

No. 736,077.

PATENTED AUG. 11, 1903.

W. S. DECKER.
PRINTER'S QUOIN.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 21, 1903,

NO MODEL.

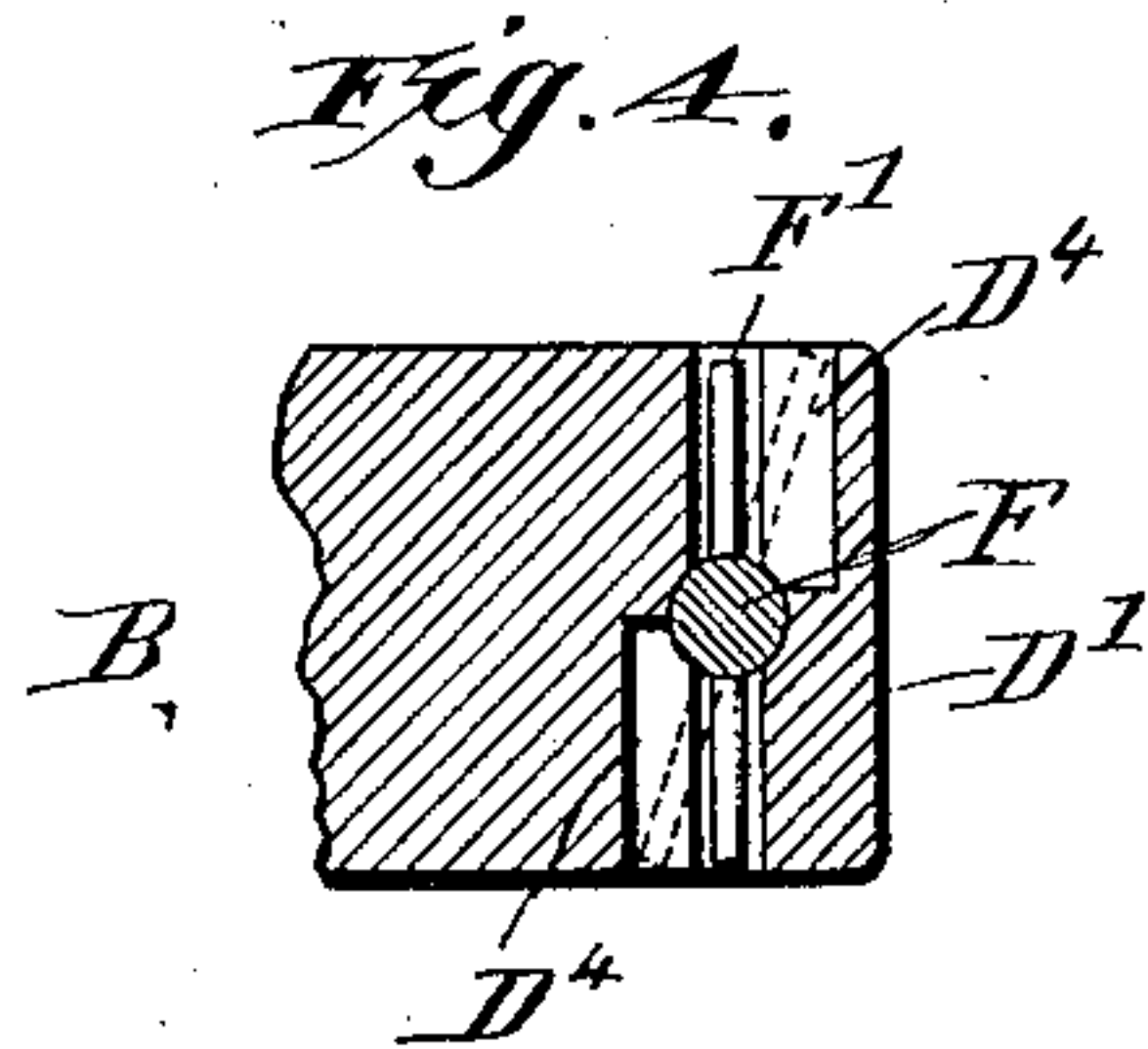
