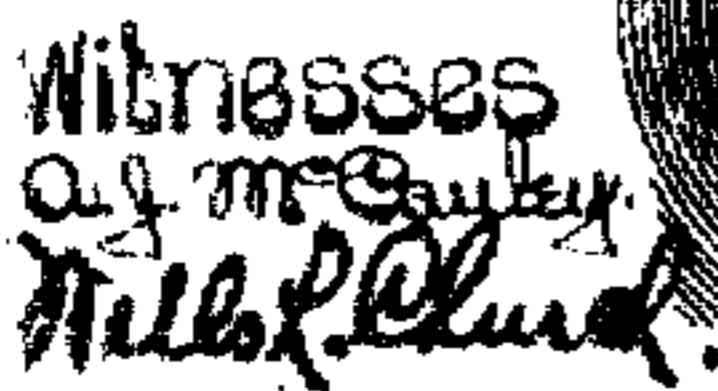


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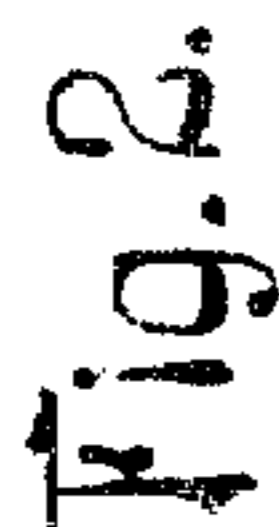
7 SHEETS—SHEET 1



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7 SHEETS--SHEET 2.



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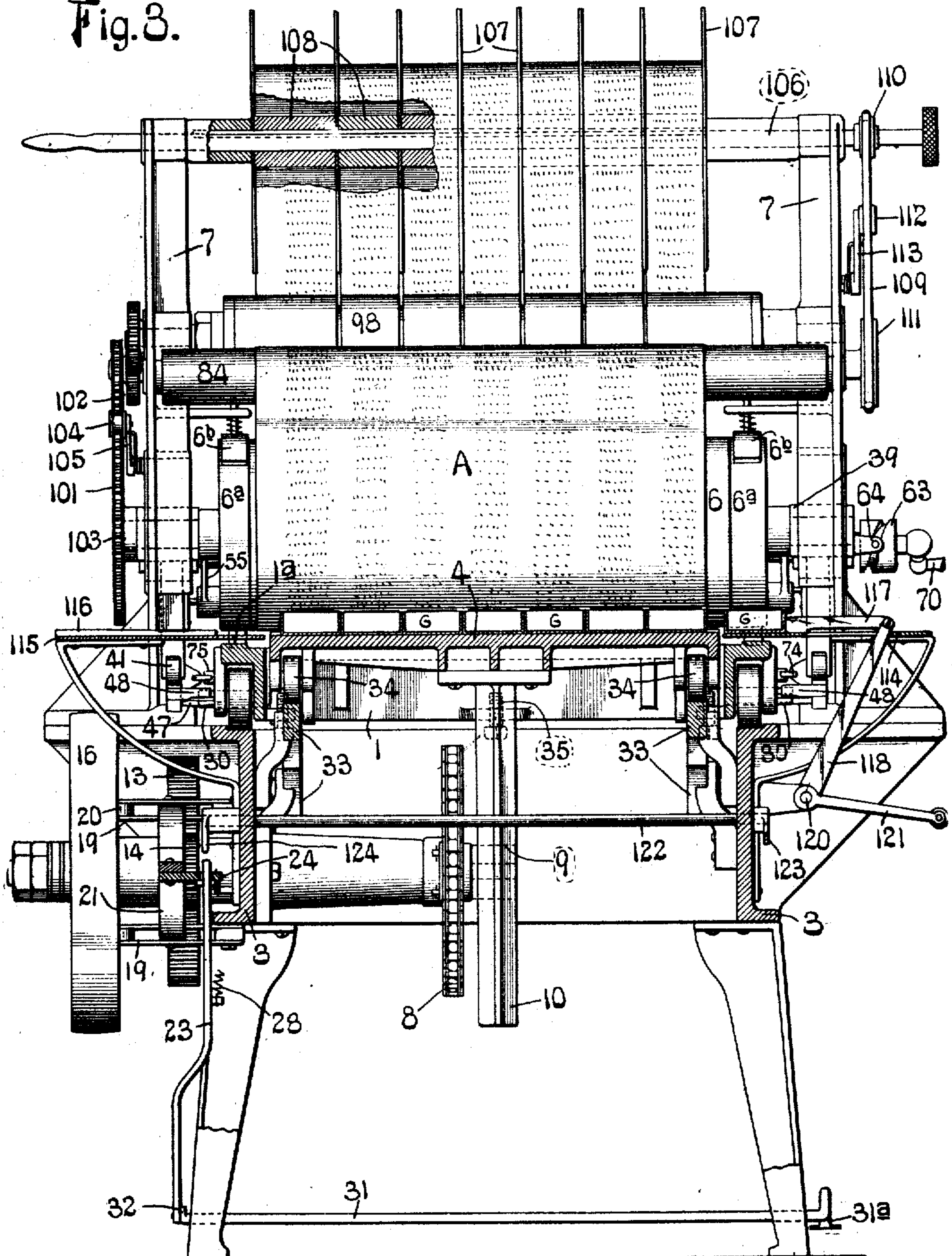
R. W. GOEB.
MACHINE FOR PRINTING ADDRESS STRIPS.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 6, 1908.

947,303.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

7 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 3.



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7 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

