

No. 618,897.

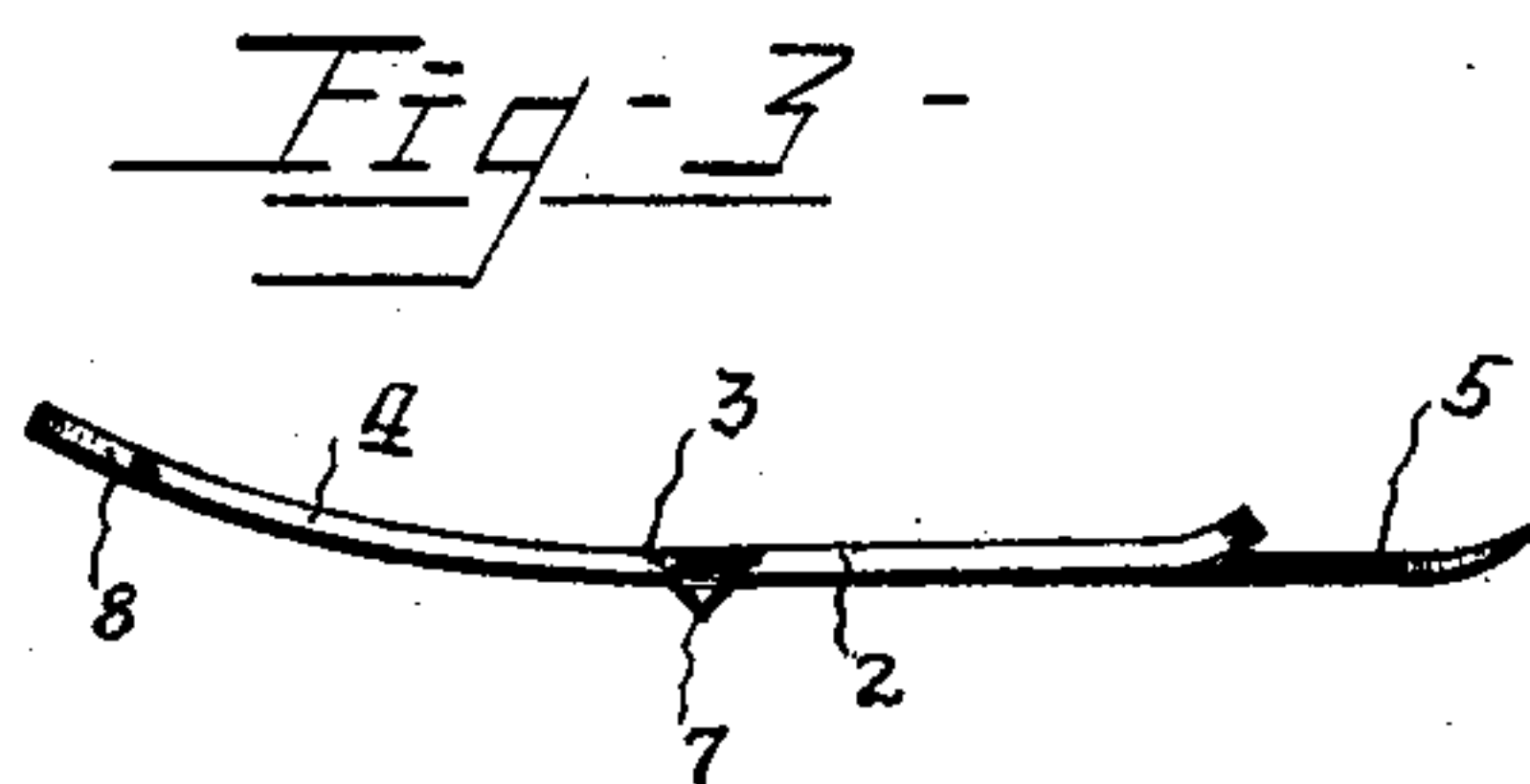
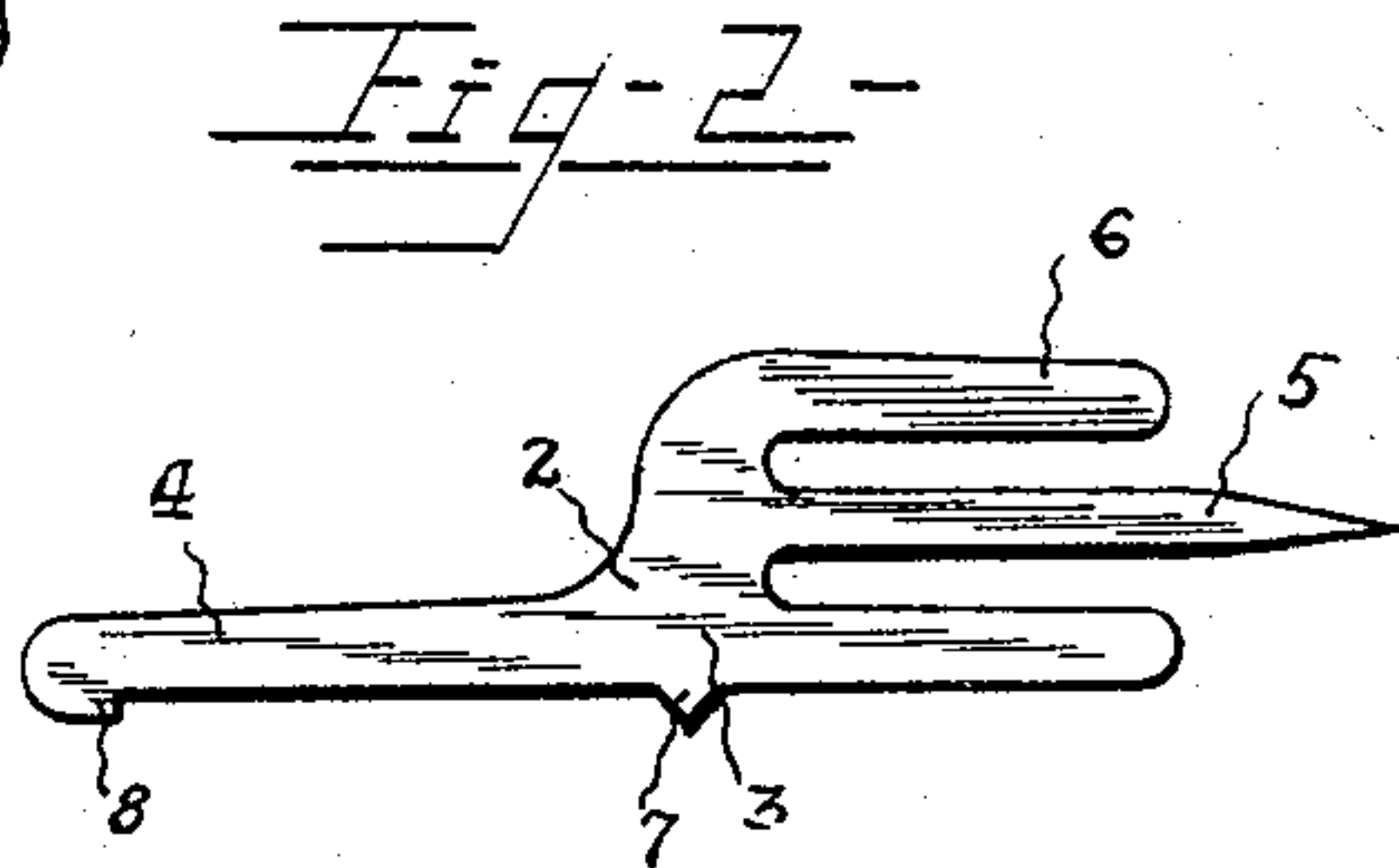
