

(No Model.)

L. L. LOMER.
SHEET ADJUSTER FOR PRINTING PRESSES.

No. 438,585.

Patented Oct. 14, 1890.

Fig. 1.

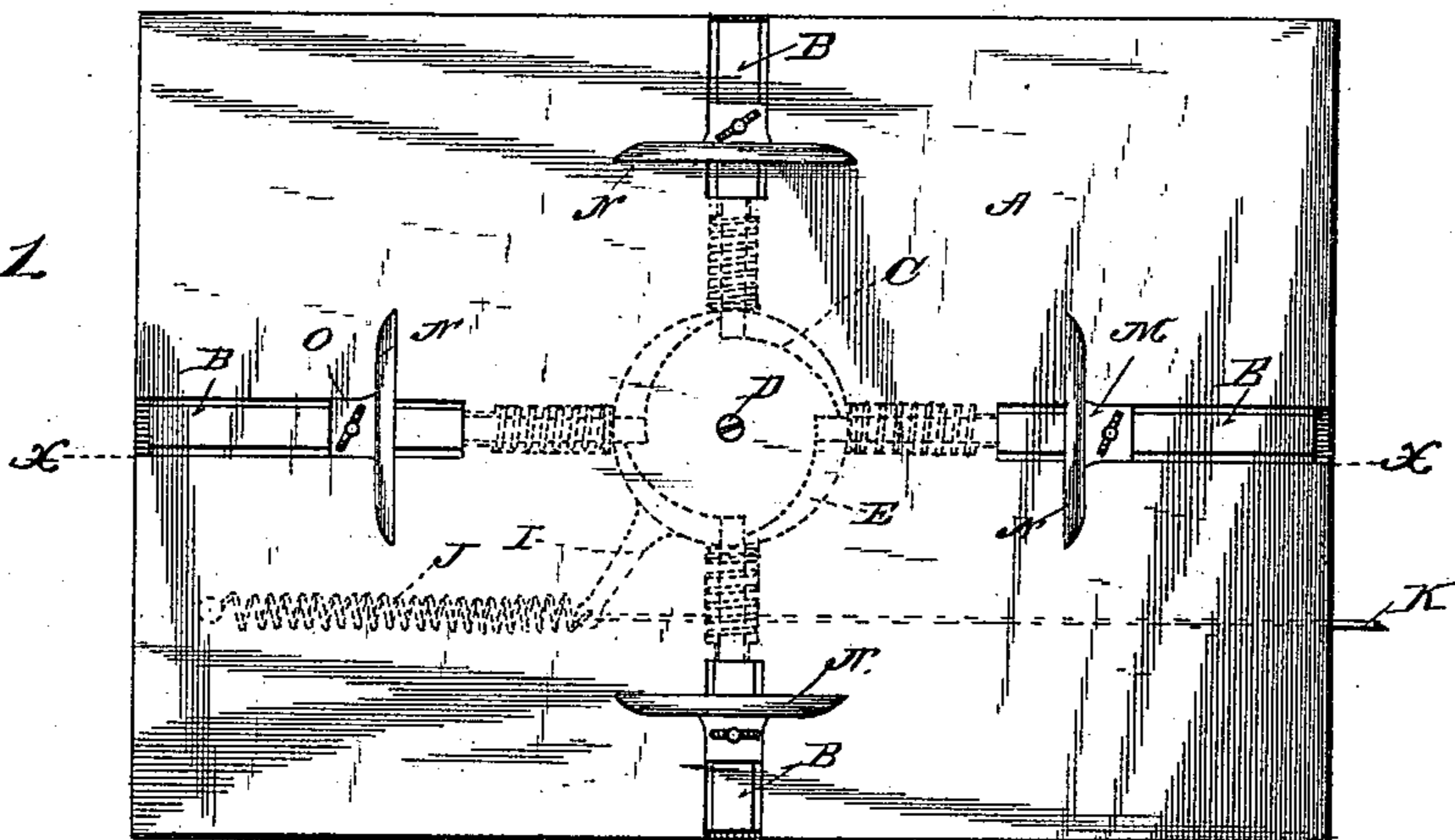


Fig. 2.

