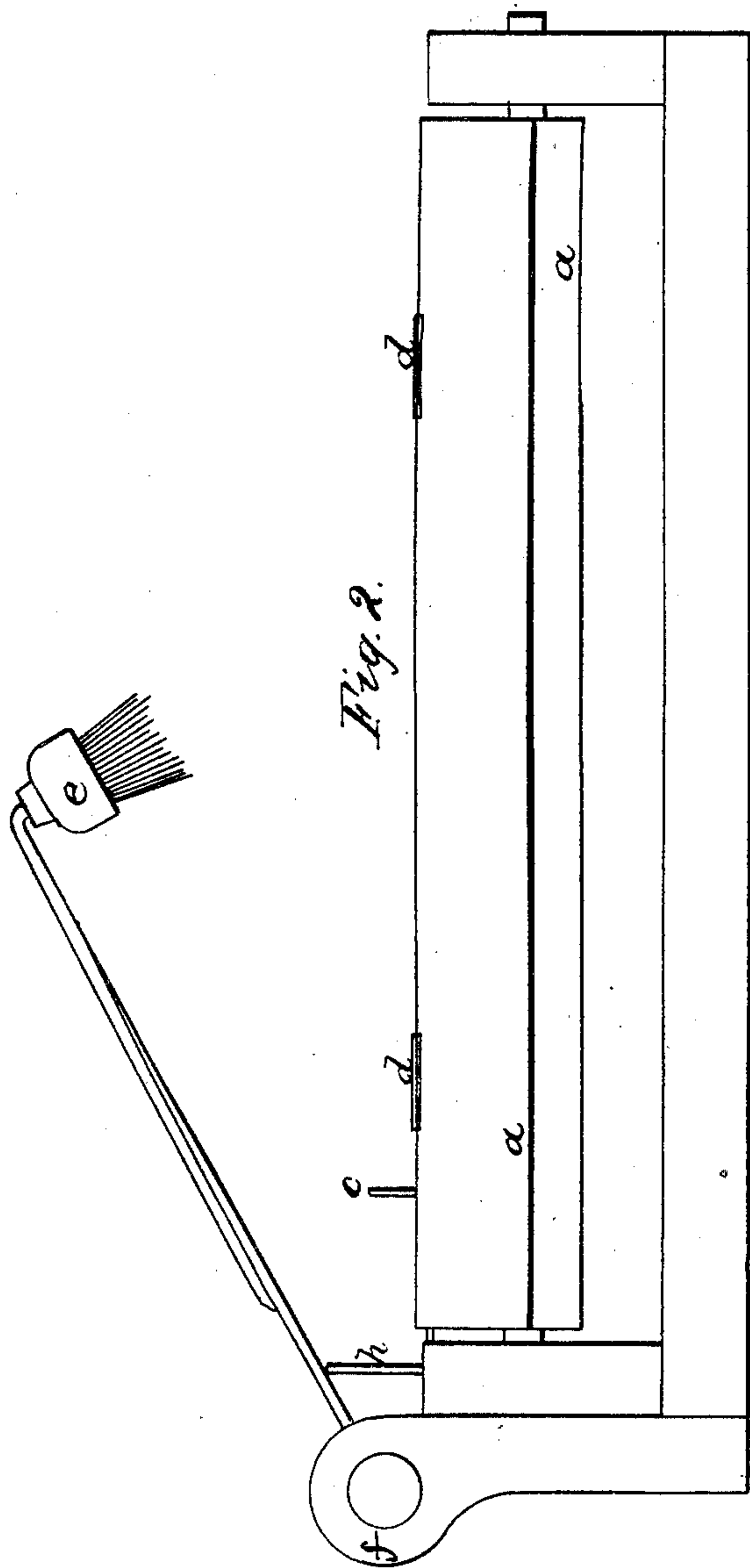
Gordon McKay

G. McKay Sheet 2.3 Sheets.

Registering App's for Printg Press.

Nº 17388.

Patented May 20. 1857.