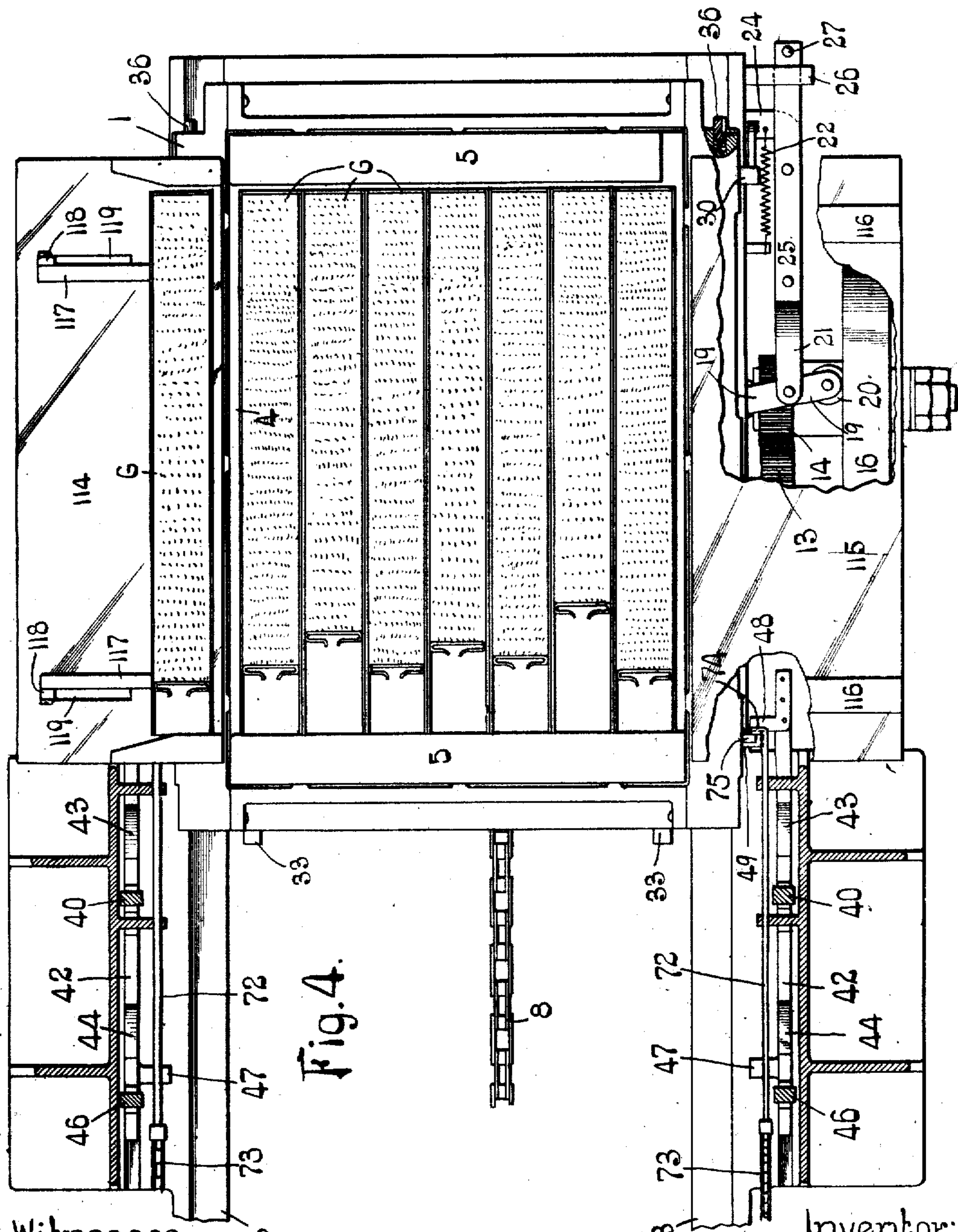


Fig. 4.

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947,303.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

7 SHEETS—SHEET 5.

Fig. 5.

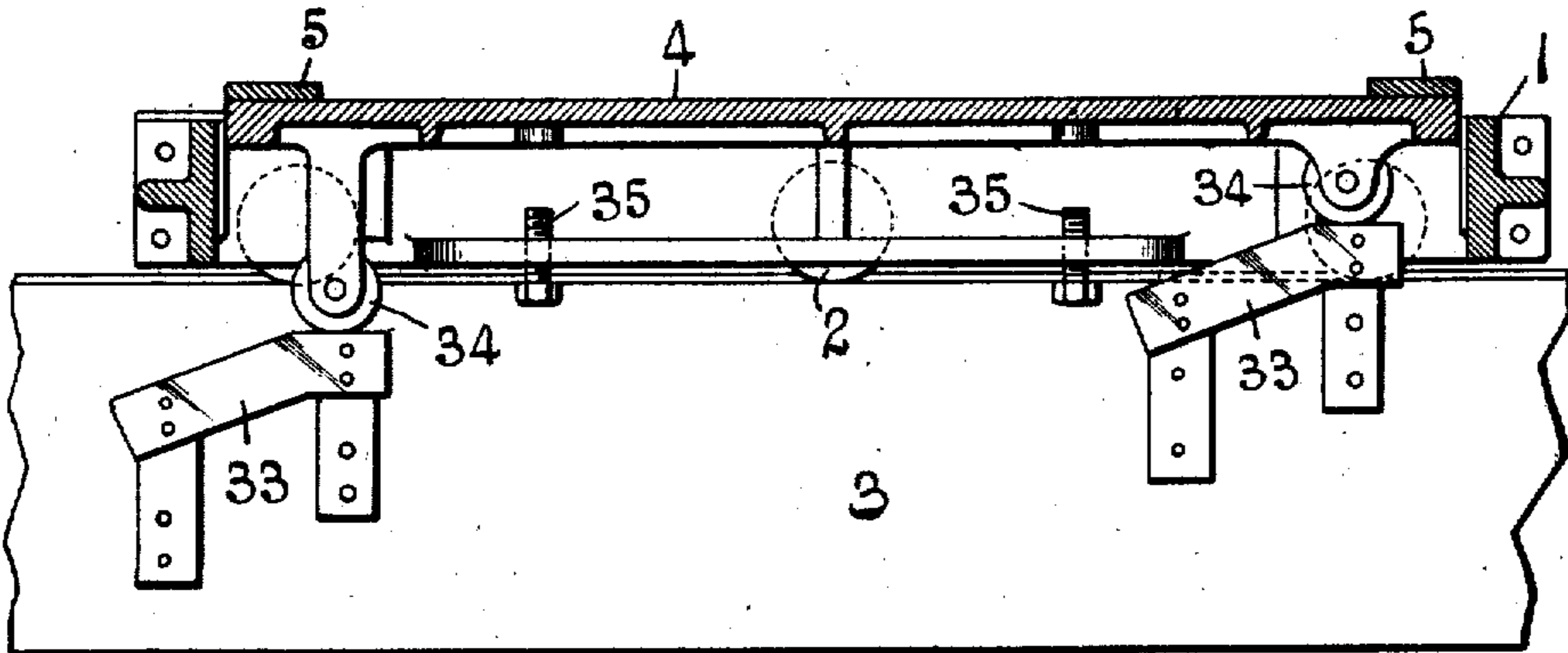
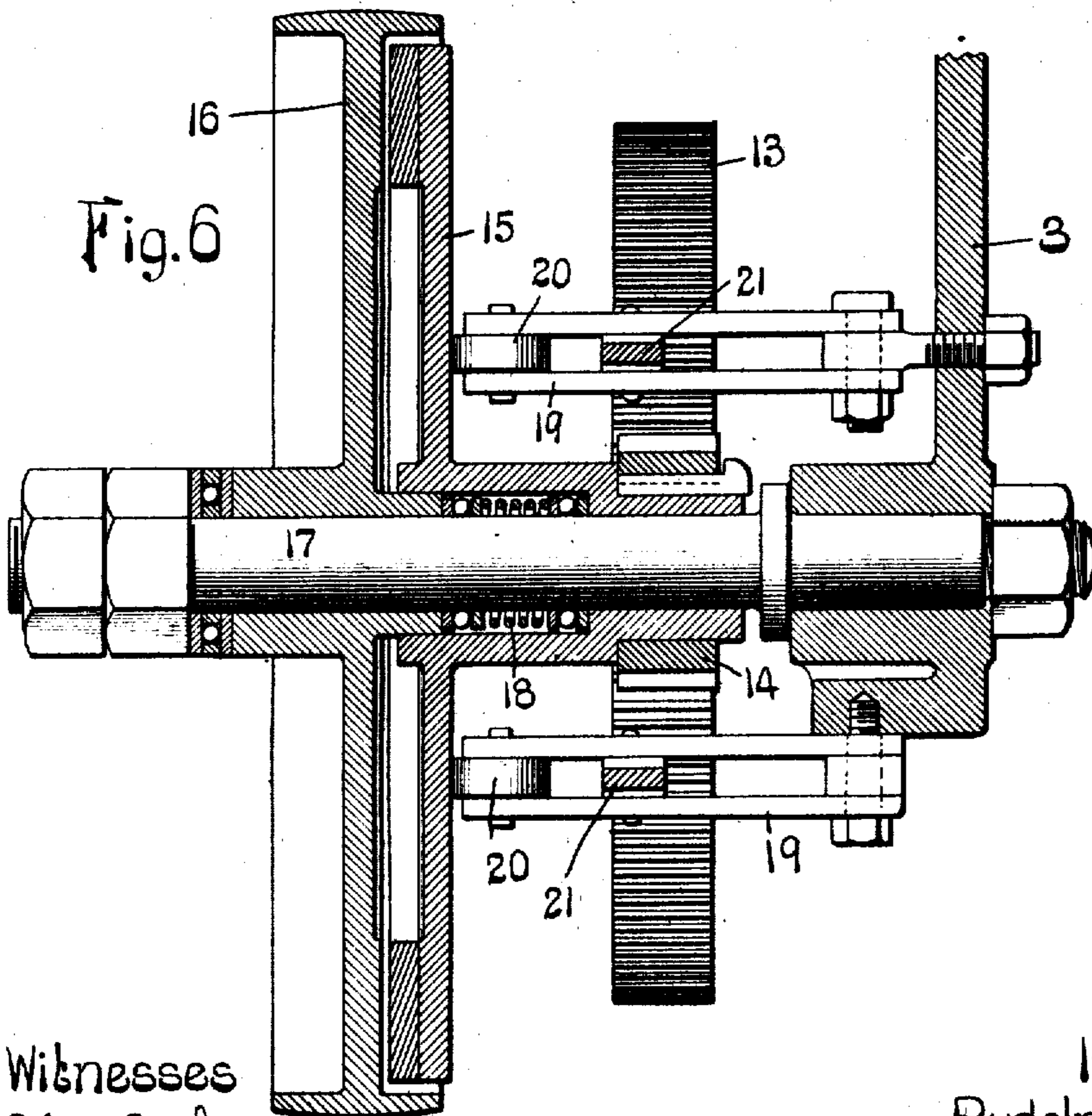


