

No. 869,418.

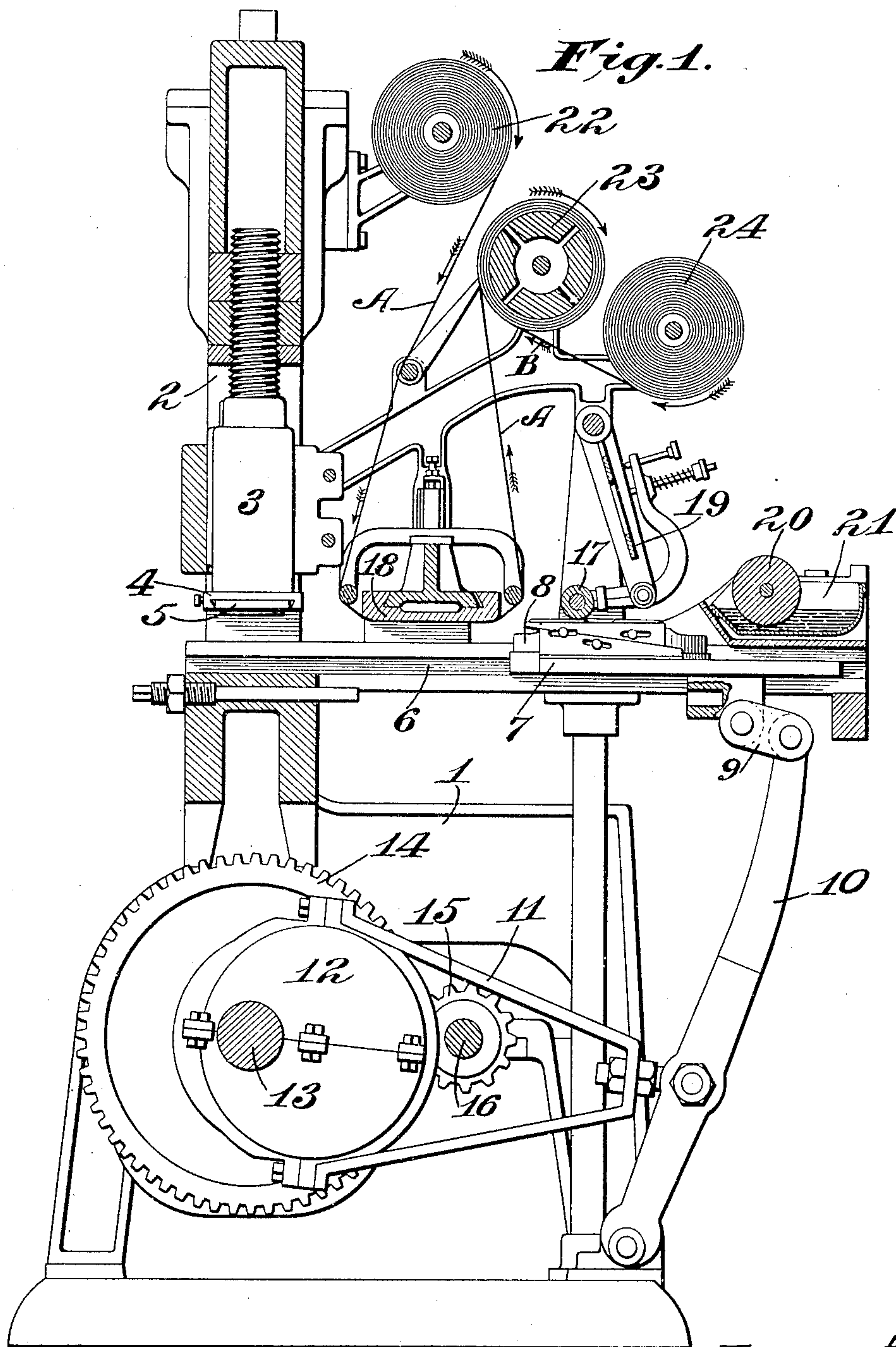
PATENTED OCT. 29, 1907.

C. S. CLARK.

WIPING STRIP AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 15, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

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J. B. Megown.

