

(No Model.)

E. L. MEGILL.
FEED GAGE FOR PRINTING PRESSES.

No. 511,154.

Patented Dec. 19, 1893.

Fig. 1.

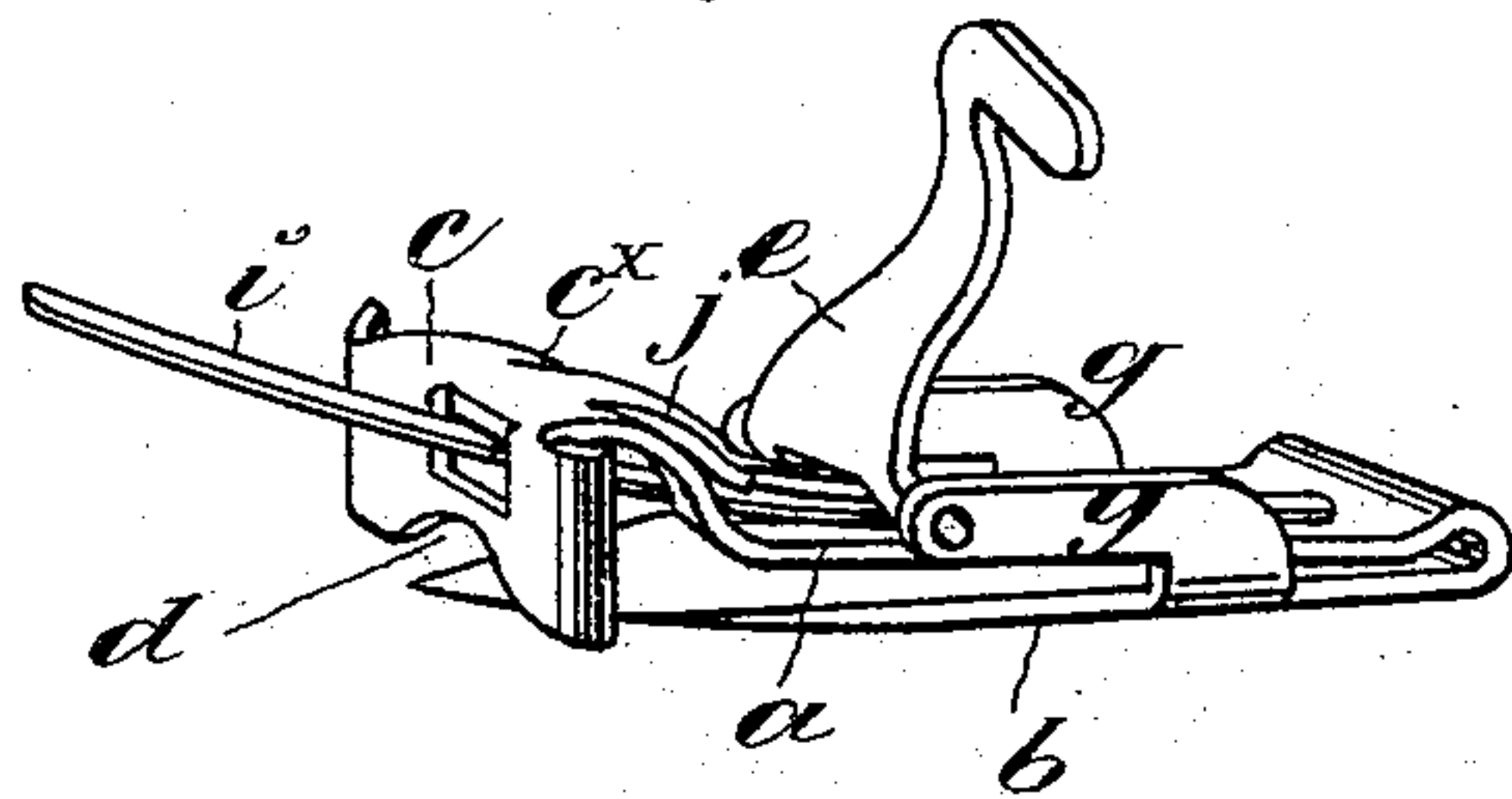


Fig. 2.

