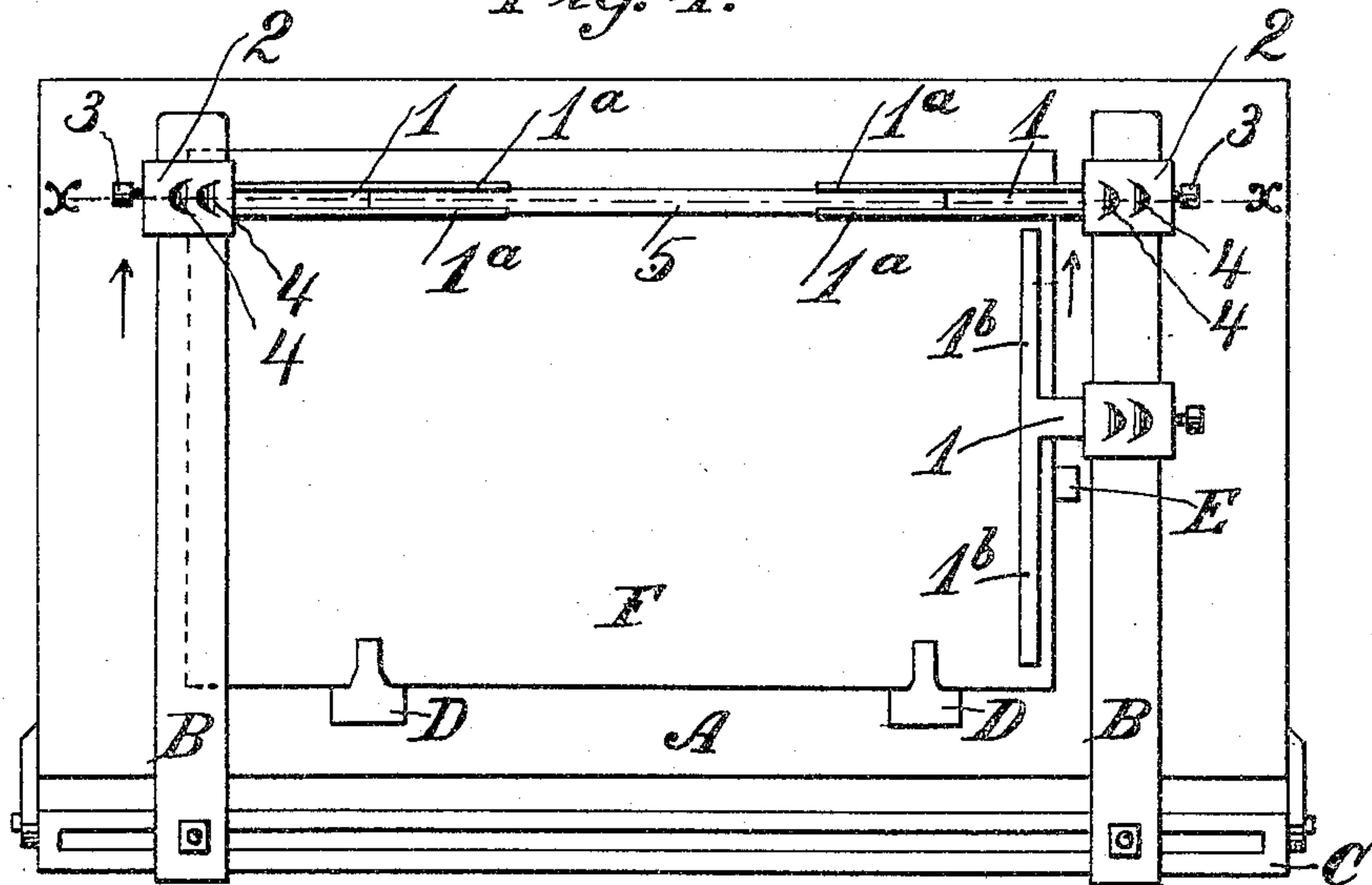


No. 793,730.

