

(Model.)

G. WING.

REGISTER PIN FOR PRINTING PRESSES.

No. 267,123.

Patented Nov. 7, 1882.

Fig. 1.

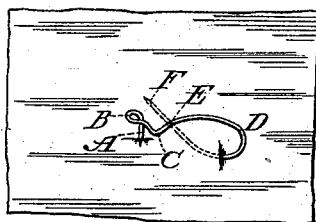
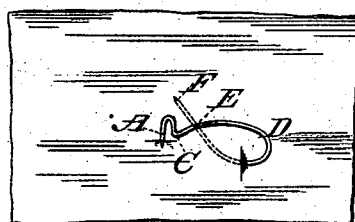


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

Olof Hanson
George H. Allen.

Inventor:

Geo. Wing.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE WING, OF FARIBAULT, MINNESOTA.

REGISTER-PIN FOR PRINTING-PRESSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,123, dated November 7, 1882.

Application filed May 10, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE WING, of Faribault, in the county of Rice and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Register-Pins for Printing-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to guides placed upon the tympan-sheet for the purpose of retaining sheets of paper in proper position during the process of printing. Heretofore such guides have been constructed in various forms, among which are the following: First, common domestic pins or pieces of wire are bent in the form of the letter Z, with the base-line lengthened and terminating in a point; second, quads or pieces of wood are pasted upon the tympan-sheet, and upon these pieces of card-board are pasted, with edges projecting to prevent the sheets of paper from springing out of place; third, pieces of card-board or sheet metal are pasted to the tympan-sheet, one edge being bent upward to serve as registering apparatus; fourth, "platen feed-guides" are constructed in a form that cannot be briefly described. Reference is had, however, for full description of the same to Letters Patent No. 112,827, issued to Edward L. Megill, March 21, 1871. The first form is objectionable on account of the liability of the pins to slip out of position. The second and third forms are objectionable for the reason that the register cannot be changed without detaching and repasting the quads, &c. The fourth form is objectionable because the "feed-guides" are complicated in construction, inconvenient, and expensive.

The object of my invention is to provide a register-pin that can be readily inserted and adjusted, that will remain firmly in position when adjusted, and that is simple and inexpensive in construction.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a view of an instrument embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a modified form of Fig. 1, the guard B being omitted.

The construction of the device is as follows: A piece of wire between two and three inches long, made of metal capable of a spring-temper, is sharpened at both ends. At one end a

portion about one-fourth of an inch in length is bent at nearly a right angle. This forms the guide A—that portion of the pin against which the paper rests in printing. Around the shoulder thus made a small loop, B, is formed to project over the edge of the paper and prevent its springing out of place. The other end of the wire is formed into the large loop C D E F, the point F passing under the body of the pin at E. The parts C D and D F are made to spring together with considerable force. The elbow C serves two purposes—viz., to prevent the guide A from penetrating the tympan too far, and as a neck across which a common pin may be inserted into the tympan to hold the guide more firmly in its place.

The operation of the device is as follows: The sharp end F is inserted and pushed under the tympan-sheets toward or nearly parallel to the edge of the material laid upon the tympan in position for printing until the body of the pin passes over the point of insertion at E. The guide A presses forcibly down upon and stands nearly perpendicular to the tympan. It can be moved in any direction until the desired register is obtained, when it can be driven into the tympan. The large loop or spring C D E F grasps the tympan-sheets at E, and at the same time keeps the point of the guide pressed downward. It also prevents the pin from turning upon its side. The small loop or guard B prevents the paper from springing away from the guide.

I am aware that the use of a prick or claw driven into an underlying surface for the purpose of keeping a mechanical contrivance from sliding out of position is a well-known device and not patentable. I am also aware that such device has been applied to register-pins, otherwise called "feed-guides" or "gage-pins;" but such guides or pins have heretofore been formed from flat strips of metal, the projecting-point or points having a shoulder on each side to hold the guide upright, as well as to keep the point from penetrating too far; but I am not aware of any device heretofore invented whereby such a pointed guide so penetrating the tympan could be constructed of wire without a shoulder, and be made to stand firmly

upright or to spring downward. I therefore do not claim broadly the combination of such a prick or claw with a register-pin; but

What I do claim as my invention is—

5 A register-pin having the upright guide A and the spring-body C D F, of which one part is curved under the other, substantially as described, and for the purposes specified.

The above specification and claim signed by me this 22d day of January, A. D. 1880.

GEORGE WING.

Witnesses:

ALEX. J. GRANT,
THEODORE DAVIS.