

A. R. PRIBIL.
 PRINTING MACHINE.
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 7, 1908.

1,014,175.

Patented Jan. 9, 1912.

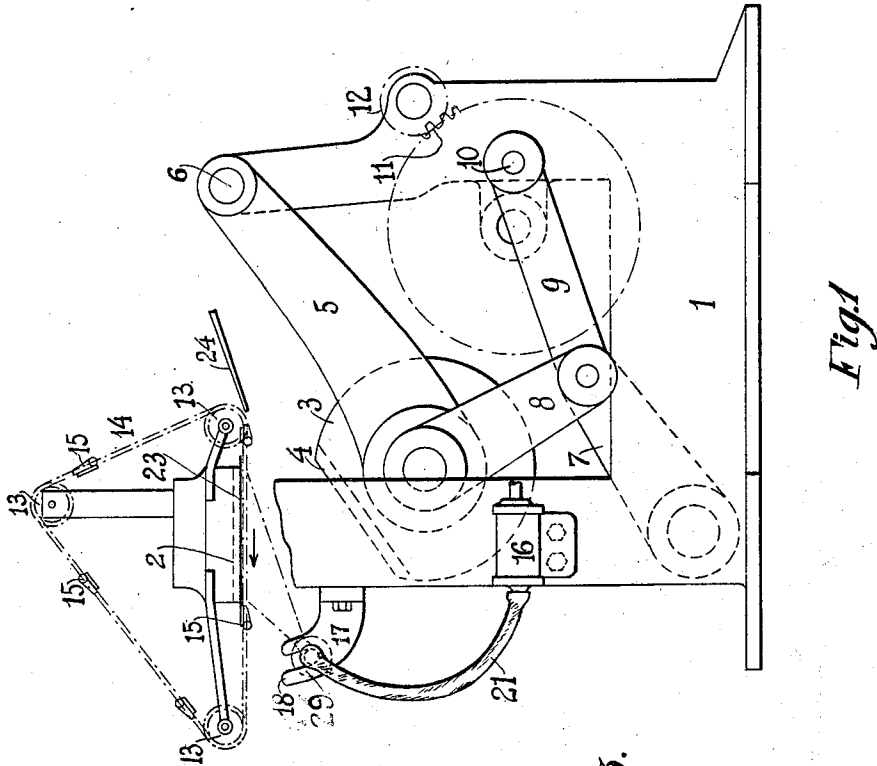


Fig. 1

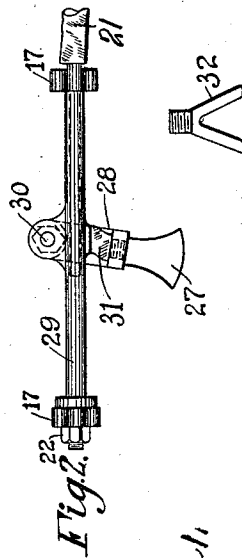


Fig. 2

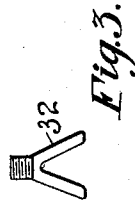


Fig. 3

Witnesses
Aug. P. Jorgensen
Edward Thompson

Alvis R. Pribil
 Inventor
 By his Attorney
Ivan E. A. Hennigsen

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXIS R. PRIBIL, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO THE AUTOMATIC PLATEN PRESS COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

PRINTING-MACHINE.

1,014,175.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 9, 1912.

Application filed November 7, 1908. Serial No. 461,446.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXIS R. PRIBIL, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Detroit, Wayne county, State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in printing machines and has particular reference to means for holding or positioning on the platen a sheet or other matter to be printed.

As it will appear from this specification and the accompanying drawing this invention is particularly applicable to those types of printing machines having a flat, stationary platen against the underside of which the impression is taken; but the invention is not exclusively confined to such a type of machine.

The broad idea of this invention is to provide means for directing a strong blast of air against the sheet as the latter passes onto the platen and also while at rest there, so as to firmly hold the sheet in its proper position until the impression is finished. To this end the invention comprises such elements as will hereinafter be set forth while reference is had to the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1 is an outline side elevation of a printing machine embodying my invention, with parts omitted and largely diagrammatic. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the nozzle device and Fig. 3 is a view of a separate nozzle showing a modification.

The reference numeral 1 denotes the framework of the press, 2 is the stationary platen while 3 is the form member carrying the form 4. The form member is suspended in arms 5 journaled on shaft 6 and is oscillated by means of toggle links 7, 8 and link 9 pivoted on crank pin 10 which latter is fast on the gear 11 driven from pinion 12. 13 indicates spur gears over which run an endless conveyer 14 which carries grippers 15. The spur gears are driven in any suitable manner and the grippers may be of any well known construction. A compressor 16 is suitably mounted in the frame and may be operated in any manner, not shown.

17 denotes a bracket, one on either side of

the press and ending in a fork 18, in which is supported a hollow pipe 29 provided with a nozzle 27 and connected to the compressor by a hose 21. The pipe 29 is clamped in any position in the fork 17 by means of a nut 22, so that the height and direction of the blast may be adjusted. The blast may be either intermittent or continuous.

As seen in Fig. 2 the nozzle 27 is screwed into a strap 28 which is pivoted on the pipe 29 at 30, and a short flexible connection 31 connects the pipe and the nozzle, so that the latter may be adjusted at an angle to the pipe. This will be useful when the sheet to be printed is registered very much to one side of the platen.

Fig. 3 shows a forked nozzle 32 which may be used instead of the nozzle 27.

The device operates as follows: The sheet 23 to be printed is fed on an inclined table 24 at the lower end of which it is seized by the grippers and carried in the direction of the arrow until it is properly under the platen when it stops, the operation of the endless conveyer being also intermittent. During its travel, while held by the grippers, and also after it has stopped, the sheet is subject to a strong blast from a nozzle 27; said blast keeping the sheet smooth and tight up against the platen, so that when the impression is taken the sheet will be firmly and smoothly in place on the platen, and after the impression is over the endless conveyer removes the sheet. Thus it will be seen that because of the blast the sheet is kept flat against the platen from the moment it is seized by the grippers and no special means are necessary to support the rear edge of the sheet. In case an intermittent blast is used it will of course start to operate the moment the form member moves down, and be shut off during the impression, or the blast may be otherwise turned to suit the particular kind of stock handled on the press.

It will also be apparent that my invention may be used on an inclined or even movable platen, and only changes in the mounting of the nozzles are necessary, the operation being substantially as set forth above.

What I claim is:

The combination of a platen, mechanisms

for conveying a sheet thereto, means for
ejecting a blast of air toward said sheet, the
said means comprising a nozzle pipe, a nozzle
pivoted thereon in the center and a
5 flexible connection between the nozzle and
the pipe for permitting the adjustment of
the direction of the said blast.

Signed at Hanover, Pa., this 28th day of
October 1908.

ALEXIS R. PRIBIL

Witnesses:

JULIUS W. FISCHER,
DALE M. SLEGNER.