

(No Model.)

E. L. MEGILL.

GAGE PIN FOR PRINTING PRESSES.

No. 377,949.

Patented Feb. 14, 1888.

Fig. 1.

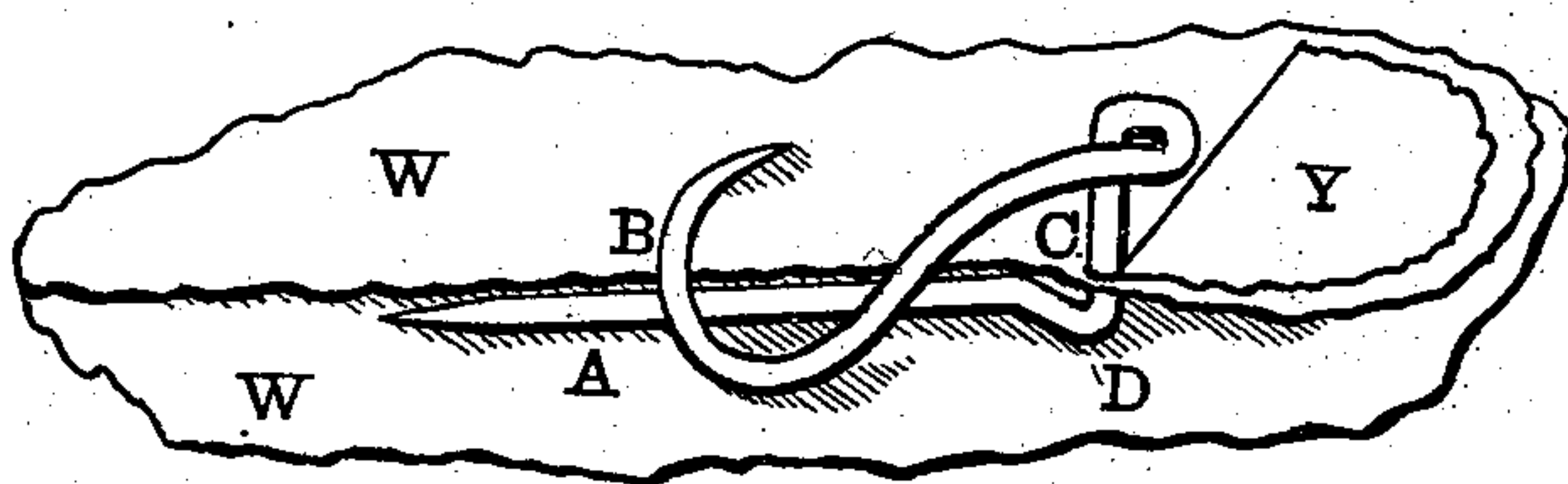
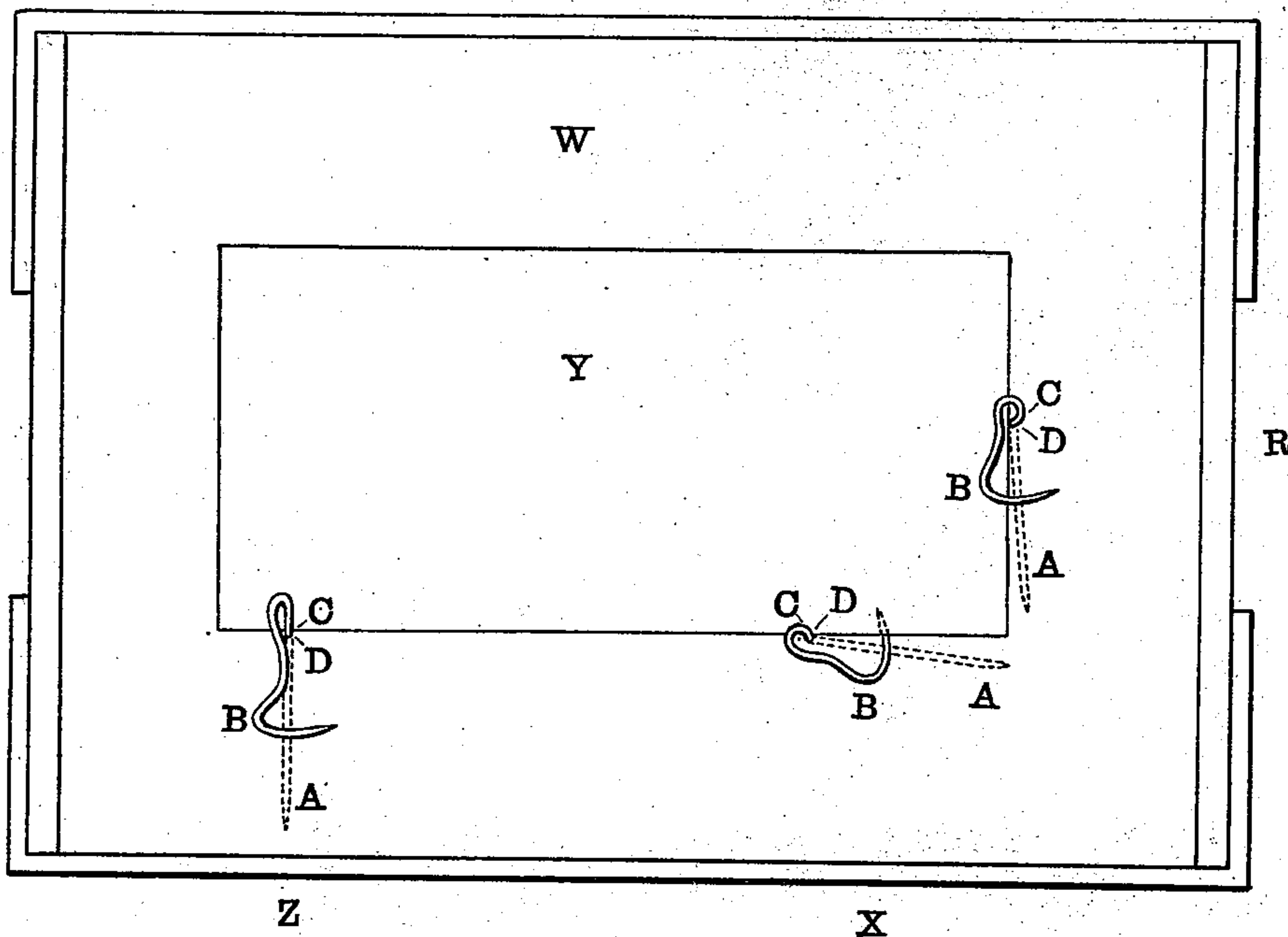