Fig. 6



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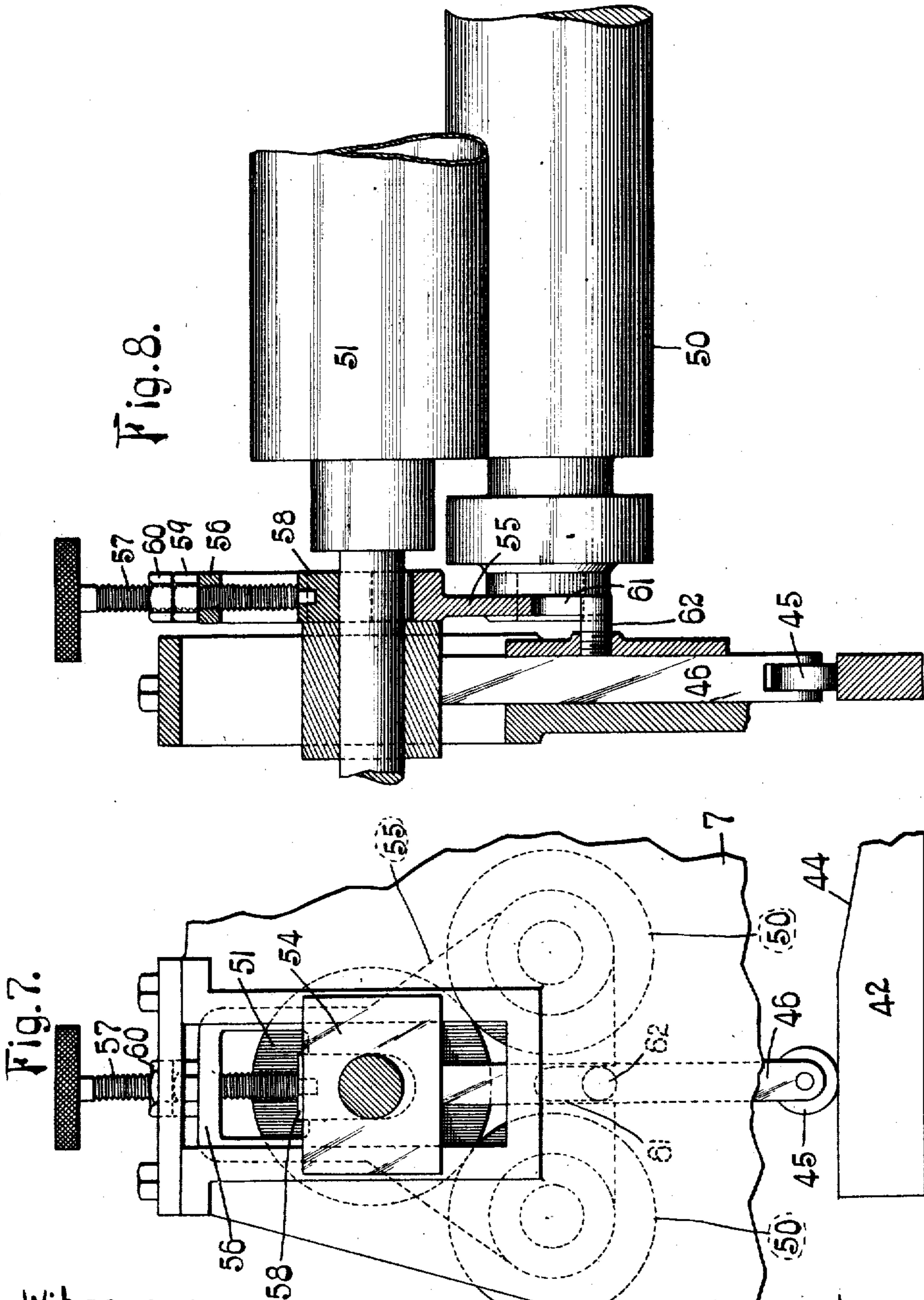
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APPLICATION FILED MAY 6, 1908.

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7 SHEETS—SHEET 6.



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APPLICATION FILED MAY 6, 1908.

