(No Model.)

J. M. JONES.

PRINTING PRESS.

No. 450,368. Patented Apr. 14, 1891.

Fig. 2.

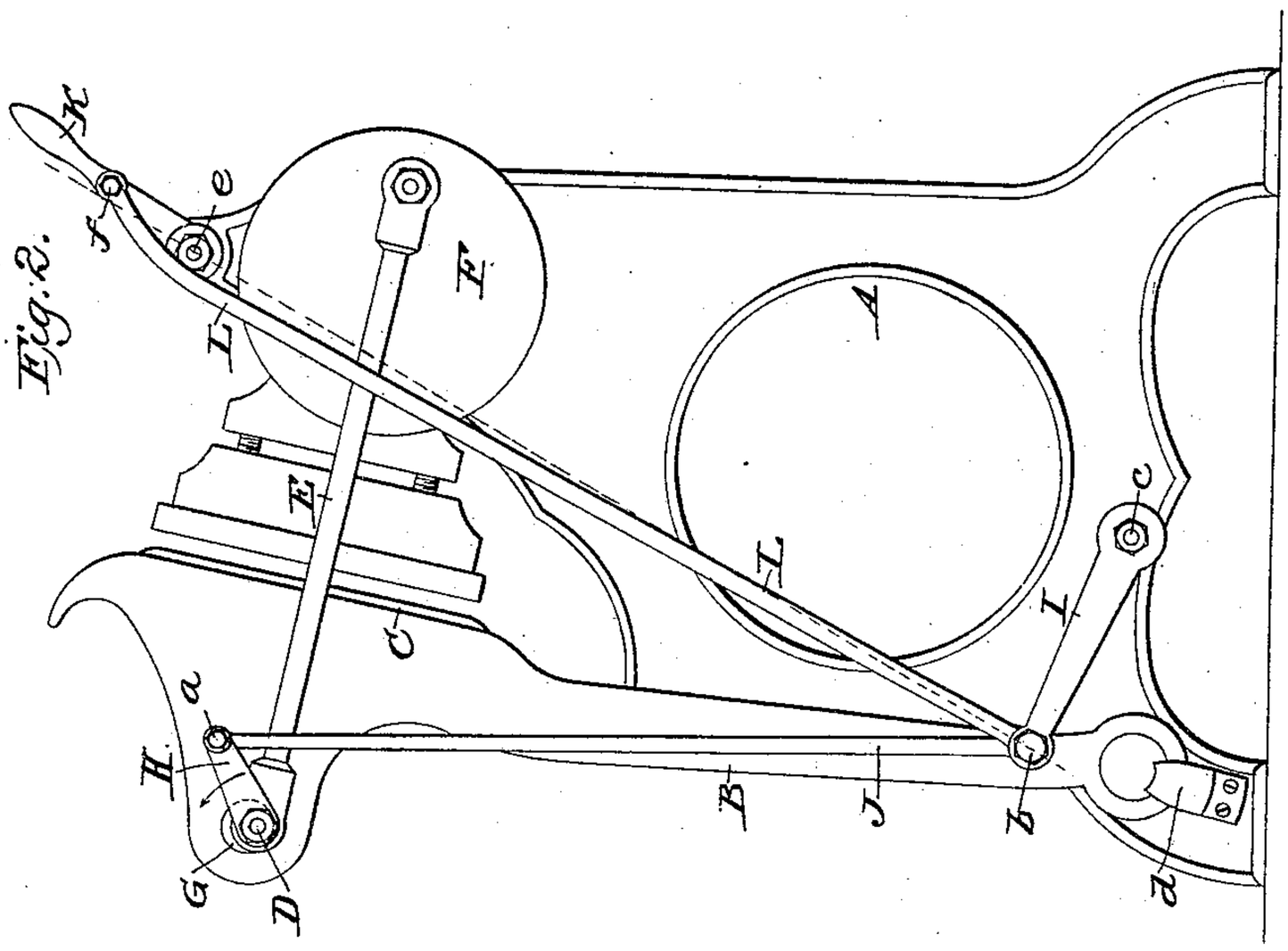
