May 10, 1932. H. W. DE JARNETTE 1,858,040

PACKING STABBER

Filed July 21, 1930

Fig. 1.

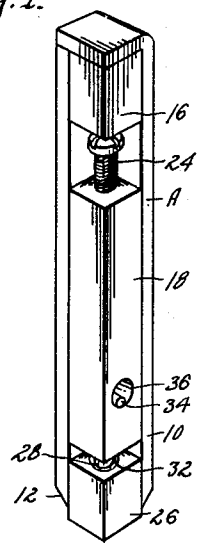


Fig. 2.

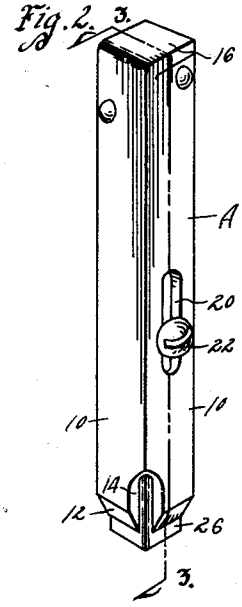


Fig. 3.

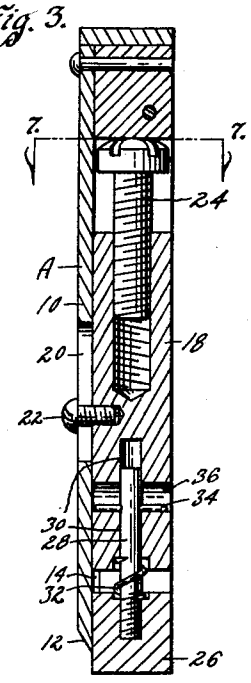


Fig. 4.

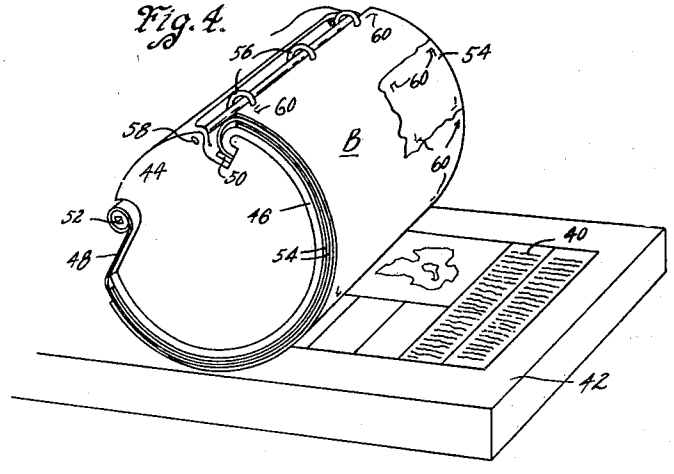


Fig. 7.

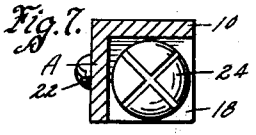


Fig. 5.

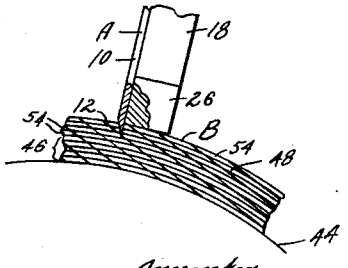
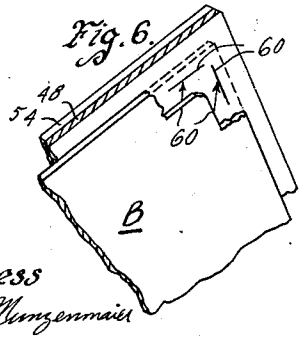


Fig. 6.



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Patented May 10, 1932 1,858,040

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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PACKING STABBER

Application filed July 21, 1930. Serial No. 469,369.

The object of my invention is to provide a packing stabber of simple, durable and comparatively inexpensive construction.