947,303.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

7 SHEETS—SHEET 7.

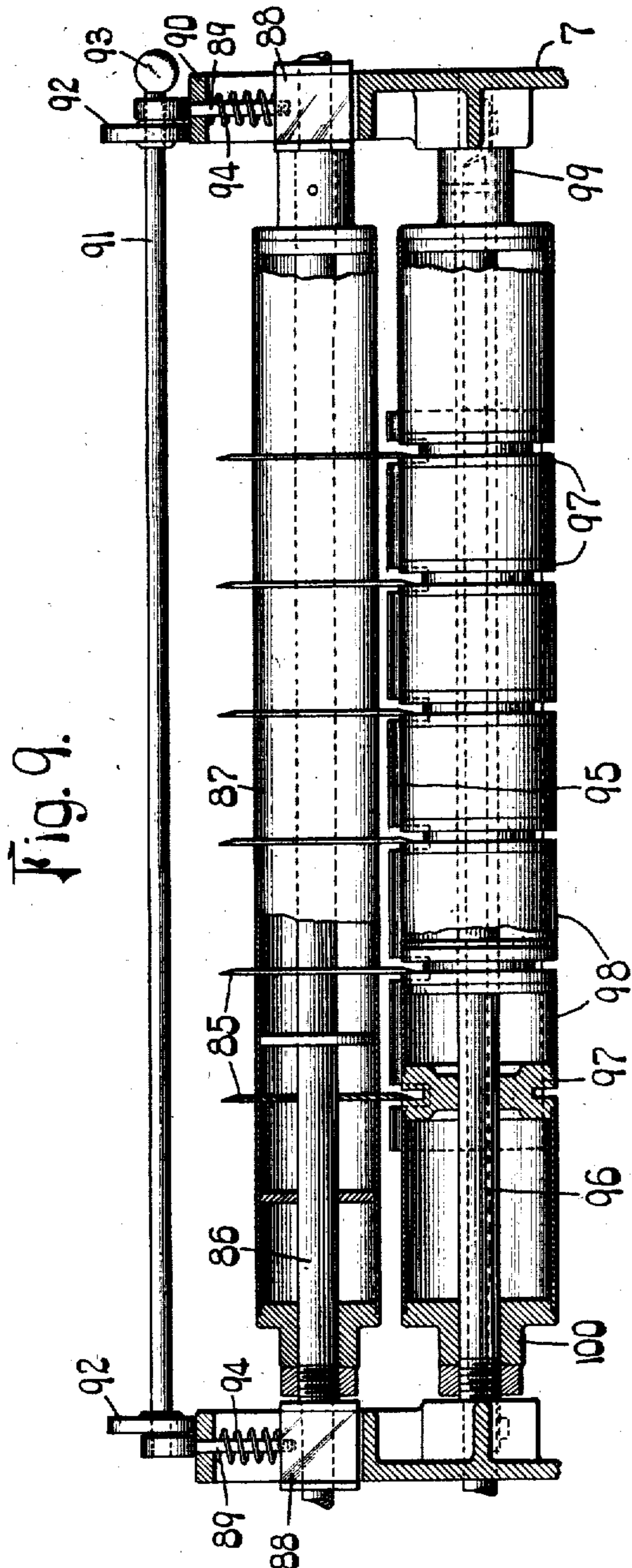


Fig. 9.

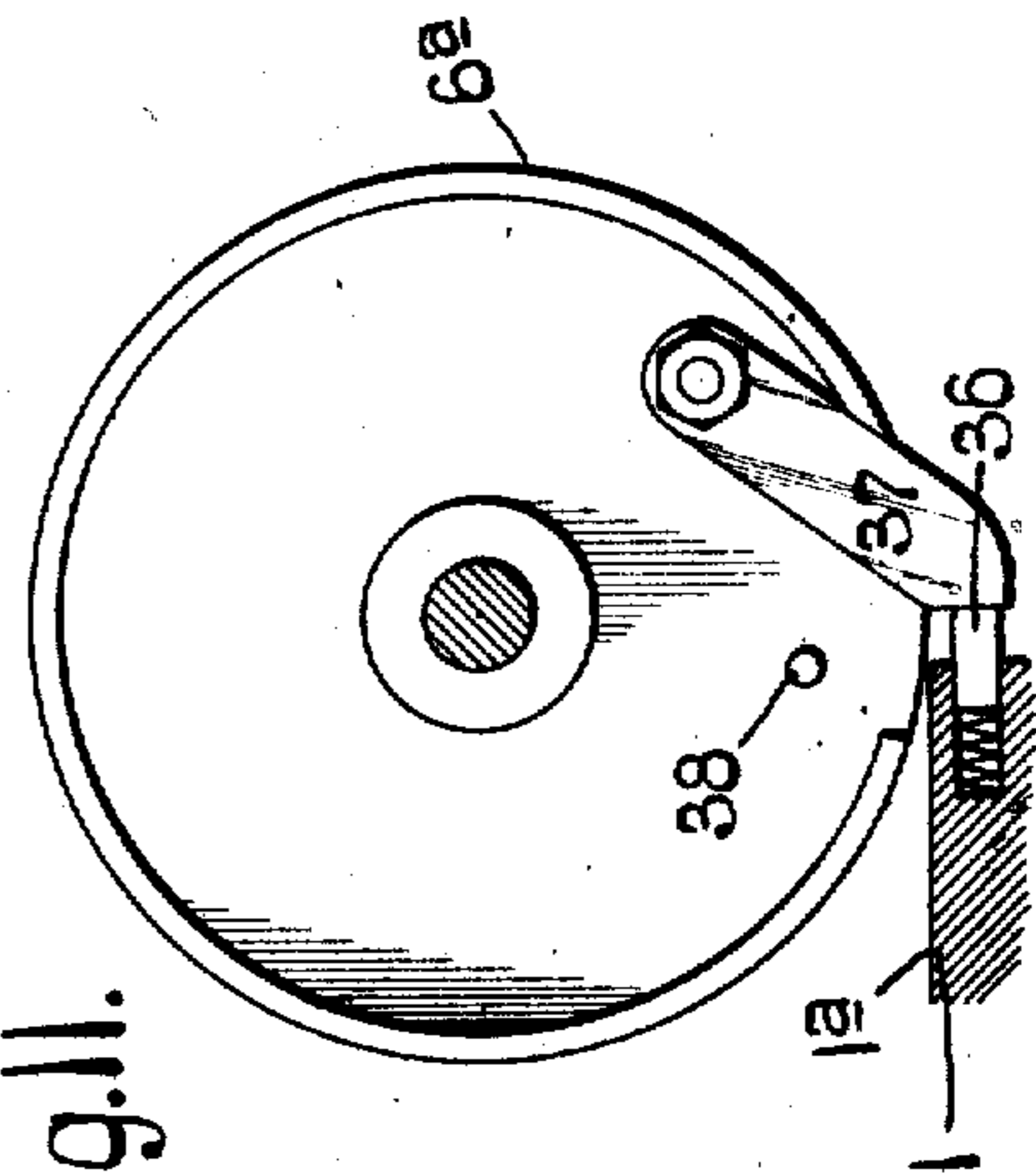


Fig. 11.