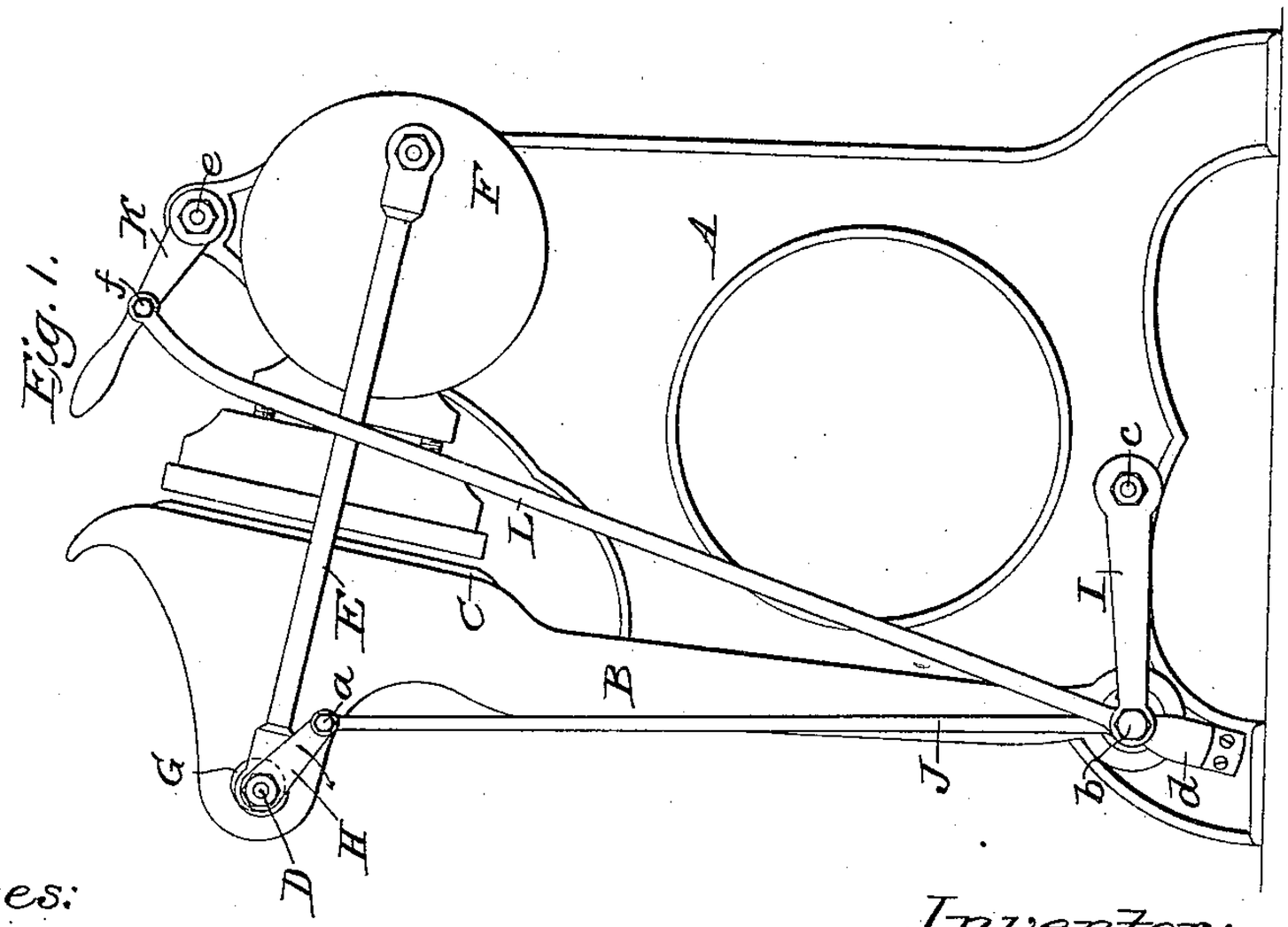


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
James F. Duhamel.
Horace A. Dodge.