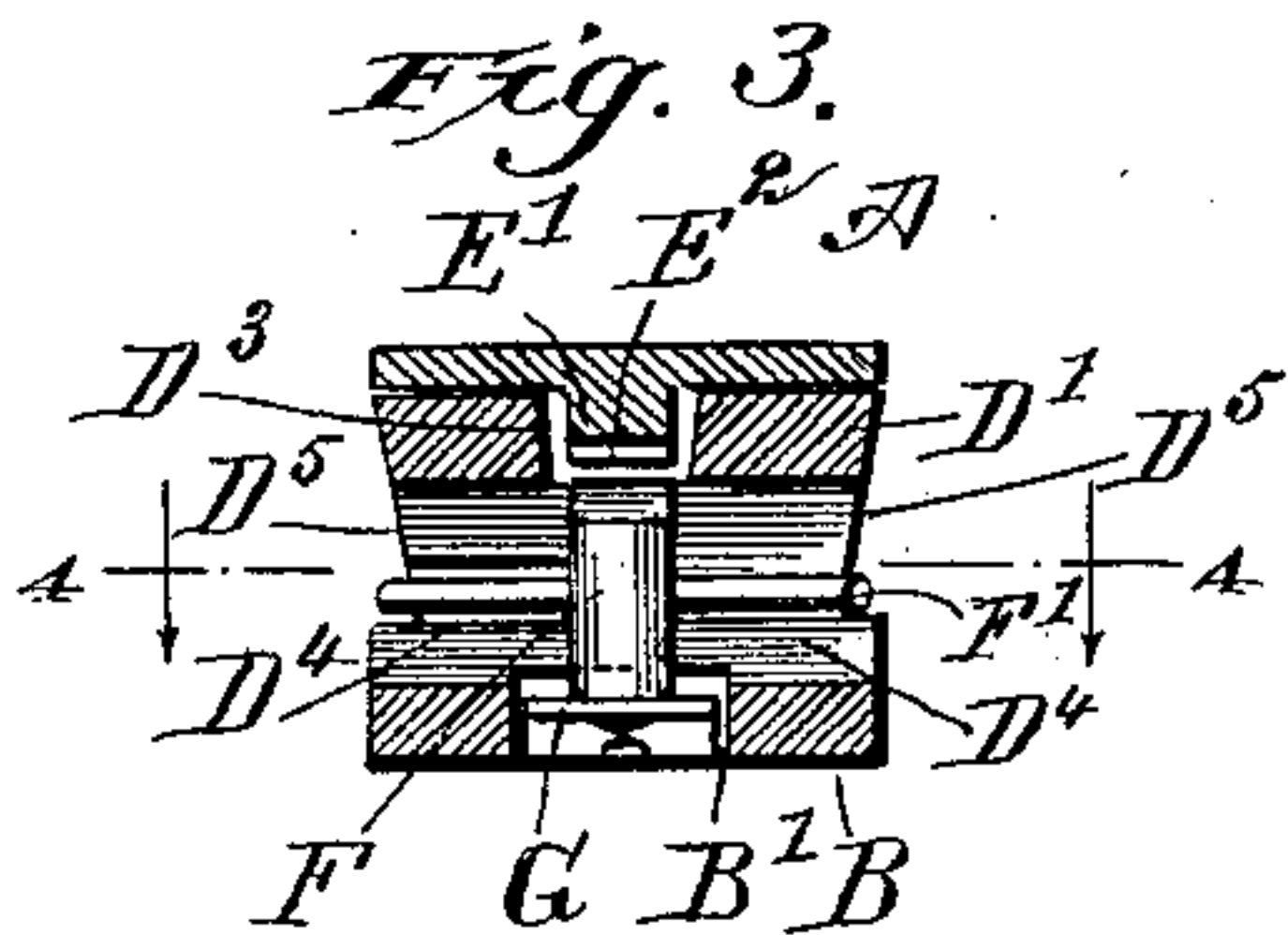
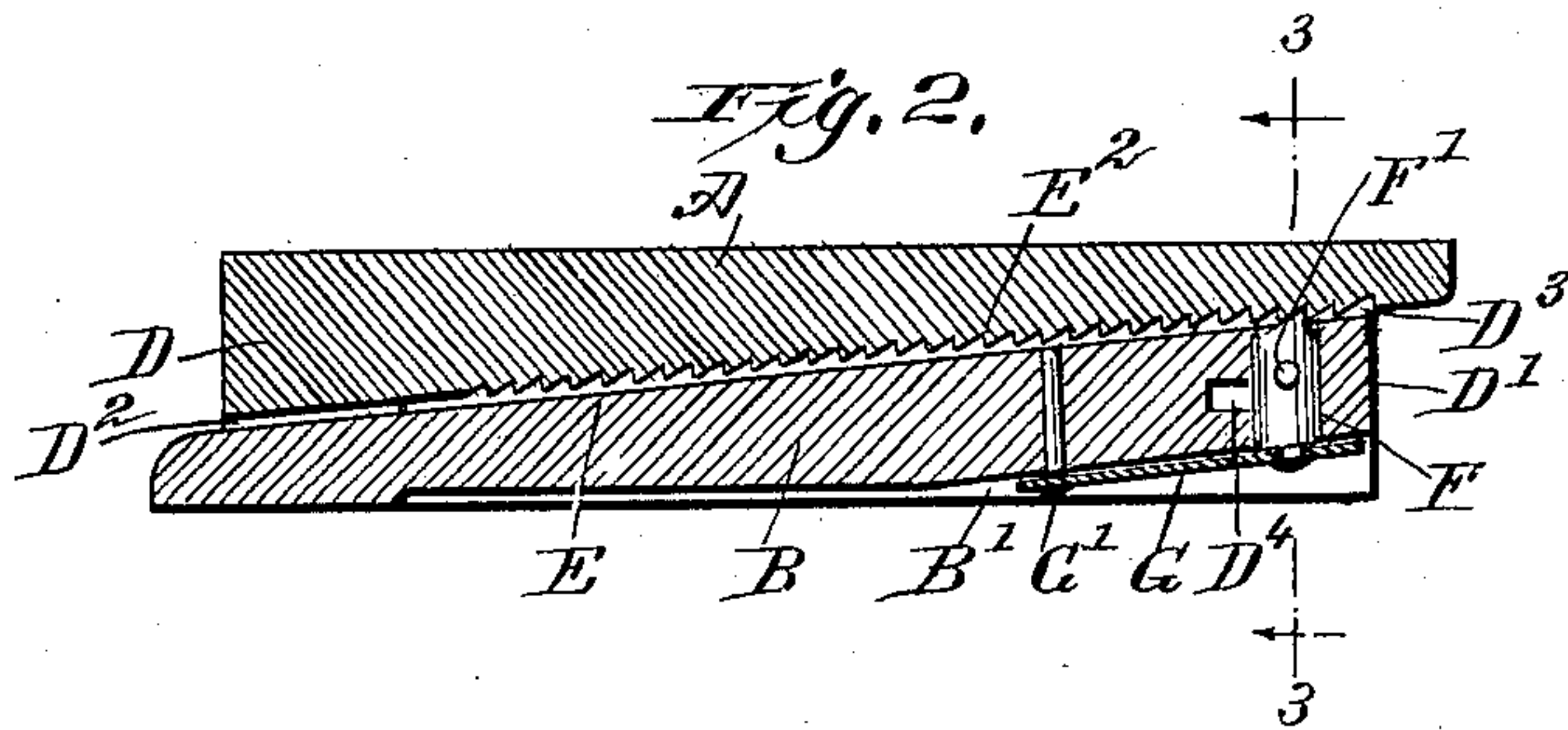
