(No Model.)

W. H. PRICE, Jr.

PLATEN PRINTING PRESS.

No. 342,037. Patented May 18, 1886.

Fig. 1.

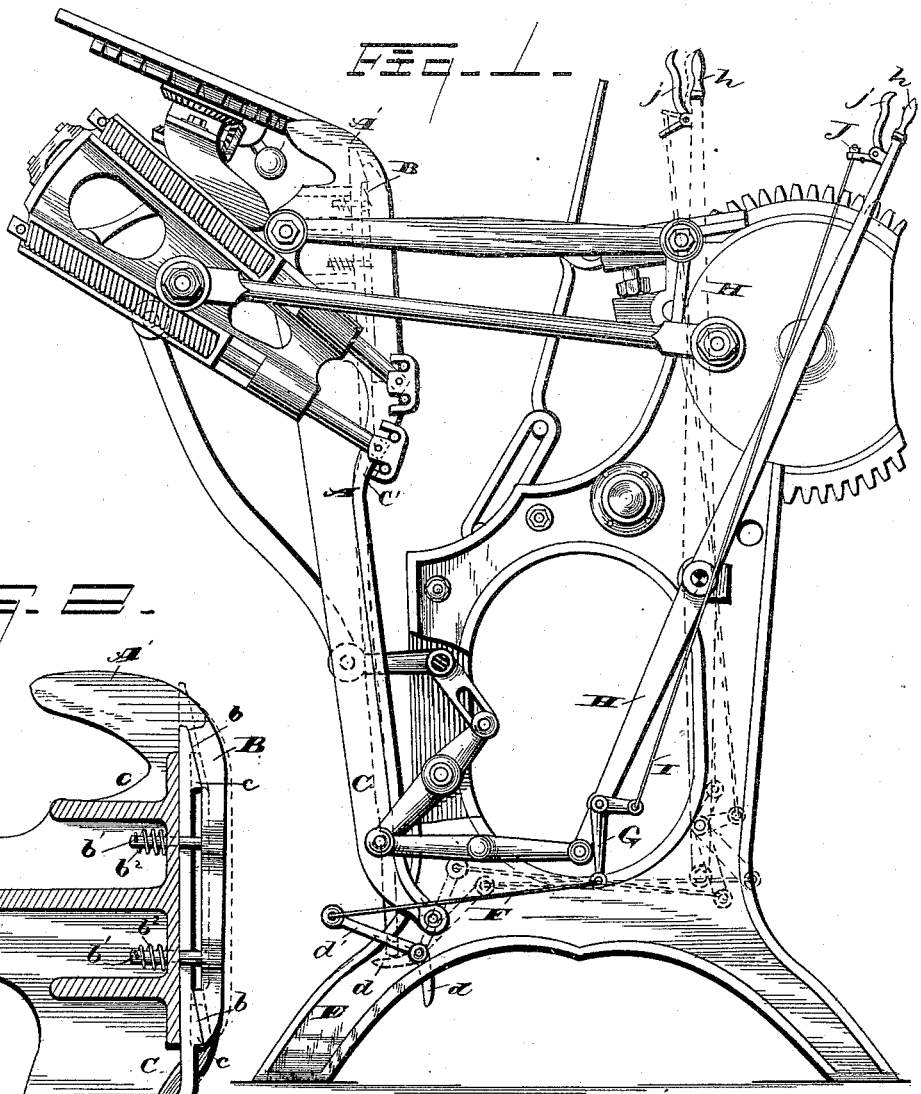


Fig. 2.

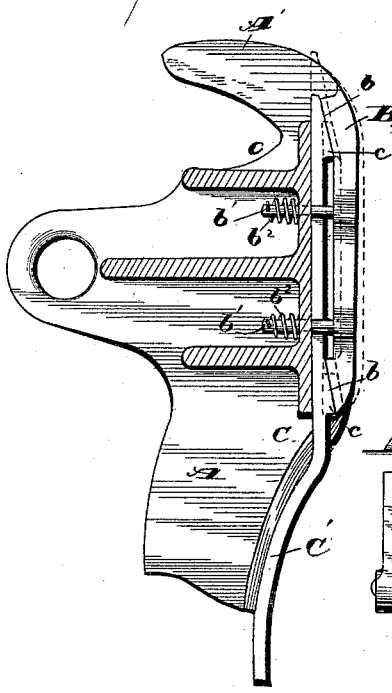
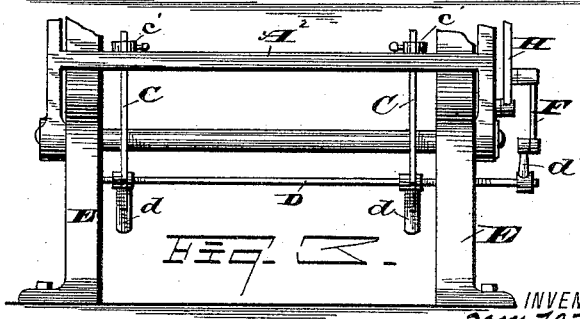


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. PRICE, JR., OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO CHANDLER & PRICE, OF SAME PLACE.

PLATEN PRINTING-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,037, dated May 18, 1886.

