No. 756,801. PATENTED APR. 5, 1904.

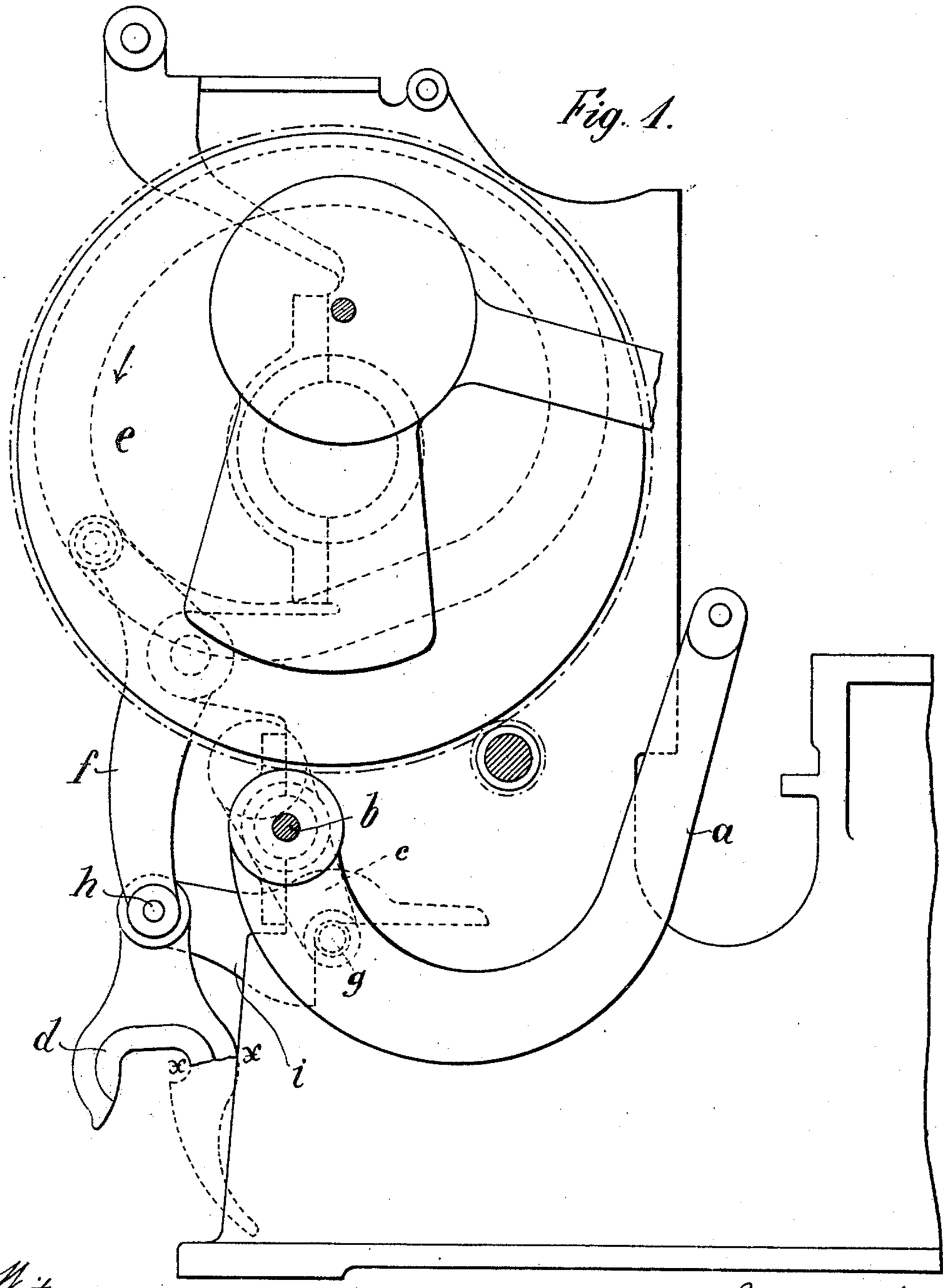
W. M. ROCKSTROH.

SAFETY DEVICE FOR PRESSES.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 25, 1901.

NO MODEL. 4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
H. K. Boulter
C. C. Cruikshank

Inventor
Wilhelm M. Rockstroh
By Wm. E. Boulter,
Attorney

No. 756,801.

PATENTED APR. 5, 1904.

