

Cut-in Note.—An explanatory note put right into the text to which it belongs, several lines of the text being set to a narrower measure so as to afford room for the note.

Cutter.—One who operates a cutting-machine.

Cutting-machine.—A mechanical device consisting of a bed, a clamp, and a knife, and used for cutting stock to the required size.

Cylinder-bands.—Strips of thin, flat steel, fastened in position near the cylinder and close to the bed of the press. They keep the rear edge of the sheets from falling on the bed of the press.

Cylinder Press.—A printing-press consisting of a cylinder, a flat bed, and an automatic inking device. The type form is locked on the flat bed, and the bed moves back and forth beneath the rotating cylinder, the sheet being held on the cylinder while the impression is being taken. If the cylinder makes but one revolution during a forward and backward motion of the bed, it is called a “drum” cylinder; if it makes two revolutions during a forward and backward motion of the bed, it is called a two-revolution cylinder. In the latter type of machine, while the bed is moving forward the cylinder is raised so that the bed may pass beneath it; when the bed is moving backward the cylinder is down, taking the impression.

Dandy-roll.—A cylindrical roll used on a paper-making machine to produce the watermark and the laid effect which is visible when a sheet of paper is held to the light.

Dashes.—Plain or ornamental pieces of rule used to separate various parts of printed matter.

Dead-line.—A line marked on the bed of a cylinder press as a guide for placing the form. If the type extends beyond the dead-line it will strike the grippers on the cylinder.

Dead Matter.—Type that has been used and which is ready for distribution.

Deckle.—The feathery edge that is incident to the process of making paper. It is left on the printed sheet to give an artistic effect.

Delete.—To expunge; to remove. See “dele,” under Proofreaders’ Marks.

Descender.—That part of lower-case letters that descends below the body of the letter. The letters g, p, q, and y have descenders.

Diacritical Marks.—Marks used in dictionaries to show the proper pronunciation of the words.

still allow room for the quoins. If the chase is one that just fits the bed of the press, make certain that the type does not come outside of the *dead-line* on the press. There is a line marked on the bed of every cylinder press, known as the *dead-line* or *gripper-line*. If the form is placed too close to the edge of the chase and comes beyond the dead-line, the grippers will strike the type and batter it, and perhaps mash the grippers. Every pressman has (or should have) a *gripper-gauge*. The

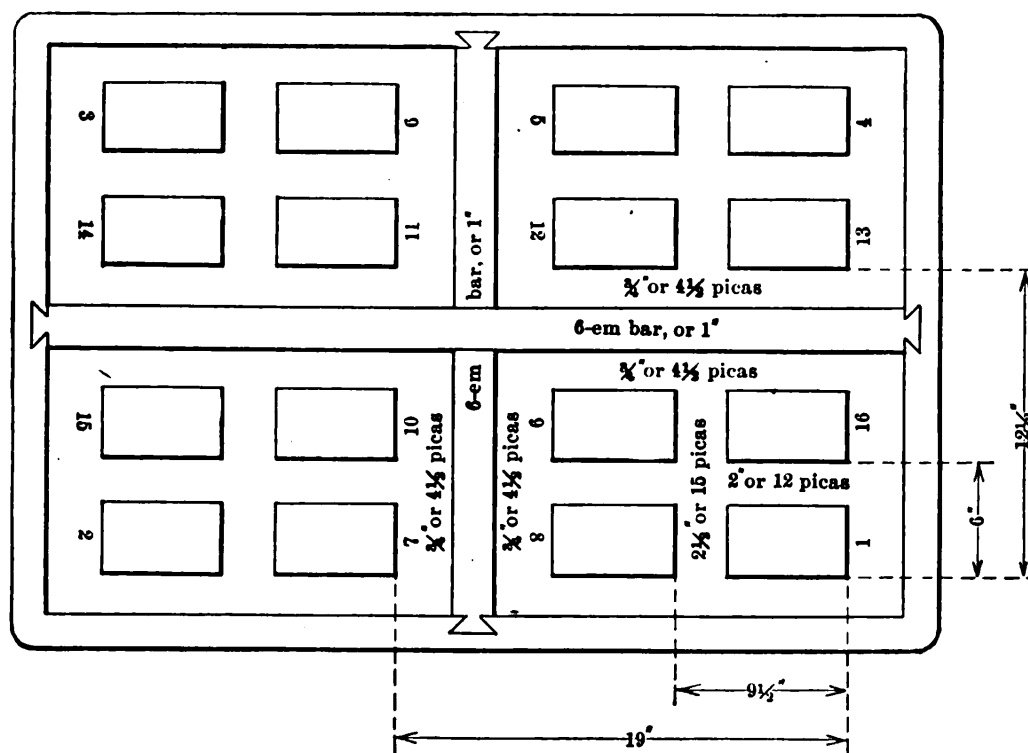


FIG. 107.—Diagram Showing Make-up of a Form.

type must be placed far enough from the edge of the chase to avoid hitting the grippers. To accomplish this it is sometimes necessary to place the type nearer to the long bar on one side than on the other. Determine the proper distance with the gripper-gauge.

The top of every cylinder chase is marked in some way to distinguish it. If the chase has shifting bars, it is important to know the top, because the bars are always put in from the top. They slide into dovetail mortices, and taper from top to bottom.