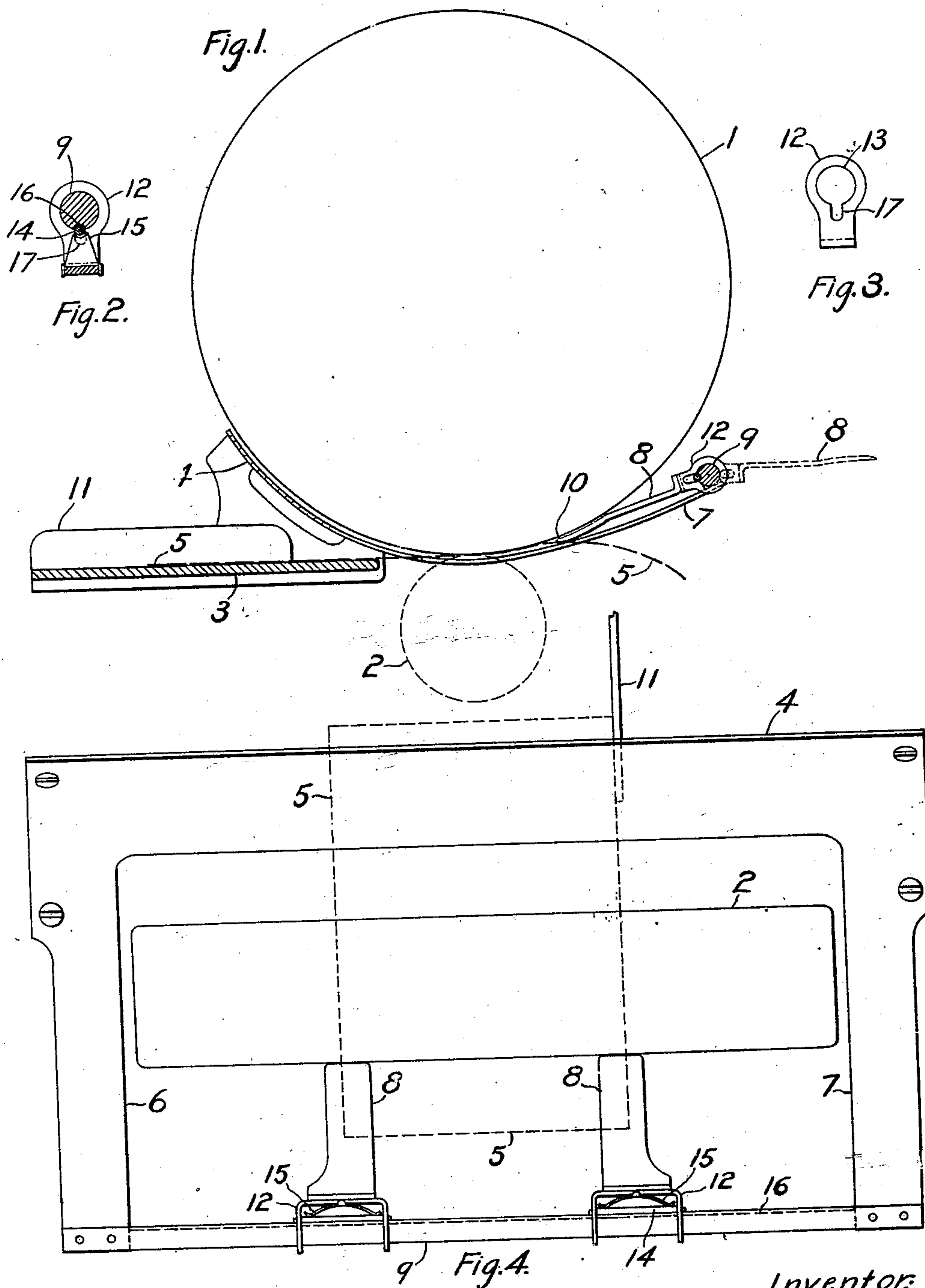


No. 886,260.

PATENTED APR. 28, 1908.

A. J. SMITH.  
STENCILING MACHINE.  
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 6, 1908.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## STENCILING-MACHINE.

No. 886,260.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 28, 1908.

Application filed February 5, 1908. Serial No. 414,305.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER J. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing in Stamford, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stenciling-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stenciling machines for use with typewritten stencils, and more particularly to the means for delivering the sheets from the machine.

The stencil is usually wrapped around an inking cylinder, and the sheets to be stenciled, upon are passed between said cylinder and a pressure roll. The machine is usually equipped with stripping tongues placed at the ends of the stencil cylinder, to lie between the stencil and the sheets to be stenciled upon, so as to separate or strip the latter gently from the stencil sheet, as the cylinder revolves. The stripping is rendered necessary because of the adhesive character of the ink usually employed. In some cases the sheets to be stenciled upon are too narrow to be engaged by both of said stripping tongues; and it is also sometimes desired to pass narrow sheets through the middle portion of the machine, so that their side edges are not caught by either of the stripping tongues.

The object of my invention is to provide simple, inexpensive and effective means for stripping narrow sheets from a stencil cylinder, without however rendering the machine less valuable for use with wide sheets.