Inventor:

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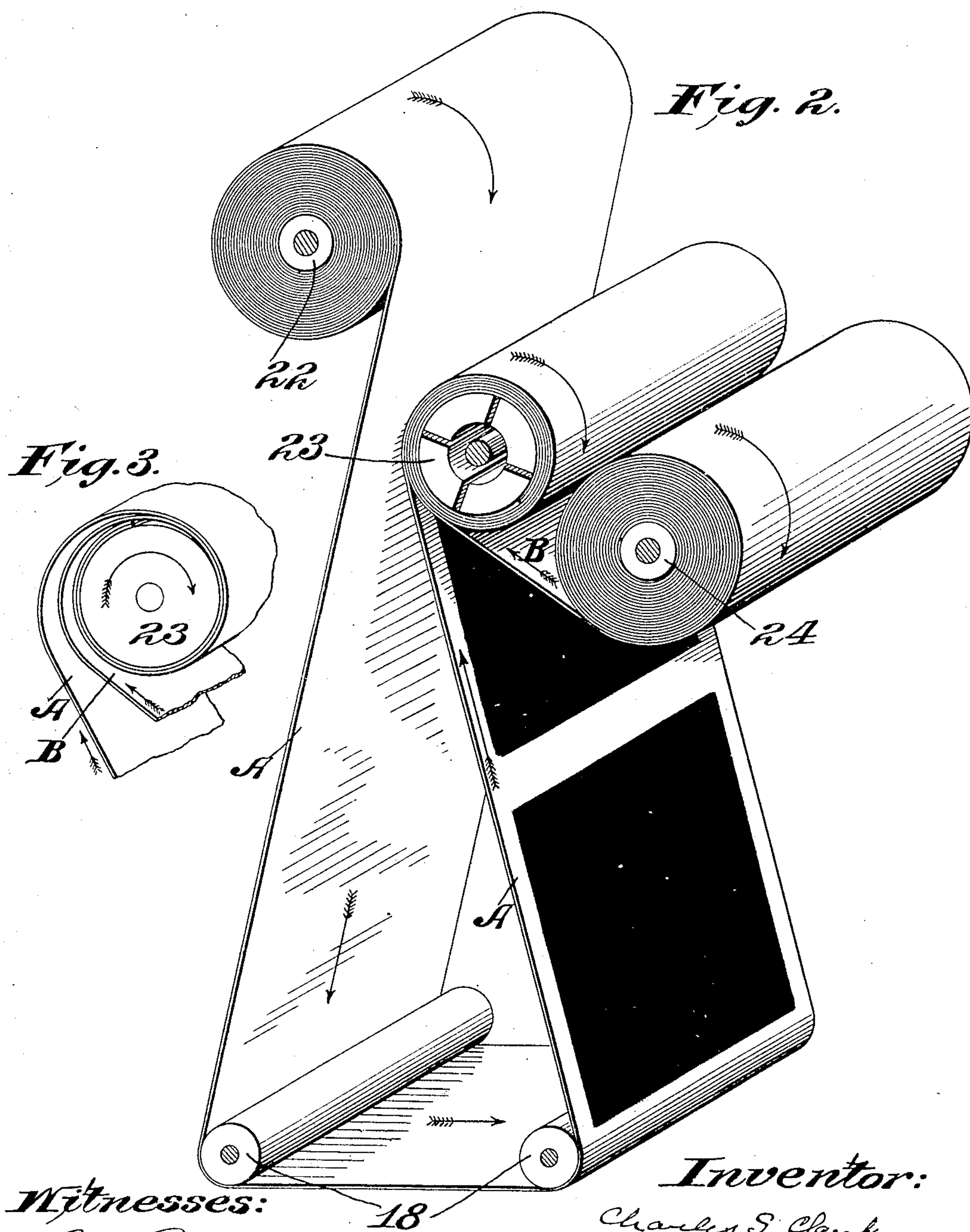
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. CLARK, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WIPING-STRIP AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME.

No. 869,418.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 29, 1907.

Application filed January 15, 1907. Serial No. 352,352.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. CLARK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wiping-Strips and Process of Making Same, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to wiping-strips and the method of making same. Its principal objects are to lessen the expense incidental to wiping the dies or impression-plates of printing presses, and more particularly embossed-printing presses; to provide for the re-use of the wiping material; and to attain certain other advantages hereinafter set forth.

The invention consists in applying a covering or reinforcing strip to a wiping-strip.

