

C. J. SCHERRER.
IMPOSITION FRAME.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 2, 1916.

1,228,973.

Patented June 5, 1917.

Fig. 1.

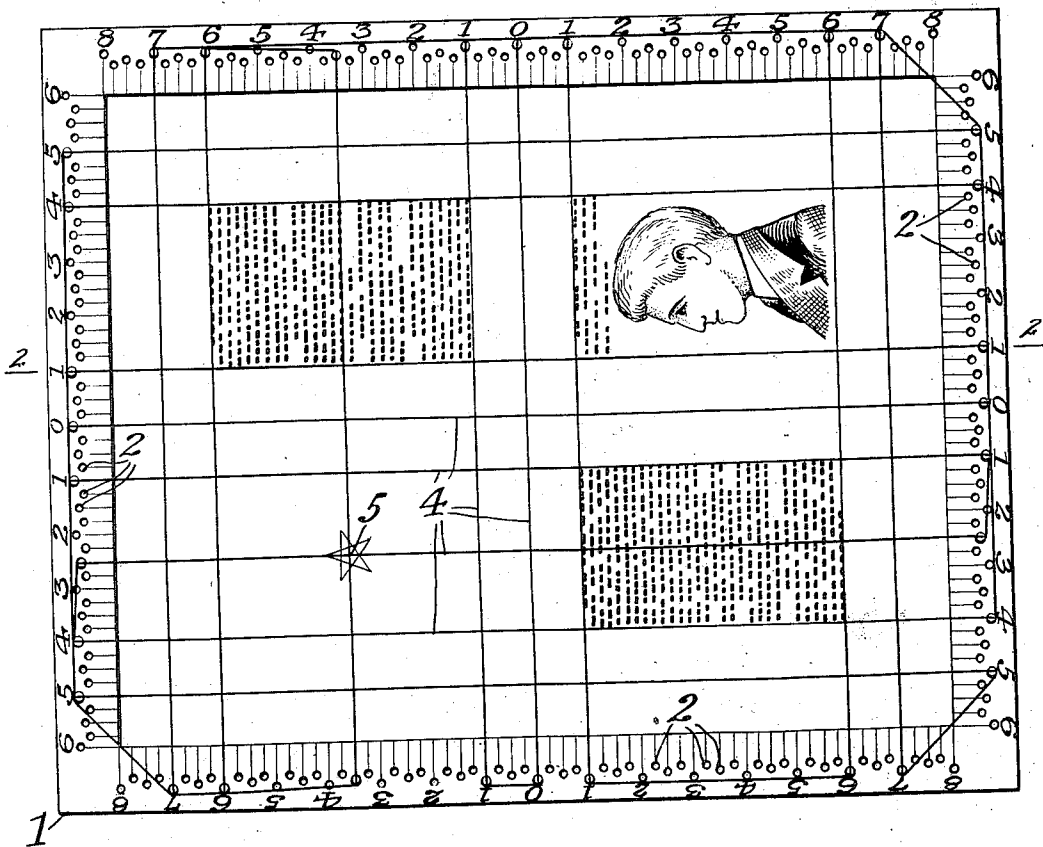


Fig. 2.

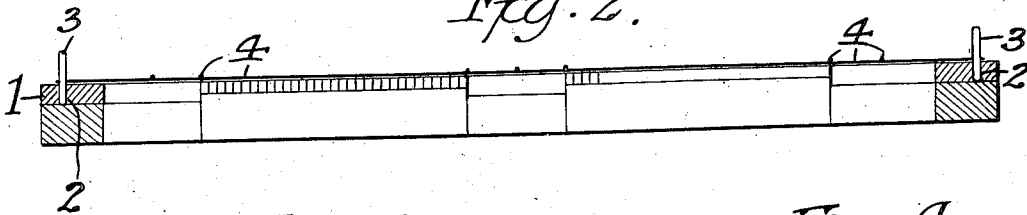


Fig. 3.

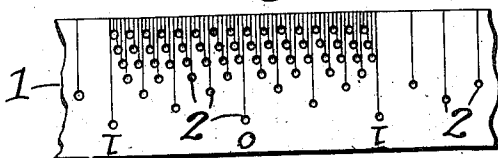
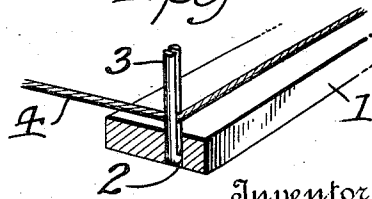


Fig. 4.



