(Model.)

W. LIGHTFOOT, Jr.

INKING APPARATUS.

No. 264,088. Patented Sept. 12, 1882.

Fig. 1.

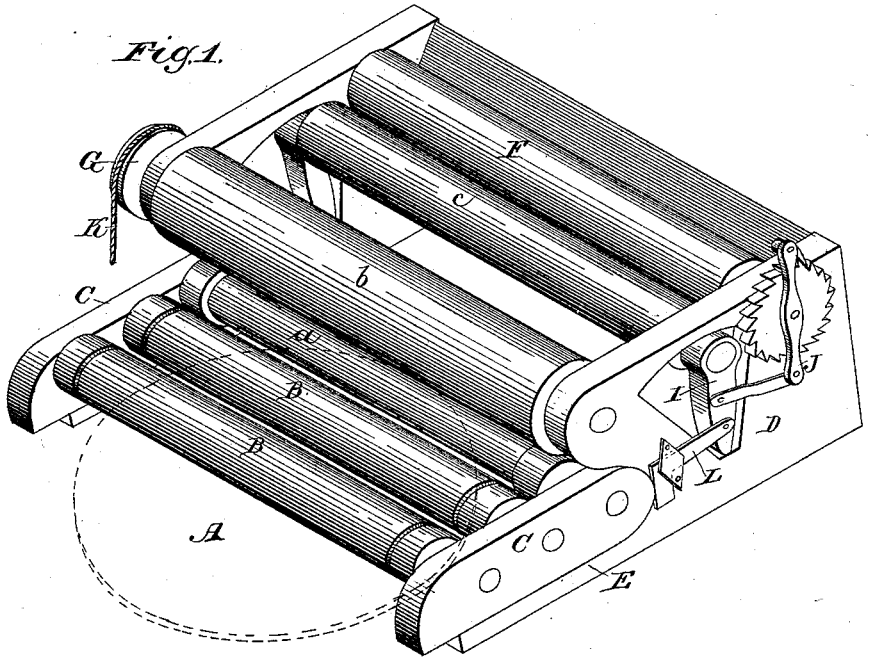
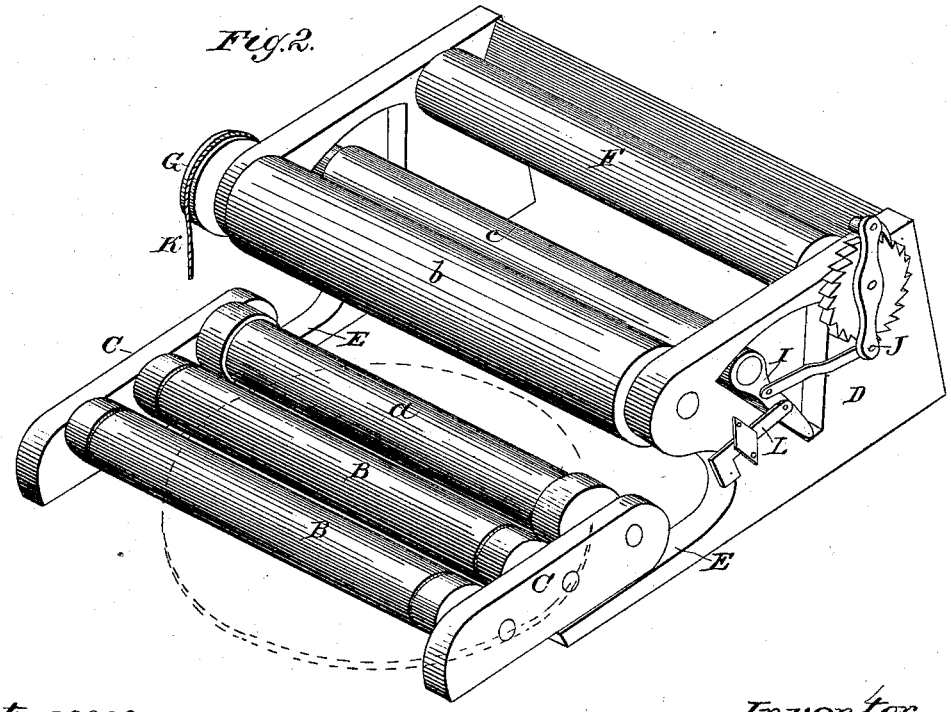


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT, JR., OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

INKING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,088, dated September 12, 1882.

Application filed October 24, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT, Jr., of the city of Toronto, county of York, Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and useful Inking Apparatus for Printing-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to what are known as "disk printing-presses;" and the object of such invention is to furnish a continuous and even supply of ink to such printing-presses. I obtain this object by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing transfer-roller *c* revolving against and distributing ink, with cylinder *b* and supply-roller *a* coming up disk A for a supply of ink from cylinder *b*.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view, showing supply-roller *a* revolving under and receiving a supply of ink from cylinder *b* after having pushed transfer-roller *c* against fountain-roller F. The carriage C carries the type-rollers B B and supply-roller *a* down and up over the form on press to cylinder *b*, (see Fig. 2,) where carriage C or the wheels or collars of supply-roller *a* come in contact with projecting arm L, attached to frame I, and press transfer-roller *c* back against fountain-roller F for a supply of ink. (See Fig. 2.) The said transfer-roller *c*, as it swings back from the cylinder *b*, causes fountain-roller F to partly turn round, which draws the ink from the fountain-roller F. This turning is caused by the arm L being attached to frame I and fountain-lever J. (See Fig. 2.) At the same time that carriage C presses transfer-roller *c* back to the fountain-roller F supply-roller *a* ascends by means of tracks E E and comes in contact with cylinder *b*, which is revolving sufficiently fast to give supply-roller *a* one revolution during an impression of the press. The result of such contact is that supply-roller *a* receives a supply of ink finely distributed over its entire surface, which, on its return, distributes it over disk A, and by means of wheels or collars larger than those of the type-inking rollers B B is carried over the form without touching the type. Transfer-roller *c*, as soon as relieved of the pressure of carriage C, swings back to cylinder *b*, where the ink it has received from fountain-roller F is distributed by means of their revolving together. Cylinder *b* is revolved by means of pulley G and belt K from main shaft of press. The frame D for holding the inking apparatus is attached by bolts to the frame of the press under the disk.

I claim—

The combination of the carriage C, bearing the inking-rollers and the supply-roller, the raised way E, the elevated distributing-cylinder *b*, and the transfer-roller *c*, mounted on vibrating frame I, provided with projections L, all substantially as described.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT, JR.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT, Sr.,

JOHN FLETCHER.