Witnesses

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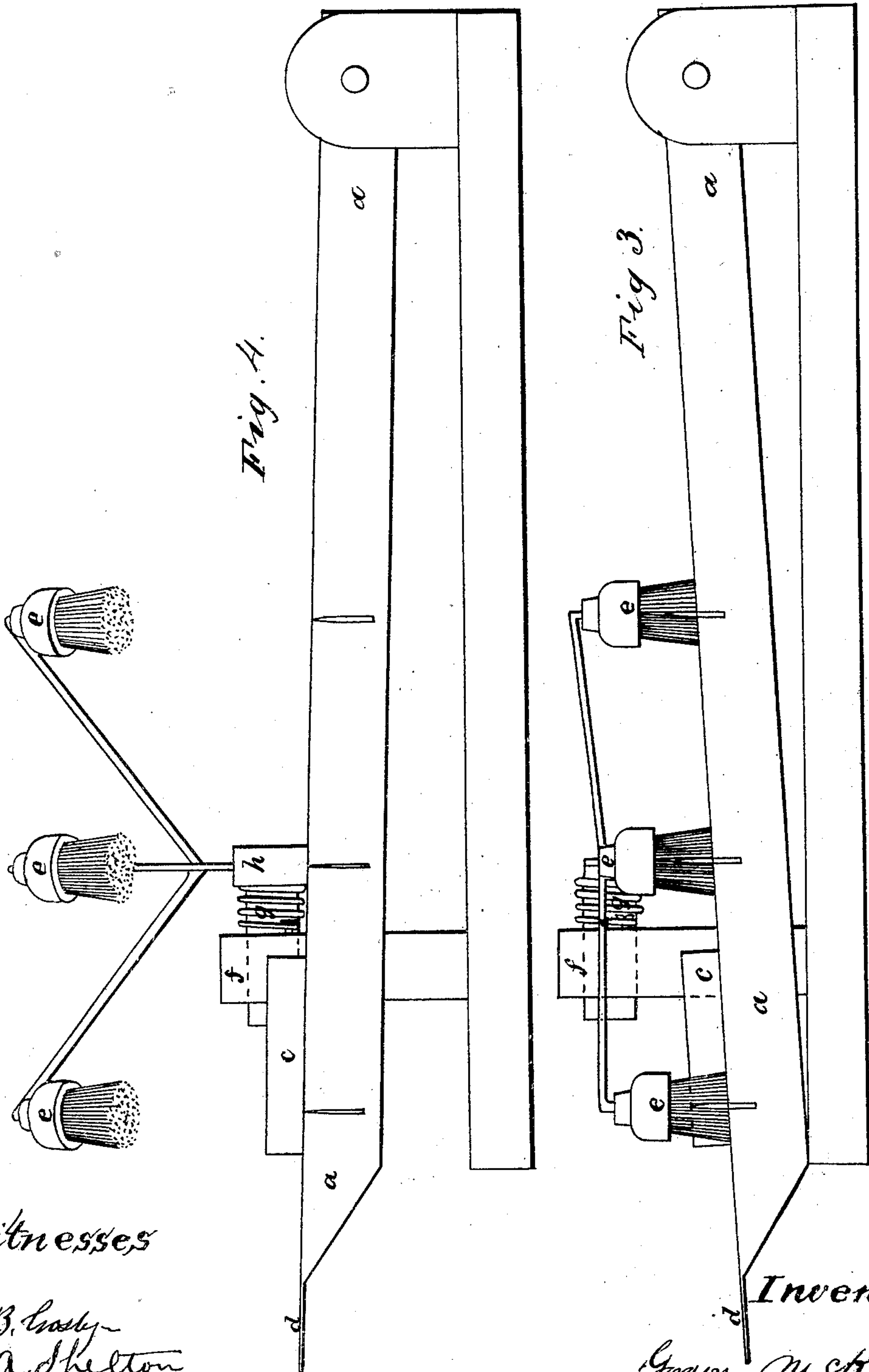
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G. McKay. Sheet 3.3 Sheets

Registering Apparatus for Printing Press.