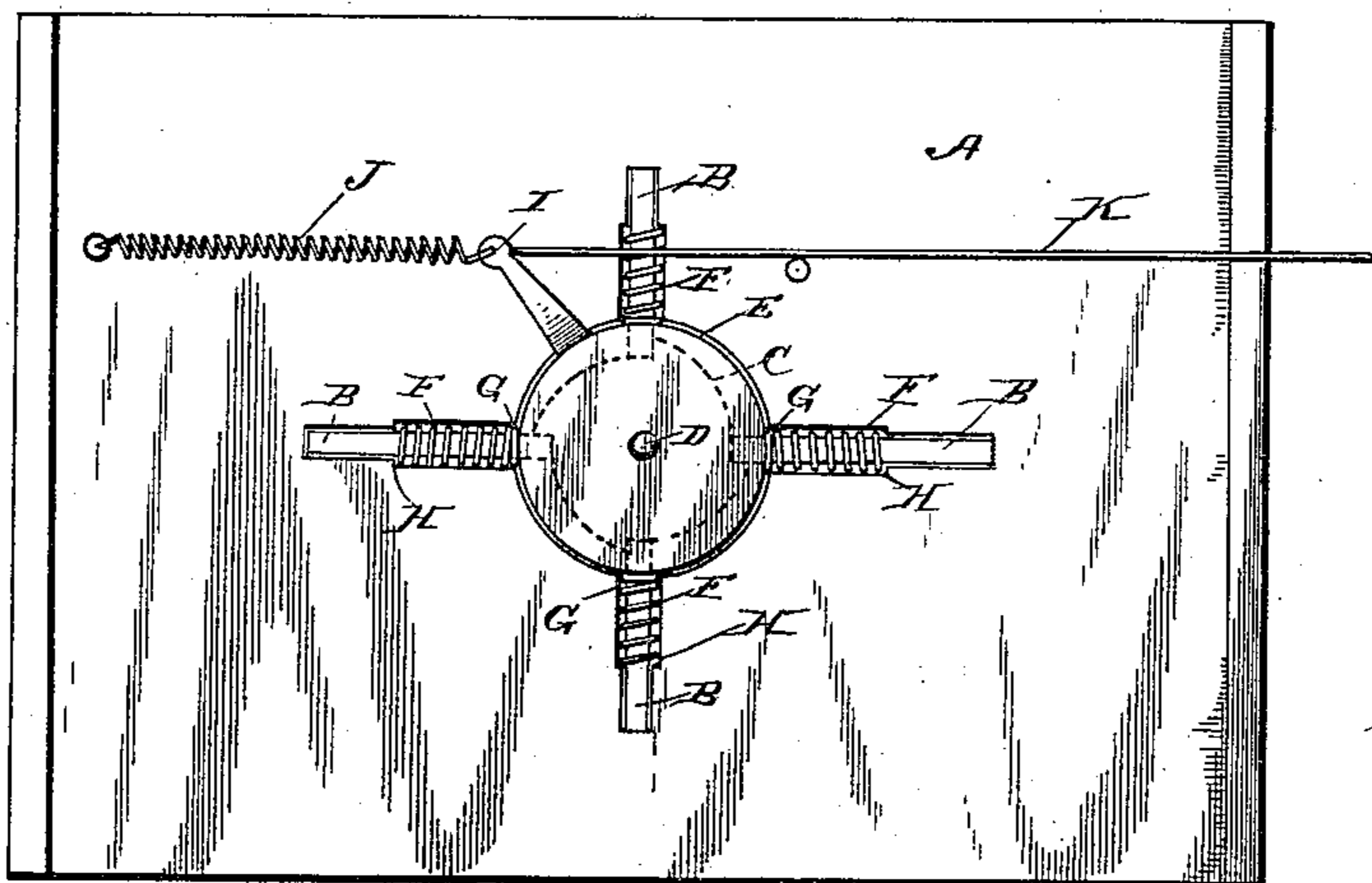


Fig. 3.