At the delivery side of the cylinder, I mount a rod which extends along the cylinder, and upon said rod I provide a pair of fingers or tongues which extend towards the pressure roll and close to the stencil cylinder, to catch over the leading edges of the narrow sheets as they pass through the machine, and gently strip them from the stencil cylinder. These auxiliary strippers are adjustable independently of each other along the stencil cylinder to accommodate any desired width of sheets. The rod is preferably mounted upon the rear ends of the stripping tongues heretofore referred to, so that the improvement may be applied to the stenciling machine at a minimum of expense. When it is desired to pass wide sheets through the machine, the auxiliary strippers are turned on said rod to a position where they will be out of use and away from the cylinder.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional diagrammatic elevation of a stenciling machine of the kind disclosed in United States Patent No. 832,217 of October 2, 1906, showing the novel stripping finger in full lines in working position, and in dotted lines in a position of disuse. Fig. 2 is a cross section to illustrate the manner of adjustably and revolubly mounting the stripping finger or blade. Fig. 3 is a detail of a part seen at Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan of the stripping devices.

The stenciling machine usually comprises a stencil cylinder 1, a pressure roll 2, a feed board 3 and a directrix plate 4 curving around the under side of the cylinder at the introductory side thereof. A narrow sheet 5 to be stenciled upon is shown as passing through the machine, said sheet being too narrow to be engaged by the stripping tongues 6, 7 usually placed at the ends of the cylinder 2, as set forth in said patent.

The side borders of the narrow sheet 5 are engaged by a pair of stripping plates or fingers 8 mounted upon a rod 9 extending along the cylinder 1 and fixed at its ends to the rear ends of the stripping tongues 6, 7. Said stripping fingers 8 extend from said rod towards the cylinder 1, and their tips lie close to the surface of said cylinder, Fig. 1, in position to insinuate themselves between the cylinder and the leading edge of the sheet 5, to strip the latter from the cylinder. These strippers 8 preferably reach nearly to the pressure roll 2 and preferably extend about tangentially of the cylinder 1, each having a thinned or beveled tip as seen at 10 for the purpose stated.

The fingers 8 may be adjusted independently of each other along the cylinder 1, so that they may accommodate the position of the sheet 5, and always engage the side borders of the sheet, so as not to smudge the inked impressions thereon. The position of the sheet 5 is determined by means of the usual adjustable side gage 11.

It will be seen that the sheets may be run through the machine at any desired adjustment longitudinally of the cylinder 1, and that their side edges may be stripped by means of the joint action of the strippers 8 or by the use of one stripper 8 in connection with one of the stripping tongues 6 or 7; the other stripper 8 being swung to the position of disuse seen in dotted lines at Fig. 1. When full



width sheets are being run through the machine, both strippers 8 may be swung back as indicated.

Each of the strippers 8 is secured at its outer end to a yoke 12 having cylindrical eyes 13 to fit revolvably upon the rod 9. A key in the form of a short cylindrical roller 14 is pressed by a spring-bow 15 into a groove 16 formed longitudinally in the rod 9 in such position that the spring 15 and key 14 hold the finger 8 in working position, Fig. 1. By turning the finger 8 downwardly, the roll 14 is forced out of the groove and the finger may be swung around until it points backwardly; the friction produced by the spring 15 being sufficient to hold the finger in this position of disuse. The key 14 works in slots 17 in the yoke.

Variations may be resorted to within the scope of the invention, and portions of the improvements may be used without others.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. In a stenciling machine, the combination with a stencil cylinder and a pressure roll, of a fixed rod extending along the delivery side of the cylinder, and a stripping finger splined upon said rod for adjustment therealong; said rod having a longitudinal groove and said finger having a key to engage said groove to hold the finger in working position, said key yielding to enable the finger to be turned upon the rod to a position of disuse.

2. In a stenciling machine, the combination with a stencil cylinder and a pressure roll, of a fixed rod extending along the delivery side of the cylinder and having a longitudinal groove, and a pair of stripping fingers, and means to engage the groove and adjustable independently of each other along the rod; said fingers being revoluble upon said rod to enable them to be turned to a position of disuse.

3. In a stenciling machine, the combination with a stencil cylinder and a pressure roll, of a fixed rod extending along the delivery side of the cylinder and having a longitu-

dinal groove, and a pair of stripping fingers, and means to engage the groove and adjustable independently of each other along the rod; said fingers being revoluble upon said rod to enable them to be turned to a position of disuse, each of said fingers having a spring-pressed key to engage said groove yieldingly and permit rotation of the finger upon the rod.

4. In a stenciling machine, the combination with a stencil cylinder and a roll to press the sheets against the cylinder, of a stripping tongue to engage the side edge of a sheet of paper, a rod mounted transversely of the cylinder on the delivery side thereof, and a stripping finger adjustable along said rod, the latter being mounted upon the end of said stripping finger.

5. In a machine the combination with a stencil cylinder and a roll to press the sheets against the cylinder, of tongues extending along the ends of said roll close to said cylinder, to keep the side edges of the paper out of contact with the stencil, and a stripping finger upon the delivery side of the cylinder and adjustable along the same; said finger mounted upon a rod which is secured at its ends to said tongues.

6. In a stenciling machine, the combination with a stencil cylinder and a roll to press the sheets against the cylinder, of a pair of tongues at the ends of the cylinder to keep the side edges of the sheets away from the cylinder, and a pair of stripping fingers mounted upon the delivery side of the cylinder and adjustable therealong independently of each other and of said tongues, each of said fingers movable to a position of disuse independently of the other thereof, to enable the fingers to cooperate with each other independently of the tongues, or either finger to cooperate with either tongue, or the tongues to cooperate with each other when the fingers are moved out of effective positions.

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