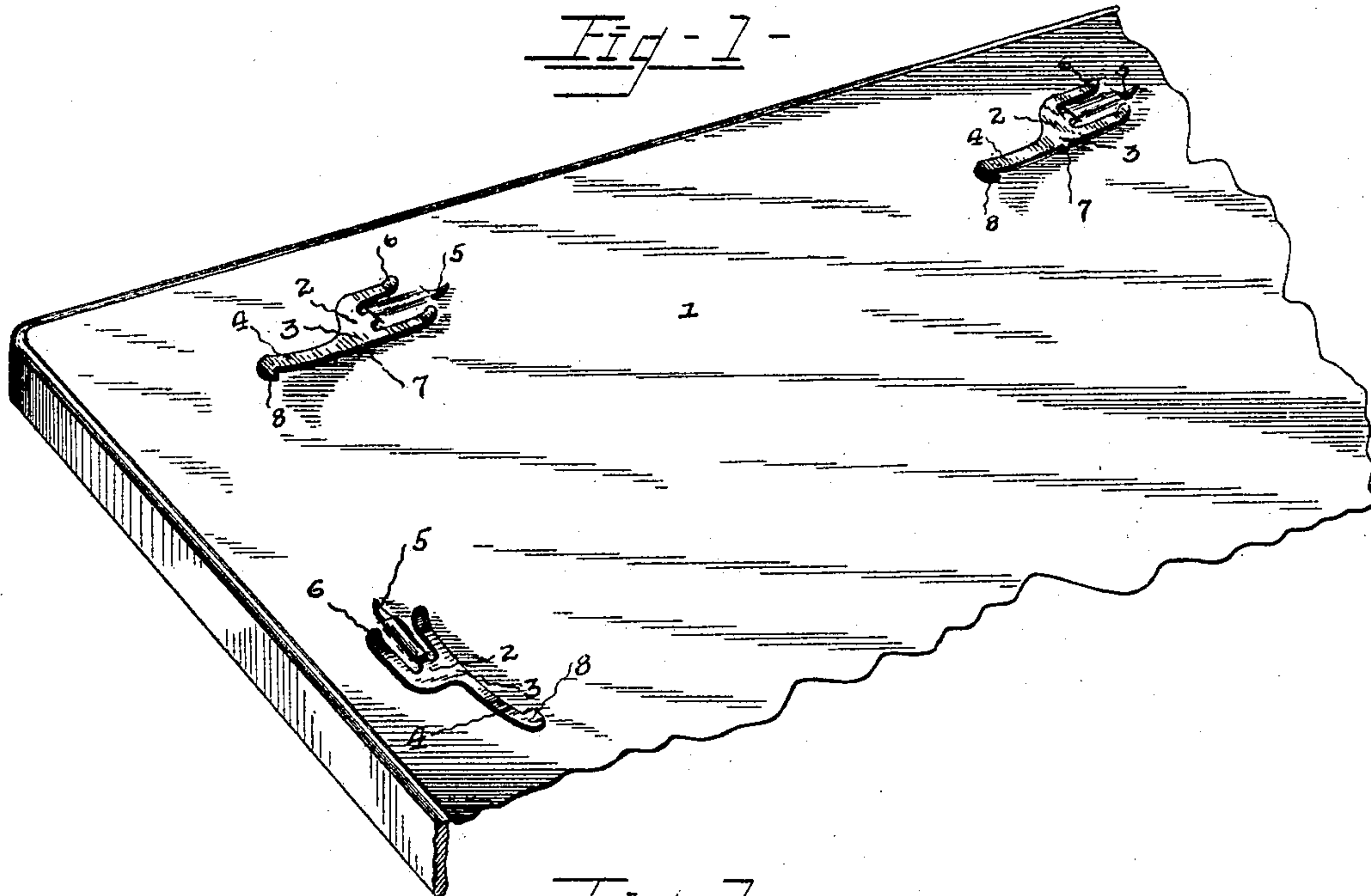
Patented Feb. 7, 1899.

