

(No Model.)

I. A. ISAACS.
CHASE LOCK.

No. 462,799.

Patented Nov. 10, 1891.

Fig. 1.

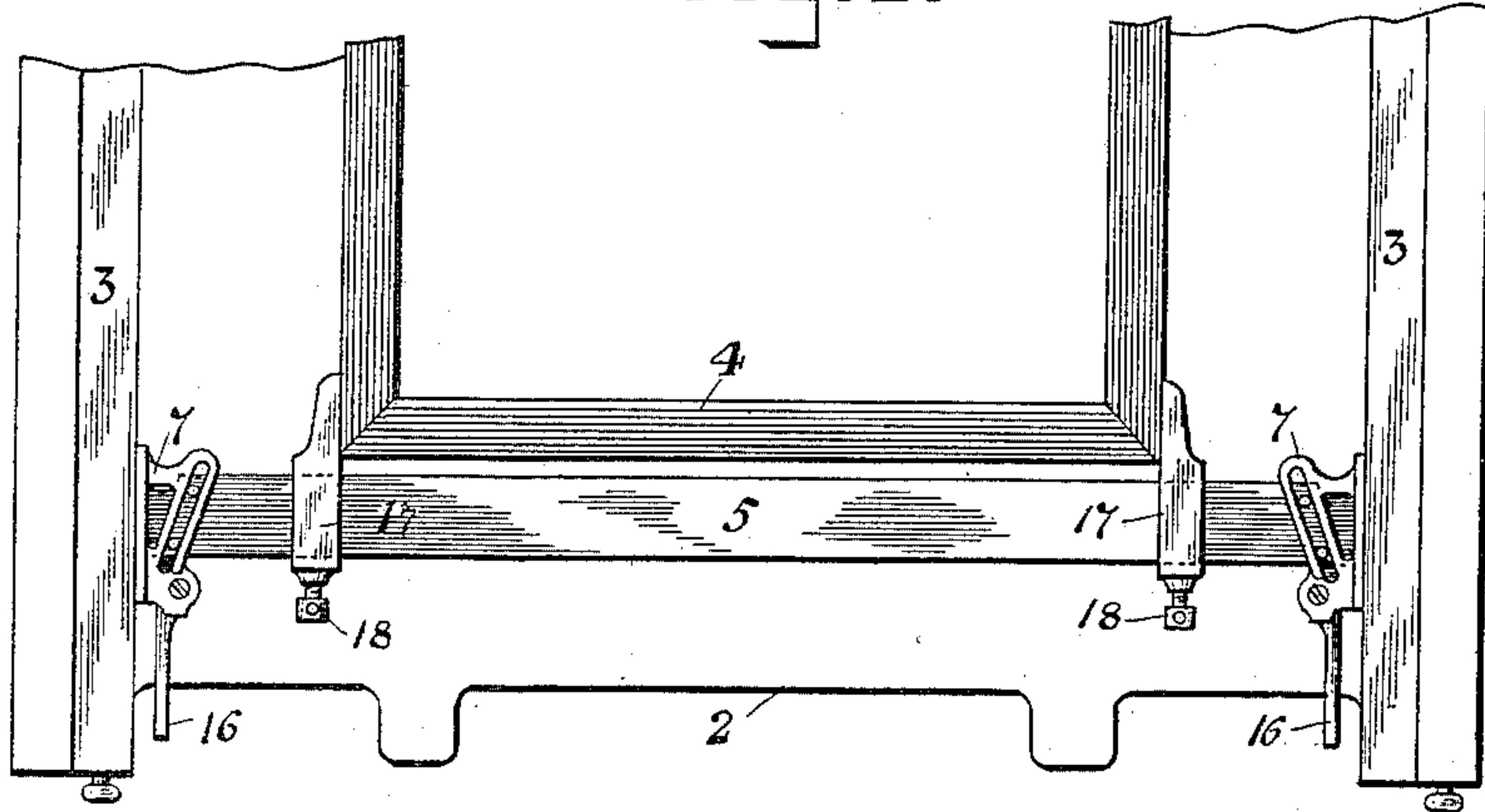


Fig. 2.