A further object is to provide a packing stabber for the use of printers which can be adjusted for stabbing packing to any desired depth without the danger of stabbing clear through the packing and into the printing cylinder.

Still a further object is to provide a packing stabber consisting of an L-shaped chisel having a shoulder with a stop block adjustably mounted in the channel thereof and having a set screw contacting with the shoulder and a gauge and protector block slidably mounted in the channel of the chisel and guidingly associated with the stop block by means of a guide pin.

A further object is to provide a spring for moving the gauge and protector block to position for protecting the point of the chisel and a limiting means for the gauge and protector block.

With these and other objects in view my invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of my device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a packing stabber embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the opposite side of the same.

Figure 3 is an enlarged sectional view on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a portion of a printing press showing packing sheets on the printing cylinder and stabber marks on the packing sheets, such marks having been made by my packing stabber.

Figure 5 is a diagrammtic, sectional view showing parts of the lower portion of the packing stabber in stabbing and gauging position.

Figure 6 is a perspective view illustrating the alignment of packing sheets which have been stabbed with the packing stabber; and

Figure 7 is a sectional view on the line 7—7 of Figure 3.

On the accompanying drawings I have used the reference character A to indicate generally a chisel. The chisel A has a pair of flanges 10, each of which has a sharpened point 12. The points 12 when used for stabbing purposes make an L-shaped cut with the corner thereof cut away due to a slot 14 formed in the chisel A. A shoulder 16 is formed in the chisel A and serves as a head to strike against with a hammer or the like when using the stabber.

A stop block 18 is secured in the channel of the L-shaped chisel A by a slot and screw connection indicated at 20 and 22 respectively. Thus it will be seen that the stop block 18 can be longitudinally adjusted relative to the chisel A when the screw 22 is loosened and the screw can be tightened for retaining such adjustment.

A set screw 24 is provided to act as a thrust member between the stop block 18 and the shoulder 16. When it is desired to adjust the stop block 18 the screw 22 is loosened and the screw 24 adjusted as desired, whereupon the screw 22 may be retightened.

Slidably associated with the chisel A is a gauge and protector block 26 which is guidingly associated with the stop block 18 by means of a guide pin 28. The guide pin 28 is secured to the gauge and protector block 26 and is slidably mounted through an opening 30 formed in the stop block 18. A spring 32 is interposed between the blocks 18 and 26 for normally holding them apart. To limit the outward movement of the block 26 relative to the block 18, I provide a limit pin 34 which projects into an enlarged opening 36 in the stop block 18. The enlarged opening may be a slot if desired and allows limited outward opening movement of the gauge and protector block 26, but is large enough to allow inward sliding movement of the block 26 until it engages the stop block 18.

Practical operation

In making ready for turning out a job of printing it is customary for the pressman to print an impression on a sheet of the stock to

be printed in order to determine whether or not each individual part of the type 40 on the bed plate 42 in Figure 4 prints with the correct pressure, or whether it prints too lightly or too heavily. The printing is done by reciprocating the bed plate 42 and simultaneously revolving a cylinder 44, the stock being carried on the cylinder between it and the type 40.

The cylinder 44 is provided with packing 46 over which a sheet of manila paper 48 is usually stretched by means of anchoring one end thereof under a clamp bar 50 and winding the other end on a reel 52. This packing may be of either hard or soft paper stock and of any desired thickness to meet the various requirements of printing particular jobs.

It is usually of such thickness as to allow the placing of several thickness of stock paper 54 to be printed on the cylinder 44 as, for instances, by placing two layers of the stock paper 54 between the manila 48 and the packing 46 and one thickness outside of the manila paper. The thickness outside is indicated by the reference character B. It represents a sheet of the stock to be printed and is fed into the press the same as the stock would be in printing operations. Its leading edge is held by fingers 56 mounted on a shaft 58 which is automatically operated for releasing and engaging successive sheets of stock while the press is in operation.