In the accompanying drawings which form part of this specification, and wherein like symbols refer to like parts wherever they occur, Figure 1 is a vertical section of an embossed-printing press illustrating an adaptation of my invention thereto; Fig. 2 is a schematic view showing practical arrangements for carrying the invention into effect; and, Fig. 3 is a fragmentary detail view showing the manner of winding the strips upon a roll.

The printing press illustrated in the drawings comprises a frame 1 having standards 2. A plunger 3 is mounted to be reciprocated vertically between the standards 2. This plunger carries at its lower end a counter-block 4 to which is attached the counter or relief-die 5.

Mounted in horizontal guideways 6 is a table 7. The die or impression-plate is held in a chuck 8 which is attached to said table 7. The table 7 is connected by a link 9 to an oscillatory lever 10 which is pivoted on the base of the frame 1. The lever 10 is pivotally connected to a yoke or frame 11 which is fixed to an eccentric 12 on a shaft 13. A gear wheel 14 is fastened on the shaft 13 and meshes with a pinion 15 on a drive shaft 16. Thus the printing-die is arranged to be reciprocated to and from the counter or relief-die and the inking-roll 17.

Interposed between the inking-roll 17 and the counter 5 is a wiping-pad 18. This pad is arranged to wipe the printing-die as it passes thereunder. The inking-roll 17 is mounted in a swinging-frame 19 so that it can be moved into contact with a feed-roll 20 which is mounted in an ink-receptacle 21. The swinging-frame 19 and feed-roll 20 are operated by suitable mechanism (not shown) connected with the operating shafts 13 or 16.

In machines of the type illustrated in Fig. 1, the wiping is usually done with a continuous strip of stout, high-grade paper. This paper strip A is supplied from

a rotatably mounted roll 22, and is passed across the under side of the wiping pad 18 over antifriction rolls, and is finally wound upon a roll or spindle 23. This roll 23 is operated intermittently by the actuating mechanism of the machine so as to feed a predetermined distance after each forward stroke of the die-carrying table and thereby cause it to present a clean portion for wiping the die on the next succeeding forward stroke.

In practice good results are attained only by the use of a high grade of paper or other material for the wiping-strip. On account of the adhesiveness of the ink, the several layers or windings of the wiping strip in the roll 23 adhere to each other with such tenacity that it is impracticable to separate them.

According to the present invention, a strip B of lower grade or cost than the original wiping strip A is superposed on the wet inked surface of said original strip and travels with it to the winding roll 23. By this arrangement, the second strip lies between the consecutive windings of the main strip so as to prevent their sticking together and so as to keep one surface of the main strip clean. At the same time, the pressure caused by the winding of the strips upon the roll causes them to adhere together so that they will unwind as a single strip having a clean surface of the same character as the original strip. The two-ply strip thus formed is suitable for use in the same manner as the original strip and is stronger by reason of its being reinforced by the spacing strip. This two-ply strip may be protected by a spacing strip, in the same manner as the original strip, and the three-ply strip thus produced may be used for wiping dies. In such cases, economy results from the use of insert strips of cheaper material than that required for the original wiping strip.

Obviously, my invention is capable of considerable modification and therefore I do not wish to be limited to its application to the specific machine and arrangements shown in the drawings.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A wiping-strip comprising a strip of paper suitable for wiping dies and a second strip of paper of lower grade superposed thereon and stuck thereto with ink.

2. A wiping-strip comprising a strip of relatively high grade paper and a second strip of lower grade paper attached thereto with ink.

3. The process which consists in wiping an inked die with a paper wiping strip, superposing a second strip on the inked side of the first strip and then pressing them together while the ink is adhesive.

4. The process which consists in wiping an inked die with a wiping strip, superposing a second strip on the

inked side of the first strip and then winding the two strips together while the ink is adhesive.

5 5. The method of making a wiping-strip, consisting in passing a strip across a wiping device, wiping an inked die with the portion of said strip across said wiping device, and finally winding said strip upon a roll with a spacing strip between the wound layers of said inked strip while the ink is adhesive.

10 6. The method of making a wiping-strip which consists in winding an inked strip on a roll with a reinforcing

strip of lower grade material between the wound layers of said inked strip while the ink is adhesive.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses this 10th day of January, 1907, at St. Louis, Missouri.

CHARLES S. CLARK.

Witnesses:

G. A. PENNINGTON,

J. B. MEGOWN.