

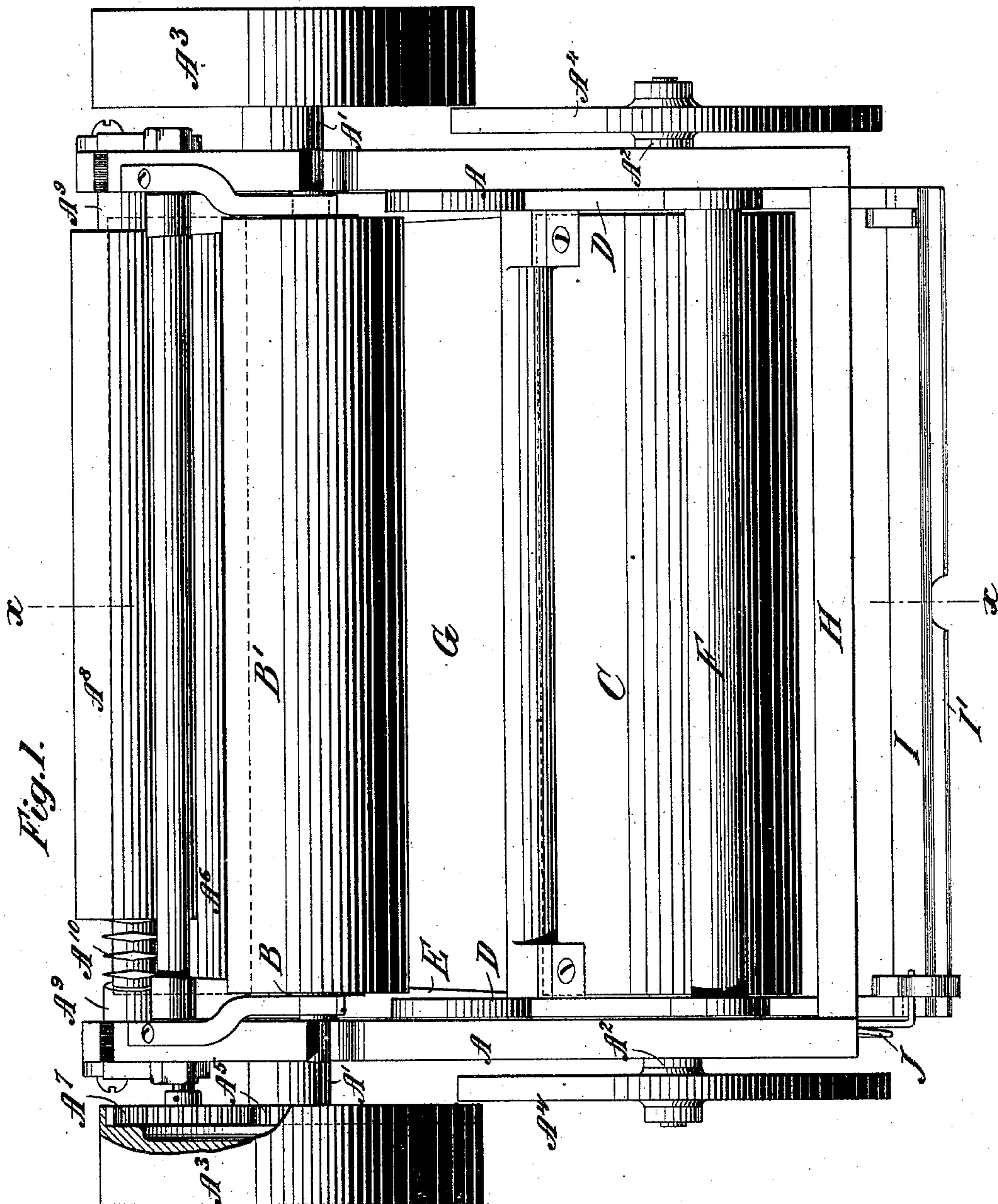
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. J. WHITBREAD.  
PROOF PRESS.

No. 427,650.

Patented May 13, 1890.