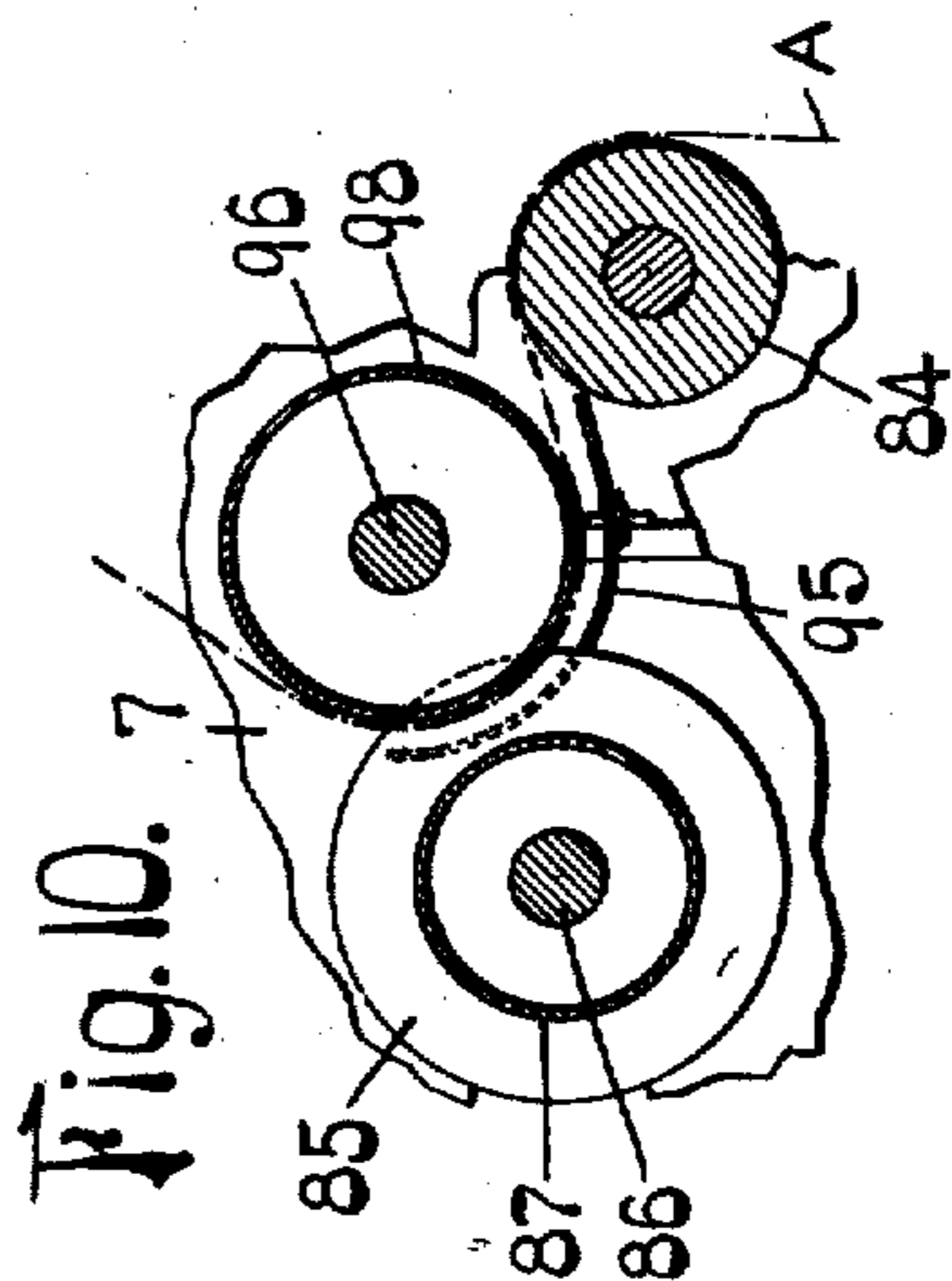


Fig. 10.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLPH W. GOEB, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, A CORPORATION OF MISSOURI.

MACHINE FOR PRINTING ADDRESS-STRIPS.

947,303.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

Application filed May 6, 1908. Serial No. 431,279.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUDOLPH W. GOEB, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Machines for Printing Address-Strips, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the lefthand side of a machine constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is an elevation of the righthand side of said machine; Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the machine partly broken away to show the construction of the carriage; Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the carriage; Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view of the carriage; Fig. 6 is an enlarged cross sectional view of the clutch; Fig. 7 is an enlarged end view of the inking apparatus; Fig. 8 is a side elevation of the inking apparatus partly in section to show the means for adjusting the ink-applying rolls; Fig. 9 is a top plan view partly in section of the slitting apparatus; Fig. 10 is a cross sectional view taken through the cutting disk roll and the grooved roll; and Fig. 11 is an enlarged detail view of one end of the platen and a portion of the carriage to show the means for imparting the initial movement to said platen.

This invention relates to printing machines, and particularly to machines that are used for printing addresses on strips of paper which are adapted to be fed through mailing machines that sever the strips and paste portions thereof containing individual addresses on magazines or paper wrappers. For a daily paper having six issues in a week it is necessary to have six "address slips" for each subscriber of the paper and also an additional address slip to be used for making corrections, changes of address, etc. Prior to my invention these address strips have been prepared in the following manner: A workman would first place a number of galleys containing the addresses of the subscribers in the machine and would then take seven proofs from these galleys. He would then sever these proof sheets into strips and paste the strips together to form one long

strip which was wound into a roll so that it could be fed through the mailing machine. All of the operations above described were performed manually so that a great deal of time was consumed in preparing the address strips for the mailing machine. The name of the town or city is not printed on the address slip of each subscriber but only on the slips of a few subscribers in the town. For example, every tenth address on the strip contains the name of the town or city and the succeeding addresses contain only the name of the subscriber and his street number or post-office box number, the papers or magazines being tied up in bundles of ten with the address slip containing the name of the town or city on the top of the bundle. It will thus be seen that it is necessary to have the addresses arranged in a certain sequence in view of the fact that all of them do not contain the complete address of the subscribers and very often the workman who pastes the strips together makes a mistake and does not arrange the strips in proper order so that the address slips of subscribers living in the same town are not grouped together and consequently some of the papers or magazines become lost in the mail.

The main object of my invention is to provide an automatic machine that prints the address of each subscriber on a piece of paper a number of times, which piece of paper is thereafter severed into a plurality of strips that are wound into individual rolls to be used in mailing machines. These strips are continuous so that the addresses are sure to be arranged in proper sequence if the workman who places the galleys in the machine does not make an error. Practically, no paper is wasted in the machine and as the machine is entirely automatic in its operation a great saving is effected in labor and in time in preparing address strips.

Referring to the drawings which illustrate a machine embodying the preferred form of my invention, 1 designates a carriage provided with wheels 2 that travel on tracks formed on the side pieces 3 of the frame of the machine, and 4 designates a movable support arranged inside of the carriage and adapted to support galleys G of type containing addresses. The carriage 1

is in the form of a rectangular frame and the support 4 is so constructed that it slides vertically in said frame for a purpose hereinafter described, said support being provided on its upper side with transversely extending stops 5 that engage the ends of the galleys, as shown in Fig. 4. A platen or cylinder 6 which presses the paper onto the type in the galleys is mounted in supports 7 projecting upwardly from the side frames 3 and the carriage 1 is reciprocated to carry the galleys underneath said platen by means of a sprocket chain 8 provided with a block 9 that is arranged in a slotted arm 10 which extends downwardly from the movable support 4 on the carriage. The chain 8 passes over sprocket wheels 11 and 12 secured to shafts 11^a and 12^a that are journaled in the side frames 3, and the shaft 12^a has a gear 13 secured thereto which meshes with a driven pinion 14. The pinion 14 is connected to a clutch member 15 which coöperates with a clutch face on a pulley 16 mounted on a stationary stud 17 projecting laterally from one of the side frames 3, as shown in Fig. 6, and said pulley is driven continuously by a belt, not shown. The clutch member 15 is normally forced away from the clutch face on the pulley 16 by means of a coiled spring 18 surrounding the stud 17 between the hubs of the clutch member and the pulley and said clutch member is forced into engagement with the pulley by means of a pair of horizontally disposed levers 19 provided at their outer ends with rollers 20 that bear against the clutch member, the inner ends of the levers being pivotally connected to the side frame 3. A yoke 21 is connected to the levers 19 for actuating them and said yoke is moved in one direction by a spring 22 and in the opposite direction by a lever 23 which passes through an opening in an extension 24 on the shank 25 of said yoke, the outer end of said shank passing through a stationary guide 26 and being provided with a stop 27 that coöperates with said guide to limit the movement of the yoke in one direction. The lever 23 is held normally elevated by a spring 28, as shown in Fig. 1, and when said lever is in its elevated position an extension 29 thereon will aline with a stop 30 on the carriage 1, said stop holding said lever forwardly so that the shifting yoke 21 will remain in its forward position and thus hold the levers 19 away from the clutch member 15 so that the spring 18 can force said clutch member away from the pulley 16. When the lever 23 is depressed the extension 29 moves out of engagement with the stop 30 and the spring 22 moves the yoke forwardly and thus causes the levers 19 to throw the clutch member 15 into engagement with the clutch face on the pulley 16 thereby imparting movement to the pin-

ion 14 which drives the gear 13 connected to the shaft of the driving sprocket wheel 12. The means for depressing the lever 23 consists of a treadle shaft 31 having an arm 32 that is connected to the lower end of the lever 23.