W. M. ROCKSTROH.

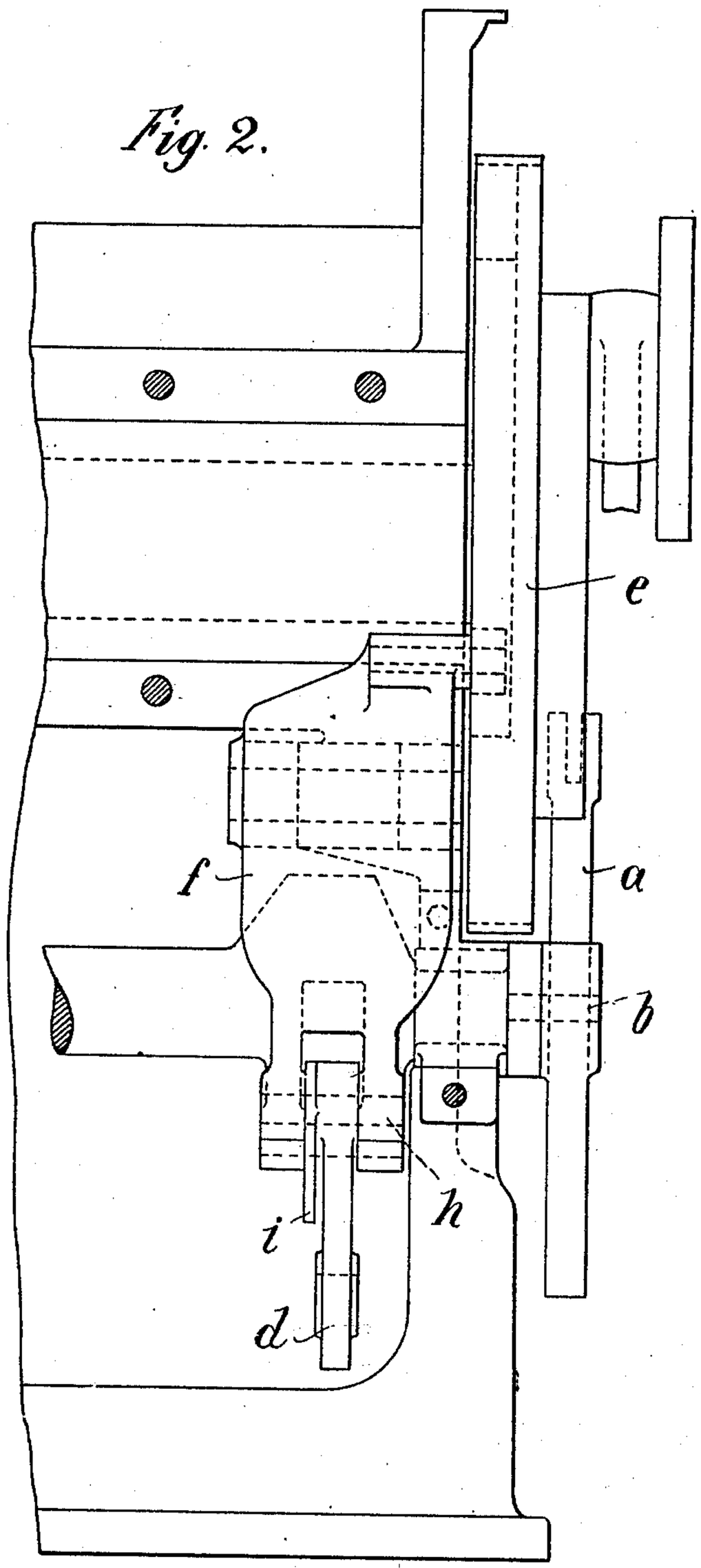
SAFETY DEVICE FOR PRESSES.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 25, 1901.

NO MODEL.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses

H. K. Boulter

E. C. Monteith

Inventor:

Wilhelm M. Rockstroh

By W. M. & E. Boulter,

Attorney

No. 756,801. PATENTED APR. 5, 1904.

W. M. ROCKSTROH.

SAFETY DEVICE FOR PRESSES.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 25, 1901.

