

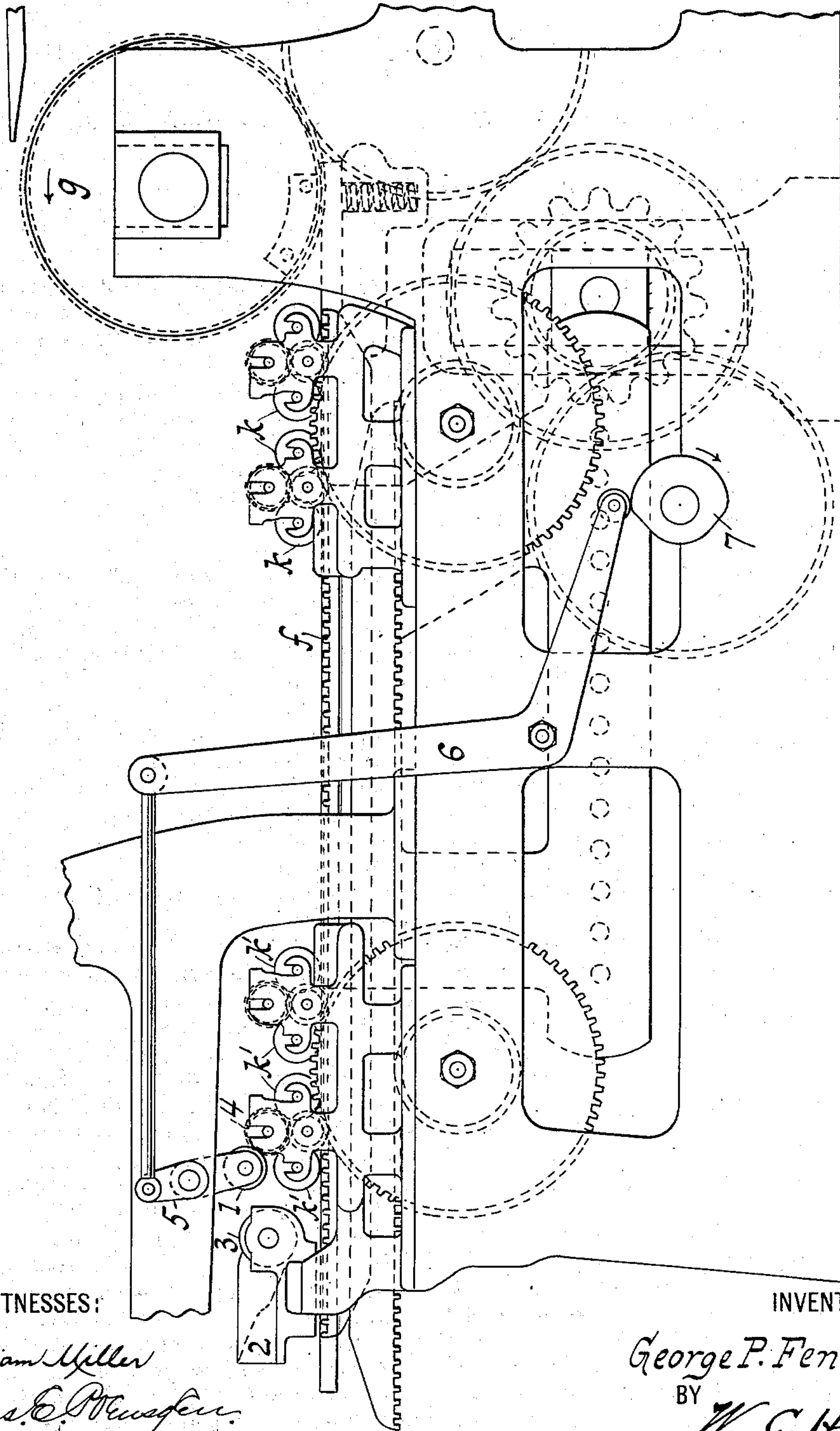
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G. P. FENNER.
INKING MECHANISM FOR PRINTING PRESSES.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 16, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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GEORGE P. FENNER, OF NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

INKING MECHANISM FOR PRINTING-PRESSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 749,546, dated January 12, 1904.

