(No Model.)

E. L. MEGILL.

FEED GAGE FOR PRINTING PRESSES.

No. 449,290. Patented Mar. 31, 1891.

Fig. 1.

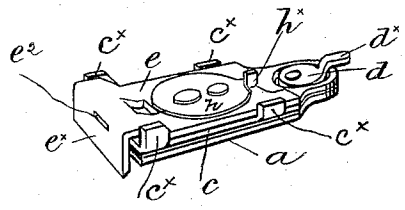


Fig. 2.

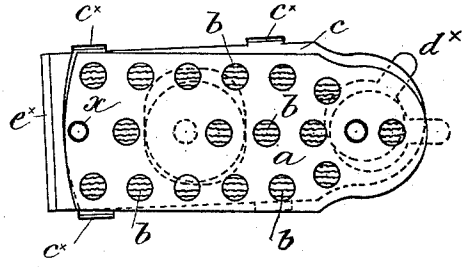


Fig. 3.

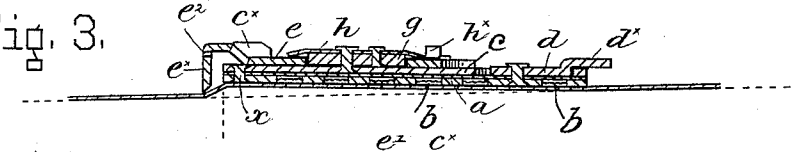
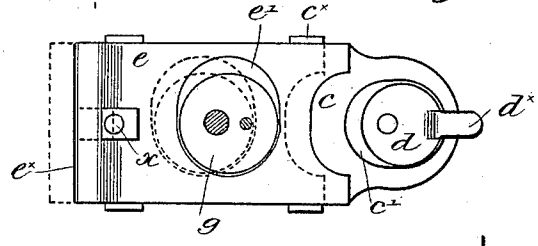


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

John A. Rennie.

Jam. Brosmith

INVENTOR:

Edward L. Megill

By Henry Connett

Atty.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD L. MEGILL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

FEED-GAGE FOR PRINTING-PRESSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 449,290, dated March 31, 1891.

Application filed November 21, 1888. Serial No. 291,421. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD L. MEGILL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented certain Improvements in Feed-Gages for Printing-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to feed-gages for registering sheets on printing-presses, and more particularly to that class of such gages which are adapted to platen job-printing presses.

The object of my invention is, in part, to provide a gage with a sliding head and to provide this head with an eccentric as a means of adjusting it to register; in part to provide the gage with means for lateral adjustment, whereby the position of the face of the gage-head with respect to the sheet may be rectified, and in part to provide the gage with an improved adhesive base.

A gage embodying my improvements is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the said gage. Fig. 2 is a view of the under side of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical mid-section of the same. This view shows the gage attached to the paper of the platen of the press. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the gage with the eccentric-cap removed.

a is the base of the gage. This base is provided with cells *b* in its under side for the storage of gum or other adhesive substance, whereby the base is made to adhere firmly to the platen-paper. For convenience of construction I form this base of two plates. The lower and thicker plate is perforated to form the gum-cells, and the thinner upper plate is secured to the lower plate to form a roof for said cells.

On the base *a* is mounted a carrier-plate *c*, which is pivoted to the base at *x* near its forward end. At its rear end this plate *c* has an aperture *c'*, in which is mounted an eccentric *d*, pivoted to the base *a*. By the partial rotation of the eccentric *d*, which may be provided with a thumb-piece $d^{\times}$ for the purpose, this rear end of the carrier-plate may be swung from side to side. Fig. 2 shows the plate *c* moved over to one side, while in Fig. 4 it is shown as parallel with the base. The purpose of this construction will be hereinafter explained.