NO MODEL. 4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

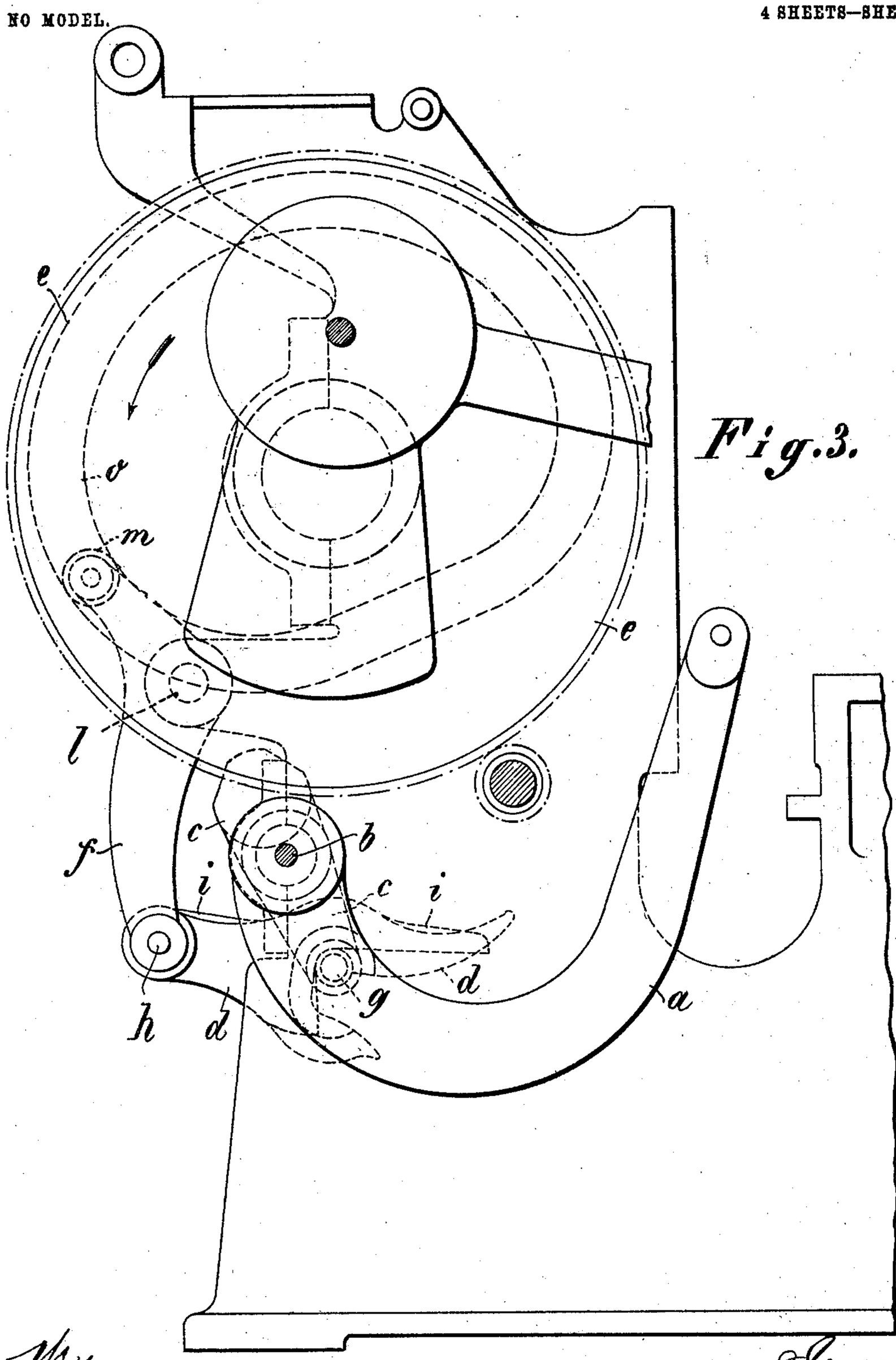


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:
H. K. Boulter
C. F. Burleigh

Inventor
Wilhelm M. Rockstroh,
By Wm. E. Boulter,
Attorney.

No. 756,801. PATENTED APR. 5, 1904.

W. M. ROCKSTROH.

SAFETY DEVICE FOR PRESSES.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 25, 1901.

NO MODEL. 4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 4.

