

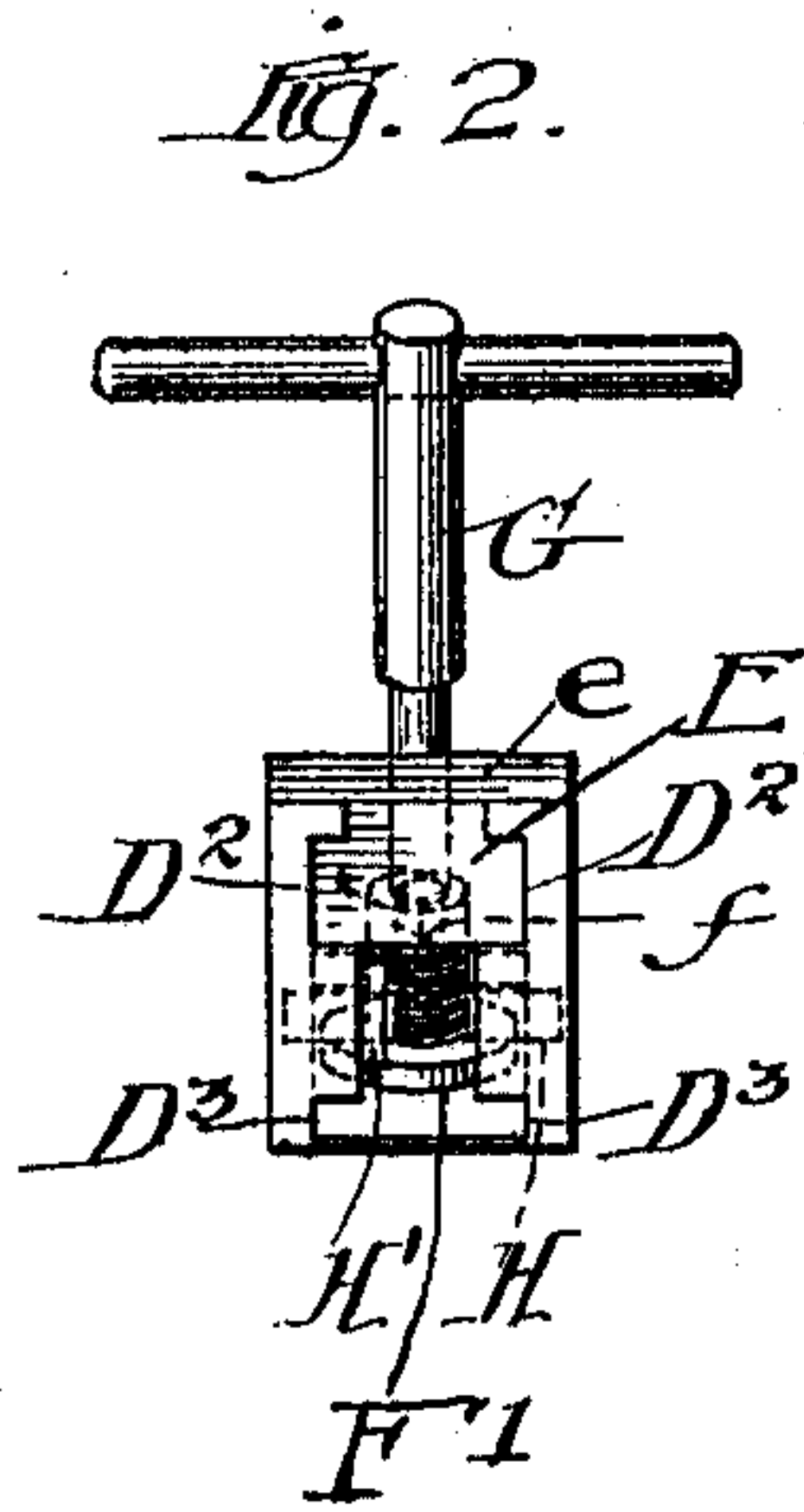
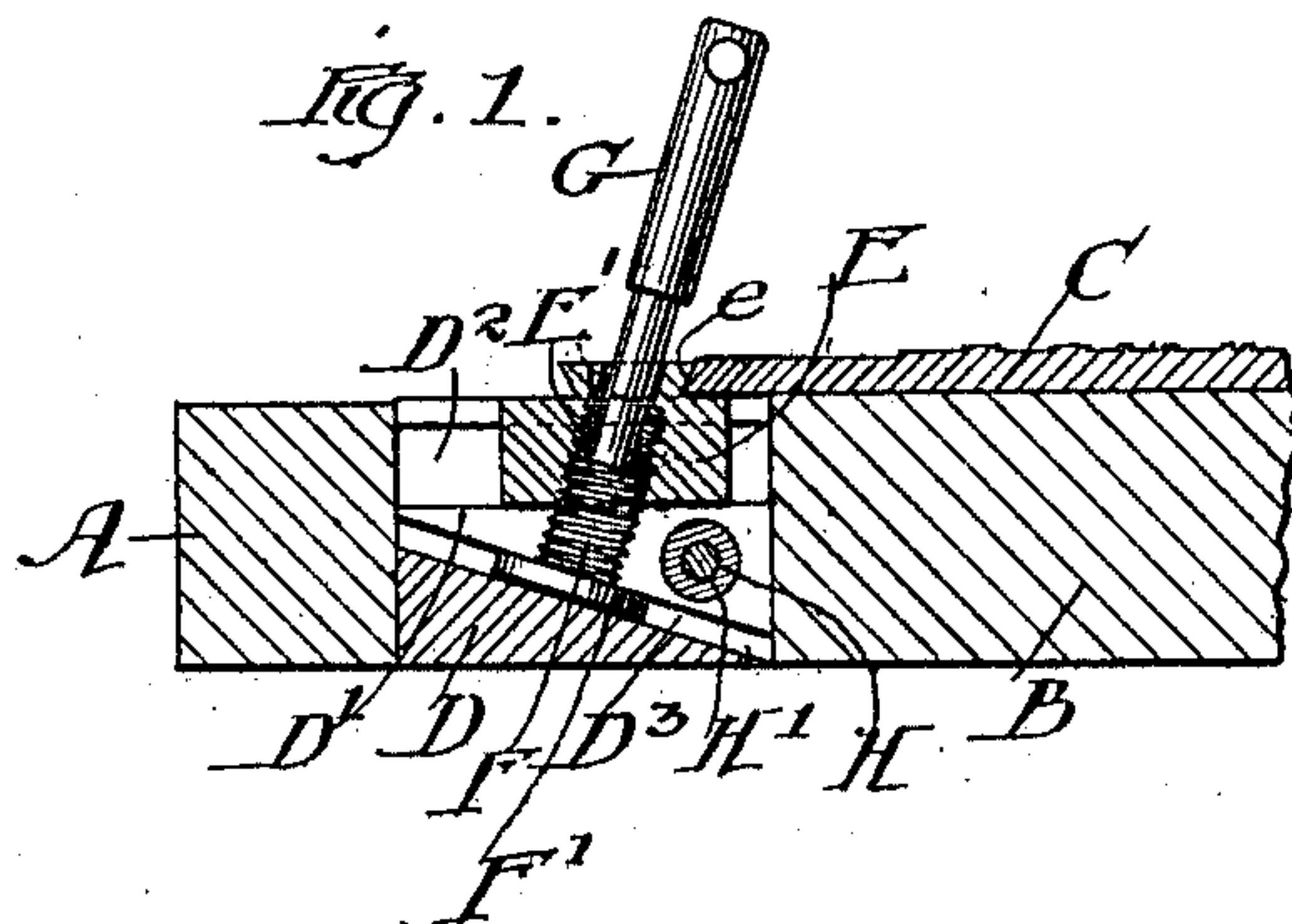
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PRINTER'S PLATE HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 9, 1909.

