

**A. N. KELLOGG.**  
**Stereotype-Blocks.**

No. 163,873.

Patented June 1, 1875.

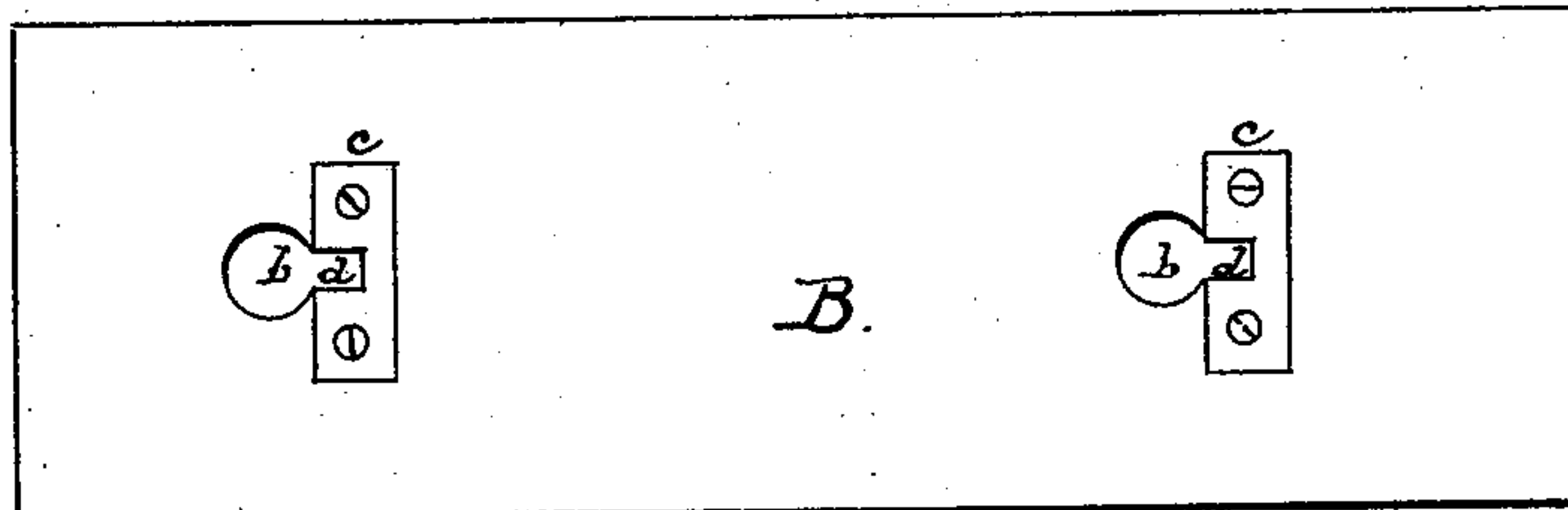


FIG. 1.