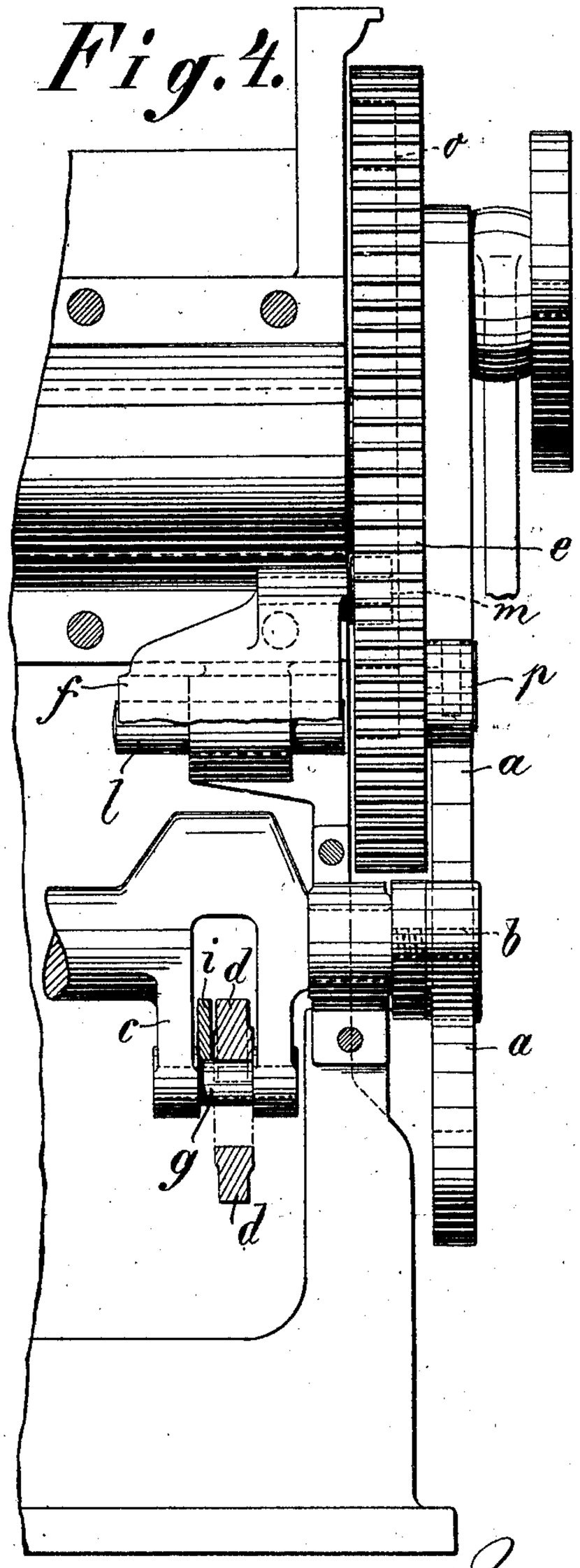


Fig. 5.

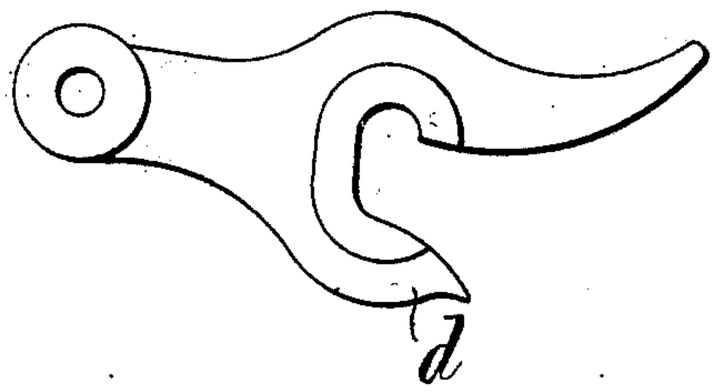
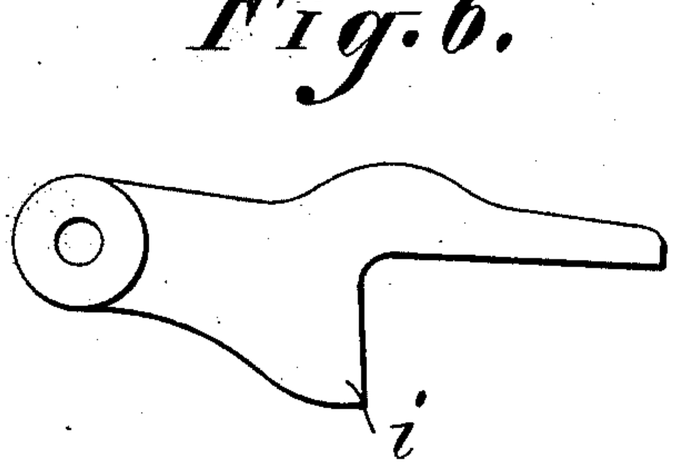