After the sheet of stock 54 indicated at B is printed and just before the fingers 56 are released, the cylinder 44 is stopped and the impression made on the sheet B by the print 40 examined to determine whether all parts of the impression are perfect. If not, the packing stabber is used to make the marks indicated at 60 which are made through the sheet B, the manila sheet 48 and the sheets 54 thereunder as shown, for instance, in Figure 5. The gauge block 26 prevents the chisel point 12 from going any deeper than desired.

The cylinder 44 is then rotated a slight distance which releases the fingers 56 and the sheet B may be removed from the cylinder 44 and the light spots backed up by pasting tissue or heavier pieces of paper where needed or where the type has printed heavily, parts of the sheet B may be cut out. The sheet B (which is generally called a spot sheet) is then replaced on the cylinder 44 in place of one of the sheets 54 under the manila sheet 48. It is evident that it must occupy the same position on the surface of the cylinder and that is why the stabber has been used to make a mark through the manila paper 48 and the sheets 54 thereunder. One of these sheets 54 is left out and replaced by the sheet B.

Another sheet of stock paper 54 is then printed in a similar manner and should show an improved or perfect impression when compared with the impression on the sheet B. If the impression is perfect the printing operations are started and if imperfect the cut-out and backing operations may be performed on this sheet, the same as on the sheet B and it is sometimes necessary to pull two or three impressions on the spot sheets before the correct impression is had.

As shown in Figure 6, the corner of the sheet B is torn away after the mark 60 has been made (the original shape of the corner being shown in dotted lines) so as to aid in aligning the marks 60 of one sheet with those of another. It is desirable that a packing stabber of the kind herein shown be adjustable so as to accommodate different thicknesses of stock, different types of presses, etc.

If it is desired for the chisel point 12 to go through more or less sheets, the stop block 18 can be adjusted accordingly.

It will be obvious, of course, that the cutting away operation could not be performed while the packing sheets were on the cylinder as the printer could not cut through only the desired number of sheets without cutting through those below, which would be undesirable. It is further obvious that it is desirable to build up on the back of the packing sheet rather than on the outside thereof. This explains why it is desirable to remove the packing sheet when building it up or cutting portions of it out.

The gauge block 26 is also a protector because the spring 32 pushes it out to a position beyond the chisel points 12 so that they will not be damaged, as for instance, when the tool is carried in the pocket of a mechanic. The block 26 also protects the mechanic's fingers against injury arising from having his fingers cut on the chisel points when thrusting his hand into his pocket. Thus the block 26 serves very effectively the double purpose of gauge and a protector.

Some changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the parts of my device without departing from the real spirit and purpose of my invention, and it is my intention to cover by my claims, any modified forms of structure or use of mechanical equivalents, which may be reasonably included within their scope.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a packing stabber, an L-shaped chisel, and a depth gauge and protector for the point thereof comprising a protector member, a stop therefor, spring means to hold said member away from said stop and in position for protecting said chisel point and limit means to limit the movement of said protector member away from said stop, said stop having a slot and screw connection with said chisel, a shoulder on said chisel and a set screw in said stop and engaging said shoulder.

2. In a packing stabber, an L-shaped chisel, a stop block in the channel thereof, a slot and screw connection between said chisel and

said stop block, a protector block slidable in said channel from a position protecting the point of said chisel to engagement with said stop block and a spring for constraining said protector block to protecting position.

3. In a packing stabber, a chisel member and a depth gauge and protector for the point thereof, a stop member for said protector, spring means to hold said protector away from said stop member and in position for protecting said chisel point, limit means to limit the movement of said protector away from said stop member, said stop member having a slot and screw connection with said chisel member, a shoulder on one of said members and a set screw in the other one and engaging said shoulder.

4. In a packing stabber, a chisel member and a depth gauge and protector for the point thereof, a stop member for said protector, spring means to hold said protector away from said stop member and in position for protecting said chisel point, limit means to limit the movement of said protector away from said stop member, a shoulder on one of said members and a set screw in the other one and engaging said shoulder.

HENRY W. DE JARNETTE.