

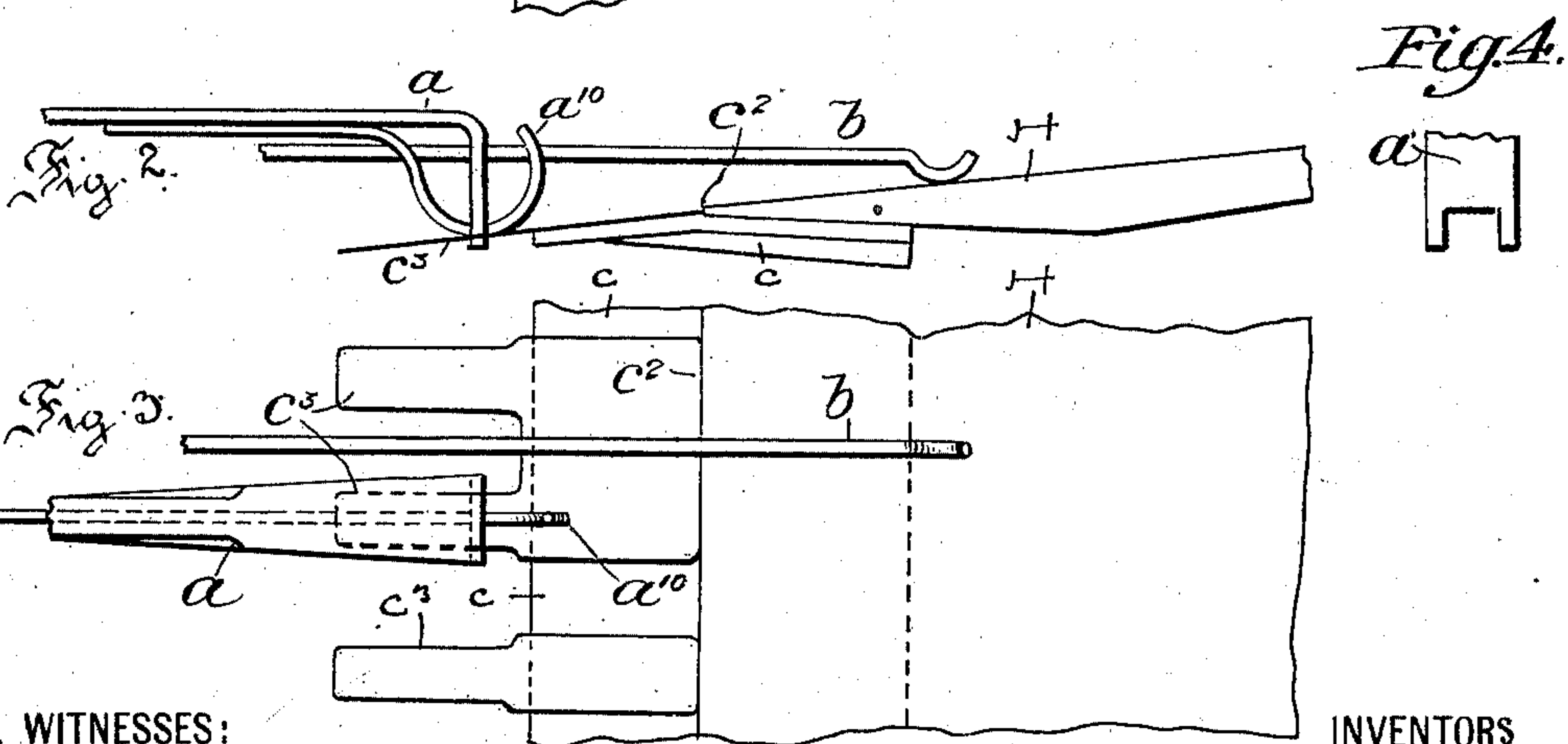
