

(No Model.)

J. T. EDSON.
Printer's Type-Case.

No. 228,251.

Patented June 1, 1880.

Fig. 1.

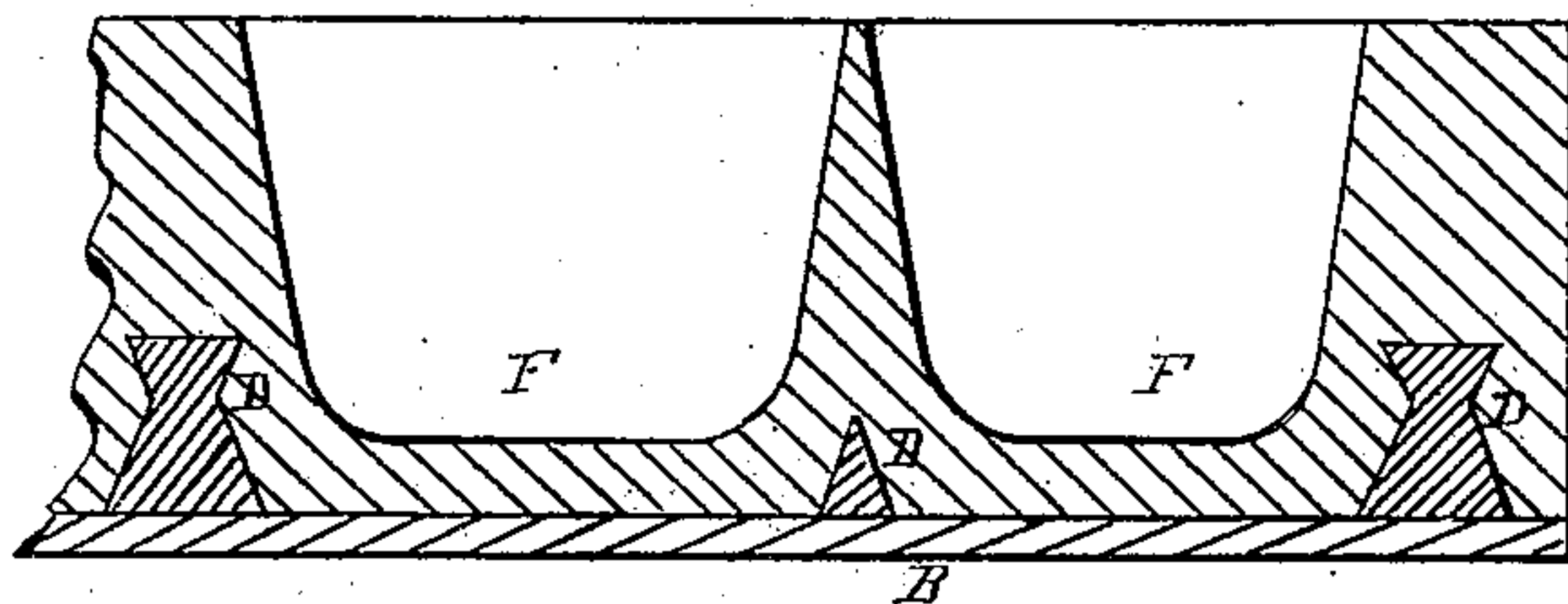


Fig 2

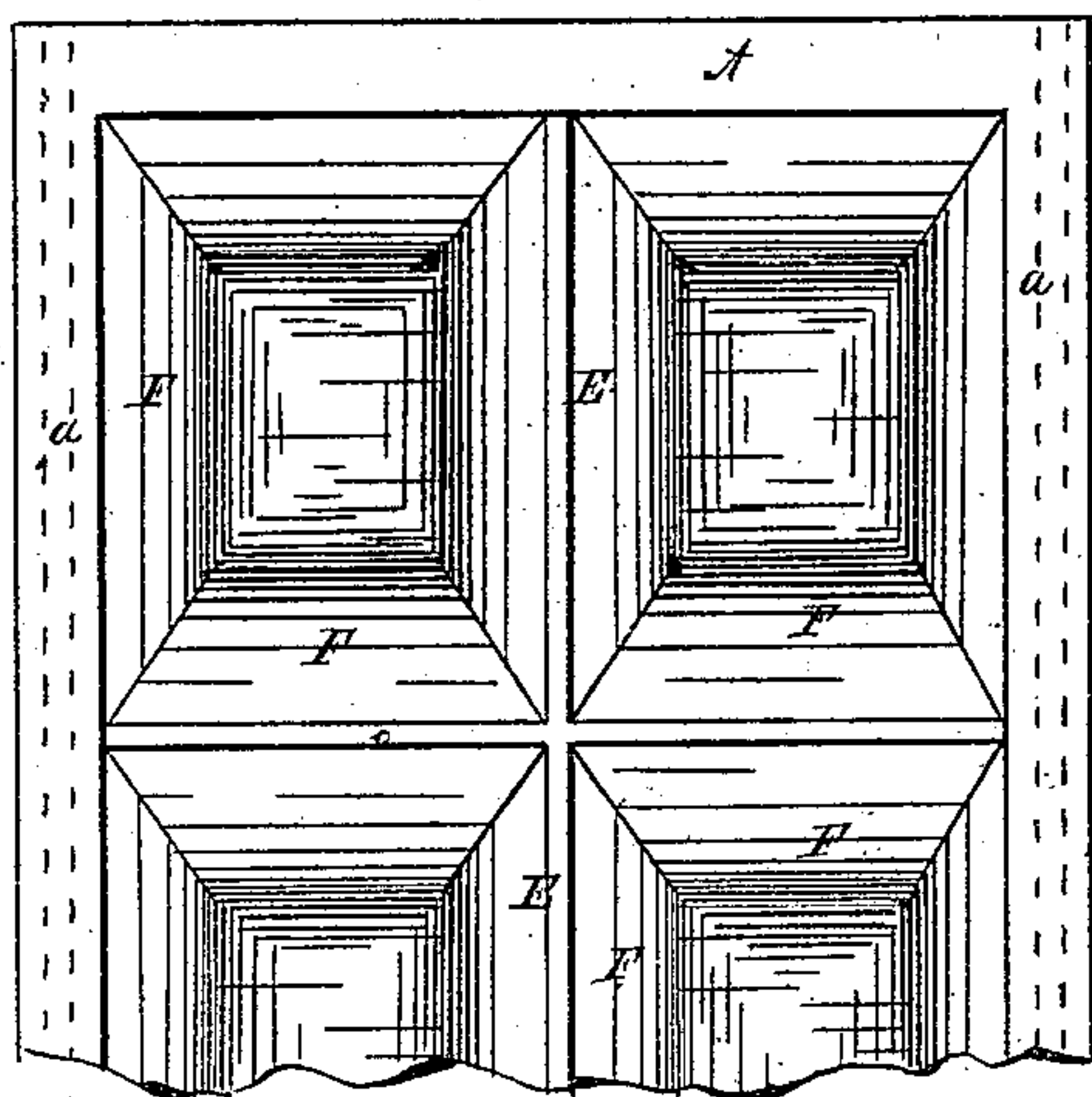
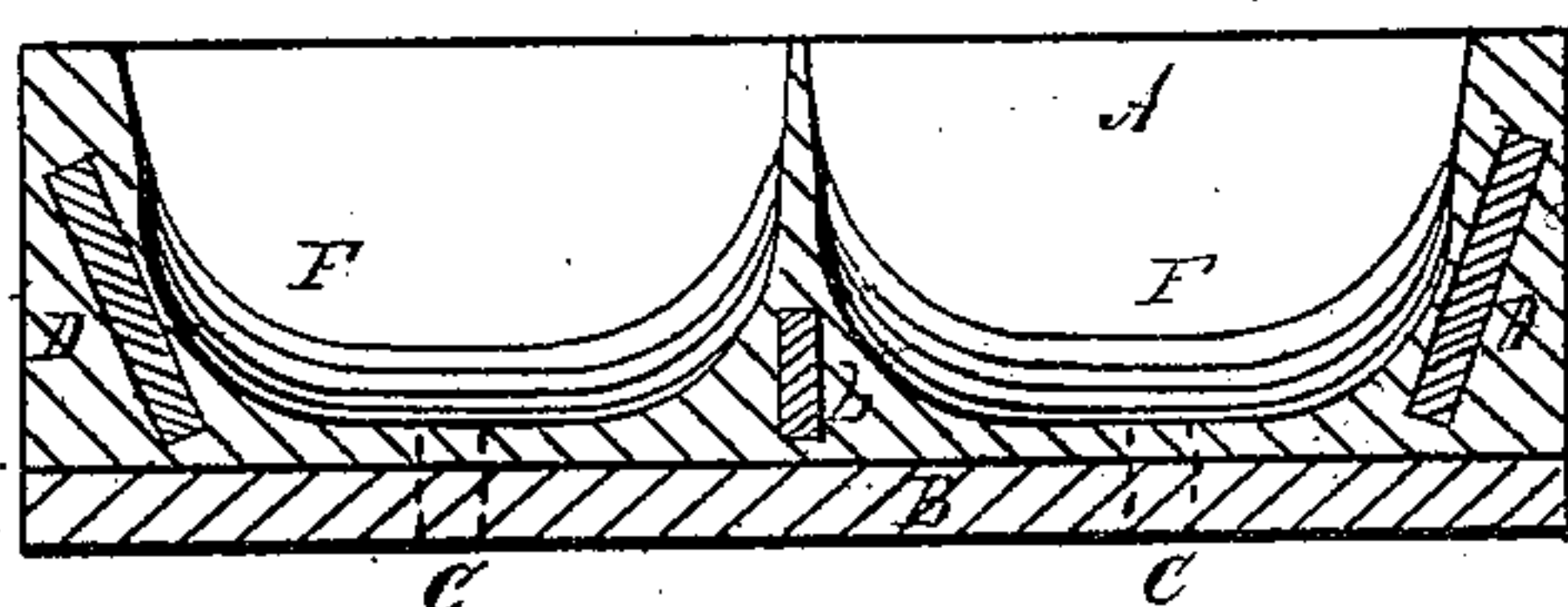