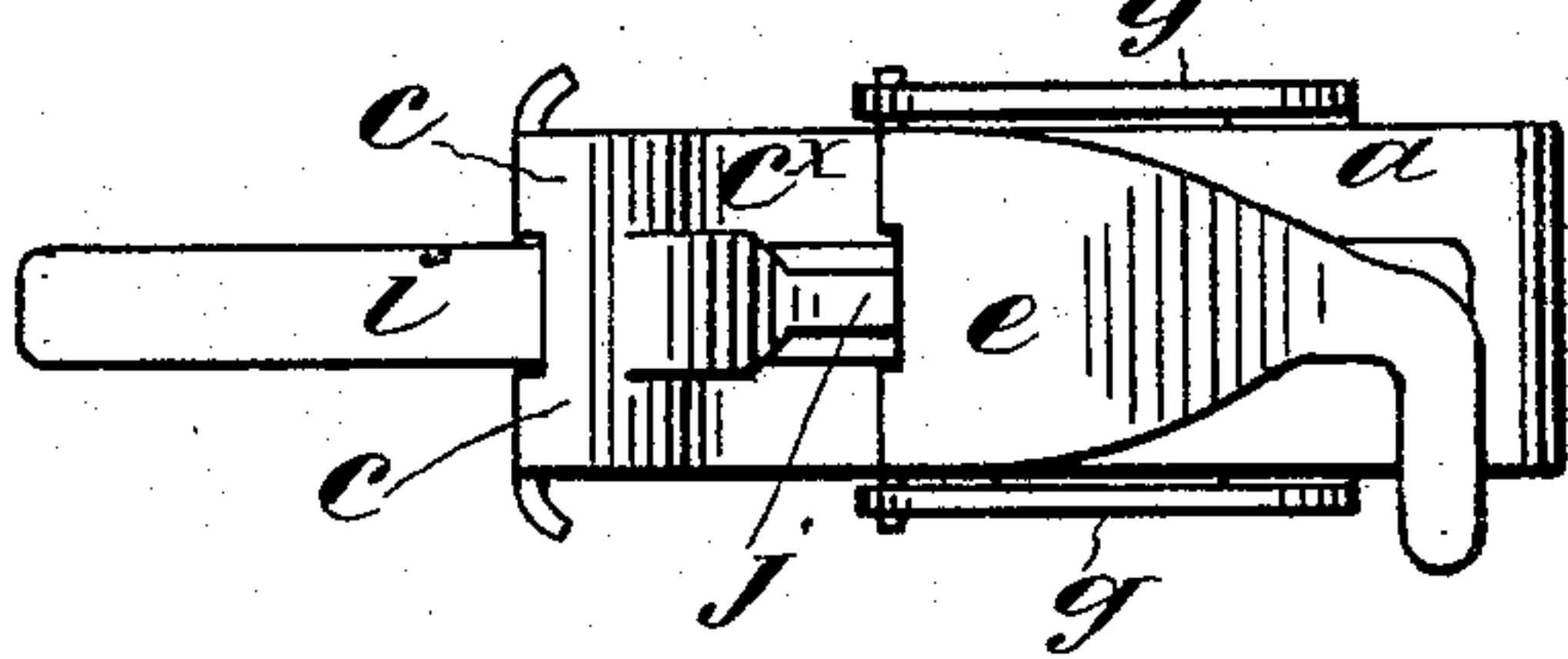


Fig. 3.

