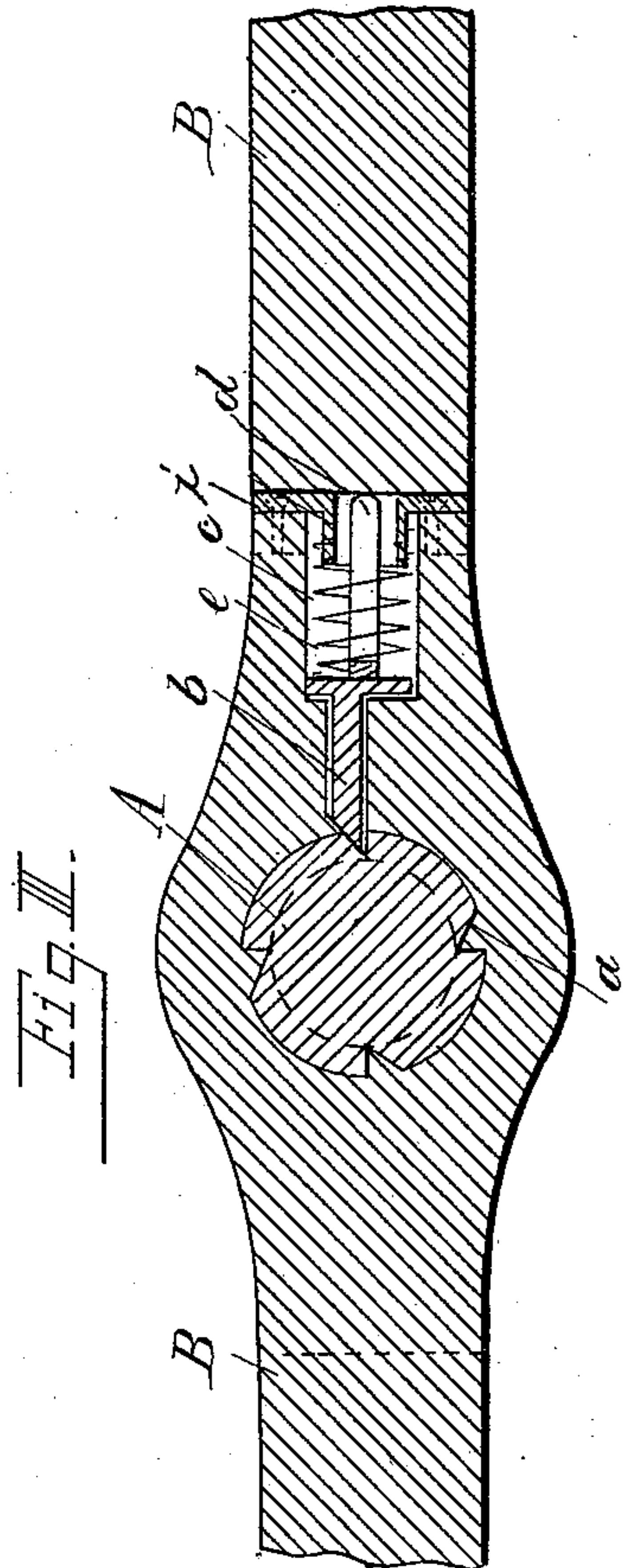
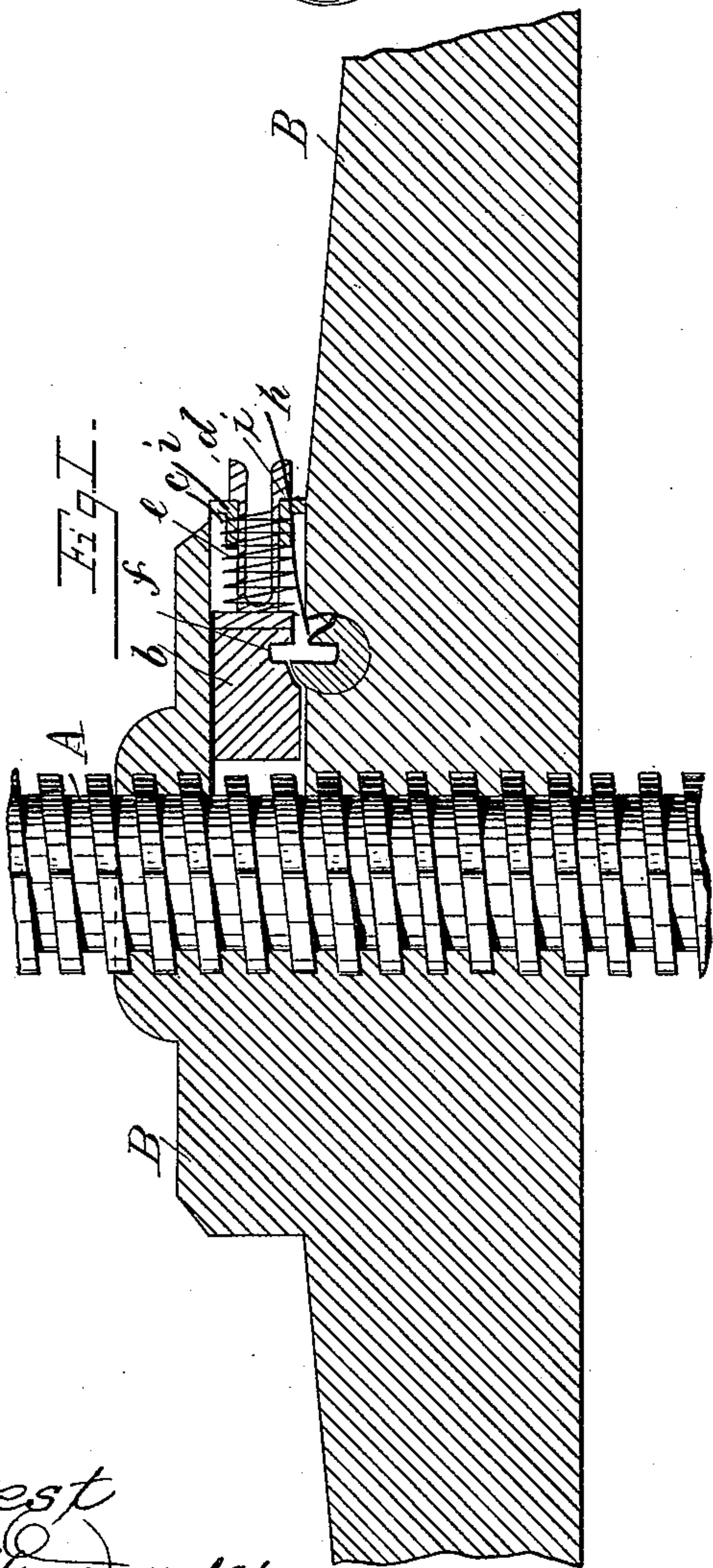