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS T. EDSON, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PRINTER'S TYPE-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 228,251, dated June 1, 1880.

Application filed March 11, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS T. EDSON, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and Improved Printer's Type-Case; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and complete description thereof.

The nature of this invention relates to printers' type-cases.

The improvement consists in making or molding said case of papier-maché or its equivalent, and forming the pockets of the case with oblique or curved walls or sides, to cause the type to concentrate in the central part of the pockets.

The improvement also relates to the method of strengthening the same, as hereinafter shown and described, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of the said type-case. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a section of a type-case, and Fig. 3 is a transverse section of Fig. 2.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several views.

Ordinarily type-cases are made of wood, which, in consequence of the shrinking and swelling of the material by heat and moisture, to which they are more or less subjected, become cracked and the joints loosened, so that the type not infrequently work from one compartment or pocket into another. In this condition of the case the weight of the type is liable to break the partitions while the case is being handled. The sides of the pockets are also straight—that is to say, the sides are at right angles with the bottom; hence the type in the corners of the pockets are not easily attainable, to pick them out requiring more time than to pick the type from the more central part of the pocket.

To avoid these objections of the wooden type-case, and to produce one stronger, lighter, without straight sides, and at the same time less expensive, is the purpose of this invention. To this end I make the case of papier-maché, which is molded in a matrix of the shape and number of compartments or pockets the case is required to have, which may be more or less.

In the drawings, Figs. 1 and 2, A represents

a case made of papier-maché, the sides and bottom of the compartments being connected in such way as to cause the type to move to the central part of each pocket. The said drawings show a case of only a limited number of pockets, simply to illustrate the invention without reference to its completeness in form or number of pockets or compartments. The entire thickness of the bottom of the case is not made of papier-maché. A portion, B, thereof consists of wood, which is secured to the upper section, A, by pins. (Indicated by the dotted lines C.) Said pins may be more or less in number.

The wooden bottom may be secured to the case by any suitable means. It is not essential, however, that a wooden bottom be used, as the entire structure may consist of papier-maché.

D, Fig. 1, are wooden stays inclosed in the papier-maché and lengthwise along the sides of the case, as indicated by the dotted lines *a* in Fig. 2. Said stays or braces are for giving to the case additional strength at the angle formed by the side and bottom of the case. A strip or brace of wood, *b*, runs through the partitions E of the case for a like purpose.

The wooden stays are placed in the mold or matrix of the type-case in the required position, then pulp of sufficient consistency is put in the mold around the stays, which will retain them in place. Enough additional pulp is added to that already in the mold for the case. The pulps together form a union, inclosing the stays.

It will be observed that the sides F of the compartments or pockets do not descend straight down to the bottom, but curve inwardly near the bottom. This curving of the corners causes the type to concentrate in the middle of the pockets, thereby making it easier for the compositor to pick up the type than if the type were held in square-cornered and flat-bottomed compartments.

The curves thus made in the corners of the pockets not only enable the compositor to pick up the type with greater facility, but the curves strengthen the partition-walls, rendering the case strong and durable.

In making the case of papier-maché a draw-pull can be molded to the front of the case—

a convenience not in use as ordinarily constructed.

5 The base B may be attached to the upper section by means of holes, in which is received a part or portion of the upper section when in a plastic condition. The projections from the upper sections in the holes of the base form pins or dowels, by which (or by other attachments) the two parts may be firmly secured
10 together.

The stays D may be connected with the base by suitable means, and are of the form or shape shown at D, Fig. 1. The latter may be preferable for cases designed for large and heavy
15 type.

It is obvious that the form or shape of the stays may be adapted to the size of the case,

as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, without departing from the nature of the improvement.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to 20 secure by Letters Patent, is—

The molded type-case of papier-maché, having inclosed therein the braces or stays, and provided with a base with holes or openings therein for pins or dowels for connecting the 25 said base and case together, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JULIUS T. EDSON.

Witnesses:

E. F. ATWATER,
J. H. BURRIDGE.