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

*C. A. Gibson.*  
*Bernard A. Grimes.*

Inventor:

*Edward L. Megill.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD L. MEGILL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## GAGE-PIN FOR PRINTING-PRESSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 377,949, dated February 14, 1888.

Application filed June 23, 1884. Serial No. 135,731. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD L. MEGILL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, county of Kings, State of New York, have  
5 invented a new and useful Improvement in Gage-Pins for Printing-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to wire gage-pins constructed and operated as hereinafter described.

10 Figure 1 is a perspective view of the gage-pin secured to the platen-paper with the upper layer partly torn away to show the drop curve and the prong between the sheets. Fig. 2 is a plan of the platen and platen-paper with  
15 a set of the gage-pins attached in various ways with relation to the sheet or card placed to them.

W is the platen-paper, and Y the sheet or card to be printed.

20 The gage-pin is made of a piece of wire, of any suitable pattern, about two and a half inches long. One end—the prong A—is straight and about an inch in length. Its point, however, may be bent upward. The opposite end  
25 of the wire is bent over upon and across the said prong A in the form of an arm or crook, B, and the intermediate portion at about a right angle thereto, forming an upright or gage, C. At the intersection of the prong A and  
30 gage C is the drop-curve D, which is formed by giving the metal a short bend downward. At the intersection of the upper part of the gage C the crook B is curved forward to project over the edge of the sheet, but may be  
35 bent directly back instead.

The uses of the different parts are as follows: The prong A secures the gage-pin to the platen-paper. The crook B keeps the gage C upright when printing, or when lifting the  
40 platen-paper for “making ready.” The gage C determines the position of the sheets. The drop-curve D prevents the sheets from catching under the gage and the prong from working out. The crook B also serves to keep the  
45 sheets down at the gage and at the lower part holds cards steadily on the platen-paper by a spring pressure, so that they cannot leave the gage after being placed thereto. It also permits the securing of the gage-pin, so that sheets  
50 may be placed to the extreme lower edge of the platen-paper.

In Fig. 2 a set of the gage-pins is secured to the platen-paper at different angles to show how these ideas are carried out. At R the prong is inserted so that the lower part of the  
55 crook will press on the edge of the sheet or card. At X the prong is inserted so that the point of the crook will lie under the sheet, and it is in this way that the pins are inserted to gage the sheets at the extreme lower edge of  
60 the platen-paper. At Z the prong is inserted so that the forward part of the crook will simply overlap the edge of the sheet.

In securing the gage-pin, the prong is inserted at the edge of the sheet to be printed  
65 and forced home, the drop-curve suddenly slipping below the upper layers of the platen-paper through the hole the prong has made. As the prong passes in under the platen-paper, the crook passes over the upper layer. The  
70 sheets are fed to the gage from the different sides, as shown. When fed to the front, the sheets set loosely to the gage. When fed to one side, they slide over the point of the crook and set loosely. When fed to the other side,  
75 they must be forced under the crook. The curves and proportions may be somewhat varied and different sizes produced. The end of the crook in some cases need not be pointed.

I shall apply the drop-curve improvement D  
80 to other gage-pins, including that patented to me May 15, 1883.

In my renewed application refiled February 2, 1887, and bearing even date of issue, I show and claim the features of overlapping the  
85 prong with the opposite end of the wire and forming of the intermediate portion the upright gage. I therefore do not claim such as my present invention.

I claim—

90 A gage-pin consisting of the prong A, crook B, gage C, and drop-curve D, the latter retaining the lower corner of the upright gage below the platen-paper, substantially as herein described.

EDWARD L. MEGILL.

Witnesses:

E. A. GIBSON,  
BERNARD A. GRIMES.