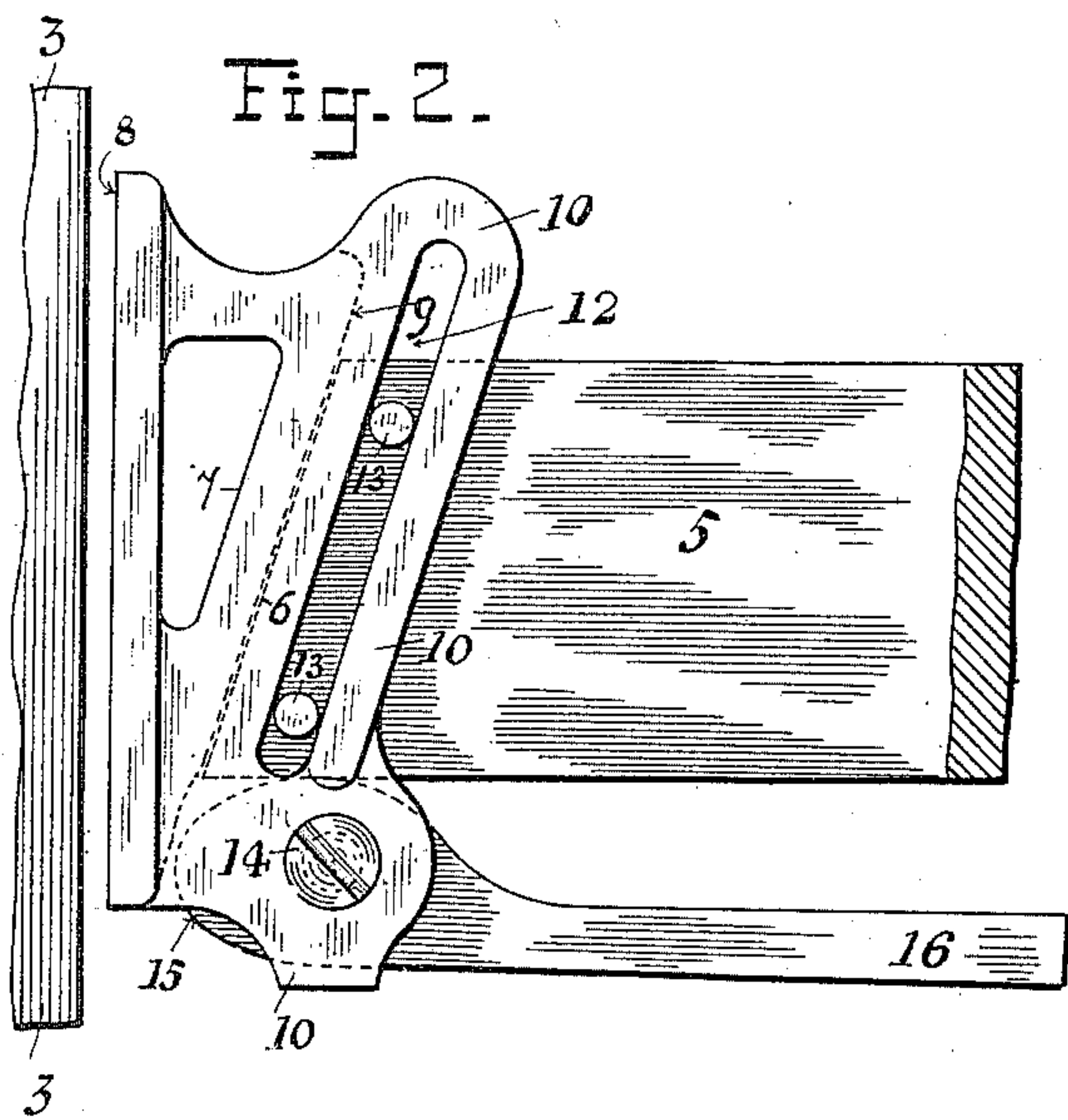