989,153.

Patented Apr. 11, 1911.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PRINTER'S PLATE-HOOK.

989,153.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 11, 1911.

Application filed July 9, 1909. Serial No. 506,690.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, MAX HOGE, PAUL C. RIEBE, and JOHN W. PITT, citizens of the United States, all residing in Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Printers' Plate-Hooks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The purpose of this invention is to provide an improved device of the character of a plate hook for locking printing plates in a form.

It consists of the features of construction shown and described as indicated in the claims.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a vertical section through a portion of a form and a plate hook therein embodying this invention. Fig. 2 is a front end elevation of the plate hook shown in Fig. 1.

In the drawings, A represents one side of the chase; B a base block in the frame; C the printing plate thereon.

The plate hook comprises a block or frame, D, of the height of the plate base, B, having a longitudinal channel or way, D<sup>1</sup>, extending from end to end, opening up through the top of the block but not through the bottom, the opposite sides of said channel or way having toward the upper side horizontal grooves D<sup>2</sup>, D<sup>2</sup>, and toward the lower side inclined grooves, D<sup>3</sup>, D<sup>3</sup>, sloping downward from outer to inner or rear to forward end. The hook or jaw, E, whose overhanging lip, e, is to engage the plate, C, is formed for engaging the grooves, D<sup>2</sup>, D<sup>2</sup>, so as to be guided horizontally toward and from the plate for engaging and releasing the latter. Said jaw is provided with a threaded aperture, E<sup>1</sup>, oblique to the jaw and its path of movement in the grooves, D<sup>2</sup>, and at right angles to the planes of the grooves, D<sup>3</sup>. Into said threaded aperture there is screwed the controller bolt, F, which has a cylindrical head, F<sup>1</sup>, which is of sufficient diameter to protrude into and effectively engage the grooves, D<sup>3</sup>. The upper end of the controller screw is provided with a square socket, f, for the engagement of the squared end of an operating key, G, by which the screw may be operated to screw it in or out with respect to the jaw.

It will be observed that when the parts

are assembled as shown in Fig. 1, the rotation of the controller screw, F, by means of the key, G, in direction to draw the screw up into the jaw diminishing the distance between the flange head, F<sup>1</sup>, of the controller screw and the jaw, the result will be to retract the jaw along its path, the head of the controller screw also following along its oblique path, and that when the screw is operated in the opposite direction,—that is, to increase the spread or distance between the plane of the flange head, F<sup>1</sup>, and the horizontal surfaces of the jaw, the result is to crowd the jaw forward to a position where the distance between the grooves, D<sup>2</sup> and D<sup>3</sup>, is correspondingly greater. The construction, therefore, affords means for advancing and retracting the jaw to cause it to grip or release the plate, which can be readily operated by a key inserted at the top where there can be no obstruction to the access or to the operation of the device.

In order to reinforce the block which is necessarily weakened by the formation of the deep longitudinal way opening at both ends of the top, it is preferred to provide a tie bolt or rivet, H, which is extended across the way at the forward end between the levels of the grooves, D<sup>2</sup> and D<sup>3</sup>, a spacing sleeve or collar, H<sup>1</sup>, being located on the tie rivet spanning the width of the channel or way, D<sup>1</sup>, so that the rivet may be tightly set without springing the block or distorting the opposite walls of the channel out of true parallel relation.

We claim:—

1. A printer's plate hook comprising a block, a jaw and a jaw controller mounted in the block for longitudinal movement in directions oblique to each other, the controller having a threaded stem, which is screwed into the jaw and is accessible at the upper side thereof for rotation to adjust the jaw and controller relatively transversely to their path of longitudinal movement.

2. A printer's hook for holding a printing plate, comprising a block; a jaw and a jaw controller mounted in the block for movement longitudinally thereof in directions oblique to each other; the guide-way for the controller being inclined downward in the longitudinal direction in which the jaw moves for engaging the plate; the controller having a threaded stem, which



extends therefrom upwardly inclined in same direction, and which is accessible for rotation to adjust the jaw and controller relatively transversely to their path of longitudinal movement.

3. A printer's plate hook comprising a block having horizontal guide-ways for a jaw; a jaw mounted in such guide-ways for horizontal movement, the block having other guide-ways inclined longitudinally of the jaw guide-ways; a controller screw screwed into the jaw in direction at right angles to the inclined guide-ways and having a flange head engaging said inclined guide-ways, such screw being accessible for screwing it into and out of the jaw.

4. A printer's plate hook, comprising a block; a jaw and a jaw controller mounted in the block for movement longitudinally thereof in directions oblique to each other, the controller having a threaded stem extending transversely of the path of said longitudinal movement, and which is screwed into the jaw, said stem being accessible at the upper end for rotation.

5. A printer's plate hook, comprising a block, a jaw and a jaw controller, mounted in the block for movement longitudinally thereof in directions oblique to each other; the controller having a stem rigid with it for rotation extending and screwed into the jaw transverse to the path of said longitudinal movement, said stem being accessible at the upper end for rotation.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands at Chicago, Illinois, this 7th day of July, 1909.

MAX HOGE.  
PAUL C. RIEBE.  
JOHN W. PITT.

Witnesses:

ERNEST R. BURTON,  
JULIA S. ABBOTT.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."

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