J. W. McCALMENT & W. E. WILLIAMS.

FEED GAGE.

(Application filed Nov. 18, 1897.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JESSE WILSON McCALMENT AND WILLIAM ERNEST WILLIAMS, OF
UNIONVILLE, MISSOURI.

FEED-GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 618,897, dated February 7, 1899.

Application filed November 18, 1897. Serial No. 659,009. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JESSE WILSON McCALMENT and WILLIAM ERNEST WILLIAMS, citizens of the United States, residing at Unionville, in the county of Putnam and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Feed-Gage, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to feed-gages adapted to be attached to the tympan-sheet of a printing-press, its object being to provide a flexible gage of this character made from thin spring sheet metal in which the work-sustaining arm is arranged in parallel relation to the attaching-prong and to the fingers which rest upon the tympan-sheet, the advantages of such construction being that the device may be made very narrow, thus economizing in the use of metal and enabling the gage to be placed on the tympan-sheet to feed within a very short distance of the tympan-bail.

Another advantage is that the openings made by the insertion of the prong into the tympan-sheet will always extend longitudinally of the line of feed, and such openings will not, therefore, offer obstructions to the paper in passing over them when the feed-gage has been moved to another position.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of the several details of construction and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tympan-sheet, showing our improved feed-gage arranged thereon for the end and side adjustment of the sheet to be printed. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the blank from which the gage is formed. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal edge view of the completed device.