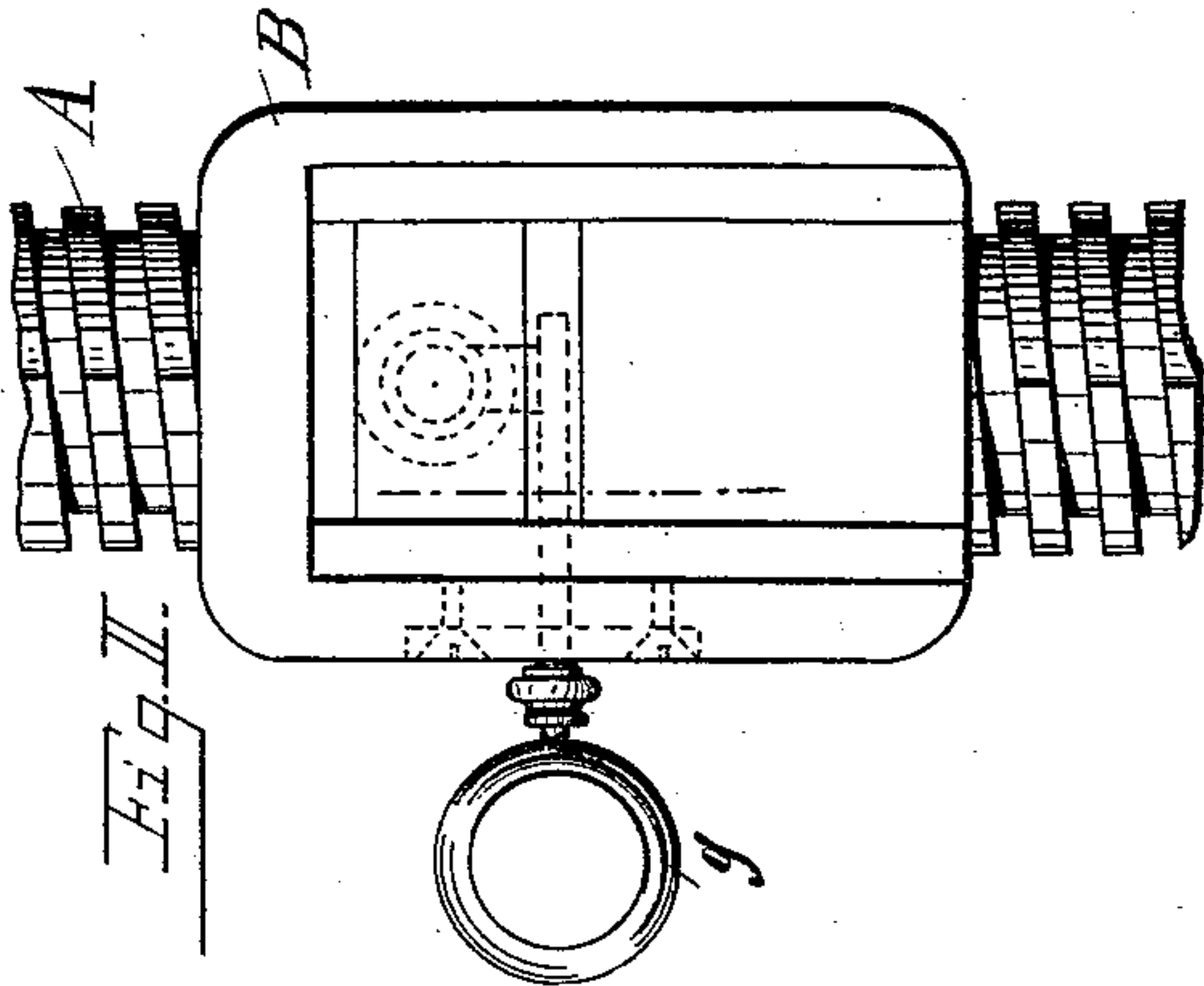


