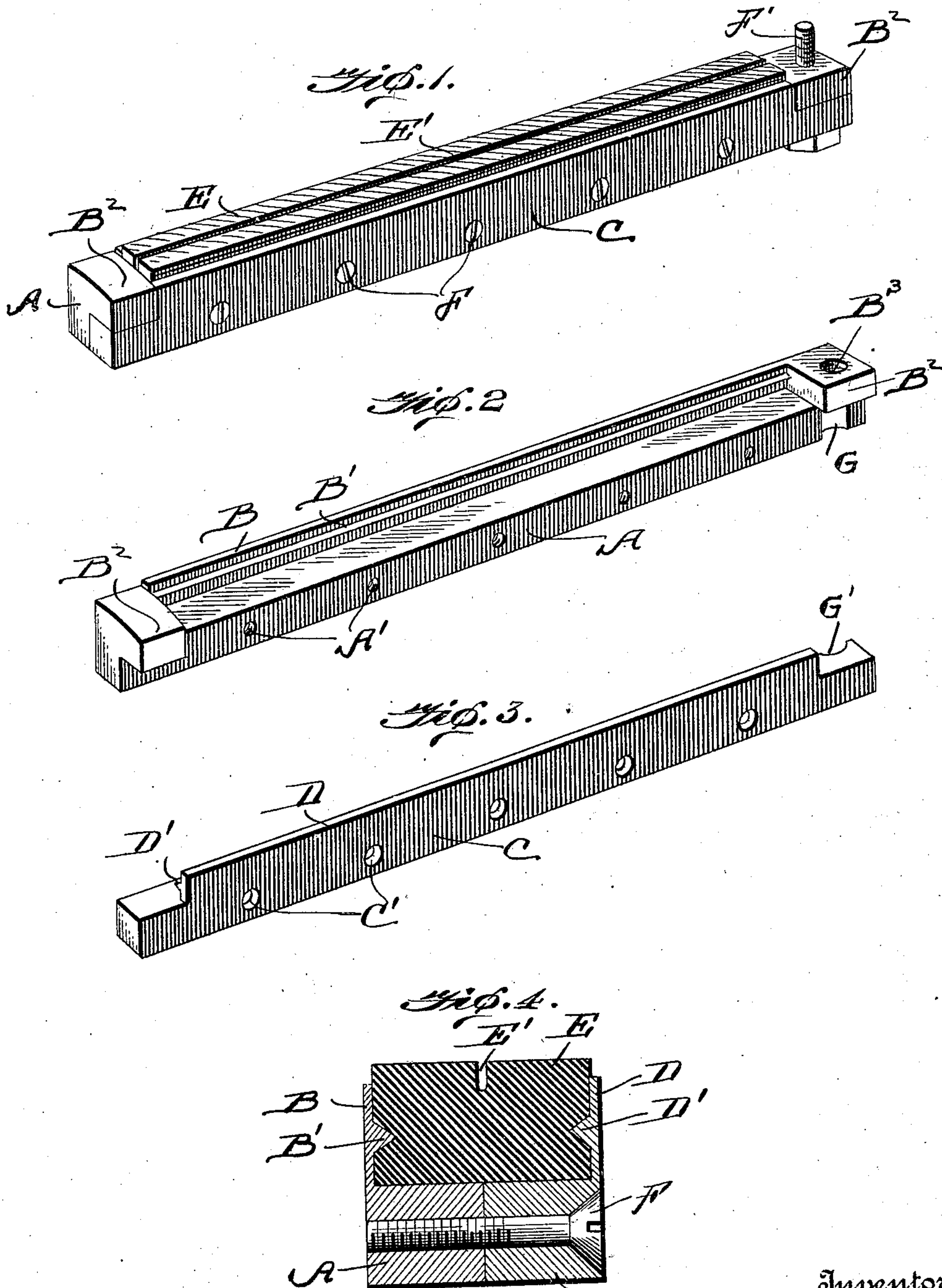


No. 847,161.

PATENTED MAR. 12, 1907.

C. E. CLARK.  
ATTACHMENT FOR NEWSPAPER PRESSES.  
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 4, 1905.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## ATTACHMENT FOR NEWSPAPER-PRESSES.

No. 847,161.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 12, 1907.