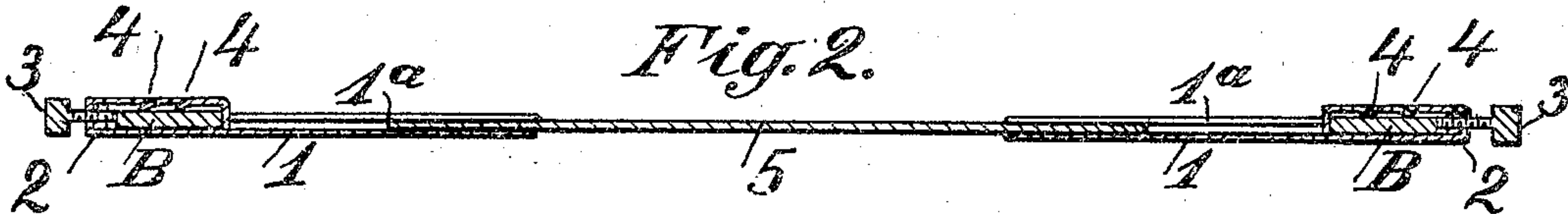
PATENTED JULY 4, 1905.

E. L. MEGILL.  
GRIPPER ATTACHMENT FOR PLATEN PRINTING PRESSES.  
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 1, 1904.