As the carriage 1 containing the galleys of type moves in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 1 toward the rear of the machine, the support 4, on which the galleys rest, moves downwardly so that the type in the galleys will clear the platen or cylinder 6. This is effected by the inclined tracks 33 on which rollers 34 on the movable support 4 ride, the inclined tracks being connected to the inside faces of the side frames and so disposed relatively to the platen 6 that the movable support 4 will move downwardly as the carriage commences to move toward the rear end of the machine and will move upwardly at the end of the forward stroke of the carriage. After the rollers 34 on the movable support have passed off the inclined tracks, the support 4 will rest on adjustable stops 35 on the carriage 1, said stops being adapted to be adjusted to change the position of the support 4 relatively to the platen 6 so as to provide for type of different heights. The carriage starts to move rearwardly whenever the operator depresses the lever 23, as previously described, and when the operator removes his foot from the treadle 31^a, the spring 28 will move said lever upwardly so that the extension at the upper end thereof will be in position to be engaged by the stop 30 on the carriage as the carriage reaches the end of its forward travel, thereby moving the lever 23 forwardly so that it will pull the yoke 21 forwardly and thus permit the spring 18 to force the clutch member out of engagement with the pulley 16 to cause the carriage to come to rest, the stop 30 holding the lever 23 in this position until the operator again depresses the treadle. As the carriage moves forwardly, from the rear toward the front end of the machine, the platen 6 is depressed slightly so that it will press the strip of paper A down upon the type in the galleys, the friction between the type and the strip of paper causing the platen 6 to rotate in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 2 so that the strip of paper will be forced evenly upon the type and thus receive a perfect impression.

As shown in Fig. 3, the platen 6 is provided at its ends with metal flanges 6^a that bear upon tracks 1^a on the carriage when the platen is depressed. Preferably, the platen 6 is given an initial movement by means of spring-pressed buffers 36 on the front end of the carriage which engage pawls or dogs 37 pivotally connected to the ends of the platen, as shown in detail in Fig. 11. These dogs 37 extend through open-

ings in the flanges 6^a on the ends of the platen and one edge of each of said openings determines the normal position of the dog, a pin 38 on the platen limiting the movement of the dog in the opposite direction when the platen rotates.

The shaft or axle of the platen 6 is journaled in blocks 39 which slide in guideways formed in the standards 7, and each of said blocks is supported by a rod 40 provided at its lower end with a roller 41 that travels on a reciprocating member 42 provided with an inclined face 43, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, the members 42 being mounted in guideways in the side members 3 of the machine. The inking rolls which apply ink to the type are also depressed just prior to the forward movement of the carriage 1, and these same members 42 are utilized to depress and elevate the inking rolls, said members being provided with inclined faces 44 which cooperate with rollers 45 on the ends of rods 46 secured to part of the inking apparatus. Each of the members 42 is provided at its rear end with an inwardly projecting extension 47 and at its front end with an inwardly projecting extension 48 located in a higher horizontal plane than the extensions 47. The stop 30 on the front end of the carriage and a companion stop on the opposite side of the carriage cooperate with the extensions 47 at the rear ends of the members 42 so as to engage said extensions and move the members 42 rearwardly as the carriage 1 reaches the end of its rearward travel, and a second pair of stops 49 at the rear end of the carriage engage the extensions 48 and move the members 42 forwardly as the carriage 1 reaches the end of its forward stroke. When the carriage is at the front end of the machine the members 42 will be in the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 so that the rollers of the rods 40 and 46 which support the platen 6 and the inking apparatus will rest on high portions of the members 42. When said members are moved rearwardly the inclined faces 43 and 44 thereon will pass underneath said rollers and the platen, and inking rolls will descend into position to bear upon the type, and when the members 42 move forwardly the rolls and the platen will be elevated, the rotary movement of the platen being stopped by brake shoes 6^b which engage the flanges 6^a on the end of the platen when said platen is elevated.

The inking apparatus comprises two ink-applying rolls 50, a spreading roll 51 arranged above the rolls 50 and in contact therewith and a roll 52 for transferring ink from a feed roll 53 extending into an inkwell to the spreading roll 51. The spreading roll 51 is journaled in blocks 54 mounted in guideways in the standards 7 and secured to the upper ends of the rods 46, and the

ink-applying rolls 50 are journaled in triangular shaped frames 55 each of which is provided with a top cross piece 56 having a screw-threaded opening through which an adjusting screw 57 extends. Said screw is provided at its lower end with an unscrew-threaded portion that extends into a block 58 resting on the shaft or axle of the distributing roll 51, and a nut 59 and lock nut 60 are mounted on the screw 57 above the top cross piece 56 to form an adjustable stop. Slots 61 are formed in the frames 55 and the standards 7 are provided with inwardly projecting guide pins 62 that enter said slots and thus hold the frames 55 in proper position.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the frames which carry the ink-applying rolls are supported by the shaft of the spreading roll 51 so that by adjusting the screws 57 the ink-applying rolls can be moved closer to the spreading roll to compensate for wear. The spreading roll 51 is moved longitudinally of the ink-applying rolls so as to distribute the ink thoroughly over same by means of a cam block 63 fastened to one end of the spreading roll shaft and provided with a cam groove into which a roll on a stationary bracket 64 extends, the spreading roll being driven by means of a sprocket chain 65 passing over a sprocket wheel 66 on the shaft of said roll and over a sprocket wheel 67 connected to the shaft 11^a on which the sprocket wheel 11 is mounted. In order that the spreading roll 51 may be operated manually so as to spread the ink over the inking rolls 50 before the machine is started for the day, I have mounted the sprocket wheel 66 loosely on the shaft of the spreading roll, and have provided said wheel with a pawl 68 that cooperates with a ratchet wheel 69 permanently secured to said shaft, the opposite end of the shaft being provided with a crank 70. When the operator turns the spreading roll 51 manually the teeth of the ratchet wheel will ride under the pawl 68 without imparting movement to the sprocket wheel 66 but when the clutch is thrown in to start the machine the sprocket chain 65 will drive the wheel 66, and the pawl 68 on said wheel will engage the ratchet wheel 69 and drive the spreading roll 51.

