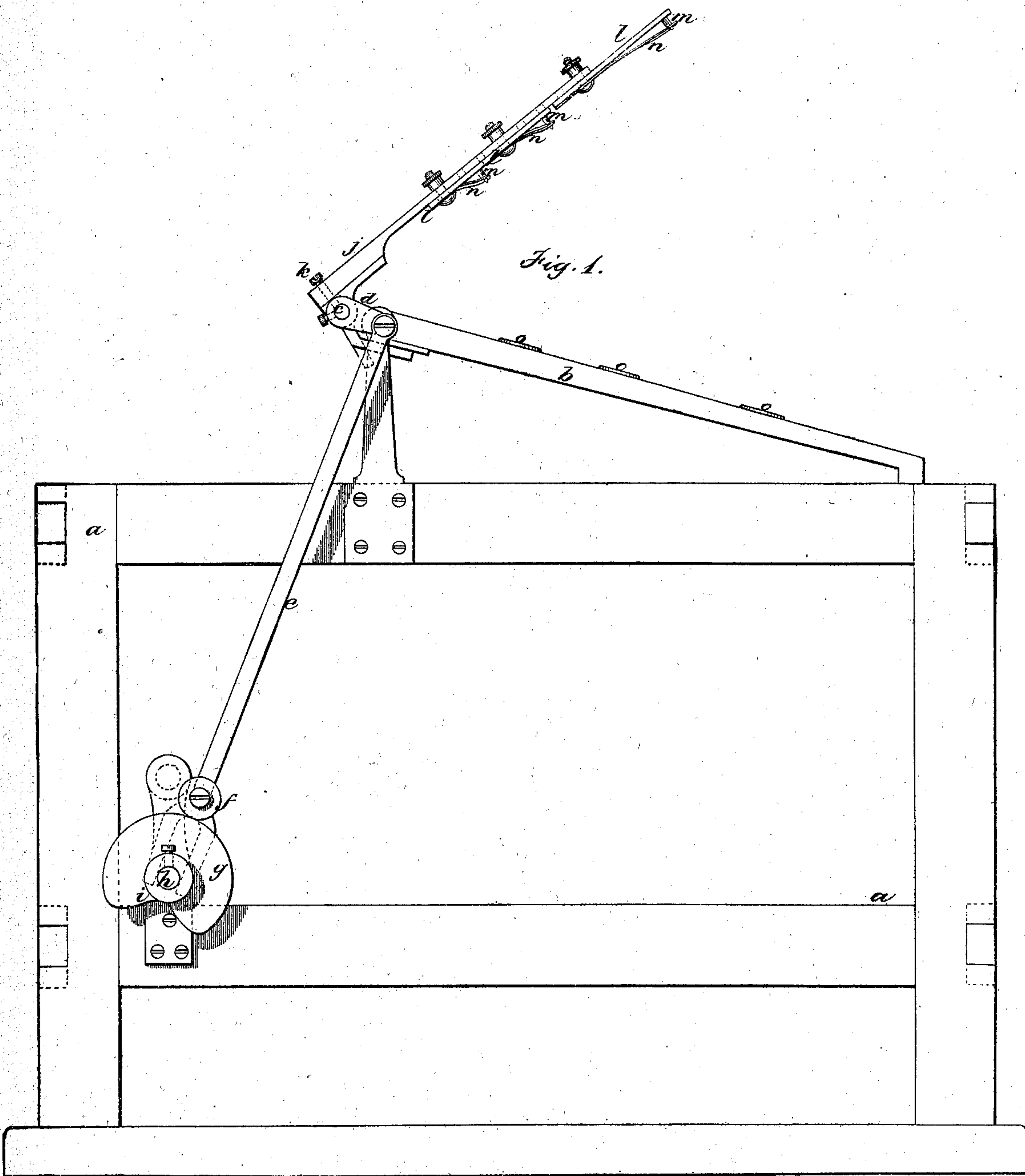


A. Overend. Sheet 1 of 3 Sheets.

Register Point for Printing Press.