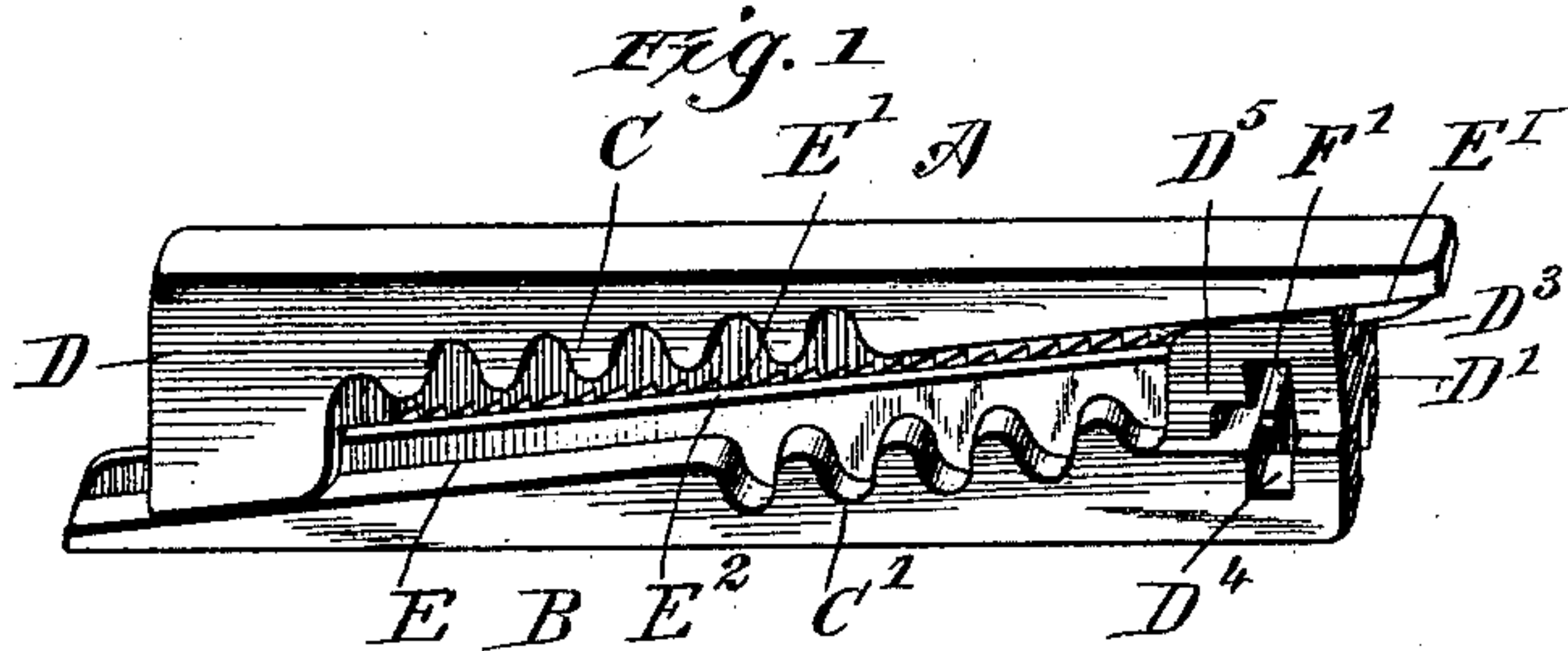
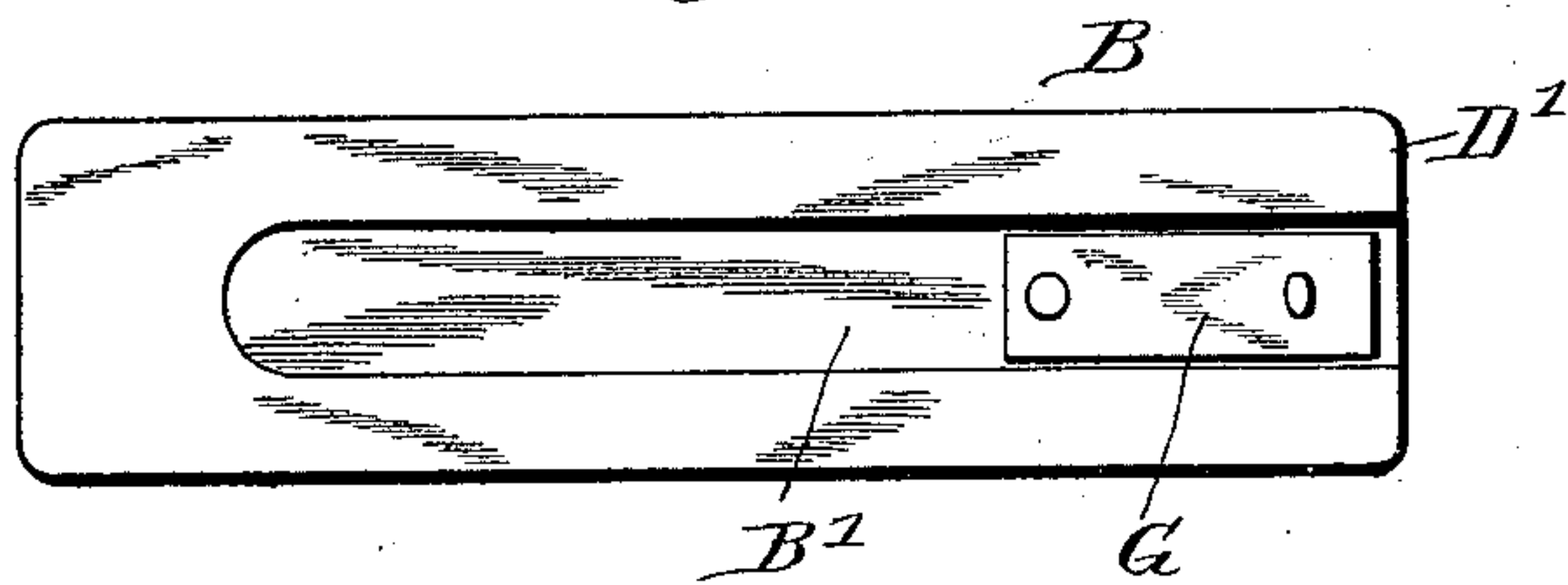