Application filed June 5, 1885. Serial No. 167,716. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. PRICE, Jr., of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Platen Printing-Presses; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in platen printing-presses, the object being to provide movable bearers for the ink-rollers, located by the side of the ordinary stationary bearers, and suitable mechanism connecting the movable bearers with the lever that operates the impression throw-off, and so arranged that when the throw-off is operative the movable bearers may be advanced, by means of which the inking-rollers will not come in contact with the form, to the end that in distributing ink on the ink-disk and rollers the rollers will have the ordinary travel without contact with the form.

A further object is to so arrange the mechanism that the bearers can only be advanced when the impression throw-off is operative, and when the throw-off is reversed the bearers will automatically return to their normal position flush with the stationary bearers.

With these objects in view my invention consists in certain features of construction and in combination of parts, hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

My present invention is designed as an auxiliary to certain devices for which Letters Patent of the United States were granted to me dated May 26, 1885, No. 318,798, and to which reference is made in this specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a platen printing-press with my improvements attached. Fig. 2 is an enlarged side elevation, partly in section, showing one of the ordinary stationary bearers, and showing also my improved movable bearers and the inclines for operating the same. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the lower portion of the press-frame, showing the rock arm and cams for elevating the inclines that operate the movable bearers.

This machine embraces the one patented by me, as aforesaid, entire and without change. In this specification, therefore, it will only be necessary to briefly mention such of the parts common to both machines as are necessary in describing my present invention.

A represents the side arms of the bed, that above and in front form the bearers A′, that receive the inking-rollers, and guide them down across the form.

B are movable bearers, arranged, preferably, on the inside of the respective bearers A′, and have inclines *b*, that engage corresponding inclines, *c*, on the rods C, the latter resting, respectively, against the bed *a*. The bearers B have steady-pins *b′* attached, that pass through corresponding holes in the bed, and have spiral springs b^2 attached, that draw the bearers B back flush with the stationary bearers when the rods C are depressed. When the rods C are elevated by means of the inclines, the bearers B are forced forward a short distance, say about one-eighth of an inch, (more or less,) as shown in dotted lines, by means of which the ink-rollers are kept from contact with the form in their passage up and down in front of the latter.

When it is necessary to distribute ink on the ink-disk and ink-rollers, the impression throw-off is thrown on, so that no impression is taken, and it is only during such times that the movable bearers are advanced to prevent the form from being filled with ink. It is important, therefore, that the mechanism for operating these movable bearers be so arranged that they cannot be advanced or held in the advanced position except when the throw-off is operative or "on." This mechanism is as follows: The lower end of the rods C pass through the cross-bar A^2 of the arms A, and have adjustable collars *c′*, that act as stops, to limit the depressions of the rods. A small rock-shaft, D, passes laterally through the supporting-frame E, and is journaled therein. The shaft has cams or toes *d*, for elevating the rods C. Outside of the frame the shaft is provided with a rock-arm, *d′*, that is connected by the rod F to the bell-crank lever G, that is fulcrumed to the lever H, that operates the throw-off. The lever H terminates above in

the handle *h*. The other arm of the lever G is connected by the rod I to the bell-crank lever J, the upright arm of which, *j*, forms a handle. In printing, when, of course, the throw-off is "off," the lever H is in the position shown in solid lines, Fig. 1, and the relation of parts is such that the cams *d* are some distance removed from the ends of the rods C. When the lever H is reversed, bringing it in the position shown in dotted lines, to throw on the impression throw-off, the lever H carries along with it the lever G, thereby turning the cams *d* to about the horizontal position shown in dotted lines, and in close proximity to or in contact with the ends of the rods C. If, after this, the handle *j* is drawn toward the handle *h*, the cams *d* will be raised still further, and elevate the rods C a short distance, perhaps a quarter of an inch, (more or less,) or far enough to advance the bearers B. When the handle *j* is reversed, the rods C descend by gravity, and the tension of the spring *b* returns the bearers B to their normal position.

It will be observed that the bell-crank lever G can have only a limited movement independent of the lever H, being limited in one direction by the lower arm of the bell-crank colliding with the lower portion of the lever H, and in the opposite direction by the handle *j* coming in contact with the handle *h*.

If through inadvertence the operator should neglect to release the handle *j*, but should draw back the lever H to the position shown in solid lines, the result would be the same, as the cams *d* would be turned down about to a vertical position, entirely out of the way of the rods C. It will be seen, therefore, that the bearers B can be advanced or held in the advanced position only while the throw-off is on, and that while the press is in condition for printing, the bearers B are necessarily in their normal position flush with the stationary bearers.

In place of the inclines *b*, the rods C might be located further rearward and the inclines *c* be arranged to engage, respectively, the ends of the pins *b'*, in which case the rods C would not have to be curved, as shown at C', to avoid contact with the ink-rollers.

I am aware that adjustable bearers have been in use that could be adjusted to accommodate the size of the ink-rollers, and hence do not claim such construction.

What I claim is—

1. In a platen printing-press, the combination, with movable bearers having inclined projections or surfaces on their rear faces, and springs for forcing the bearers rearwardly, of longitudinally-movable rods having inclined surfaces acting on the inclined projections on the bearers.

2. In a platen printing-press, the combination, with movable bearers for the ink-rollers and devices for adjusting the bearers, of the impression-throw-off lever and devices, substantially as described, connecting said lever with the bearer-adjusting devices, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 21st day of May, 1885.

WILLIAM H. PRICE, JR.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. DORER,

ALBERT E. LYNCH.