

J. Albro

Registering Blocks for Oil Cloth Printing

No. 12989.

Patented Jun. 5, 1855.

Fig. 1

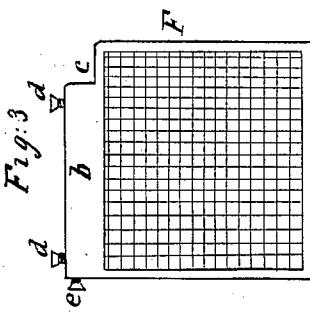
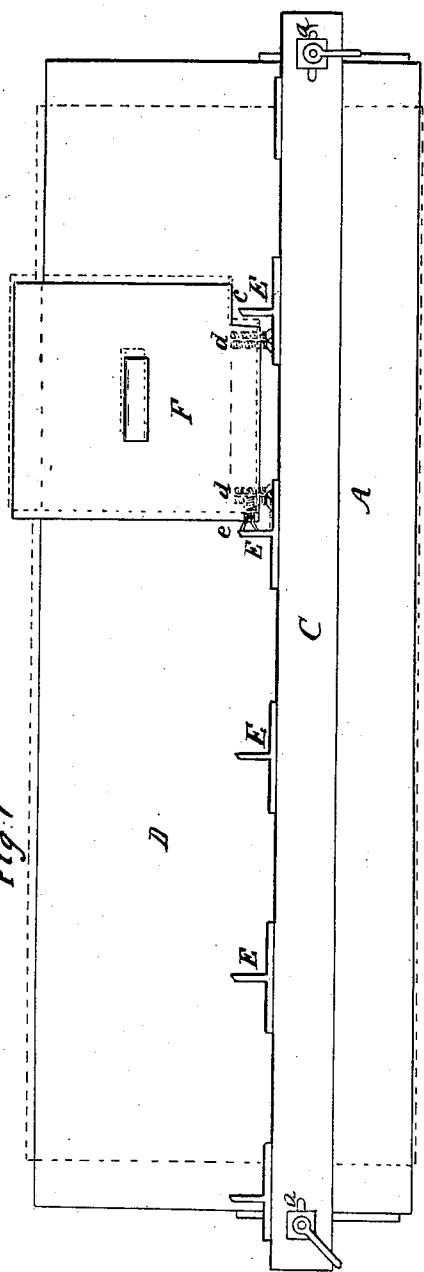
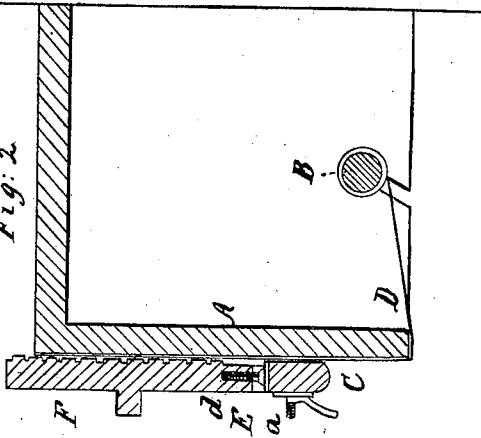


Fig. 2



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES ALBRO, OF ELIZABEHTOWN, NEW JERSEY.

REGISTERING BLOCKS FOR PRINTING OIL-CLOTH.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 12,989, dated June 5, 1855.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES ALBRO, of Elizabethtown, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Mode of Registering Blocks for Printing Oil-Cloths, Floor-Cloths, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a plan or top view of an ordinary printing table with my improvement applied to it. Fig. 2, is a transverse section of ditto. Fig. 3, is an inverted plan or face view of a block.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to a new and improved mode of registering blocks for printing oil cloths, floor cloths, &c., and consists in applying to the printing table a transverse straight edge provided with permanent stops in combination with printing blocks provided with set screws and a blank surface, as will be presently shown and described, whereby the several blocks may be registered in an expeditious and perfect manner.

30 A, represents a printing table of the usual construction, on which the cloth is printed. The cloth is rolled on a roller B, underneath the table and is passed over the surface of the table as it is printed, see Fig. 1. 35 On the table A, there is placed a transverse bar or straight edge C, which is secured down upon the table by set screws (a), arranged in any proper manner. The bar or straight edge rests or bears upon the cloth 40 D, to be printed, as shown in blue, Figs. 1 and 2.

On one edge of the bar or straight edge C, there is placed a series of T-shaped stops, E, said stops being secured permanently to 45 the bar or straight edge. These stops are placed at equal distances apart. F, represents a printing block on which the figure or a portion of the figure to be printed upon the cloth, is cut or engraved. The face or 50 engraved surface is shown in Fig. 3. The engraved surface does not cover the whole surface of the block; a smooth portion (b), is left at one side or edge, which side or edge is placed against the bar or straight 55 edge C, when the block is pressed upon the cloth, see Fig. 1. At one corner of the block

F, a rectangular recess (c) is cut out. And the recess and smooth portion (b) of the block correspond in width to the space between the edge of the bar or straight edge C, and the extreme ends of the stops E.

In the edge or side of the block F, adjoining the smooth portion (b), there is inserted two ordinary wood screws (d), (d), and in the edge or side opposite the recess (c) 65 there is inserted a wood screw (e). These screws are in a horizontal position and may be adjusted farther in or out by turning them.

The operation will be readily seen: The 70 cloth D, is placed upon the table A, and the bar or straight edge C, pressed down upon it, said bar or straight edge being exactly parallel with the ends of the cloth. The heads of the screws (d), (d), are then placed 75 against the back flanges of the stops E, and the head of the screw (e), is placed against the side of the projection of the left hand stop, see Fig. 1. Now if the screws (d), (d), (e), are properly adjusted, the figure 80 on the block will be printed in proper position on the cloth, as by the proper adjustment of the screws, the parallelism of the transverse and longitudinal lines of the block, is preserved. The same figure of the 85 block F, is printed side by side the block being elevated after each impression and placed between the adjoining stops. The recess (c) at the right hand corner of the block, affords a space to receive the right 90 hand stop E, so that no adjustment of the stops, is required.

The figure printed upon the cloth is composed in most cases of many colors, and a 95 separate block F, is required for each color. Hence the importance of perfectly matching or registering the different blocks, a slight deviation in one instance increases 100 as the printing progresses till the error becomes very apparent and glaring, depreciating the value of the goods, and injuring their sale. The different colored blocks are passed over the cloth in succession and when one row is printed, the bar or straight edge C, is raised, sufficiently to allow the cloth 105 D, to be moved underneath it so as to bring a fresh unprinted surface in the place of the surface just printed. It will be seen that the matching or joining of the rows is at a point on a line with the ends of the projections of the stops E, because the blank or smooth surface (b) of the face of the

block, occupies the space between the stops, consequently in adjusting the cloth D, the edge of the printed surface is brought to this line.

5 My invention is extremely simple, and may be applied to a printing table for about 3 or 4 dollars. One bar or straight edge will answer for all blocks of the same size. The blocks are readily adjusted to the stops, 10 one stop only, the one at the left side of the block, being used for the adjustment of the block.

I do not claim a transverse bar or straight edge C, applied to a printing table A, separately for it has been previously used, but— 15

What I do claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The bar or straight edge C, with T-shaped stops E, attached permanently to it, in combination with the guide screws (d), (d), 20 (e), in the blocks and the recess (c), in the right hand corners of the blocks, and smooth surface (b), on the faces of the blocks, as herein shown and for the purpose as set forth.

JAS. ALBRO.

Witnesses:

JOS. GEO. MASON,
WILLIAM TUSCHI.