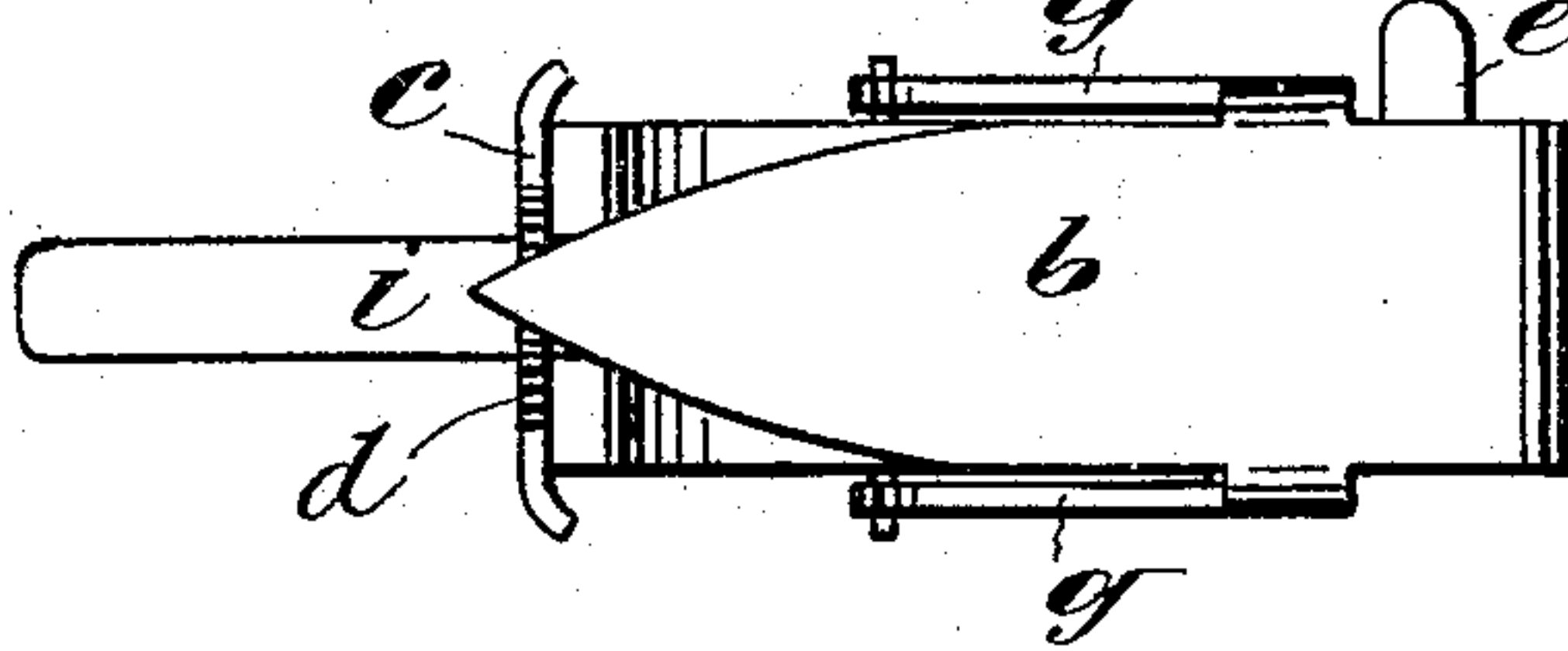


Fig. 4.

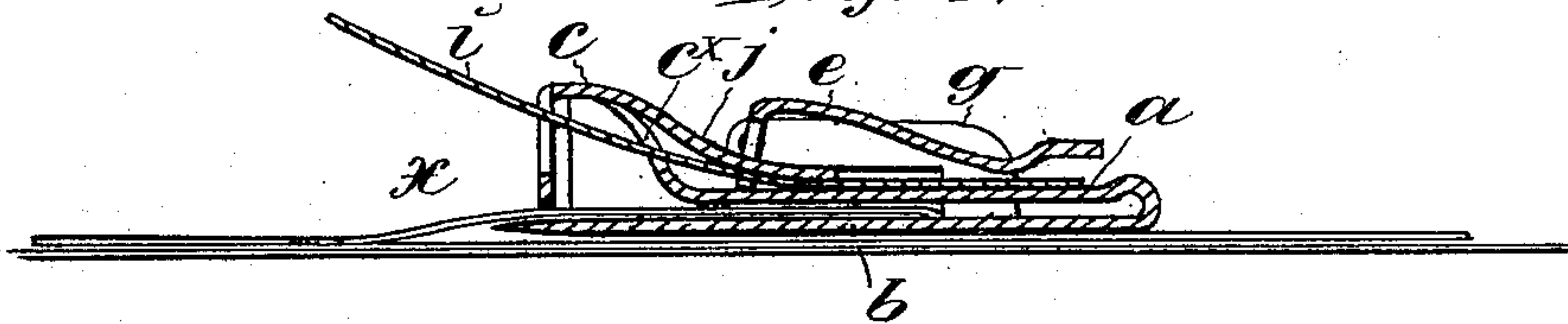


Fig. 5.