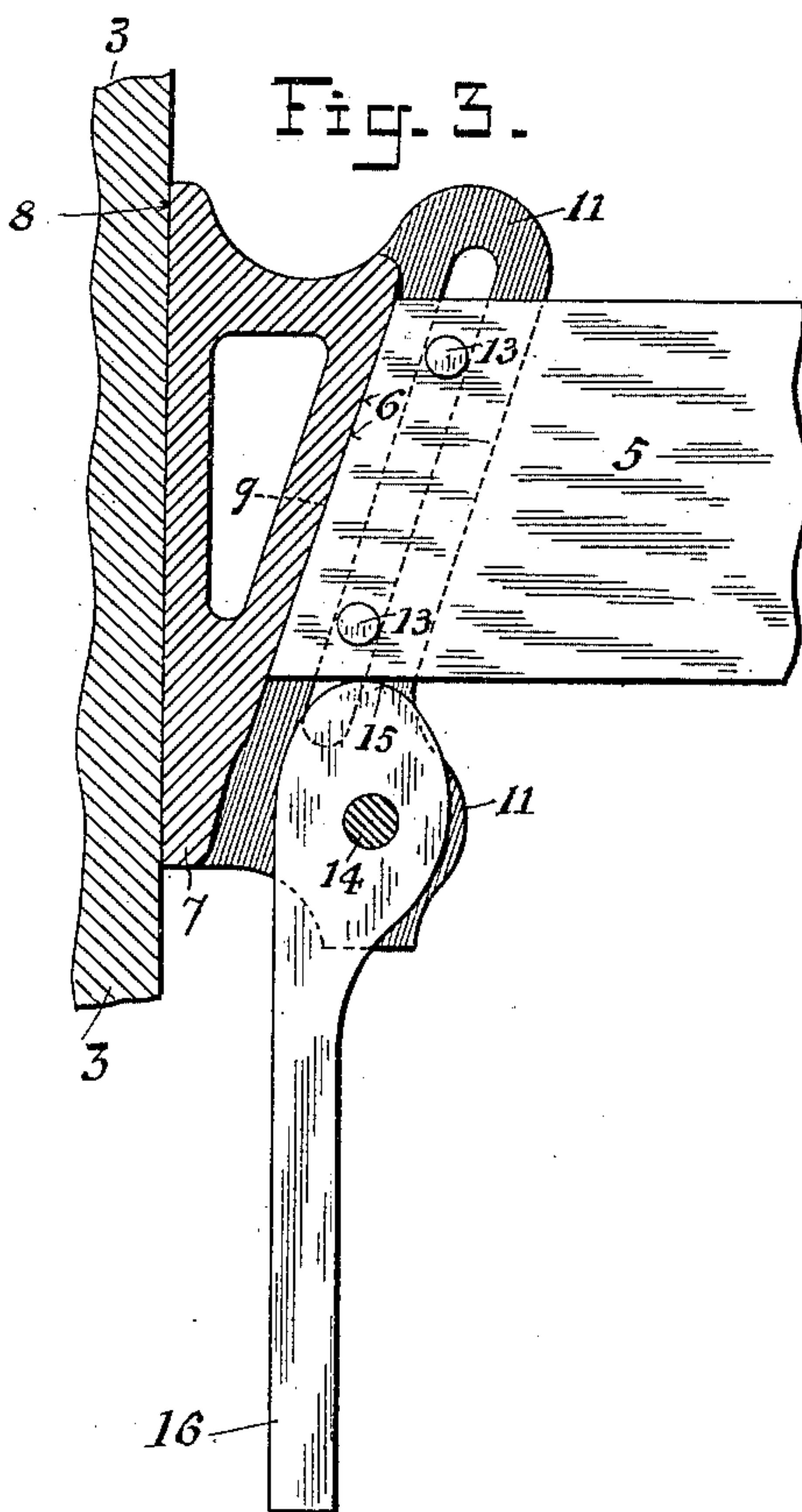