On the carrier-plate *c* is mounted the gage-head *e*. This gage-head has a flat portion which rests on the carrier-plate, and is adapted to play or slide thereon between marginal guides $c^{\times}$ on the plate *c*. The face $e^{\times}$ of the gage-head, against which the sheet rests, stands substantially at right angles to the main portion. In that portion of the gage-head which rests on the carrier-plate *c* is an aperture *e'*, in which is an eccentric *g*, mounted rotatively on the plate *c*. By the rotation of this eccentric the gage-head is moved out or in for adjusting to register. A circular cap *h* is secured to the eccentric and extends out over the adjacent parts of the gage-head, thus serving to hold the latter down to the carrier-plate and base with a strong spring-pressure. The cap *h* is made concave on its under side by preference, and it is provided with a suitable thumb-piece $h^{\times}$, whereby said cap and the eccentric secured thereto may be rotated. The cap *h* may be provided with marginal graduations to indicate its position in adjusting the gage.

In the face $e^{\times}$ of the gage-head is an aperture e^{2} to receive the usual metal tongue to form the stripper. I have not shown this tongue, as it is not essential to my invention and is a common device.

The gage is attached to the platen as follows: A coating of gum or paste is applied to the under side of the base *a*, and the gage placed on the platen-paper and pressed down by the thumb to make it adhere firmly. The free end of the gage-head projects normally a little below the level of the under surface of the gage, and when the pressure is applied, as above, the gage-head springs upward a little at this end; but when the pressure is removed the parts return to their normal position, the platen-paper being lifted, as represented in Fig. 3, back of the face $e^{\times}$ of the gage-head. This effectually prevents the sheet fed to the gage from slipping under the gage-head. The gage-head is moved forward or backward in adjusting to register by the eccentric *g*, and when properly set the broad face of the gage-head is rectified and aligned to the sheets to be fed by means of the eccentric *d*.

In case it is designed to use the device as a pin a prong to enter the platen-paper may be substituted for the adhesive base.

The eccentrics act against the margins of the apertures in which they are placed, and the only object I have in placing them in such apertures is to diminish the height of the gage. To accomplish this object it is only necessary that they should properly bear on some parts of the plates they move. The eccentric *d* forms a lateral adjuster for the gage-head and the eccentric *g* forms a longitudinal adjuster for said head.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a feed-gage, the combination of the base provided with means for securing it to the paper on the platen, and the adjustable gage mounted on said base and provided with a head.

2. In a feed-gage, the combination, with a supporting-plate for the gage-head, provided with guides for the latter, of the said gage-head mounted on said supporting-plate, and an eccentric mounted rotatively on the supporting-plate for setting the gage-head to register, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. In a feed-gage, the combination, with a base adapted to be fixed to a platen, of a carrier-plate mounted on and pivotally attached to said base, an eccentric *d*, mounted rotatively on the base for adjusting the carrier-plate laterally at its free end, and an adjustable gage-head mounted on said carrier-plate, all arranged to operate substantially as set forth.

4. In a feed-gage, the combination, with a base adapted to be secured to a press-platen, of the carrier-plate *c*, pivotally attached at its front end to said base and provided with a lateral adjuster at its free end, and the gage-head *e*, mounted in guides on the plate *c* and provided with a longitudinal adjuster, substantially as set forth.

5. A feed-gage having a solid base provided with a cell or cells for the storage of adhesive material, substantially as set forth.

6. In a feed-gage, the combination, with a gage-head, of a base *a*, elastically held to the said gage-head and having storage-cells for adhesive material, substantially as set forth.

7. In a feed-gage, the combination, with the base provided with storage-cells for adhesive material, of the gage-head *e*, mounted on and held down elastically to the base, the face-plate of said head extending normally below the lower cellular surface of the base, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

8. A feed-gage consisting of a base adapted to be secured to the press-platen, an adjustable gage-head, an eccentric for adjusting the gage-head to register, and an eccentric for adjusting said head laterally for purposes of rectification.

9. In a feed-gage, the combination of a base adapted to be secured to a press-platen, a carrier-plate mounted adjustably on said base, and a gage-head mounted adjustably on said carrier-plate.

EDWARD L. MEGILL.

Witnesses:
E. A. GIBSON,
A. V. HART.