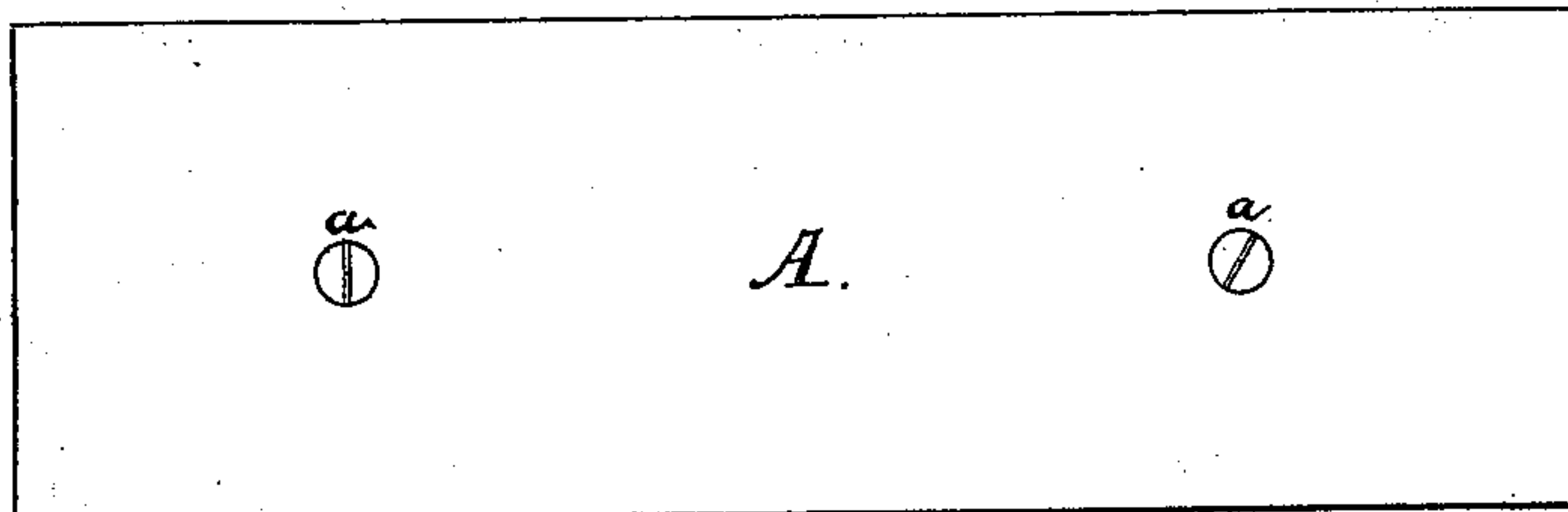


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

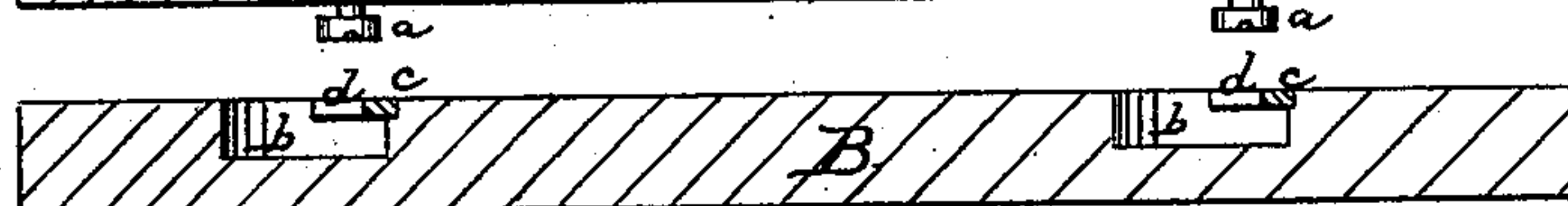


FIG. 4.

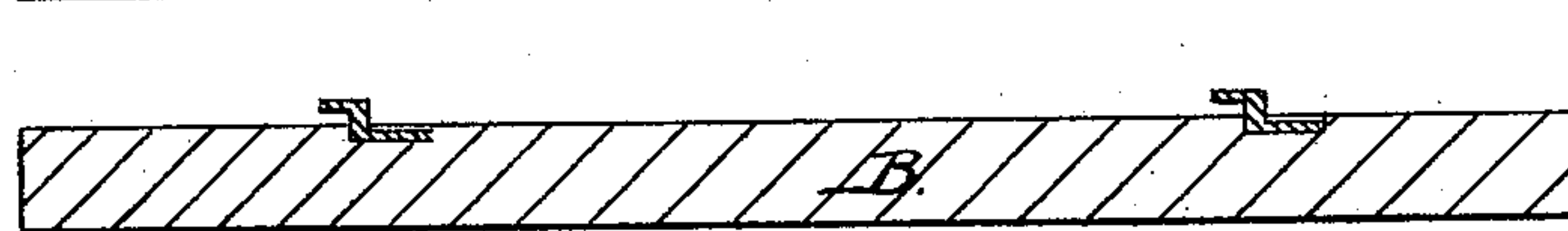
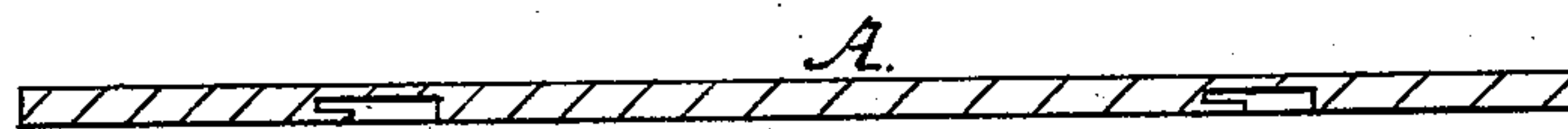


FIG. 5.