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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GORDON MCKAY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

REGISTERING APPARATUS FOR PRINTING-PRESSES.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 17,388, dated May 26, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GORDON MCKAY, of the city of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Registering Apparatus of Printing-Presses, of which the following is a clear, full, and exact description, sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to make and use it, referring to the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a plan, Fig. 2 an end elevation and Figs. 3 and 4 side elevations, all illustrating my invention.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The object of my invention is to secure by its attachment to presses in common use a more correct and rapid register thereon than has been obtained hitherto, and its nature consists in the use and combination of brushes or suitable substitutes for them with the points in the register or paper board when said brushes are actuated by the mechanism of the press in such a manner that they will force the paper on the points or hold it to the paper board while the points pass through it without disturbing its position with regard to the gages. A collateral benefit derived from this combination is that the brushes act to hold the sheet in its registered position after the points are withdrawn from it and before and while the nippers seize it. As the mechanism by which the points are thrust beyond and are withdrawn below the face of the paper board, together with other parts of printing presses are old and well known to those skilled in the art I have not represented them in the drawings, they and the description which follows being confined to my invention.

The paper board (*a*), which is represented in the drawings movable, is hinged to some suitable part of a press.

(*c*) is an adjustable gage on the register board (*a*) against which the paper is placed by the operative, who has also reference in placing it to the pieces (*d*, *d*) which support the paper so that it can be seized by the nippers. Brushes or pads (*e*, *e*, *e*) are attached to suitable arms which are hinged to a bearing (*f*), the tendency of the brushes to approach the paper board being increased by the action of the spring (*g*). The piece (*h*) which is fixed to the paper board raises the brushes when the mechanism of the press

raises the paper board to the position shown in Fig. 4, at which position the points are brought below the face of the paper board on which the operator then places the paper. While the board (*a*) is being brought to the position shown in Fig. 3 the brushes descend by their weight or by the action of the spring (*g*) and if the mechanism of the press thrusts the points above the face of the board (*a*) before it reaches its lowest place and before the brushes come in contact with the paper then the paper will be raised from the board upon the points on which it will be thrust by the last movement of the brushes. If the brushes come in contact with the paper on the board (*a*) before the points are projected through it then the brushes confining the paper against the action of the points causes them to perforate it. The result in either of these cases is the same, viz: puncturing register holes through the paper without liability to making them larger than the points by tearing as is apt to be the case when the paper is thrust upon the points by hand as practiced previous to my invention. The paper, board and brushes being now in contact and the board and brushes in their lowest position shown in Fig. 3 the points are drawn out of the paper by the mechanism of the press, the brushes retaining the paper in its registered position against any of the usual disturbing causes. The nippers now seize and carry off the sheet for the usual purpose and the operations described may be repeated.

It is obvious that in those presses to which a stationary paper board is best adapted the movement of the brushes may be given by some moving part of the press which will raise them, after the points have been withdrawn from the paper and the nippers have seized it, and allow them to descend, after a fresh paper is placed upon the register board, either before or after the points are again thrust through the board. The brushes may also be allowed, by the mechanism which moves them, to remain in contact with the paper until the points are withdrawn from it and until it is seized by the nippers.

By my invention I am enabled to register point and print off the first sides of sheets in one half of the time required when the sheets are punctured by the old method. In printing the other sides of the sheets no change is made from the old method of pro-

ceeding, the only use of the brushes, if they are allowed to act and are not thrown out of gear being to retain the sheets in registered position on the paper board exposed to the
5 action of the nippers after the points are withdrawn.

It is obvious that the material, shape and size for the brushes or pads and the mechanical means for operating them in combination with the points for the purpose set
10 forth may be varied almost without limit

without departing from the essence of my invention.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

The use of brushes, or equivalents, for the purpose set forth, when automatically operated and combined with register points.

GORDON McKAY.

Witnesses:

J. B. CROSBY,

S. A. SHELTON.