Inventor:
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Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. JONES, OF PALMYRA, NEW YORK.

PRINTING-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 450,368, dated April 14, 1891.

Application filed June 9, 1890. Serial No. 354,767. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Palmyra, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printing-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to printing-presses, and is designed primarily as an improvement upon the machine represented in Letters Patent No. 379,958, issued to me March 27, 1888, although the invention is susceptible of application to other styles of machines.

The present invention relates to a novel construction of what is known as the "impression throw-off."

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of so much of a printing-press as is necessary to illustrate the application of my invention thereto, the parts being shown in the position they occupy when the machine is ready to make an impression; and Fig. 2, a similar view with the parts in such position as to prevent the formation of an impression.

A represents the main frame of the machine, and B the vibrating frame, which is pivoted at its lower end to the main frame and carries at its upper end the bed C.

D indicates a shaft, which is journaled in the upper end of the vibrating frame and connected by means of pitmen E with a gear-wheel F, which latter is journaled upon the main frame, as shown in both figures and as is customary in this class of machines.

The shaft D is provided at the point where it bears in the frame B with eccentrics G, so that when the shaft is turned or rotated toward the operator, or in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 1, the frame B will be caused to approach the main frame; but when the shaft is rotated away from the operator, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 2, the frame B will be carried away from the main frame.

Secured to the end of the shaft D is a radial arm H, which is connected by means of a rod J to the free end of a lever I, pivoted to the main frame, the said link or rod J being connected with the arm H by means of a bolt *a*, and with the lever I by means of a bolt *b*. The lever I is pivoted to the main frame by a bolt or pivot *c*, and is so arranged that when the parts are in the position to make an impression its outer end will rest upon and be supported by a bracket *d*, as shown in both figures.

K indicates a hand-lever, which is pivoted to the upper end of the main frame A upon a pin or bolt *e* in such position as to be within easy reach of the operator, and L indicates a link or rod secured at its lower end to the lever I by means of the bolt or pivot *b* and at its upper end to the hand-lever K by means of a bolt or pivot *f*.

Upon reference to the drawings it will be observed that the upper end of the link or rod L is curved or bent rearwardly slightly, so that when the impression mechanism is thrown off the pivot *f*, connecting the link L with the hand-lever, shall be out of line with the pivots *e* and *b* and prevent the throwing on of the impression by reason of the jar of the machine.

In order to limit the backward movement of the handle K, the nut upon the bolt or pivot *e* will advisably project so as to be struck by the link or rod L, when the hand-lever is thrown back to its extreme position, though this is not necessary, any other stop answering equally as well.

One of the principal advantages of the present invention lies in the simplicity of the construction and the ease of application of the mechanism to the press.

By pivoting the operating-lever K at its lower end I am enabled to use a shorter lever, which tends to the simplification of my mechanism.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In combination with the main frame A and the hinged frame B, provided with a bed, a shaft D, journaled in the hinged frame and provided with eccentrics G, an arm H, secured to the end of the shaft D, a lever I, pivoted at one end to the main frame, a link or rod J, connecting the arm H with the free end of lever I, a hand-lever K, pivoted to the main frame, and a link or rod L, connected at its lower end by a bolt or pivot *b* to the free end of lever I and at its upper end by a bolt or pivot *f* to the lever K above the pivot of the latter, all substantially as shown and described, whereby when the lever K is moved

backward to throw off the impression the pivot *f* shall be drawn back beyond a line passing through the pivots *e* and *b* and the impression throw-off mechanism locked in position.

2. In a printing-press, the combination, with the main frame, the pivoted frame, and means for moving the pivoted frame toward and from the main frame, of an impression throw-off mechanism, a hand-lever K for operating said throw-off mechanism, and a link or rod L, forming a part of the throw-off mechanism and connected with the hand-lever above its pivot, the upper end of said rod L being curved, as and for the purpose set forth.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN M. JONES.

Witnesses:

C. B. WHITMAN,

JOS. R. TUTTLE.