The roll 52 that carries the ink from the feeding roll 53 to the spreading roll 51 is mounted on levers 70^a which are moved forwardly to carry the roll 52 into engagement with the spreading roll by means of springs 71 secured to said levers and to the side frames of the machine. Said levers are moved rearwardly to carry the roll 52 into engagement with the feeding roll 53 by means of bars 72 connected to chains 73 which pass under guide pulleys and are fastened to the levers 70^a, as shown in dotted

lines in Fig. 1, the front ends of said bars having inwardly projecting extensions 74 that are engaged by stops 75 on the carriage when the carriage nears the end of its forward stroke. The feeding roll 53 projects into a well that contains ink, and secured to one end of said roll is a ratchet 76 that is moved intermittently by a pawl 77 on a rock arm 78 provided with a pin 79 that projects into a slot in a link 80 which is fastened to one of the levers 70^a. A block 81 is adjustably mounted in the slot in the link 80 and whenever the lever 70^a moves forwardly said block will engage the pin 79 on the rock arm and thus actuate said arm to move the pawl over the teeth of the ratchet 76. By changing the position of the block in the slot in which it is mounted the degree of movement imparted to the roll 53 can be varied.

The paper A on which the addresses are printed leads from a supply roll over an idler 83, then underneath the platen 6 and over an idler 84 to the mechanism which slits the paper into seven continuous strips. This slitting mechanism consists of a roll provided with a plurality of cutting disks and a cooperating roll provided with grooves to receive said disks. The cutting disks 85 are mounted on a shaft 86 and are held spaced away from each other by means of sleeves 87, the ends of the shaft 86 being journaled in blocks 88 mounted in horizontally disposed guideways in the standards 7. A shank 89 on each of said blocks passes through an opening in the end piece 90 of the guideway and the outer end of the shank is provided with a sleeve in which a horizontally disposed shaft 91 is journaled. Cams 92 are secured to this shaft, and at one end of the shaft is a handle 93. When said handle is turned in one direction the cams 92 will engage the end pieces 90 of the guideways and thus move the shaft rearwardly, thereby causing the blocks 88 to move rearwardly and draw the cutting disks 85 out of engagement with the grooved roll so as to permit the end of the paper A to be inserted between said roll and the cutting disks. The cutting disk roll is moved toward the grooved roll by means of springs 94 surrounding the shanks 89 between the blocks 88 and the end pieces 90 of the guideways.

The paper is guided into position between the cutting disk roll and the grooved roll by means of a guide plate 95 that terminates adjacent the idler 84 and is provided with fingers that partially surround the grooved roll, said roll consisting of a shaft 96 provided with grooved castings 97 and spacing sleeves 98, as shown in Fig. 9. A collar 99 is pinned to one end of the shaft 96 and forms an abutment for one of the end spacing sleeves and at the other end of the

shaft is an adjustable collar 100 which bears against the other end sleeve to clamp all of the sleeves and castings in position. The cutting disk roll is of the same construction so that by substituting spacing sleeves of different lengths I can vary the position of the cutting disks and the grooved castings with which they cooperate. The cutting disk roll is driven by means of a chain 101 that passes over a sprocket wheel 102 secured to one end of the shaft of said roll and over a sprocket wheel 103 on the platen 6, said chain being kept taut by means of a tension roll 104 mounted on a spring-actuated lever 105, as shown in Fig. 1.

The strips of paper which were produced by splitting the wide sheet A are wound onto a roll, the shaft 106 of which is mounted in bearings at the upper ends of the standards 7. This winding roll is shown in detail in Fig. 3 and is provided with spacing disks 107 mounted on the shaft 106, said disks being held at the proper distance from each other by means of spools or fillers 108 that surround the shaft. After the strips have been wound onto these spools, the shaft 106 is lifted out of its bearings and the disks 107 and spools 108 are then stripped off the shaft. The shaft 106 of the winding roll is driven by means of a belt 109 passing over a pulley 110 on one end of said shaft and over a pulley 111 on the shaft of the cutting disk roll, said belt being kept at the proper tension by means of a roller 112 on a spring-actuated lever 113.

At the righthand side of the front end of the machine is a receiving table 114 on which the operator places a galley of type preparatory to moving it onto the movable support 4 of the carriage and at the opposite side of the machine is a discharge table 115 provided with a stop 116. The galleys are moved onto the support 4 by means of two slides 117 connected to the upper ends of arms 118 which project upwardly through slots 119 in the table, said arms being secured to a rock shaft 120 provided with a handle 121 which the operator turns to impart movement to the slides 117. The stop 116 on the discharge table is so positioned that when one galley is in contact therewith the other seven galleys will be properly positioned on the support 4.

Sometimes it is necessary to stop the machine before it has made a complete cycle of operations, and to provide for this, I have arranged a manually operated shaft 122 at the front end of the machine which is adapted to move the clutch member 15 out of engagement with the pulley 16, said shaft being provided at one end with a crank or handle 123 and at its other end with an arm 124 that engages the lever 23 and moves it forwardly to throw the levers 19 away from the clutch member and thus permit the

spring 18 to force the movable clutch member out of engagement with the rotating pulley.

The operation of the machine is as follows: The operator places the galleys of type one at a time on the receiving table and actuates the handle 121 to force the galley from the receiving table onto the movable support of the carriage, the operation of moving one galley onto the movable support causing the galley at the opposite edge of said support to be moved onto the discharge table against the stop thereon. He then depresses the treadle 31^a so as to move the clutch member 15 into engagement with the constantly rotating pulley 16, thus causing the sprocket wheel 12 to revolve and drive the chain 8 that moves the carriage 1. As the carriage moves rearwardly the support 4, containing the galleys of type, moves downwardly so as to clear the platen 6 and ink-applying rolls, the members 42 being moved rearwardly when the carriage reaches the end of its rearward stroke so as to cause the platen 6 and the ink-applying rolls 50 to move downwardly. As the carriage moves forwardly the plungers 36 thereon will engage the pawls or dogs 37 on the platen and thus initially move the platen, the friction of the type on the paper which surrounds the platen causing the platen to revolve and thus force the paper into engagement with the type in the galleys. As the carriage reaches the end of its forward stroke the stops 49 thereon will engage the extensions on the members 42 and thus pull said members forwardly so as to raise the platen and the inking apparatus, the stop 30 at the front end of the carriage engaging the extension at the upper end of the lever 23 and moving said lever forwardly so as to carry the levers 19 away from the movable clutch member and permit the expansion spring 18 to force said clutch member out of engagement with the driven pulley 16, thereby causing the machine to come to rest. Another galley of type is then placed on the receivable table 114 and the lever 121 is actuated to force said galley onto the movable support of the carriage and also eject the galley at the lefthand side of the movable support, the operations previously described being thereafter repeated.

While I have herein stated that the machine is adapted to turn out seven address strips, it will, of course, be understood that by changing the machine slightly a different number of strips could be produced and also strips of different width.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A machine of the character described comprising a platen, a reciprocating carriage arranged in a horizontal plane and

adapted to hold galleys of type, means for moving the carriage underneath the platen, means for applying ink to the type in the galleys, and means for shifting the galleys laterally relatively to the carriage on which they are mounted; substantially as described.

2. In a machine of the character described, a platen, inking rolls, a carriage adapted to hold galleys of type, means for reciprocating said carriage underneath the platen and inking rolls, and means for shifting the galleys laterally of the carriage; substantially as described.

3. In a machine of the class described, a rotatable platen, a type carriage, means whereby the type carriage is moved beneath the platen, spring pressed buffers on the front of the carriage, pawls pivotally mounted on the ends of the platen against which pawls the buffers engage for imparting a positive initial movement to the platen and the friction between the platen and the type on the carriage being utilized to complete the movement of the platen.