Similar reference-numerals indicate similar parts in the several figures.

1 indicates the tympan-sheet, and 2 our improved feed-gage. The gage will be made from thin spring sheet metal and comprises the gage-head 3, from one side of which the work-sustaining arm 4 extends and from the opposite side the attaching-prong 5 and the fingers 6, one on each side of the prong and parallel therewith. One of the fingers 6 is, in effect, a continuation of the work-sustaining

arm 4 and will coöperate with it in sustaining the work, since the front or operative edges of the gage-head, the work-sustaining arm, and the finger are in alinement. A pointed tooth 7 is formed on the front edge of the gage-head, which is bent down in order that it may penetrate the tympan-sheet and prevent the gage being moved laterally out of position.

The work-sustaining arm 4 is provided with a laterally-projecting lip 8 at its free end, adapted to take over the sheet that is fed up to the gage. The free ends of the attaching-prong 5 and of the fingers 6 are bent upwardly to a slight extent, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and the work-sustaining arm 4 is curved slightly throughout its length and is normally out of contact with the tympan-sheet.

In securing the gage in position the attaching-prong will pass through the tympan-sheet at two points, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, and the upwardly-bent end of the prong will be above the tympan-sheet, and the two fingers will also lie upon the upper face of the tympan-sheet, and owing to the bent end of the prong the gage will not be liable to become detached from the sheet under normal conditions. It will be seen that the prong extends transversely of the line of feed and that the openings made in the tympan-sheet by the insertion of said prong extend longitudinally of the line of feed and will not, therefore, offer obstructions to the passage of the paper over them when the gage has been removed from them to be secured in another position. It is also obvious that as the gage is very narrow and the attaching-prong extends parallel with the work-sustaining arm the gage can be secured to the tympan in close proximity to the tympan-bail or to either of the edges of the tympan-sheet.

The resilient arm 4 extends above and is normally located out of contact with the tympan-sheet to afford an efficient guide and support for the paper and also to avoid puncturing the sheet, as would be the case were it attached to the latter at the point where it supports or engages the paper. The resilient arm is also adapted to be pressed flat against the tympan-sheet by the action of the press,

and it will spring back to its normal position as soon as it is relieved of pressure. By locating the prong 5 between the parallel fingers the feed-gage is firmly supported on the tympan-sheet and is enabled to resist the side pressure which might result from locating the resilient arm at one side of the gage, and there is no liability of the latter twisting under lateral strain.

10 It will be understood that changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

15 Having thus described the invention, what we claim is—

1. A feed-gage comprising a gage-head, a pair of parallel fingers extending longitudinally of the gage at opposite sides thereof, a longitudinal prong located between the fingers, and a longitudinal work-engaging arm extending from the gage in the opposite direction from the fingers and prong, substantially as described.

25 2. A feed-gage comprising a gage-head, a pair of parallel fingers extending longitudinally of the gage at opposite sides thereof, a longitudinal prong located between the fingers, and a resilient work-engaging arm extending longitudinally of the gage from one side thereof in the opposite direction from the fingers and prong, said arm being located above the plane of the prong, whereby it is adapted to lie normally above the tympan-sheet, substantially as described.

35 3. A feed-gage comprising a gage-head, a

pair of parallel fingers extending longitudinally of the gage, a longitudinal prong extending in the same direction, and a longitudinal work-engaging arm extending in the opposite direction from one side of the gage-head, said arm being resilient and extending above the plane of the prong, so as to lie above the tympan-sheet and provided with a laterally-projecting lip, substantially as described.

4. A feed-gage constructed of a single piece of thin resilient sheet metal and comprising a pair of parallel fingers arranged at one end of the gage and extending longitudinally thereof, a longitudinal prong arranged parallel with the fingers and located at the same end of the device, and a longitudinal work-engaging arm located at the other end of the gage, substantially as described.

5. A feed-gage, comprising the gage-head having a downwardly-projecting tooth on its front edge, a spring work-sustaining arm extending from one side of the head, an attaching-prong and a pair of fingers extending from the opposite side of the head, said arm, prong and fingers, lying in parallel planes, and the front edges of the arm, the gage-head, and one of the fingers being in alignment, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

JESSE WILSON McCALMENT.

WILLIAM ERNEST WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

OLLYE CARTER,

ARTA DOYLE.