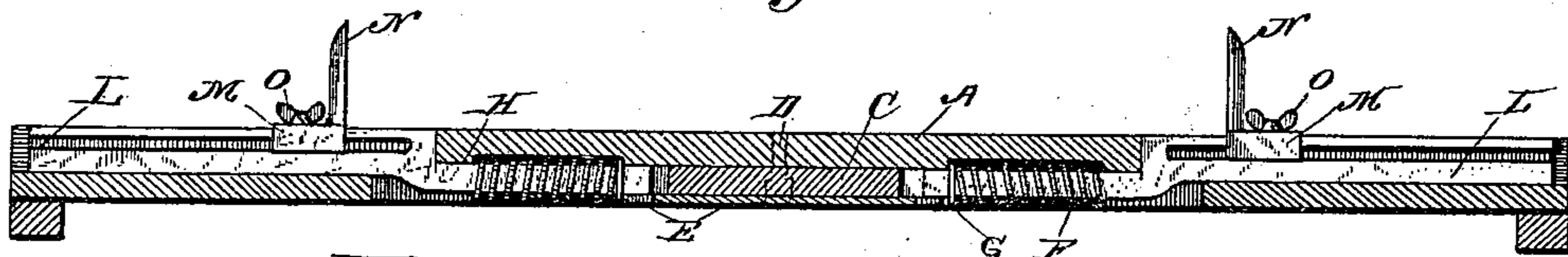
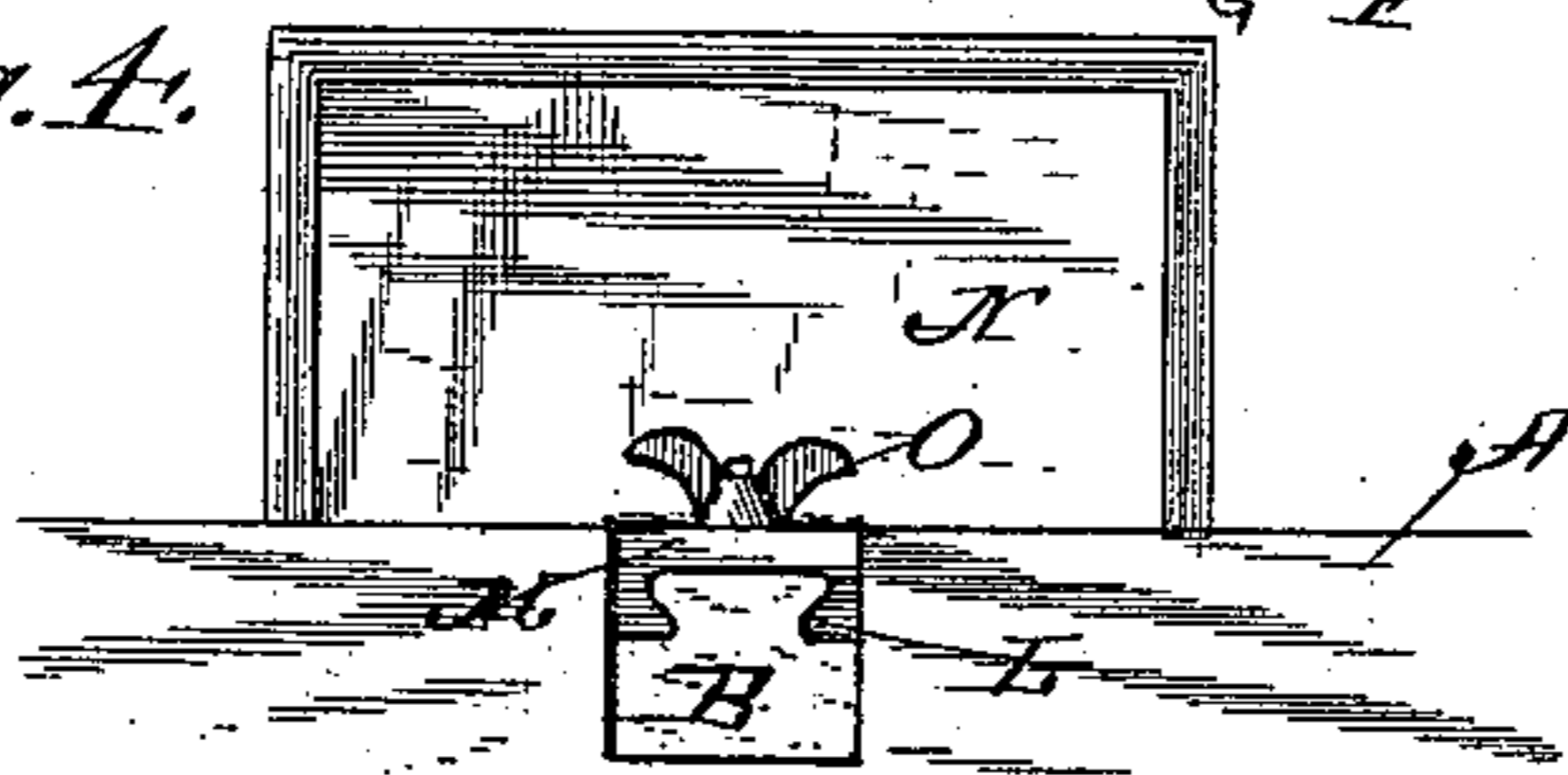


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS L. LOMER, OF HARRODSBURG, KENTUCKY.