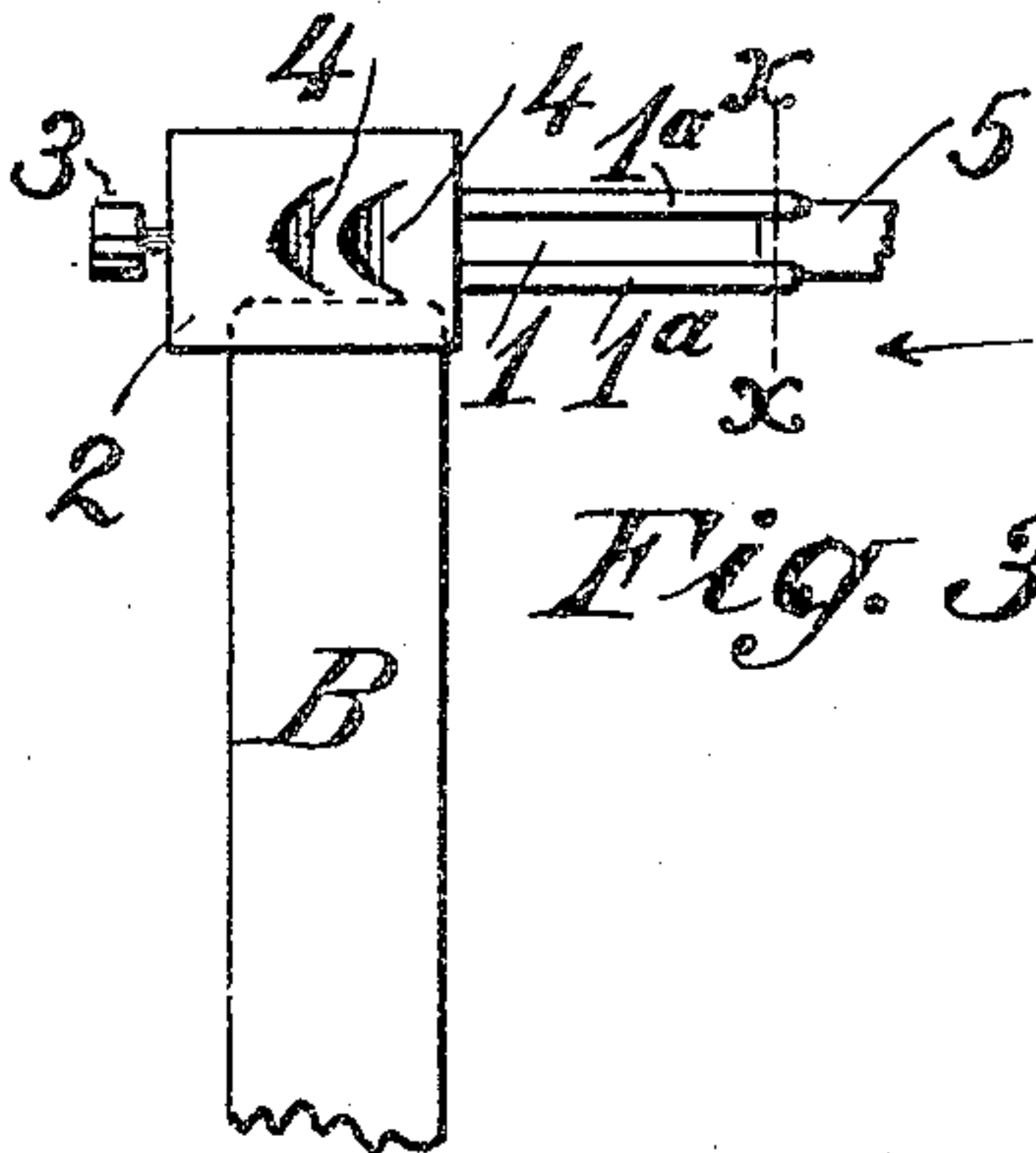
*Fig. 1.*



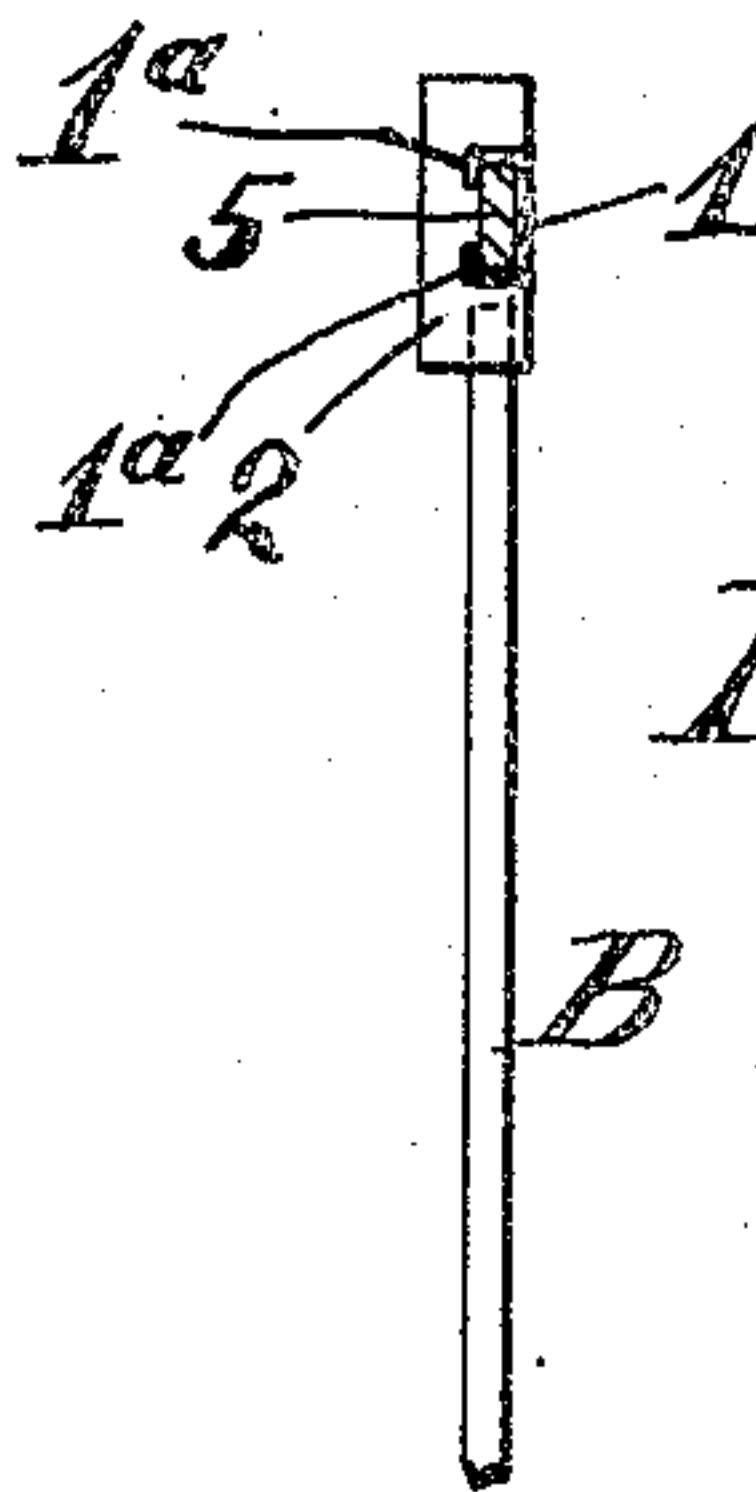
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



WITNESSES:  
Alfred L. Megill  
J. White

INVENTOR  
Edward L. Megill

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD L. MEGILL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## GRIPPER ATTACHMENT FOR PLATEN PRINTING-PRESSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 793,730, dated July 4, 1905.