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC A. ISAACS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHASE-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,799, dated November 10, 1891.

Application filed December 17, 1890. Serial No. 374,985. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC A. ISAACS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chase-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

Previous to my invention numerous devices have been contrived for locking or holding a chase upon the bed of a printing-press; but so far as my knowledge extends all such contrivances have been objectionable for the reason either that they are costly or complicated or time-consuming in application, or else that they are incapable of securely and effectually holding the chase upon the bed of the press.

My invention has for its objects to provide a simple, cheap, efficient, and readily-applicable chase-lock; and to these ends it consists in the features of construction and combinations of devices hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a portion of the bed of a printing-press and a chase with my improved chase-lock applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a plan view of one end of the chase-lock detached, and Fig. 3 is a similar view with the shoe-piece shown in horizontal section and the parts in a locked condition.

In the several views the same part will be found designated by the same numeral of reference.

2 represents the bed of a printing-press, provided with the usual raised side strips or bearers 3 3, and 4 represents the chase, which is made in the ordinary manner.

5 designates a bar of a length nearly equal to the width of the bed or the space between the bearers. Said bar is beveled at each end, as seen at 6, for a purpose to be presently explained.

7 designates a wedge or shoe-piece, preferably provided at each end of the bar 5, and consisting, primarily, of a straight face or bearing-surface 8, adapted to be arranged parallel with the inner vertical wall or side of the bearer 3 and to engage therewith frictionally, and also of an inclined vertical surface 9, cut or formed at the same angle as the beveled end 6 of the cross-bar. The shoe-piece is also formed with upper and lower flanges marked, respectively, 10 and 11, provided each with an obliquely-arranged slot 12 in line with each other and parallel with the beveled end 6 and inclined or beveled wall 9. Pins or studs 13, inserted in or formed on the cross-bar 5, serve to guide the shoe-piece and prevent its detachment. At the lower or narrower end of the shoe-piece is pivoted at 14 a cam or eccentric 15, having a handle portion 16 and adapted to work against the rear side of the cross-bar and move the latter forward bodily. Mounted to slide lengthwise of the cross-bar are two arms or clamps 17, adapted to grasp or bear on opposite sides of the chase. These clamps are adjustable upon the cross-bar for different widths of chase and are adapted to be set or fixed upon the former by binding-screws 18 18.

At Fig. 1 the chase is represented as in the grasp of the clamps 17 and as locked or screwed upon the bed of the press by means of the cross-bar and the sliding wedges or shoe-pieces.

At Figs. 2 and 3 I have illustrated on a larger scale the application or mode of operation of the locking contrivance. In Fig. 2 the sliding shoe-piece is shown as standing aloof from the bearer 3, and in Fig. 3 as in contact therewith. In order to change the relationship of the parts shown at Fig. 2, so as to cause them to occupy the position illustrated at Fig. 3, it is simply necessary to turn the handle 16 from the position shown at Fig. 2 to that represented at Fig. 3. By thus moving the handle the cam or eccentric 15 is turned, and, working against the rear side of the cross-bar, forces or moves the latter forward or ahead. During this forward movement of the cross-bar its beveled end slides along the inclined wall 9 of the shoe-piece and forces or wedges the same laterally or outwardly until its side or face 8 is driven hard or forcibly against the inner vertical side of the bearer, thus securely locking the cross-bar and the chase carried or clamped thereby upon the bed of the press. The parts are

The parts are

so adjusted by hand previous to the locking movement as that when the shoe-piece is wedged or forced tightly or firmly against the bearer the cam and the handle have been brought to the position shown at Fig. 3.

The cam or eccentric and the handle form together a lever, the use of which I of course consider within the scope of my invention.

Instead of using a shoe-piece on each end of the cross-bar, I may in practice employ the device at one end only, in which case I should square the other end of the cross-bar or provide it with a suitable piece or surface to press against its respective bearer 3.

In lieu of the arms 17 and set-screws, some other means may be employed for clamping or grasping the chase.

My improvements may also be used as a quoin for locking the type within the chase.

I am aware of the Patent No. 212,683, granted February 25, 1879, to Robert F. Gil- lin, and hence do not claim herein anything shown or described in said patent.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Let- ters Patent, is—

1. The combination of a cross-bar having an inclined end, a shoe-piece having a straight face and an inclined back, and a locking de-

vice such as described arranged upon and movable with the shoe-piece.

2. The combination of a cross-bar having an inclined end, a shoe-piece having a straight face, an inclined back, and oblique slots, pins or studs within said slots, and a locking de- vice such as described arranged upon and movable with the shoe-piece.

3. The combination of a cross-bar having an inclined end, a shoe-piece having a straight face and an inclined back and connected to said cross-bar, and a lever for moving the cross-bar pivoted to said shoe-piece, substan- tially as set forth.

4. The combination of a cross-bar having an inclined end, a shoe-piece having a straight face and an inclined back and oblique slots, pins or studs on the cross-bar and arranged within said slots, and a cam or eccentric hav- ing a handle portion pivoted to said shoe, as set forth.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 25th day of November, A. D. 1890.

ISAAC A. ISAACS.

Witnesses:

JACOB FELBEL,

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