*Witnesses*

L. H. Kaywood  
O. Sundgren

Inventor:  
Samuel J. Whitbread  
by his Attorneys  
Brown & Griswold

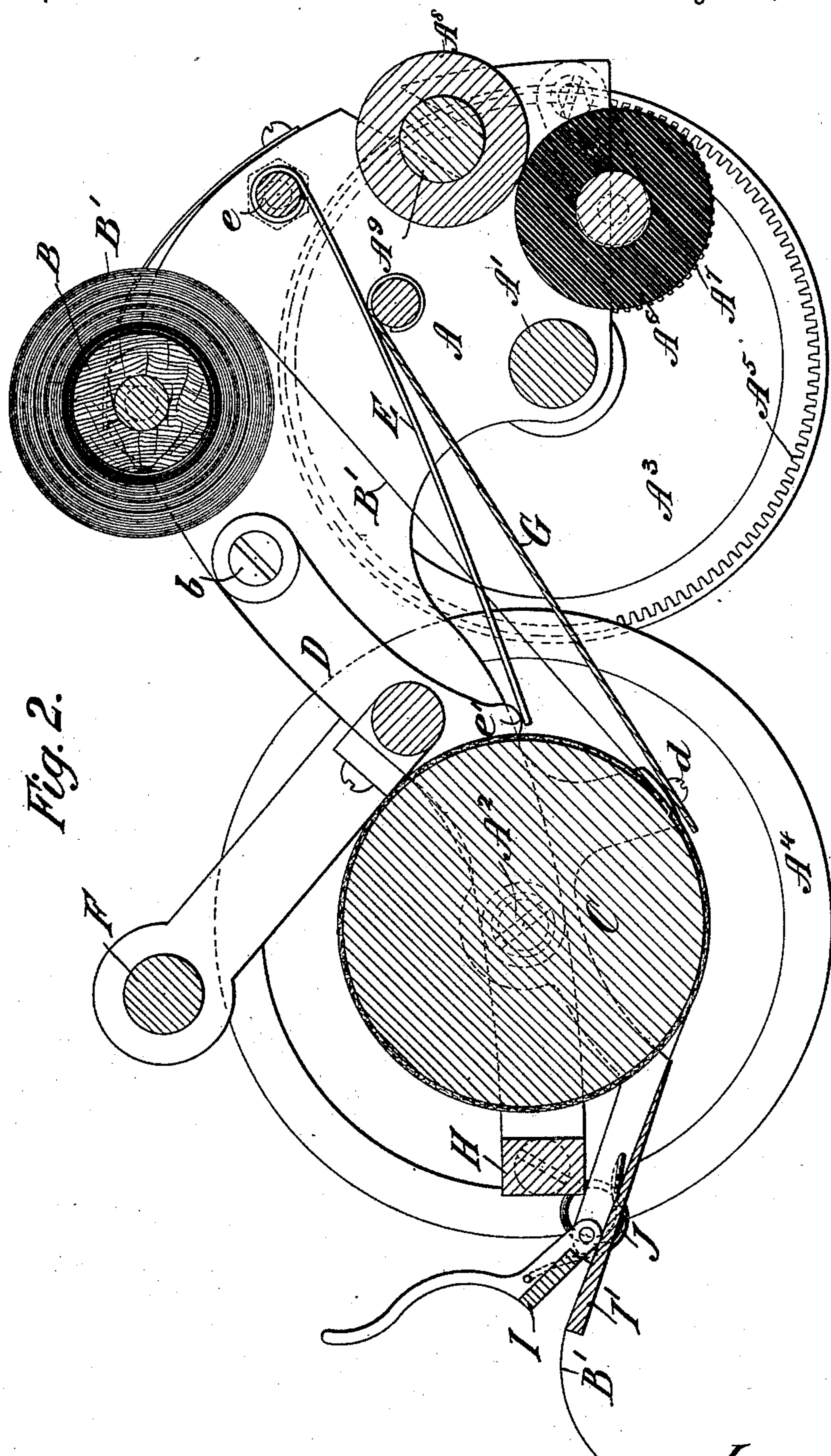
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Witnesses:-  
R. H. Haywood  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL J. WHITBREAD, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO CALVERT  
B. COTTRELL, OF WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND.

## PROOF-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 427,650, dated May 13, 1890.

Application filed August 20, 1889. Serial No. 321,356. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL J. WHITBREAD, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Proof-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

My improvement is designed for taking proof-impressions from a galley of type; and its object is to ink the type upon the galley when the press is passing over it, and at the same time automatically feed a strip of paper over the type and take an impression of the same.

I will describe a proof-press embodying my improvement, and then point out the novel features in claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan or top view of a proof-press embodying my improvement. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, taken on the line  $x x$ , Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in both the figures.

In carrying out my improvement I employ a carriage A, in which carriage are journaled an axle  $A^1$  and an axle  $A^2$ . Upon the axle  $A^1$  are mounted wheels  $A^3$ , and upon the axle  $A^2$  are mounted wheels  $A^4$ . Upon these wheels the carriage may be moved along. The inner periphery of one of the wheels  $A^3$  is provided with a gear  $A^5$ .