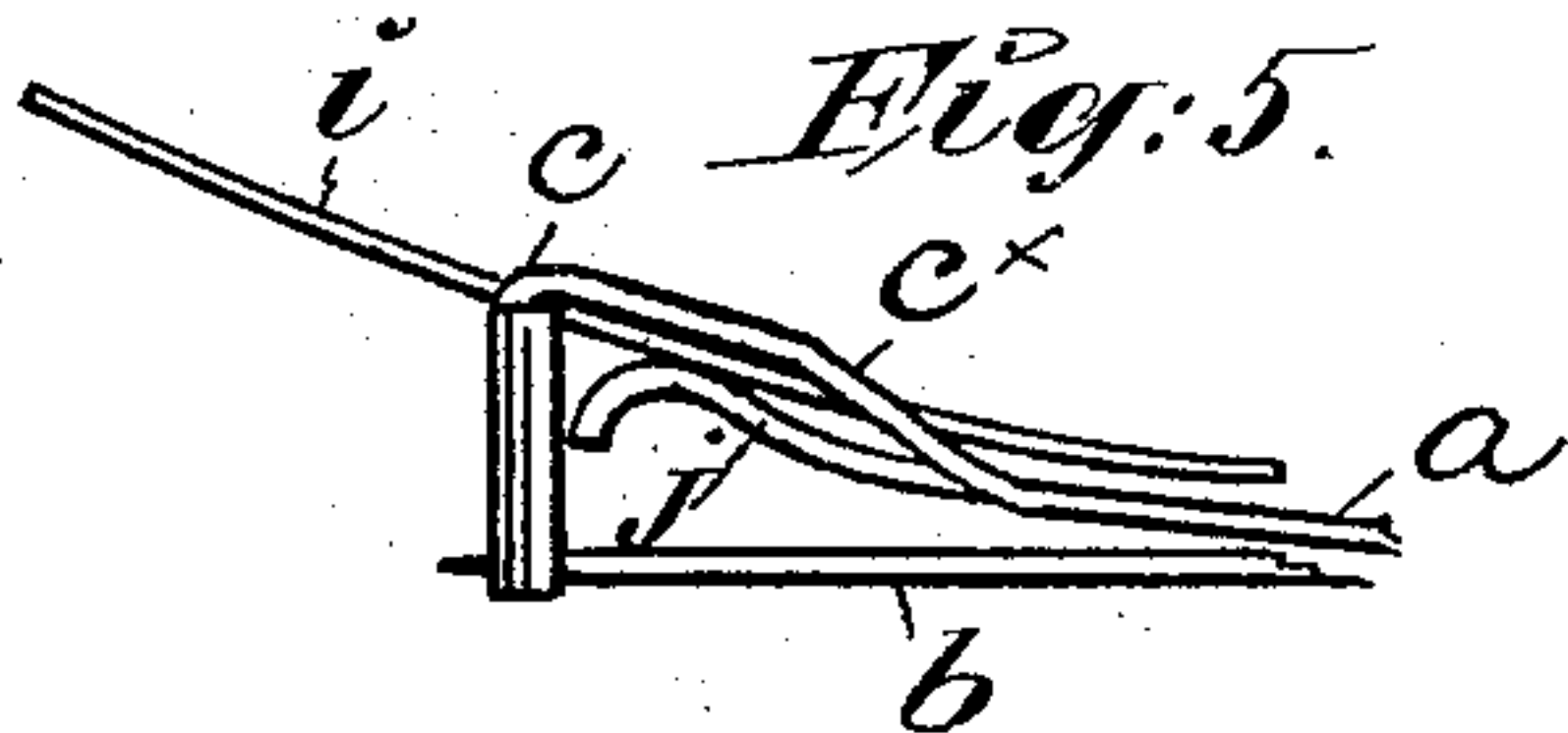
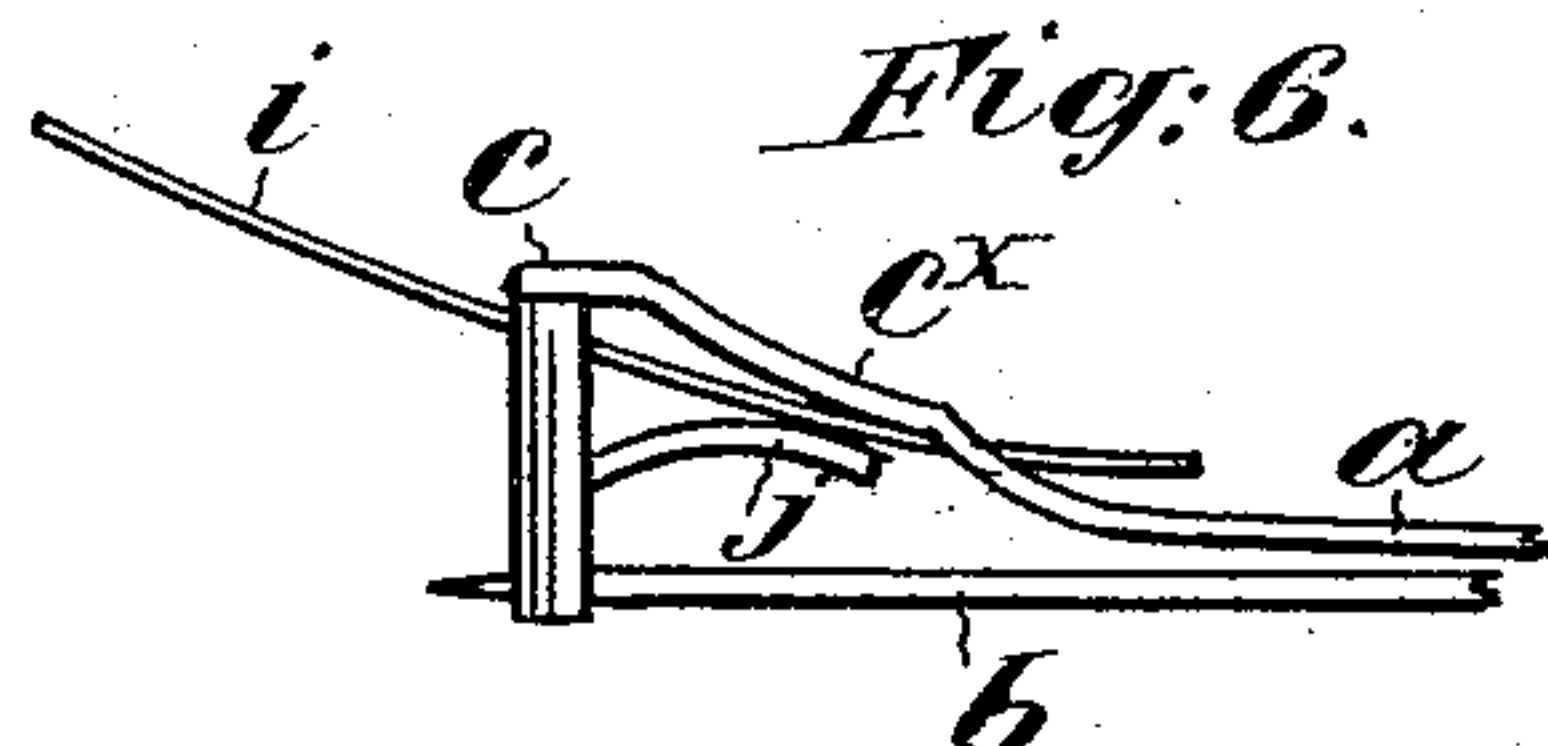