Application filed October 4, 1905. Serial No. 281,360.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES EGBERT CLARK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Attachments for Newspaper-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in cutting mechanism usually employed with rotary printing-presses for the purpose of cutting the web into sheets prior to the passage of the sheets to the folding devices; and the object of the invention is to provide a reversible buffer adapted to cooperate with the cutting member in order to prevent the dulling of the said cutting member by permitting it to come into contact with a hard or non-elastic material.

In the old form, where a wooden block is employed or where a block is used with a rubber facing secured upon the outer face of the block, either of wood or steel, it has been found necessary to replace this part of the device very frequently and where the rubber strip was employed to take the same off the block and place a new one on several times per week. With my improved construction I have found it possible to run the presses both day and night for an entire week without changing and, furthermore, that with my construction there is less jar in running the machine than with the old and more solid forms.

My invention consists of the novel features of construction herein described, pointed out in the claims, and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device complete ready for placing in position on a cylinder cooperating with the cylinder carrying the cutting mechanism. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one section of the frames intended to hold the rubber strip. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the other section of the frame. Fig. 4 is a transverse section through the frame and rubber strip.

In constructing my device I employ a steel frame or block, between which is clamped a rubber strip against which the cutting mechanism works. The steel frame is constructed in two longitudinal sections A and C. The frame or block A has a vertical flange B extending upwardly along its outer edges, and this flange, which terminates short of each end of the block, is provided with an

inwardly-extending shoulder B', extending the length of the flange B, and is preferably V-shaped in cross-section. The block A has a plurality of threaded apertures A' formed transversely therein and at each end is provided with upwardly and inwardly extending shoulders B<sup>2</sup>, one of which is formed with an aperture B<sup>3</sup> at right angles to the apertures A' and also threaded. The cooperating section C is provided with countersunk openings C', adapted to aline with the threaded apertures A' in the block A, and is also provided with an upwardly-extending flange D, having an inwardly-extending shoulder D' corresponding to the shoulder on the flange B. The flange D terminates short of the ends of the block C. A rubber strip E is adapted to be secured between the sections and is provided with a suitable recess upon its sides to receive the shoulders of the flanges B and D. In assembling the parts together the rubber strip E is placed upon the blocks A and C, the inner faces of the blocks contacting, and is securely held against vertical movement by the shoulders B' and D', which become embedded in the rubber strip when the two sections of the frame are locked together. The rubber strip is of such thickness that it will project above the upper edges of the flanges B and D. The strip will be held against longitudinal movement by the shoulders B<sup>2</sup> of the section B, which overhang the block C, as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

The sections are locked together by suitable screws F, which are passed through the opening C' and engage the threaded apertures A', and the sections are further locked by a bolt F', which engages the threaded aperture B<sup>3</sup>, formed in one of the shoulders B<sup>2</sup>, and to permit passage of the bolt-shank through the blocks A and C the inner faces of the blocks are recessed, as shown at G and G'. In use the cutting mechanism will engage the rubber strip E and form a groove therein, as shown at E'. As the rubber strip is firmly held on both sides throughout its entire length by the steel flanges B and D and also at the ends by the shoulders B<sup>2</sup>, no spreading of the rubber is possible, and when the groove E' has worn down to such a depth that it is advisable to present a new face to the cutting mechanism the frame can be readily taken apart and the rubber strip E reversed, so as to bring the old or worn face upon the blocks A and C and with the new or original under



face into position to cooperate with the cutter.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by

5 Letters Patent, is—

1. A device of the kind described, comprising a block having a vertical flange along one edge, said flange terminating short of the ends of the block, inwardly-extending  
10 shoulders carried by the said flange, vertical and overhanging shoulders carried by the block at the ends of the flange, a cooperating block having a similar flange and adapted to bear against the inner face of the first-men-  
15 tioned block, and the under face of the overhanging portions of the shoulders, a rubber strip to be held on the blocks between the flanges and the said overhanging shoulders

and means for locking the said blocks together, for the purpose described. 20

2. A device of the kind described, a steel frame formed in two longitudinal cooperating sections, alining transverse apertures in each section, a portion of the said apertures being threaded, a vertical flange carried by 25 each section, and shoulders carried by one section and adapted to project over the other section, a reversible rubber strip adapted to be held between the flanges and shoulders, and screws adapted to pass through aper- 30 tures and engage the threaded portions, as and for the purpose described.

CHARLES EGBERT CLARK.

Witnesses:

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