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IMPOSITION-FRAME.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. SCHERRER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Imposition-Frames, of which the following is a disclosure.

My invention relates to frames for use in imposing printed forms and matter, and consists, briefly described, of a frame ruled on all four sides or its equivalent, and provided with means whereby a cord or flexible wire may be stretched back and forth across the frame in order to lay off and divide the space in the frame to correspond with the pages, margins and centers of the matter to be used in the form.

In the drawing accompanying and forming a part of this specification, I have illustrated the preferred embodiment of my invention, and its advantages and uses will readily be understood from a description of this embodiment.

Referring to the drawing:

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved frame as used for imposing a four-page form;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a detail view showing the preferred arrangement of the scale on the side members of the frame; and

Fig. 4 is a detail view showing one of the split pins employed for holding the indicating cord on the frame.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the frame 1 is preferably made of steel, is usually rectangular in shape, and is large enough in size to inclose the largest forms in connection with which it is to be used. Each side of the frame is divided into units of space and these are marked with suitable numerals counting from the center of each side toward the ends. A small hole 2 is drilled at each unit and fraction of unit and is adapted to receive and support split pins 3 (see Fig. 4). These split pins serve to receive and support a cord or wire 4, which is drawn back and forth across the frame, as shown at Fig. 1, so as to lay off the space in the frame to correspond to the pages, margins and centers of the form to be imposed.

In practice, the sides of the frame should be divided by the holes 2 into inches and fractions of inches, as small as a thirty-

second of an inch, and smaller, if desired. In order to accomplish this minute division without crowding, I prefer to arrange the scale and holes for supporting the pins as shown in Fig. 3. By arranging the holes on transverse lines as shown in Fig. 3, the required division is obtained and the individual holes are so separated that the user can easily distinguish and select between them.

In using my improved device, the composer first ascertains the exact size of the sheet to be used. If this, for example, be 10"x14", he places a pin in each of the five inch holes at the end of the frame, as shown in Fig. 1, and in each of the seven inch holes at the sides. The cord is then stretched between these pins and serves to define the outer boundary of the sheet. Then, by inserting other pins and stretching cord between them, the location of the individual pages entering into the form, the margins therefor, and the centers of the pages, when these are desired, are indicated and outlined.

The arrangement of numerals on the side members so that they count from the center of each member is important in laying out the frame, in that it makes it comparatively easy for the composer to locate each and all of the lines with the least computation.

After the frame has been laid out, the composer lays the forms for the individual pages on the stone or on the bed of the press, or its equivalent if on a rotary press, and alines them roughly in their places. The frame is laid over them, being secured, if necessary, to the chase or to the bed of the press, and the individual forms are brought to the correct position, as indicated by the cord stretched back and forth across the frame.

Where it is necessary to place a small cut or image in the middle of a large page, or in any other position on the page, this can readily be done by means of my device. For example, at 5 in Fig. 1, the center of the page is indicated by the transverse cords stretched across the same, and this enables the composer to place a cut, as for example the star shown in the drawing, in the center of the page without loss of time and without liability of error, such as would be present were old methods used.

After the individual forms have been brought to their proper position, as indi-

cated by the cords, they are locked in position, the frame is removed, and the form is ready for printing.

While I have described only one embodiment of my invention, I am aware that modifications may be made therein by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of my claims.

What I claim is:

10 1. An imposition frame for use in registering printed forms and the like while upon the type carrying member of a printing press, said device comprising an independent skeleton frame, the sides of which
15 have a plurality of holes therein spaced at uniform intervals, removable pins adapted to be received in said holes, and a cord adapted to be stretched between the pins for the purpose described.

20 2. An imposition frame for use in reg-

istering printed forms and the like while upon the type carrying member of a printing press, said device comprising an independent skeleton frame, the sides of which have a plurality of holes therein spaced at
25 intervals, and arranged in diagonal rows removable pins adapted to be received in said holes, and a cord adapted to be stretched between the pins for the purpose described.

3. An imposition device comprising a
30 frame, the sides of which are divided by holes into units of space, split expansible pins adapted to enter said holes and to normally fit loosely therein, and a cord adapted to be inserted between the split portions of
35 a plurality of said pins, said cord serving to expand said pins and to cause them to be held tightly in said holes.

CHARLES J. SCHERRER.