Nº 87,587.

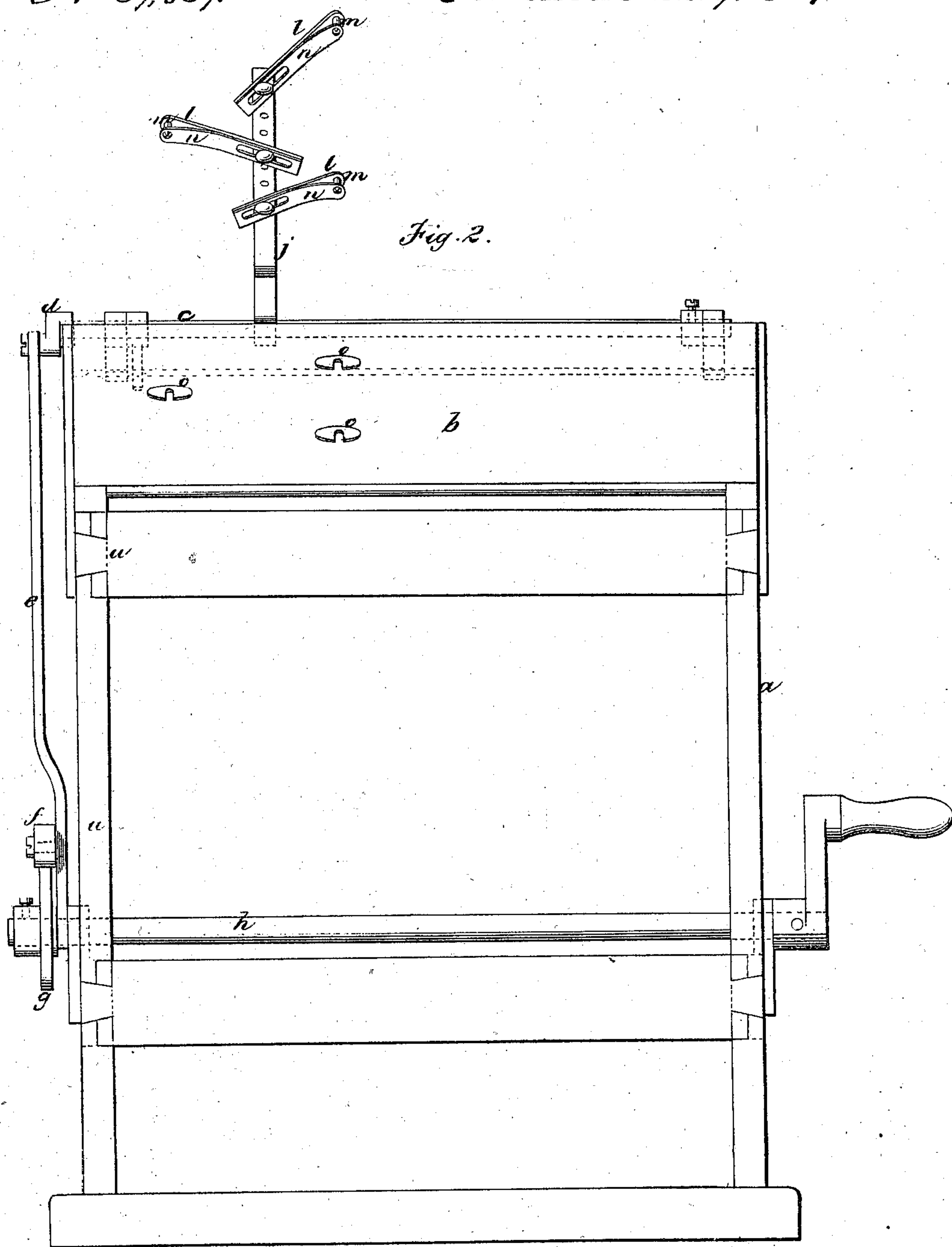
Patented Mar. 9, 1869.



