

(No Model.)

E. L. MEGILL.

GAGE PIN FOR PRINTING PRESSES.

No. 377,951.

Patented Feb. 14, 1888.

Fig. 1.

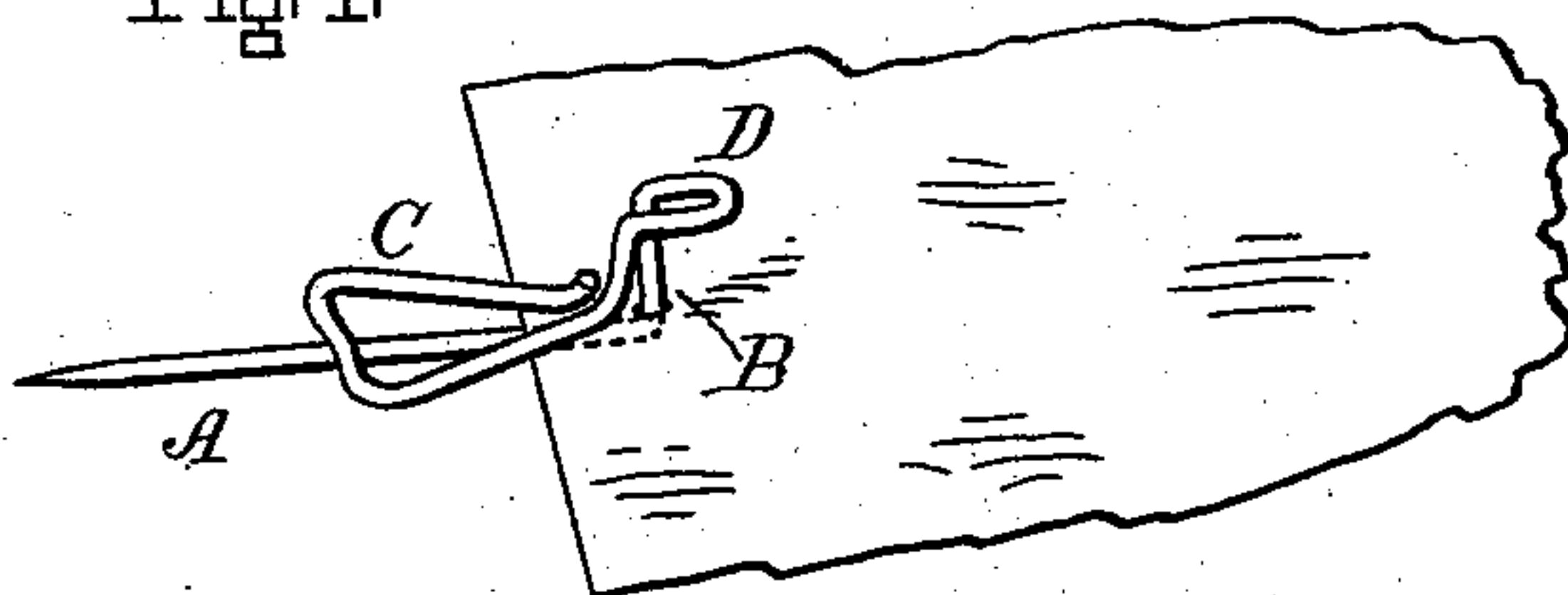


Fig. 2.

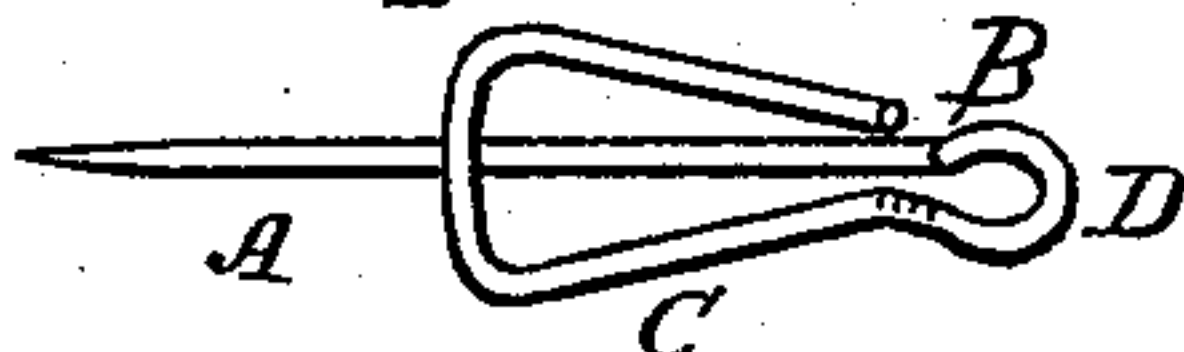


Fig. 3.

