

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. W. BALTES.

RECEIVING TABLE FOR CYLINDER PRINTING PRESSES.

No. 382,402.

Patented May 8, 1888.

Fig. 1

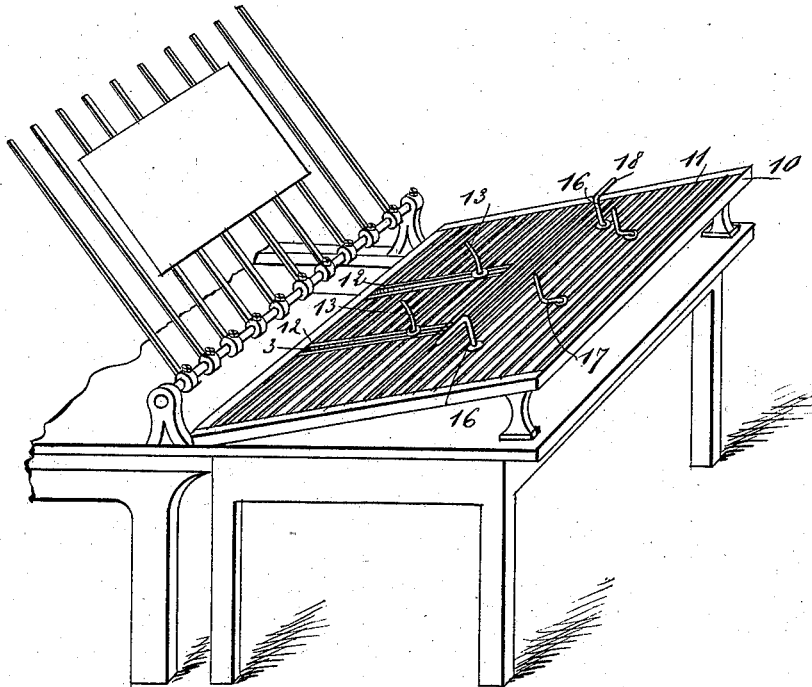
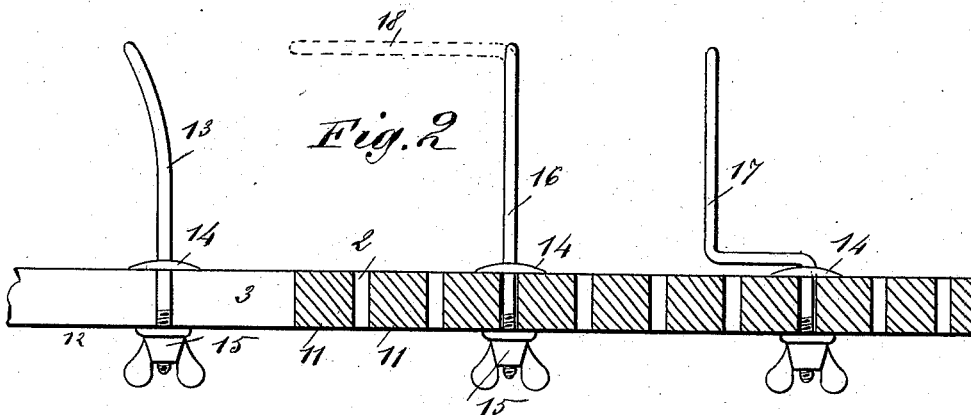


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

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FRANK WILLIAM BALTES, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

RECEIVING-TABLE FOR CYLINDER PRINTING-PRESSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 382,402, dated May 8, 1888.

Application filed November 12, 1887. Serial No. 254,965. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK WILLIAM BALTES, of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented a new and Improved Receiving-Table for Cylinder Printing-Presses, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to receiving-tables for printing-presses, the object of the invention being to provide for the accurate piling of the sheets, and that, too, without the use of the ordinary form of jogger, the invention consisting, essentially, of a frame arranged for connection with the receiving-table, said frame being provided with adjustable finger-guides, all as will be hereinafter more fully described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved form of receiving-table, the receiving-table being represented in connection with the fly of a printing-press. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a portion of the receiving frame or table; and Fig. 3 is a plan view of the table, the view being given to illustrate the manner in which the table is graduated.

The receiving-table forming the subject-matter of this application consists of an outer frame, 10, in which there is mounted a series of strips, 11, that are so placed that there are slots or openings 2 between the strips, said slots or openings being about three sixteenths of an inch in width. The strips to that side of the frame 10 which is farthest from the press when the frame is adjusted for use run entirely across the frame; but the strips adjacent to the opposite side of the frame are divided into three sections, the approaching ends of said sections being supported by strips 12, which are arranged in pairs and extend from the inner toward the outer edge of the frame, slots or openings 3 being formed between the two strips forming each pair.

In the slots 3, I mount backwardly-curved guiding-fingers 13, which fingers are formed or provided with shoulders 14, the shanks of the fingers extending downward through the slots 3, to be engaged by winged nuts 15, the arrangement being such that the fingers 13

may be adjusted toward or from the inner edge of the frame 10.

In the slots 2, I mount two other sets of fingers, 16 and 17, that are connected to the frame in the same manner as are the fingers 13, the fingers 16, however, being formed with extending arms or projections 18, while the fingers 17 do not extend upward directly from their shanks, but are cranked, as shown best in Fig. 2.

In operation the frame 10 is set at an angle upon the receiving-table of the press, as is illustrated in Fig. 1, the fingers 16 being adjusted to the width of the sheet, while the fingers 17 are adjusted so as to act as guides for the outer edge of the sheet, an approximate adjustment of such fingers being obtained by disconnecting them from the frame and passing their shanks through that one of the slots 2 which will bring the fingers closest to the desired position, the perfect adjustment of the fingers being obtained by turning them toward or from the outer edge of the press. The fingers 13 are adjusted to bear closely against the inner edge of the sheet. Then, as the fly descends, the inner edge of the sheet will strike against the curved faces of the said fingers 13, and the sheet will drop to place between the said fingers and the other fingers of the frame.

The outwardly-extending arms 18 of the fingers 16 may at times be adjusted as represented in Fig. 1, thus serving as stops for the fly; or they might be turned so as to rest in lines parallel with the fly-fingers, should it be desired to dispense with the fly-stops.

In practice I prefer that the frame 10 be graduated, as illustrated in Fig. 3—that is, that the frame be laid off in square inches, as this laying off of the board will greatly facilitate the setting of the guiding-fingers for use in connection with sheets of the size to be printed upon.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination, with a receiving-table, of finger-guides 16, adjustably secured to said table and provided with laterally-projecting arms 18, substantially as described, whereby the fingers are made to serve a twofold purpose—viz., guides to the sheet and stops for the fly—as set forth.

2. The combination, with a longitudinally and transversely slotted receiving-table, of curved fingers 13, secured in the transverse slots of the table, the fingers 16, provided with
5 the laterally-projecting arms 18, and the cranked fingers 17, the said fingers 16 and 17 being secured in the longitudinal slots of the table, substantially as described.

3. A receiving table or frame having strips
10 11, between which there are slots or openings 2, and strips 12, between which there are slots or openings 3, in combination with back wardly-

curved fingers 13, the shanks of which pass through the slots 3, fingers 16, the shanks of which pass through slots 2, said fingers being 15 formed with outwardly-extending arms and crank shaped fingers 17, the shanks of which also pass through the slots 2, the shanks of all of the fingers being engaged by nuts, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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