Fig. 6.



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FEED-GAGE FOR PRINTING-PRESSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 511,154, dated December 19, 1893.

Application filed January 31, 1893. Serial No. 460,311. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD L. MEGILL, a citizen of the United States, residing in Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Feed-Gages for Printing-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an adjustable gage adapted to be applied to the platen of a printing press, or for general use in registering sheets in printing.

The invention will be fully described hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, and its novel features will be carefully defined in the claims.

In the said drawings, which illustrate an embodiment of the invention—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the gage, detached. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same. Fig. 3 is an under side view of the same. Fig. 4 is a vertical, longitudinal section showing the gage set on the platen. Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate slight modifications which will be hereinafter described.

My gage will be made, by preference, of sheet steel, and consists, as herein shown, of three pieces, namely, the body, the clamping lever, and the stripper. The body comprises a base-plate *a*, a pin *b*, and a gage-head, *c*. These are integral and are formed by bends in the sheet of metal. The pin *b* is joined to the base-plate *a*, at the rear end of the latter and extends forward under said plate, its front, free end being pointed, as shown. The gage-head *c* is formed on the front end of the base-plate by bending the sheet metal as clearly shown. The parts are so proportioned that the point of the pin *b* projects forward a little beyond the face of the gage-head, and the latter has a shallow recess, *d*, formed in its lower edge at the point where the pin passes under it.