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A. Overend. Sheet 2. 3 Sheets.
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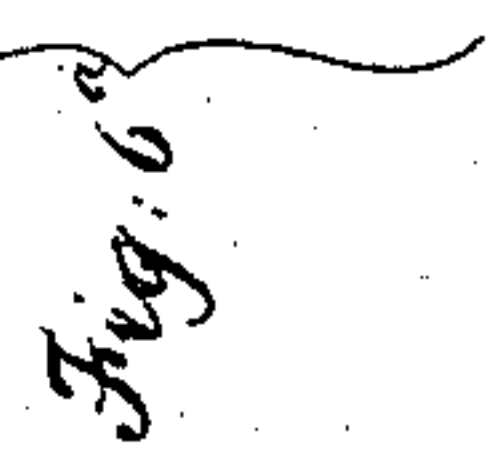
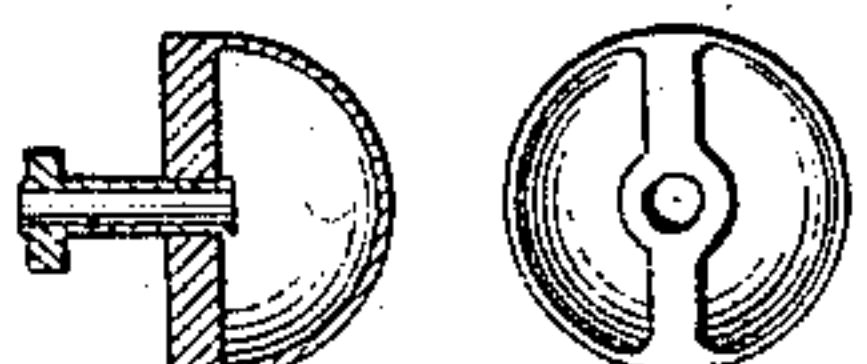
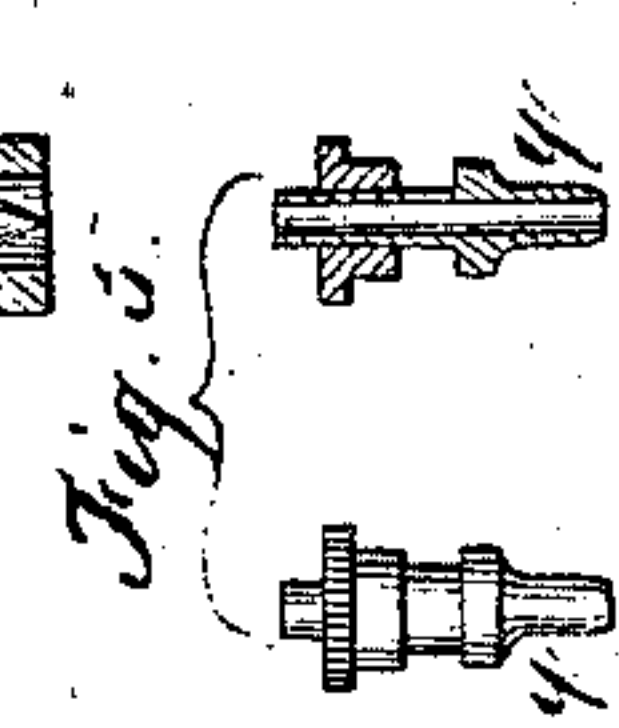
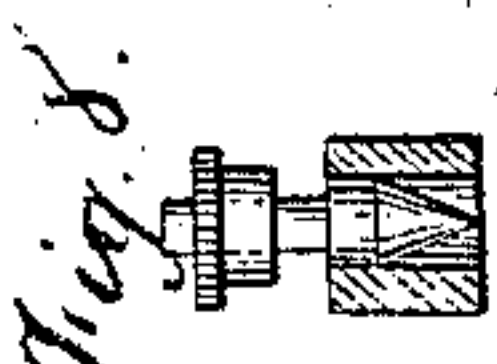