Application filed October 1, 1904. Serial No. 226,844.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD L. MEGILL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gripper Attachments for Platen Printing-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates to the sheet-gripping device of the platen printing-press, and more specifically to apparatus applicable to the ordinary grippers.

My invention consists, first, in providing 15 gripper attachments with a socket having a depended leaf-clamp with a bias edge by which it is readily passed over and adapted to the various thicknesses of press-grippers, also in providing a gripper-finger with branches that 20 extend in opposite directions parallel to the gripper and which provide a space between said branches and gripper for the solid upright portion of a side gage to stand when the sheet is receiving the impression and the gripper 25 and finger are pressed down.

It also consists in providing gripper-fingers with an intermediate cross-section by which a complete crossing of the space between the two grippers is adjustably effected without 30 extending outside the boundaries of said grippers and the said cross-section being economically interchangeable for others of greater or less length for different sizes of presses.

I will now proceed to describe my invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a plan view, on a small scale, of the platen of a printing-press and its grippers with my invention applied. Fig. 2 is a 40 transverse sectional view of my invention, taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a fraction of my invention, showing the end of the press-gripper started into one of the sockets. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional 45 view taken on line *xx*, Fig. 3, looking in the direction of the arrow.

In the drawings, A represents the platen, B B the press-grippers, and C the gripper-rocking shaft; D D, the bottom gages, E the 50 side gage, and F the sheet to be printed.

The part of my invention which attaches to the gripper is the gripper-finger 1, which is constructed of sheet metal and folded over at one end upon itself, so as to form an angular 55 oblong socket 2, whose opening is large enough to take in the largest gripper. Through the narrow outer wall of the socket is a set-screw 3, which bears against the edge of the gripper and makes up the difference in the widths. 60 To compensate for the variation in the thickness of press-grippers, a portion of the outer broad wall of the socket is depended inwardly, forming leaf-clamps 4 4, preferably in the form and position shown. The edge or edges 65 of these leaf-clamps are oblique or bias and allow the blunt end of the press-gripper to pass through unchecked. Extending from the socket 2 is the part of the gripper-finger 1 which reaches inwardly upon the sheet to be 70 printed. In the fingers shown secured to the upper ends of the grippers in Fig. 1 the edges of the metal are folded over, as at 1<sup>a</sup>, so as to form a groove for the entrance of the intermediate bar or cross-section 5, which enters 75 a similar gripper-finger on the opposite gripper and which together effect a complete crossing of the space between the grippers wherever set. The groove may be formed on the intermediate section instead of on the fin- 80 gers.

The gripper-finger 1, shown located halfway down one of the grippers, Fig. 1, is divided into two branches 1<sup>b</sup> 1<sup>b</sup>, one branch extending 85 downward and the other upward a short space away from and parallel to the press-gripper. This gripper-finger covers the margin along the gage end of the sheet and allows the side gage E to be set between the branches and the gripper at any desirable point without 90 danger of being smashed.

By the above arrangement the sheet F is covered on one margin by the press-gripper, on another by the cross-bar, on another by the



branches 1<sup>b</sup> 1<sup>b</sup>, and the other by the overhanging of the bottom gages D D, thus covering the four margins of the sheet.

Having thus described my invention, I  
5 claim—

1. A platen-press gripper cross-bar comprising two gripper-fingers oppositely attachable to the press-grippers and extending inwardly and an intermediate cross-section slidably connected therewith, substantially as described.  
10

2. A platen-press gripper-finger comprising a portion projecting from the press-gripper, a socket for attaching same to the press-gripper, said socket having a leaf-clamp depended from the outer broad wall and hav-

ing its edge bias to the body of the socket substantially as described.

3. A platen-press gripper-finger, comprising a portion arranged to be attached to the press-gripper and another portion extending inwardly therefrom, said latter portion having branches extending in opposite directions and parallel to the press-gripper, substantially as described.  
20 25

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

EDWARD L. MEGILL.

Witnesses:

ALFRED L. MEGILL,  
J. WHITE.