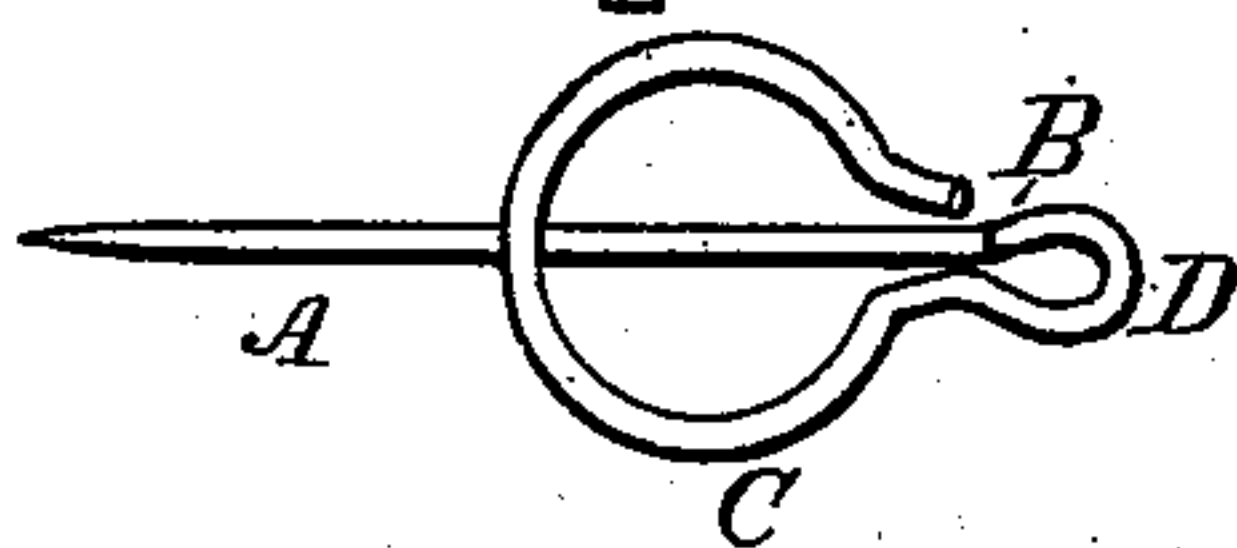


Fig. 4.

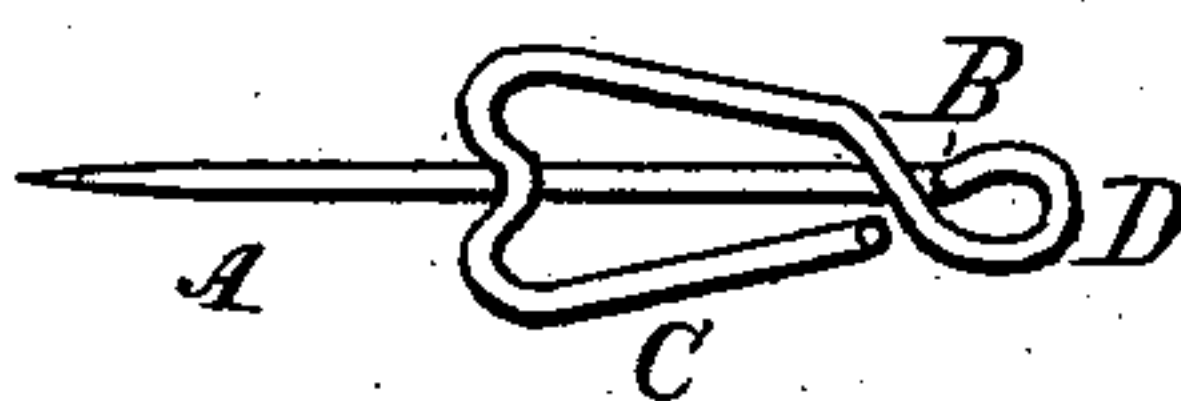


Fig. 5.

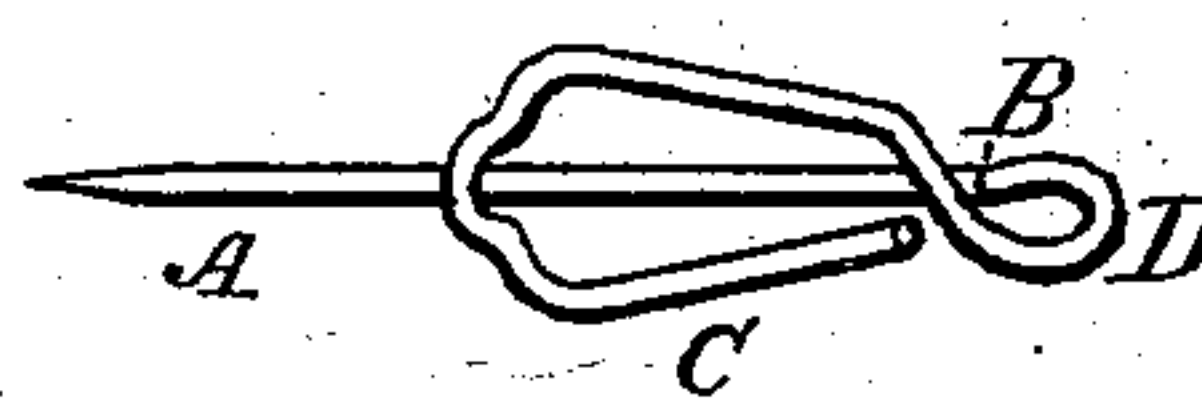


Fig. 6.