$A^6$  designates an inking-roller, which may be covered with composition, as is usual. This roller is journaled in the carriage A, and is provided at one end with a gear-wheel  $A^7$ , which meshes with the gear  $A^5$  upon the wheel  $A^3$ . When, therefore, the carriage A is moved along, rotary motion will be imparted to the inking-roller  $A^6$ .

In contact with the inking-roller  $A^6$  is a distributing-roller  $A^8$ , mounted to slide upon a shaft  $A^9$ , also journaled in the carriage A. This roller is in frictional contact with the inking-roller  $A^6$ , and when the latter is rotated the distributing-roller is also rotated. It is caused not only to rotate, but to have a longitudinal movement along the surface of the inking-roller by means of a reverse-screw  $A^{10}$  upon the shaft  $A^9$  in a well-known manner.

B designates a roller also journaled in the

carriage A, upon which is wound a strip of paper of suitable width  $B'$ . The strip of paper as unwound from the roll B passes beneath an impression-roller C. The impression-roller C is journaled at its ends in a swinging frame D, which frame is hung upon the carriage A at  $b$ , so that it may be moved freely up and down.

E designates springs, of which there are two, one upon each side of the machine, which springs are secured near one of their ends upon a rod  $e$ , extending between the side portions of the carriage A and at their other ends extend beneath projecting portions  $e'$  upon the frame D. These springs operate to maintain the frame D normally in such a position that should the machine be passing over a galley of type no impression would be taken. In order to take an impression, the frame D is pressed downwardly by hand, and I have shown a handle F upon the frame D for this purpose.

Assuming now that the machine is being passed over a galley of type, the wheels  $A^3$   $A^4$  will rest upon the stone. If now the handle F be pressed downwardly, it will cause the paper  $B'$ , passing beneath the impression-roller C, to be brought in contact with the type. If then the machine be moved along with the inking-roller  $A^6$  in advance, the type will be inked, and the frictional contact of the paper  $B'$  with the type, caused by the impression-roller  $A^2$ , will cause said paper to be fed forward off from the roller B and to receive an impression from the inked type.

I have shown secured upon the carriage A a plate G, over which the paper  $B'$  will pass to the impression-roller C. This plate is loosely secured near its lower end to the frame D by means of screws  $d$ , passing through suitably-formed slots in the plate G. When the frame D and the impression-roller are swung downwardly, the plate G will be caused to give slightly. The slot-connection with the frame D admits of this. Forward of the impression-roller C, and extending between the side portions of the carriage A, I have shown a bar H, which bar constitutes a stop for preventing a too-extended upward movement of the frame D. This bar may be rotated, so as



to bring different angles of the bar into position, where they will variously limit the upward movement of the frame D.

Upon the frame D is pivotally hung a cutter I, and upon the frame is a plate I', between which and the cutter the paper B' will pass when being delivered from the machine. The width of the cutter I is such that when it has been swung downwardly its outer edge will meet the edge of the plate I'. The paper B', having been clamped between the cutter I and the plate I', may be torn straight across. Normally the cutter I is maintained out of contact with the plate I' by means of a spring J, secured near one end upon the frame B and bearing at its other end against the cutter I.

It will be seen that by my improvement I very readily accomplish the taking of galley-proofs, not only in that I ink the galley, but that I also take the impression upon a continuous sheet of paper, all by one operation.

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

1. In a proof-press, the combination, with a carriage mounted upon wheels, of an inking-roller rotated during the movement of said carriage, a vertically-movable impression-roller, and a paper-roller adapted to feed paper beneath said impression-roller, substantially as specified.

2. In a proof-press, the combination, with a carriage mounted upon wheels, of an inking-roller journaled in said carriage and rotated during the movement thereof, a frame hung upon said carriage, an impression-roller journaled in said frame, and a paper-roller adapted to feed paper beneath said impression-roller, substantially as specified.

3. In a proof-press, the combination, with a carriage mounted upon wheels, of an inking-roller journaled in said carriage and rotated during the movement thereof, a frame hung upon said carriage, an impression-roller journaled in said frame, springs acting to elevate said frame and impression-roller, and a paper-roller adapted to feed paper beneath said impression-roller, substantially as specified.

4. In a proof-press, the combination, with a carriage mounted upon wheels, of an inking-roller journaled in said carriage and rotated during the movement thereof, a frame hung upon said carriage, an impression-roller journaled in said frame, a cutter mounted on said frame, and a paper-roller adapted to feed paper beneath said impression-roller, substantially as specified.

SAMUEL J. WHITBREAD.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM GILBERT,  
F. E. STONE.