SHEET-ADJUSTER FOR PRINTING-PRESSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 438,585, dated October 14, 1890.

Application filed November 14, 1888. Renewed August 9, 1890. Serial No. 361,538. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS L. LOMER, a resident of Harrodsburg, in the county of Mercer and State of Kentucky, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Sheet-Adjusters for Printing-Presses; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as
10 it pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in sheet-adjusters for printing-presses, the object being to provide a simple means whereby
15 each sheet may be brought exactly into position during the interval between its delivery and the delivery of the next succeeding sheet.

In the accompanying drawings, to which this specification refers, Figure 1 shows the apparatus in plan. Fig. 2 shows the same
20 apparatus seen from below. Fig. 3 is a section on the line $x x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail view hereinafter explained.

In the figures, A is a plate or table to be supported in any suitable manner in position
25 to receive the sheets as they are delivered from the press.

B B are four bent bars sliding in grooves cut in the plate A at right angles to each other. Both the outer and inner ends of these
30 bars are straight, and the former slide in grooves in the upper surface, while the inner ends slide in grooves in its lower surface, the plate being cut through to permit the movement of the bend or portion connecting the
35 two. The inner ends rest at all times against the edge of a ratchet-like disk C, which oscillates upon a vertical pivot D at the middle of the plate A, and are supported by a flange E, projecting on all sides at the lower edge of the disk. Each bar is at all times pressed
40 inward against the disk by a spring F, coiled about its inner portion to act against a flange G thereon and react against an offset or shoulder H in the side of the groove in which it lies. From the flange E projects an arm I, to
45 which are attached upon opposite sides a spring J and a cord K or its equivalent, the former being connected to a fixed support

upon the plate and the latter to any suitably-moving part of the press—as, for example, 50 the press-fly. The outer end of each lever has along its upper side a T-shaped tongue L, engaged by a sliding saddle M, formed integrally with a plate N, for pushing the edge of the paper into exact position. The saddle 55 being of considerable length holds the plate very precisely perpendicular to the bar, and thus the four plates at all times form parts of the four sides of a rectangle which may at will be varied in either dimension by sliding 60 the saddles upon the bars respectively—that is to say, the plates may be so adjusted that when at their inner limits they just meet the four edges of any rectangular sheet. When so adjusted, they may be locked in position 65 by a set-screw O, working in each saddle against the corresponding tongue L. Now, the ends of the four levers being at their innermost limits, as shown in the drawings, and held in contact with the edge of the ratchet- 70 disk C by the springs F, it is plain that the plates N will be simultaneously forced outward to the same distance by drawing the cord K outward, for the spring J yields, allowing the arm I, with the integrally-formed 75 disk C, to rotate about the central pivot D, and the bars and connected plates are pressed outward by the cam-like action of the disk-edges upon the bars. When the force acting upon the cord is removed, the spring J re- 80 turns the arm I and disk C to the original position, and the bars under the action of the springs F bring the plates also to their inner limits of motion. If the cord be so attached to moving parts of the press that it will be 85 drawn out as the press-fly descends and released as it rises, the sheet will be delivered by the fly within the plates when they are most widely separated, and will be perfectly adjusted in position by the returning-plates 90 which strike its four sides simultaneously and near the middle where they are least liable to be injured by displacement or distortion of their edges.

What I claim is—

The combination, with the board A, having

in its upper and lower faces the radial grooves
connected by passages through the board, of
the bent bars B, lying in said grooves, the
ratchet-like disk C, pivoted in the plane of
5 the inner ends of said bars, the springs coiled
about the inner ends of the bars and pressing
them respectively against the cam-faces of
the disk, the cord K and spring J for oscil-
lating the disk, and the plates M, adjustably
10 secured to the outer ends of said bars re-

spectively, substantially as and for the pur-
pose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed this
specification in the presence of two subscrib-
ing witnesses.

LOUIS L. LOMER.

Witnesses:

R. J. MILLER,

R. L. BARNETT.