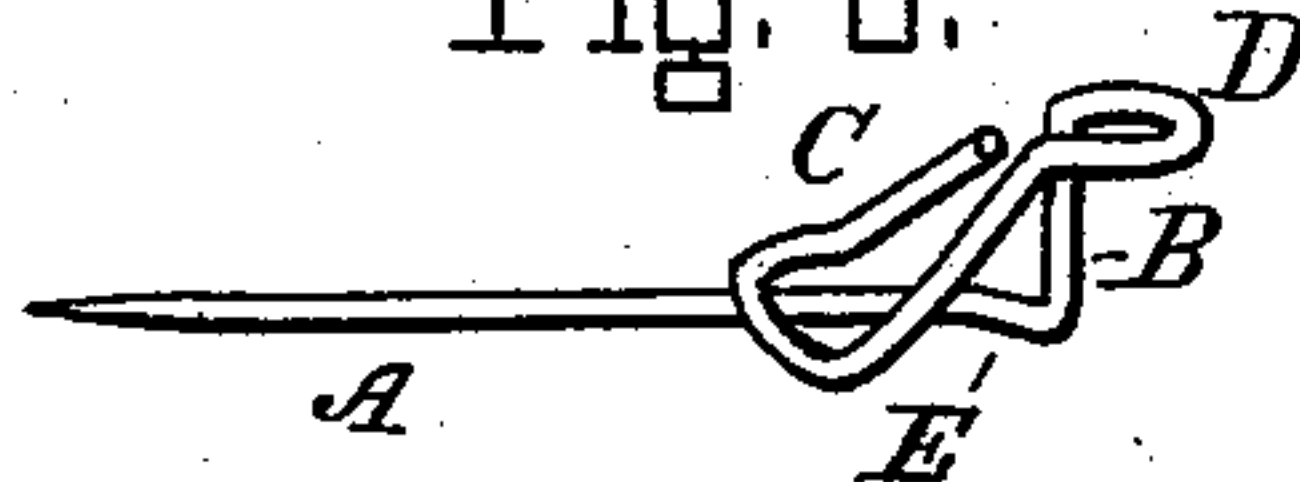


Fig. 7.



Witnesses:

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GAGE-PIN FOR PRINTING-PRESSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 377,951, dated February 14, 1888.

Application filed April 24, 1885. Renewed January 26, 1887. Again renewed August 6, 1887. Serial No. 246,283. (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, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Gage-Pin for Platen Printing-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in a gage-pin formed of a single piece of wire of any suitable pattern, the central or nearly central portion of which is bent into angles to produce an upright gage to regulate the sheets, while the remaining ends of the wire are formed, one into a prong and the other into a loop, to overlap said prong.

Figure 1 represents my new gage-pin in perspective, secured at the edge of the platen-paper with most of the rear portion of the gage-pin projecting beyond. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the gage-pin alone. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are top plan views showing the loop in each shaped different from that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, but all having the same result. Figs. 6 and 7 are perspective views of the gage-pin, showing other forms or modifications.

The gage-pin when completed is about an inch long, and the parts are proportionately formed, although they may each be varied. The prong A is first bent, as shown, at a right angle to the upright gage B, and the wire is then curved around forward, as at D, (although this curve may be omitted in some of the sizes, as in Fig. 7,) then downward to the side of said prong A, and outward around and across at about the middle of the length of said prong, and around and back on the opposite side, ending at or near the gage B, which forms the loop C.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the loop C is triangular, in

Fig. 3 it is round, or almost so. In Fig. 4 the wire is carried crosswise at the back of the gage B and the loop started from the other side of the prong. Fig. 4 also shows the loop at the point where it crosses the prong crimped inwardly. In Fig. 5 the same is crimped outwardly.

The prong A of the gage-pin is inserted through and under the platen-paper up to gage B; but the loop C rides over the upper layer, bearing down on the same along at each side of the prong. The gage-pin will consequently hold well and upright when fastened very near the edge of the platen-paper, as shown in Fig. 1. It will also hold well on any other part of its surface, and it is intended to supply the demand for a cheap and effective gage-pin for general use.

Although in most of the figures the corner of the wire between the gage B and the prong A is a simple right angle, it may have the drop curve, (shown in Fig. 6 at E;) or the prong may have a slight upward curve, as shown in Fig. 7.

I do not claim the drop curve feature in this application, having claimed it in another now pending.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

A gage-pin made of a single piece of wire, the central or nearly central portion of which is bent in the form of an upright gage, B, of one end is formed the prong A and of the other end a loop to overlap said prong, substantially as herein described.

EDWARD L. MEGILL.

Witnesses:

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