Application filed July 16, 1903. Serial No. 165,850. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE P. FENNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New London, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut, have invented new and useful Improvements in Inking Mechanism for Printing-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

By means of this invention a ductor-roller is made to come into contact with an ink-distributing roller while the latter is at rest and to remain in contact during about one-half of a revolution of the press and until the distributing-roller is practically at rest again, when the ductor-roller is moved into contact with the fountain-roller while the ductor-roller is practically at rest. Injury to the ductor-roller can thus be prevented without the necessity of employing a brake or similar device to stop the rotation of the ductor-roller before it comes into contact with the fountain. By this invention also the distribution of ink is increased, because of the length of time that the ductor-roller is kept in contact with the distributing-roller.

This invention is set forth in the following specification and claims and illustrated in the annexed drawing, in which is shown a side elevation of a press containing said invention.

While the invention is not confined to any specific construction of press, yet the one shown serves to illustrate an application of this invention to practice.

In the drawing is shown a ductor-roller 1 for taking ink from fountain 2 or its roller 3 and applying the same to the ink-distributing roller 4, which in turn applies the same to inking-rollers, such as *k'*. These inking-rollers in this particular case are shown at a distance from the cylinder *g* and apply ink to the table or ink-slab extending to or forming part of type-bed *f*. On the bed moving toward the cylinder *g* the ink-slab portion contacts with ink-rollers *k* near cylinder *g*, and such rollers being inked will apply the ink to the type portion of bed or table *f*.

The movable support or arm 5 of the ductor-roller is connected or linked to the lever 6, actuated by cam 7. The parts are so arranged or proportioned that the ductor-roll is moved from the fountain to the distributing-roll and

comes into contact with such distributing-roll when said distributing-roll is nearly at rest and remains in contact during about one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of a revolution of the press and until the distributing-roller is again at rest, or practically so. Thereupon the ductor-roller is returned or removed from the distributing-roller and brought into contact with the fountain-roller while the ductor-roller is practically at rest. Injury to the ductor-roller is thus prevented without the need of employing a brake or mechanism to stop the rotation of the ductor-roller before it comes into contact with the fountain-roller. At the same time the distribution of ink is increased, because of the length of time the ductor-roll is kept in contact with the distributing-roller. The ductor-roller is shown mounted free in the carrier 5, so that it can readily rotate, as required. The ductor-roller in the arrangement shown is made to move only a short distance or less than its own diameter or thickness to pass from touch with the fountain-roller into touch with the distributing-roller or vibrator 4 or contrariwise.

It can be noted that it is possible to make the ductor-roller lie against the vibrator or distributing-roller 4 during the half-revolution of the press, because the movement of the ductor-roll is very slight—that is, the roll moves but a short distance. Hence its travel can be done quickly. Thus there is time to swing the ductor-roll from the vibrator against the fountain-roll, take ink from the fountain-roll to the ductor-roll, and swing the ductor-roll back again against the vibrator during the one-half revolution of the press.

In making the statement that the ductor-roller makes contact when at rest it is of course understood that contact is made in proximity to but not necessarily exactly at the point of rest, since it is not necessary to have the distributing-roll absolutely still when the ductor-roll strikes or contacts with the same.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A printing-press having a ductor-roller, a distributing-roller alternately rotated in opposite directions, a fountain-roller, and a cam

made to move the ductor-roller to contact with the distributing-roller when the latter is substantially at rest and to hold the ductor-roller in such contact during about one-half a revolution of the cam and until the distributing-roller again comes to rest and then to remove or return the ductor-roller to contact with the fountain-roller.

2. A printing-press having a carrier, a ductor-roller freely rotatable in the carrier, a distributing-roller alternately rotated in opposite directions, a fountain-roller, and a cam made to move the ductor-roller to and hold the same in contact with the distributing-roller during about one-half a revolution of the cam, so that the ductor-roller makes and breaks contact with the distributing-roller at periods of rest.

3. A printing-press having a ductor-roller, a distributing-roller alternately driven in opposite directions, a fountain-roller, and a cam made to move the ductor-roller to contact with the distributing-roller when the latter is practically or nearly at rest and to hold the ductor-roller in such contact during about one-half a revolution of the cam and until the distributing-roller again comes to rest and then to remove or return the ductor-roller to contact with the fountain-roller.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE P. FENNER.

Witnesses:

E. L. HUDSON,

M. E. SHERMAN.