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

Paul Hunter
Geo. H. Hoster

INVENTOR

William S. Decker

BY

Munn

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM SCOTT DECKER, OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

PRINTER'S QUOIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 736,077, dated August 11, 1903.

Application filed March 21, 1903. Serial No. 148,852. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM SCOTT DECKER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, have invented a new and Improved Printer's Quoin, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to printers' lock-ups; and its object is to provide a new and improved printer's quoin arranged to insure positive and automatic locking of the wedges and to permit convenient unlocking of the wedges and moving the locking device into an inactive position and retaining it therein.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be more fully described hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claim.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the same on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation of the same on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 is an inverted plan view of one of the wedges.

The similar wedges A and B are provided on their inner faces with gear-teeth C C' for engagement by the key employed for sliding the wedges one on the other in opposite directions in the usual manner. The wedges are provided with heads D D', formed with longitudinal guideways D² D³ for guiding longitudinal ribs E E', the rib E being integrally formed on the inner face of the wedge B and the rib E' being similarly formed on the inner face of the wedge A, but this rib E' is provided with ratchet-teeth E², adapted to be engaged by a pawl F, mounted to slide on and to turn in the head D of the wedge B.

The outer end of the pawl F is pressed on by the free end of a spring G, arranged longitudinally in a recess B', formed on the outer face of the wedge B, the said flat spring G being secured by a rivet or other suitable means to the said wedge. As shown in Fig. 2, the outer end of the pawl F is mounted to turn on the free end of the spring G, and the

said pawl is provided with a transversely-extending pin F', extending into bayonet-slots D⁴, formed in the side of the head D', and the said head has cut-out portions D⁵ in its sides to permit convenient access to the ends of the pin F' to enable the operator to conveniently manipulate the said pin when the quoin is in position in the form. Normally the pin F' is in the position shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, so that the spring G forces the pawl F in engagement with the ratchet-teeth E², formed on the rib E of the wedge A, to lock the wedges against return movement. When it is desired to disengage the pawl F from the ratchet-teeth E², then the operator presses on the outer end of the pin F' to slide the pawl F outwardly out of engagement with the ratchet-teeth E², and when this has been done the pin F' is moved sidewise at its outer end into the angular portion of the bayonet-slot D⁴ to lock the pawl F against inward movement.

It is understood that when the pawl F is moved outward it moves against the tension of its spring G, and when the pawl is again to be used for engaging the ratchet-teeth E² then the operator simply swings the pin F' from the angular portion of the bayonet-slot into the vertical portion thereof, so that the spring G now forces the pawl F inward into engagement with the ratchet-teeth E².

From the foregoing it will be seen that the operator can conveniently manipulate the pawl F and swing the same into an inactive dormant position or into an active position, especially as the head D' has cut-out portions D⁵ for gaining access to the pin F'. It will also be seen that in case the spring G breaks it can be readily replaced by a new one, as it is conveniently located in the outer face of the wedge B.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A printer's quoin, comprising similar wedges, of which one has its longitudinal rib provided with ratchet-teeth and the other with a recess in its outer face, and having an opening leading through to its inner face and bayonet-slots leading from the opening to the sides of the wedge, a pawl mounted to turn and to slide in the said opening and adapted to engage the said ratchet-teeth, a flat spring

secured in said recess on the outer face of the wedge and pressing the said pawl into engagement with the ratchet-teeth, and a pin projecting from each side of the pawl into the
5 bayonet-slots, the head of the wedge having cut-out portions on its sides leading to said slots, the angular extensions of said bayonet-slots extending one rearwardly and the other forwardly at a point suitably spaced from the
10 pawl to simultaneously receive the ends of

said transverse pins when the pawl is moved into inoperative position and rotated to lock it in said position.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 15 two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM SCOTT DECKER.

Witnesses:

W. V. CULLUM,
W. G. SEARFF.