(No Model.)

E. L. MEGILL.

GAGE PIN FOR PRINTING PRESSES.

No. 345,066. Patented July 6, 1886.

Fig. 1.

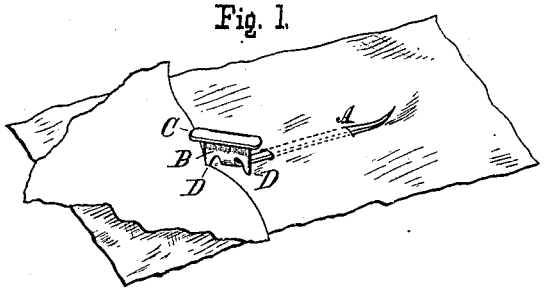


Fig. 2.

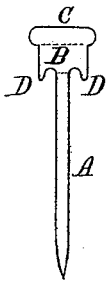


Fig. 3.

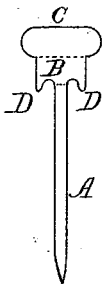


Fig. 4.

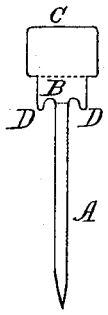
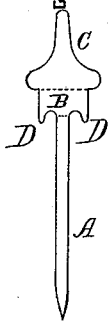


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GAGE-PIN FOR PRINTING-PRESSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 345,066, dated July 6, 1886.

Application filed October 16, 1885. Serial No. 180,102. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD L. MEGILL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Gage-Pin for Platen Printing-Presses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to gage-pins which are secured in the platen-paper of job-printing presses; and the objects of my improvements are, first, to provide an adjustable gage-pin which can be cheaply made of sheet metal, and, second, to afford means by which a sheet can be fed accurately and reliably to the sides of the gage and held down as to the front. I attain these objects by making the gage in the form or forms shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved gage-pin secured in the platen-paper, with a flat envelope (shown in part) fed to one of the sides or supports of the gage-pin. Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 represent blanks of the gage-pin. Fig. 2 is a blank of the form shown in Fig. 1, and Figs. 3, 4, and 5 of the same, excepting the upper part or peak of the gage, which in these are differently formed or proportioned.

The gage-pin consists of the prong A, which is inserted horizontally through the platen-sheet, as usual, and the gage B, which is bent at about a right angle from said prong. The upright part of the said gage is wider than the prong, and is squared at the sides or edges, which are lengthened at the bottom into supports D D, which extend below the angle of the said prong, and press upon or into the platen-paper. The upper part of the gage is bent forward at about a right angle to form the peak C, which, being flared outward at the sides, projects not only over the front but also over the sides or edges of the said upright gage. By this construction it will be seen that the sheets can be fed to the sides or edges of the upright gage, as well as to the flat surface, and be retained under the peak, and that for odd jobs of irregular-cut sheets, flat envelopes, and the like they are as advantageous as for straight work.

As illustrated by blanks in Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, the said peak D may be variously proportioned and be oval, square, or tapered in form.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

As an improved article of manufacture, the herein-described gage-pin, made of a single piece of sheet metal, and consisting of the prong A and gage B, the latter having its sides squared to the supports D D, and its upper part or peak, C, flared out at the sides, substantially as herein described.

EDWARD L. MEGILL.

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