Witnesses:

*George Burry.*  
*A. Klemminger.*

Inventor:

*Ansel N. Kellogg*  
*by Munday & Everts.*  
*his attys*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANSEL N. KELLOGG, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN STEREOTYPE-BLOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **163,873**, dated June 1, 1875; application filed April 26, 1875.

### CASE 2.

*To all whom it may concern :*

Be it known that I, ANSEL N. KELLOGG, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain Improvements in Separable Stereotype Plates and Blocks, of which the following is a specification :

This invention relates to a method of securing stereotype-plates to their bearing-blocks or wooden foundation. The object I particularly seek to accomplish by this improvement in stereotypes is to enable the ready change of one plate for another in the press without removing the form or wholly unlocking it. This becomes especially desirable in printing a large edition of columned matter, where frequent changes of portions of the matter in the course of the edition is necessary, as, for example, in the case of the advertisement side of a newspaper, or in the case of what are known as "patent insides"—that is to say, a large edition of a newspaper printed only upon one side at some central office, and distributed to local offices, where the other side is printed with local matter.

The invention consists in forming between the under surface of the stereotype-plate and the upper surface of the wooden block a means of attachment, which consists of a lipped projection from the one surface, which engages a lipped or recessed cavity in the other, so that the plate may be locked upon the block by placing it flat down and moving it a short distance, as will be more fully hereinafter set forth; and it consists, further, in the especial form of catch between the parts—that is to say, in applying to the metal plate, at two or more points, a screw with head larger than its shank, or a button-shaped projection, and forming in the block at corresponding points, cavities, which may receive the entire head and a portion of the shank of the button, and which are made with lipped recesses large enough to allow the shank to pass through, while the head is engaged below the recess, as will be better understood by reference to the accompanying drawing.

The great desiderata in fastenings for these plates to their blocks are, that the fastenings shall be so contrived, first, as not to mar or disfigure the face of the types; sec-

ond, as not to require the removal of the block from the form; third, as to allow of the detachment of the plate without removing the column-rules; fourth, as to allow of the removal of any particular column without disturbing others; fifth, as to allow of detachment of the plate without requiring to slide it out the whole length of the column-rules, which would necessitate unlocking the whole form.

It will be found that the present invention unites these advantages with simplicity of construction.

In the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a top or plan view of the wooden block or base. Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the stereotype-plate. Figs. 3 and 4 are vertical longitudinal central sections of the plate and block, respectively. Fig. 5, comprising two views, is a vertical section of the same parts, showing a modification of the catch or method of locking.

In said drawing, A represents a stereotype column-plate, and B the wooden foundation-block used to give it proper height for the press. To the under surface of the plate, at stated points, sufficiently near to each other to give due stability to the attachment, I apply two or more headed short screws, *a a*; (one only may be employed under some circumstances, but I prefer at least two in the length of a plate.) These screws are set nearly home into the metal, leaving, however, a space between the head and the plate. In the block B I cut, at similar intervals, the cavities *b*, large enough to receive the screw-heads, and deep enough to allow the surfaces of the plate and block to come in contact. Across one end of these cavities I place the strip *c*, cut with notch or recess *d*, wide enough to receive the neck of the screw or button *a*, allowing the head to rest beneath the strip at each side. The plate and block are locked together by a very slight longitudinal movement of the plate, and unlocked in like manner. This longitudinal movement is so slight that it is never necessary to remove or wholly unlock the form, it being only necessary to remove the foot-rule, if it is in the way.

In the modification of this fastening shown



at Fig. 5, I make the cavity in the plate, instead of the block, and apply the button to the block. The button is made also slightly different in form. I prefer, however, the form shown at Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 for many reasons, among which is the fact that it is easier to cut the cavity in the block than to mold it in the plate—more plates are used than blocks.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of the plate A and block B, provided with the fastening consisting of a button or flanged shank upon one and a

lipped cavity in the other, whereby the two may be united, or separated when united, by a short sliding movement, substantially as specified.

2. The plate A, provided with the headed short screws or buttons *a a*, in combination with the block B, made with the cavities *b b*, covered partly by the notched lip *c*, substantially as specified.

A. N. KELLOGG.

Witnesses:

E. E. PRATT,

JOHN W. MUNDAY.