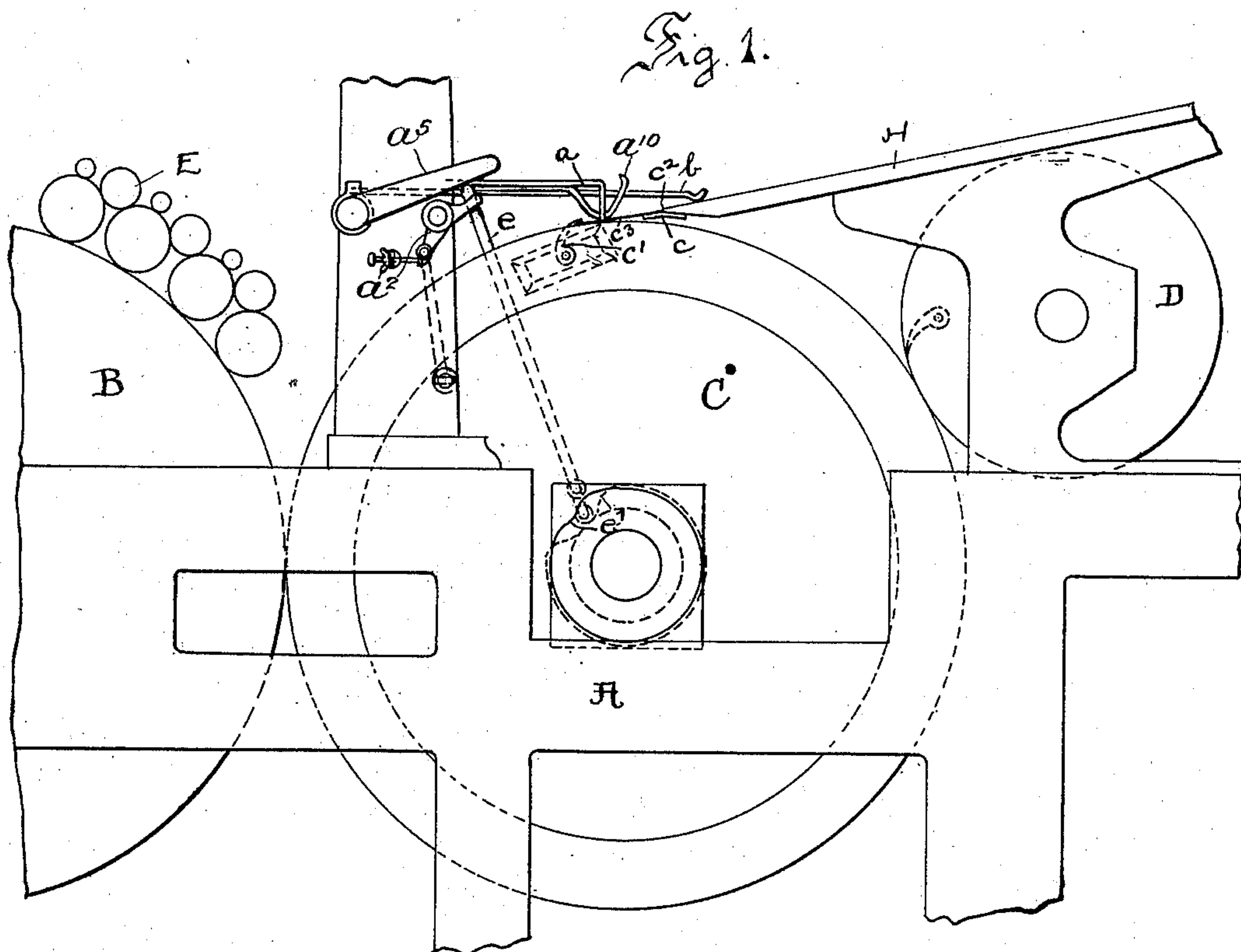
No. 686,147.