4. A machine of the character described comprising a rotatable platen, inking rolls, a reciprocating carriage adapted to hold galleys of type, means for moving the carriage past the platen and inking rolls, means for feeding a piece of paper between the platen and the type in the galleys, and means for slitting said piece of paper into strips and winding said strips into separate rolls, and means for shifting the galleys laterally on the carriage; substantially as described.

5. A machine of the character described comprising a platen, a carriage provided with a movable support upon which galleys of type are placed, means for moving said carriage underneath the platen, and stationary means coöperating with devices on said movable support for causing the movable support to descend to clear the platen when said carriage moves; substantially as described.

6. In a machine of the character described, a platen, a carriage, a movable support on said carriage adapted to hold galleys of type, stationary inclined tracks which sustain said support when the carriage is in one position, and means for moving said carriage underneath the platen, said inclined tracks permitting the support to descend so as to clear the platen; substantially as described.

7. In a machine of the character described, a movable carriage provided with wheels which travel on tracks, a support constituting part of said carriage and being adapted to move relatively thereto, wheels connected to said movable support, and inclined tracks upon which the wheels of the movable support travel; substantially as described.

8. In a machine of the character described, a movable carriage provided with wheels which travel on tracks, a support constitut-

ing part of said carriage and being adapted to move relatively thereto, wheels connected to said movable support, inclined tracks upon which the wheels of the movable support travel, and stops on the carriage for sustaining the movable support when the wheels thereon have passed out of engagement with the inclined tracks; substantially as described.

9. In a machine of the character described, a platen, inking rolls, a carriage for holding galleys of type, means for moving said carriage underneath the platen and the inking rolls, means for depressing the galleys so that they will clear the platen and inking rolls as the carriage moves in one direction, and means for causing the platen and inking rolls to move downwardly so that they will bear upon the type in the galleys as the carriage moves in the opposite direction; substantially as described.

10. In a machine of the character described, a platen, inking rolls, a carriage for holding galleys of type, means for reciprocating said carriage underneath the platen and the inking rolls, mechanism for causing the platen and inking rolls to descend when the carriage moves in one direction and to be elevated when the carriage moves in the opposite direction, and means connected to the carriage for imparting movement to said mechanism so as to elevate and depress the platen and inking rolls; substantially as described.

11. In a machine of the character described, a platen, inking apparatus, a carriage for holding galleys of type, devices connected to the platen and to the inking apparatus and provided at their lower ends with friction rolls, members provided on their upper sides with inclined faces on which said friction rolls are adapted to rest and travel, and means on the carriage for moving said members to depress and raise the platen and inking apparatus; substantially as described.

12. In a machine of the character described, a platen, inking apparatus, a carriage for holding galleys of type, means for reciprocating said carriage underneath the platen and inking apparatus, rods connected to the platen and to the inking apparatus and provided at their lower ends with friction rolls, inclined face members upon which said rolls rest, and stops on the carriage for engaging and moving said members when the carriage moves in one direction and for engaging and moving said members back to normal position when the carriage moves in the opposite direction; substantially as described.

13. In a machine of the character described, a carriage for holding galleys of type, a platen that normally remains at rest and which is adapted to be rotated by its frictional en-

gagement with the type, means for feeding a piece of paper over said platen, means for reciprocating the carriage past the platen, a normally idle slitting mechanism for dividing said piece of paper into strips, and means for causing said slitting mechanism to operate only when the platen rotates; substantially as described.

14. In a machine of the character described, a rotatable platen that normally remains at rest, a carriage adapted to support galleys of type, means for moving said carriage past the platen, means for feeding a piece of paper between the platen and the type in the galleys, a stop on the carriage for engaging a dog on the platen to impart an initial movement to said platen, a normally idle slitting mechanism for dividing said piece of paper into a plurality of strips after it has passed between the platen and type, and means for causing the slitting mechanism to operate simultaneously with said platen; substantially as described.

15. In a machine of the character described, a platen, a carriage adapted to support galleys of type, means for moving said carriage past the platen, means for feeding a piece of paper between the platen and the type in the galleys, a stop on the carriage for engaging a dog on the platen to impart an initial movement to said platen, a normally idle slitting mechanism for dividing said piece of paper into a plurality of strips after it has passed between the platen and type, means for causing said slitting mechanism to operate simultaneously with the platen, a re-winding mechanism, and means operated by the slitting mechanism for actuating said re-winding mechanism; substantially as described.

16. In a machine of the character described, a rotating platen that normally remains at rest, a carriage adapted to hold galleys of type, means for reciprocating the carriage underneath the platen to cause said platen to revolve and force a piece of paper upon the type in the galleys, a slitting roll and a re-winding roll that normally remains at rest, and means for causing said slitting roll and re-winding roll to turn when the platen rotates; substantially as described.

17. In a machine of the character described, a rotating platen, ink-applying rolls, a carriage adapted to hold galleys of type, mechanism for reciprocating said carriage past the platen and ink-applying rolls, a driven pulley, a clutch for connecting the carriage actuating mechanism to said pulley, means for throwing said clutch into engagement with the pulley, and means actuated by the carriage for disengaging the clutch from the driven pulley when the carriage arrives in a certain position; substantially as described.

18. In a machine of the character described, a rotating platen, ink-applying rolls, a carriage for holding galleys of type, a sprocket chain provided with a block
 5 which engages a member carried by the carriage to reciprocate the carriage underneath the platen and inking rolls, a pinion meshing with a gear that is connected to the shaft of one of the sprockets over which
 10 said sprocket chain passes, a clutch member, a driven pulley, devices for moving the clutch member into engagement with the pulley, a shifting yoke connected to said
 15 yoke in one direction, a lever connected to said yoke, a stop on the carriage for engaging said lever and moving it to shift the yoke in the opposite direction, and manually-operated means for moving said lever
 20 out of engagement with said stop; substantially as described.

19. In a machine of the character described, a rotatable platen, ink-applying rolls, a carriage for holding galleys of type,
 25 mechanism for moving said carriage back and forth underneath the platen and the ink-applying rolls, a driven pulley, a clutch for coupling up the carriage-actuating mechanism to the pulley, means for disengaging the clutch from the pulley when the
 30 carriage reaches a certain position, and independent means under the control of the operator for disengaging the clutch from the pulley; substantially as described.

35 20. In a machine of the character described, a rotatable platen, a carriage for

holding galleys of type, means for reciprocating said carriage underneath the platen to cause the platen to feed a piece of paper over the type in the galleys, an adjustable
 40 slitting mechanism for severing said piece of paper into individual strips, a re-winding mechanism for winding up said strips, means actuated by the platen for operating the
 45 slitting mechanism, and means actuated by the slitting mechanism for imparting movement to the re-winding mechanism; substantially as described.

21. In a machine of the character described, a rotatable platen, a carriage, a
 50 movable support arranged in said carriage for holding galleys of type, means for reciprocating said carriage, means for permitting the movable support of the carriage to descend as the carriage moves rearwardly,
 55 and for elevating the carriage as it reaches the end of its forward stroke, ink-applying rolls, means for causing the ink-applying rolls and the platen to move downwardly
 60 so that they will engage the type in the galleys as the carriage moves forwardly and thus cause the platen to feed a piece of paper over the type in the galley, and means
 65 for supplying ink to the ink-applying rolls; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses, this first day of July 1907.

RUDOLPH W. GOEB.

Witnesses:

WELLS L. CHURCH.

GEORGE BAKEWELL.