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
W. E. Bonell
C. Winkler

Inventor
Wilhelm M. Rockstroh
By Wm. C. Boulter
Attorney

No. 756,801. Patented April 5, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILHELM MAX ROCKSTROH, OF HEIDENAU, NEAR DRESDEN, GERMANY.

SAFETY DEVICE FOR PRESSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 756,801, dated April 5, 1904.

Application filed February 25, 1901. Serial No. 48,690. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILHELM MAX ROCKSTROH, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at and whose post-office address is Heidenau, near Dresden, in the German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety Devices for Presses, of which the following is a complete specification.

This invention relates to safety devices adapted for use in conjunction with printing-presses; and it consists in the novel construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and pointed out in the appended claims.

It often happens that for some reason or other the inking roller or rollers is or are impeded in their movements, in consequence of which the lever which serves to actuate the lever carrying the rollers breaks at its weakest point, thus ceasing to influence the lever carrying the rollers, and in consequence the latter, which are at a point between the bed-plate and platen, will be crushed or otherwise injured if the operator fails to throw the machine out of gear in proper time.

It is the primary object of my invention to obviate any possibility of injury to the rollers should the operating-lever become broken.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my safety device and contiguous parts. Fig. 2 is a front view. Fig. 3 is a side elevation similar to Fig. 1, showing the parts in their normal operating position; and Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the two operating-arms engaging the stud *g*, the lever *d* and arm *i* being in section and the lever *f* partly broken away. Figs. 5 and 6 are detail views of the lever *d* and arm *i*.

a indicates a lever which in practice is connected with and adapted to actuate an inking roller or rollers (not shown) carried by said lever. One end of the lever *a* is fixed to a rotatable shaft *b*, upon which latter is also fixed a crank *c*.

d indicates the usual lever for actuating the lever *a*, which lever *d* in practice has a bearing portion which in operation bears upon a pin or stud *g*, carried by the crank *c*. The lever *d* is operated, as usual, by means of a disk *e*, having a cam-groove *o*, within which rides a roller *m*, carried by a two-arm lever *f*, which latter is suitably pivoted on a stud *l* and carries a pin or stud *h*, upon which the lever *d* is mounted. By the operation of the lever *f* the lever *d* is caused to engage the stud *g*, oscillate the crank *c*, and thereby impart up and down movements to lever *a* to cause the inking roller or rollers to move over the bed-plate. If in operation the lever *d* breaks at its weakest point, as upon the line *x x*, as seen in Fig. 1, said lever *d* would drop into the position seen in said figure, and were means not provided to cause the lever *a* to continue to be operated from the lever *f* the roller or rollers, which would now be between the bed-plate and platen, would become crushed or otherwise injured. For avoiding injury to the rollers I employ a supplementary lever or arm *i*, mounted at one end upon a stud *h* and at its other end constructed with a bearing portion somewhat similar to that of lever *d* and adapted to bear upon the pin or stud *g*, carried by the crank *c*. The arm *i* exerts only a shoving operation upward on the pin *g*. Thus on the further motion of the machine the arm *i* will lift the arm *a*, and with it the inking-roller, again over the bed-plate and out of the way of the platen, so as to avoid injury to the roller. On the return movement of the lever *f* the pin *g* is no longer carried with it, so that the inking-roller remains at rest above the bed-plate.

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

1. The combination with the lever *a* and the operating-lever *f* and connections between said levers whereby the lever *a* may be operated as described, of a supplementary lever connected with the lever *f* and arranged to ac-

tuate the connections between the levers *a* and *f*, as specified.

2. The combination with the levers *a*, a crank connected therewith, and a stud carried by the crank, of a swinging lever *f*, the lever *d* carried by the lever *f* and adapted to engage with the stud on the crank, and a supplementary lever *i* carried by the lever *f* and also adapted to engage with the said stud in the manner and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

WILH. MAX ROCKSTROH.

Witnesses:

WOLDEMAR HAUPT,

HENRY HASPER.