Patented Nov. 5, 1901.

W. SCOTT & A. W. WESEMAN.
PRINTING PRESS.

(Application filed Sept. 11, 1900.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:
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WALTER SCOTT AND ALONZO W. WESEMAN, OF PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY;
SAID WESEMAN ASSIGNOR TO SAID SCOTT.

PRINTING-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 686,147, dated November 5, 1901.

Application filed September 11, 1900. Serial No. 29,688. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WALTER SCOTT and ALONZO W. WESEMAN, citizens of the United States, and residents of Plainfield, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printing-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates generally to printing-presses, and more particularly to improved means for feeding sheets to printing or other machines, whereby greater accuracy and less creasing of the sheet are obtained.

In the accompanying drawings we have shown the improvement in connection with a rotary press for printing from aluminium or zinc plates; but it is obvious that it may be applied to other machines.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a printing-press with parts broken away embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a view of the feed-board and adjacent means. Fig. 3 is a top view of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an end view of the gage *a*, showing the edges which project below the underguides.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different views.

We shall describe a rotary press embodying our invention and afterward point out the novel features in the claims.

The press consists in this case of three cylinders—the plate-cylinder B, impression-cylinder C, and the delivery-cylinder D—all suitably mounted in a framework A and connected by gearing in the usual manner. Suitable means E for inking the plate-cylinder are provided, while the impression-cylinder is covered with the usual rubber blanket and provided with grippers *c'* for holding the sheets. It is further provided with the usual gages *a* and *a*¹⁰ and the holder *b*, attached to the framework. These gages *a* and *a*¹⁰ and the holder *b* are raised and lowered by means of the crank-arm *a*⁵ and the rods *e*, actuated by the cams *e'* on the shaft of the impression-cylinder. These parts which have just been described are all old and well known, and in connection with these it has been customary to feed the sheets from the feed-board H against the gages *a* and *a*¹⁰, while the holder *b* has held them after the gages are raised

just prior to the sheets being taken by the grippers *c'* on the cylinder. In so doing the gages *a* and *a*¹⁰ have rested with their free ends on metal underguides projecting from the under side of the feed-board and fastened to the board by means of a bar on which they slide laterally. This construction is unsatisfactory in many ways, notably in the fact that in order to prevent these underguides from injuring the rubber blanket on the cylinder it is necessary to place them some distance above the cylinder and close to a sheet of steel sometimes laid into the upper side of the feed-board, thereby impeding the feeding of the sheets to some extent and causing them to wrinkle. Furthermore, as these underguides support the sheets it is necessary to move them laterally to meet the requirements of different sizes of sheets, while at the same time care must be taken that they are not placed opposite to the grippers on the cylinder, so as to interfere with the action of same, and so we find it a great convenience and improvement to be able to place the said underguides on the upper side of the feed-board. Accordingly we provide the latter with a metal strip *c*, attached to the under side of the feed-board and as close to the cylinder C as possible and adjacent to the gripping-point. In so doing the strip *c* forms an extension, as it were, of the feed-board and could, if desired, be made integral with same, while at the point of junction of the strip and the feed-board where the latter terminates a recess *c*² is formed, extending transversely in front of the feed-board. In this recess *c*² the underguides *c*³ can be attached in any well-known manner or may be pasted onto the extension without obstructing the feeding of the sheets by projecting above the flush line of the upper side of the feed-board, as they would do were the alinement not preserved by supporting them at a point lower than the upper surface of the said feed-board. Moreover, the underguides by this construction can be made very thin and may be of paper or other soft material, so that they can contact the blanket without injuring same, as they are supported for a considerable distance by the plate *c*, upon which they rest, whereas when the underguides were fastened

on the under side of the feed-board they had no support for their entire length, and their length has to be much greater, so as to reach the point of feeding.

5 The gages are as usual provided with stops a^2 to prevent them from resting heavily on the underguides, and the outer edges of the gage a project below the surface of the said underguides to prevent the paper sheet from
10 passing between them and the underguides.

Instead of having a detachable extension to the feed-board it may be cut out of one solid piece with the board.

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

1. In a printing-press, the combination of the feed-board, an extension on same forming a transverse recess at the point where the board terminates, and one or more under-
20 guides adapted to be supported in said recess and to project a distance beyond the outer end of same.

2. In a printing-press, the combination of the feed-board having a cut-out at its front
25 end forming an extension of same, of one or more underguides adapted to be supported on the upper side of said extension, and to project a distance beyond the outer end of same.

30 3. In a printing-press, the combination with the feed-board adjacent to the upper side of the impression-cylinder, of one or more guides for the sheets, and an intermediate means adapted to support the guides on their lower
35 surfaces from the point where the feed-board terminates to a point within a short distance of the point of feeding without projecting above the flush line of the board.

40 4. In a printing-press, the combination with the feed-board adjacent to the upper side of the impression-cylinder, of a rigid supporting means projecting therefrom, and a thin

and flexible supporting means, upon the upper side of the rigid supporting means adapted to extend a distance beyond the said rigid
45 supporting means and without projecting above the flush line of the feeding-board.

5. In a printing-press, the combination with the feed-board adjacent to the upper side of the impression-cylinder, and one or more
50 flexible guides for the sheets, of means for supporting said guides rigidly on their lower sides beyond the point where the feed-board terminates without their projecting above the flush line of the feed-board.

6. In a printing-press, the combination with the feed-board adjacent to the upper side of the impression-cylinder, of one or more flexible guides for the sheets adapted to extend
60 as near the point of feeding as possible, and rigid means for supporting the guides on their lower sides from the point where the feed-board terminates to a distance somewhat less than the distance the guides extend without their projecting above the flush line of the
65 feed-board.

7. In a printing-press, the combination of a feed-board, and one or more guides for the sheets of thin, flexible material adapted to be supported upon the upper side of the said
70 feed-board without projecting above the flush line of same and adapted further to be adjusted to different positions laterally, and extending to within a short distance of the impression-cylinder.

Signed at Plainfield, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, this 7th day of August, A. D. 1900.

WALTER SCOTT.
ALONZO W. WESEMAN.

Witnesses:

J. B. COWARD,
FRANK H. SMITH.