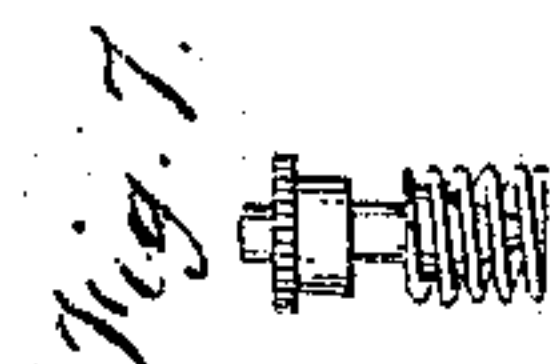
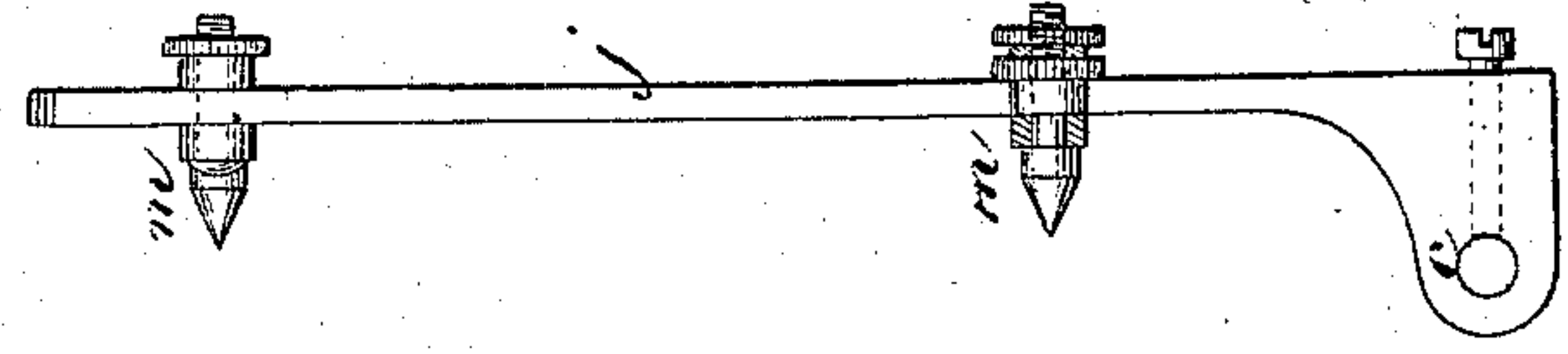
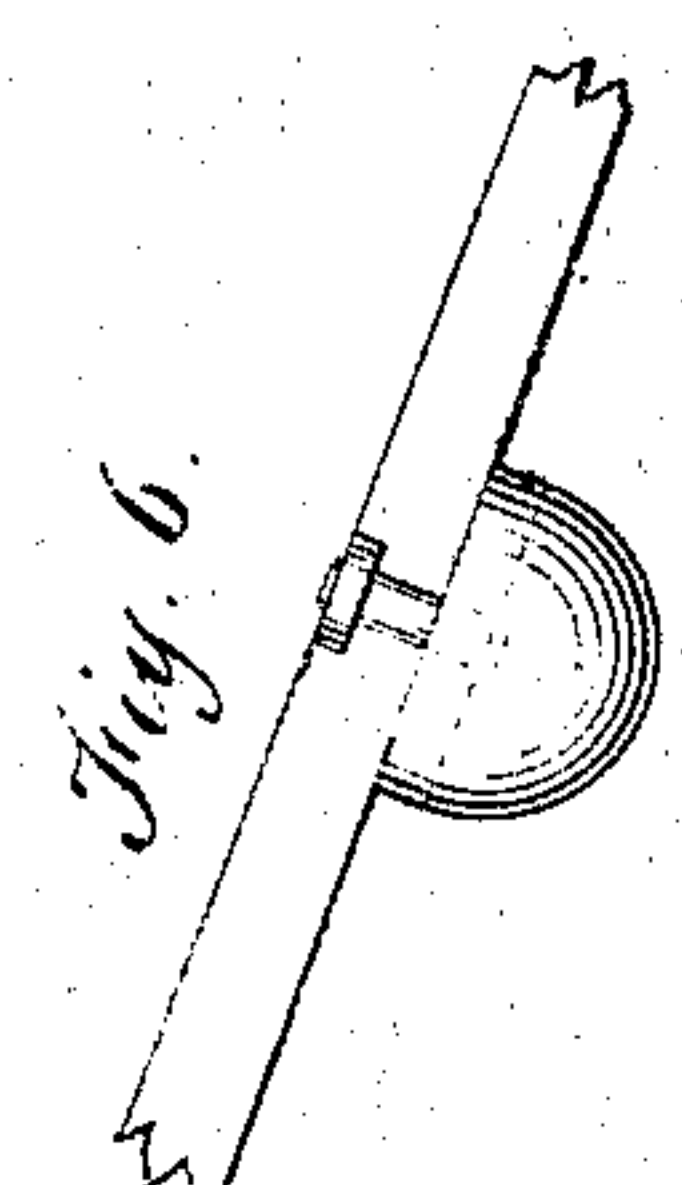