(No Model.)

M. SCHEID.  
COPYING PRESS.

No. 464,392.

Patented Dec. 1, 1891.



Attest  
Haltera malata  
J. L. Middleton

Inventor  
Max Scheid  
by Ellis Spear  
Att'y.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX SCHEID, OF WADGASSEN, GERMANY.

## COPYING-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,392, dated December 1, 1891.

Application filed May 8, 1891. Serial No. 392,134. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MAX SCHEID, manufacturer, of Wadgassen, in the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire, have invented  
5 new and useful Improvements in Copying-Presses, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to a means of locking  
10 ing copying-presses, having for its object to prevent inspection of the copying-book by unauthorized persons without necessitating the taking away of the copying-book out of the press and placing the same under lock and key.

15 The means of locking copying-presses is illustrated in Figures I to III of the accompanying drawings, in which—

Fig. I is a vertical section showing the locking device in combination with the screw-  
20 spindle and a portion of the press in the open position. Figs. II and III are, respectively, a horizontal section and a side elevation of the locking device in the closed position.

The spindle A is provided with four longitudinal grooves *a*, arranged parallel to one  
25 another, which grooves are triangular in cross-section. The beveled front end of a catch *b*, which is arranged in a recess *c* of the bridge-piece B of the copying-press, engages in one  
30 of these grooves *a* when the locking device is in its closed position, Fig. III. The rear portion of this catch *b* is connected with a bent leaf-spring *d*, which is of bulging form at its rear end and which is surrounded by a spiral  
35 spring *e*. The lower portion of the catch *b* is formed with a recess *f*, Fig. I, in which engages the bit of a key *g*, Fig. II, when the latter is inserted through a recess *h* of the bridge-piece B.

40 When the copying-book has been used and it is desired to prevent inspection of the same,

the ends of the leaf-spring *d* are pressed together, which brings their shoulders out of engagement with the projections *i* and allows  
45 the spiral spring to force the catch *b* inward into contact with the spindle. In consequence of the shape of the grooves *a* and of the front portion of the catch *b* the spindle A can now be rotated in a downward direction  
50 upon the copying-book, but not back again in an upward direction, so that as soon as the copying-book is pressed tight by the spindle A it is impossible to remove the book. When  
55 it is desired to again use the book, the key is inserted in the opening *h* and turned and the bit of the key engages with the recess of the catch, thus forcing the catch back out of  
60 engagement with the spindle and against the pressure of the coiled spring until the shoulders of the leaf-spring engage the projections *i* and thus hold the catch in its retracted position until it is again desired to lock the  
65 press.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is— 65

In combination with the bridge and screw of a copying-press, a catch sliding in a socket in the bridge and having its front end beveled to engage suitable grooves in the screw,  
70 a leaf-spring formed upon the rear end of said catch, with lugs to engage shoulders of the socket and hold the catch out of contact with the screw, a coiled spring surrounding the leaf-spring for forcing the catch toward  
75 the screw, and suitable means for engaging the catch to withdraw the same and unlock the press, substantially as described.

MAX SCHEID.

Witnesses:

PHILIP BENARD,  
JOSEPH KEMP.