The base-plate *a* and the pin *b* form the jaws of a clamp, which tend to open slightly by the spring of the parts, and which may be brought together by means of an angular clamping lever, *e*, which is fulcrumed in turned up lugs, *g*, on the pin *b*, and situated over the base-plate *a*, whereby, when the longer arm of the lever is pressed down, the shorter arm thereof will bear on the plate *a*, thus bringing the jaws of the clamp forcibly together. In Fig. 1 the lever *e*, is represented

as thrown up and the clamp open. When the gage is to be set in the platen sheet, *x*, the point of the pin *b* is inserted therein and pushed forward as far as desired, when the lever *e* is pressed down, thereby closing the jaws of the clamp on the part of the sheet *x* between them. This is the position of the parts seen in Fig. 4. The pressure of the gage-head on the sheet at each side of the point of the pin, and the clamping of the sheet between the base-plate and the pin, serve to hold the gage firmly on the platen sheet.

The gage may be shifted in position within limits, after being once set, by throwing up the long arm of the clamping lever and moving the gage forward or back and then again depressing the lever as before.

The stripper, *i*, is a thin strip of metal, mounted adjustably in the gage so that it may be made to project more or less from the gage-head *c*. In the upright front plate of the latter is an aperture through which the stripper passes, and in the part *c'*, of the head, back of the said front plate and connecting the latter with the base-plate *a*, is an aperture formed by punching a part of the metal to form a spring finger, *j*, which presses elastically on the stripper and holds it in place, after adjustment, with sufficient firmness for all practical purposes. The stripper is not pressed upon by the lever *e*, as a notch is formed in the shorter arm of the same to permit the free passage of the stripper under it.

The above description of the spring finger *j* refers to the construction seen in Fig. 4; but this finger may be formed in other ways, two examples of which are seen in Figs. 5 and 6. In Fig. 5 the spring finger is represented with its free end directed forward and pressing upward, while in the construction of Fig. 4, these characteristics are reversed.

In Fig. 6, the spring finger is formed by punching back a part of the upright plate of the gage-head.

As represented herein and clearly shown in Fig. 4, the plate *a* and pin *b* are formed integral, being joined at the bend in the metal plate or sheet; but they may as well be non-integral and be secured together at this point by any of the well known modes of securing together two metal plates, as by a rivet, for

example. The lugs *g* rise from the pin well toward its rear end and extend forward to the fulcrum point of the lever, as seen in Fig. 1, in order that the pin may be inserted to a considerable extent under the platen paper and also so as to place the point where the clamping lever impinges on the base-plate, well forward toward the gage-head. This will insure a better clamping effect than if the lever were fulcrumed at a point nearer to the point where the plates are united.

The advantages of a clamping lever over a wing nut and screw for the purpose herein set forth will be obvious to one skilled in the use of these gages. The rotary, twisting motion in setting the nut is liable to displace the gage on the platen, and the pressure from the screw will vary according to the power applied by the user. With the lever there is no twisting of the gage and the pressure is always the same. Moreover, there is no liability to accidental loosening of the clamp when a lever is employed.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A feed-gage comprising as its essentials, a base-plate provided with a gage-head, a pin under the base-plate and connected therewith at its rear end, the free end of said pin being situated under the gage-head, and a clamping lever arranged over the base-plate

and fulcrumed in upwardly projecting lugs on the pin.

2. A feed-gage comprising a base-plate provided with a gage-head, a pin under the base-plate and connected therewith at its rear end, the free end of the pin projecting forward beyond the upright part of the gage-head and coincident with a recess therein, and a clamping lever arranged over the base-plate near the gage-head, the lever being fulcrumed in lugs *g*, on the sides of the pin, said lugs being joined to the pin at points back of said fulcrum, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a feed-gage, the combination with an adjustable base-plate having a securing pin and a gage-head mounted non-adjustably on said base-plate, said gage-head being furnished with apertures for the passage of a stripper and with a spring-finger at one of said apertures, of the said stripper, clamped elastically between said spring-finger and the rear part of the gage-head.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWARD L. MEGILL.

Witnesses:

HENRY CONNETT,
PETER A. ROSS.