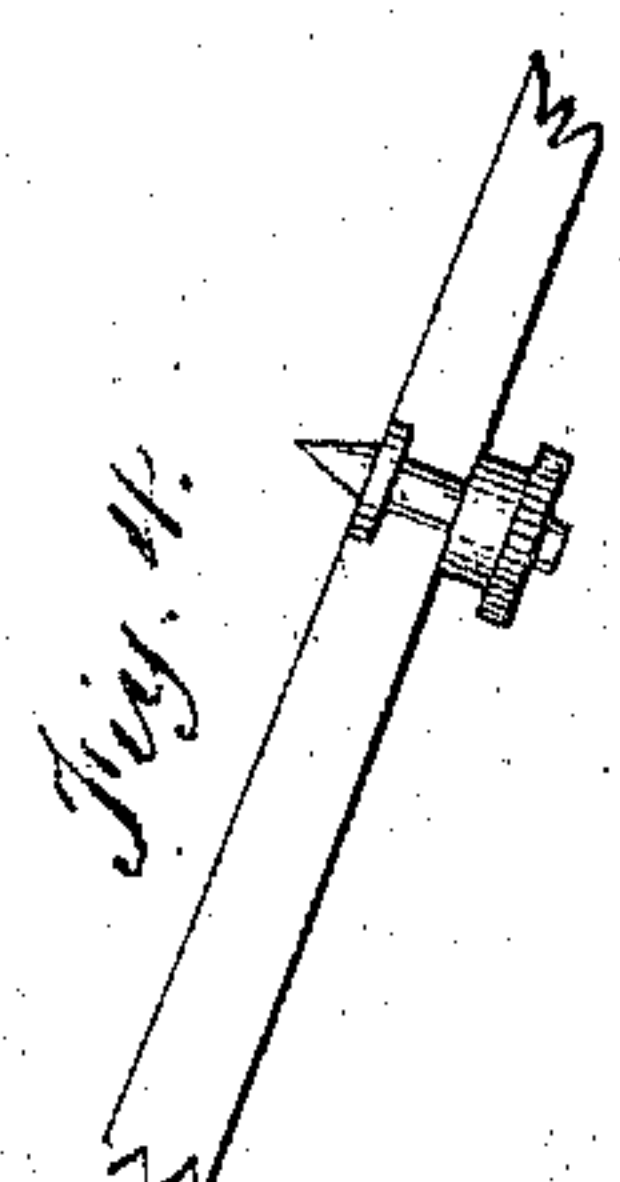
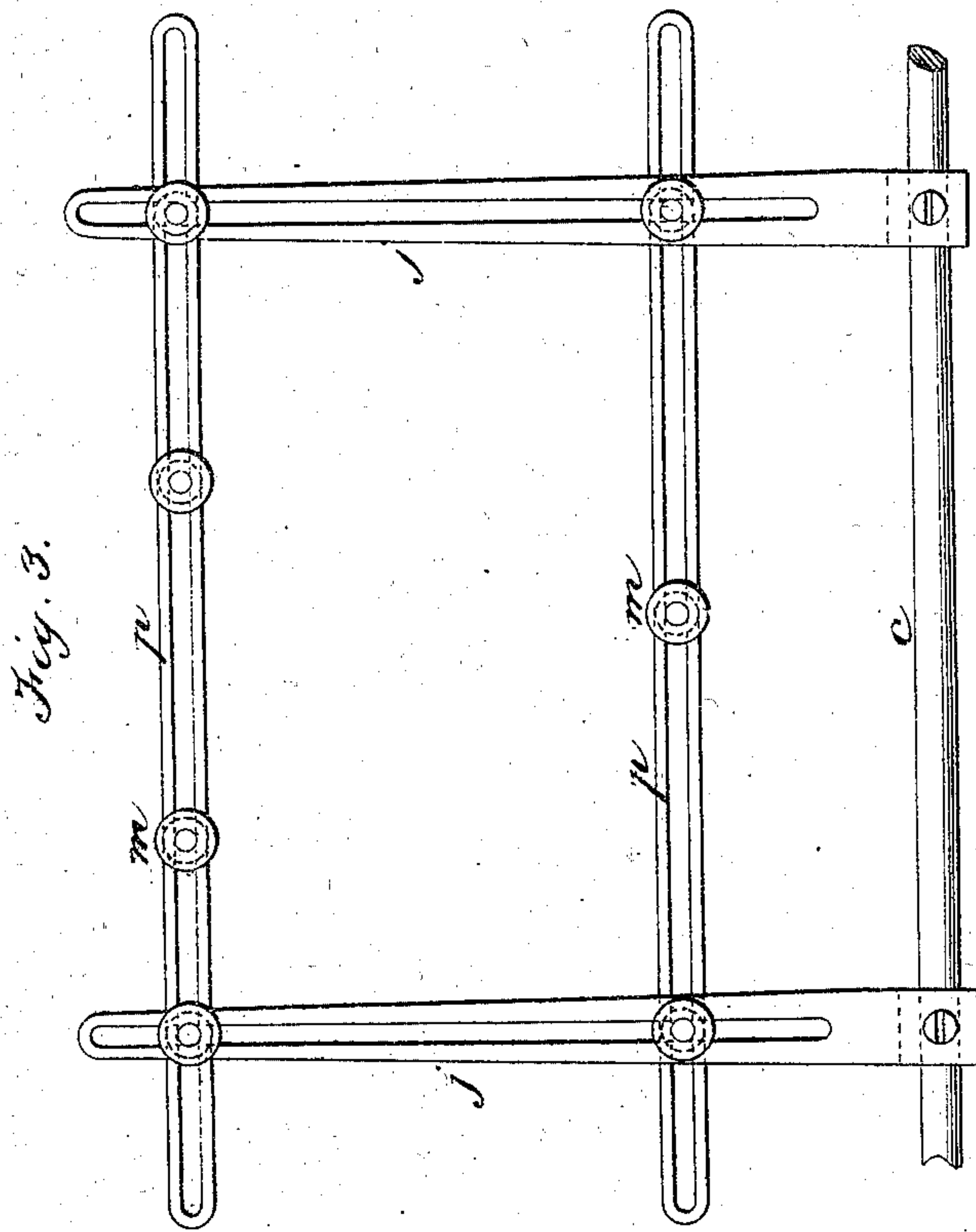
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United States Patent Office.

ANDREW OVEREND, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO RICHARD M. HOE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 87,587, dated March 9, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN REGISTER-POINTS FOR PRINTING-PRESSES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW OVEREND, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machinery for Pointing Sheets of Paper, where they are to be folded, or where they are required to be marked or registered for any other purpose; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation;

Figure 2, a front elevation; and

The other figures represent parts separately, and will be referred to hereafter.

The same letters indicate like parts in all the figures.

My said invention is for the purpose of making point-holes in sheets of paper, after they are placed in position on the feed-board either of a printing-machine, a folding-machine, or any other machine to which it may be desired to present sheets of paper that have been marked.

In the accompanying drawings—

a represents a suitable frame, and

b, an inclined board, which may be the feed-board of a printing-press or of a paper-folding or cutting machine, and on which the sheets of paper to be marked are placed.

At the back edge of this board, there is mounted a rock-shaft, *c*, having at one end a short arm, *d*, to which a connecting-rod, *e*, is pivoted, and the said connecting-rod, at its lower end, is provided with a friction-roller, *f*, which rests on the periphery of a cam, *g*, on the end of a shaft, *h*, which may be one of the shafts of the machine to which the sheets of paper are to be fed, or receiving motion in any suitable manner.

The said cam, *g*, for the greater part of its circumference, is concentric, to hold up the pointer, to be presently described, during the time that a fresh sheet of paper is placed on the inclined or feed-board, and the remaining part of the periphery of the said cam, as at *i*, is cut away to a sufficient depth to permit the pointer to come down on to the inclined board, and both sides of this depression are curved, as represented, to depress and then to lift the pointer. As represented in the accompanying drawings, the pointer is depressed, when permitted by the cam, by the force of gravity of the parts, as that will be found sufficient, but, if desired, a spring may be added, to insure the depression, or to give it more force, if required.

The rock-shaft *c* carries an arm, *j*, secured thereto by a temper-screw, *k*, so that it can be adjusted to any desired position on the rock-shaft.

To this arm is secured a series of branch-arms, *l l l*, connected thereto by screw-bolts passing through slots, to admit of ready adjustment. Three such branch-arms are represented in figs. 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawings, but the number may be increased or diminished at will.

Each branch-arm, and near its outer end, is armed with a pointed spur, *m*, and with a spring-shield, *n*. These shields, in their normal position, project a little below the points of the spurs, and have a hole, through which the points of the spurs can pass when the spring-shields yield.

Small disks *o*, of leather or other suitable material, having holes in them for the reception of the points of the spurs, are fastened, by glue or other suitable means, to the surface of the inclined or feed-board, wherever the holes are required to be made in the paper, and the branch-arms adjusted, so that, when the branch-arms are depressed quickly, the spring-shields shall yield, and permit the points of the spurs to strike through the paper and into the holes in the said disks. The spring-shields, by reaction, immediately lift the arms, and draw the points of the spurs out of the paper, to prevent it from being torn if the sheet of paper should be drawn away before the cam lifts the arm *j*. The sheet of paper, it will be seen, is supported all around on the under side, where and at the time it is being punched, and also on the upper side, by the spring-shields, while the points of the spurs are being drawn out.

If found desirable, two or even more arms *j* may be used on the rock-shaft, and also, instead of the branch-arms *l l l*, the arms may be connected by one or more cross-bars *p p*, as in fig. 3, having slots or holes in them, in which the spurs are secured. Thus, by moving the cross-bars in or out on the arms *j j*, and moving the spurs lengthwise in the cross-bars, any part of the sheet in which it is desired to make points can be reached.

I claim—

1. The combination, with the rocking arm *j*, of a series of points, *m m*, to puncture the paper upon the feed-board, by a proper movement of the arm *j*, and the springs *n n*, for stripping the paper from the points, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, with the rocking arm *j*, provided with points *m m* and strippers *n n*, of the disks *o o* on the feed-board, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

ANDREW OVEREND.

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THOMAS M. MOORE.