(No Model.)

M. C. BARRY.

QUOIN.

No. 297,102. Patented Apr. 22, 1884.

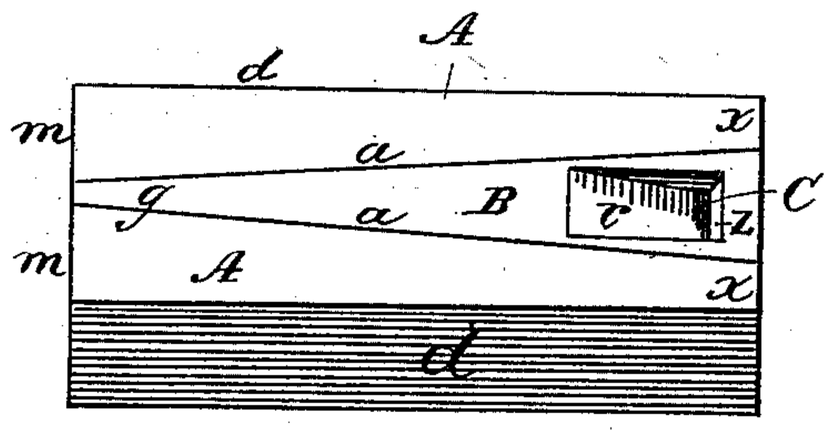

Fig. 1.

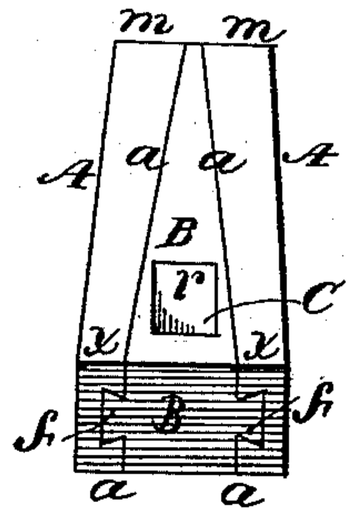

Fig. 2.

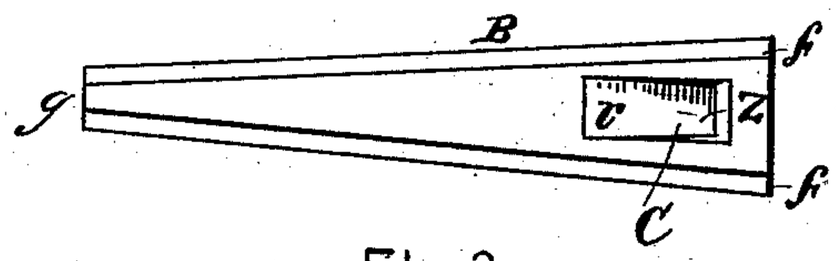

Fig. 3.

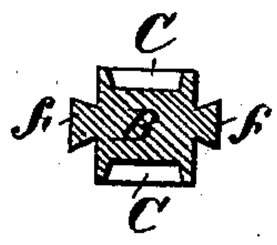

Fig. 4.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL C. BARRY, OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.

QUOIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 297,102, dated April 22, 1884.

Application filed March 7, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL C. BARRY, of Salem, in the county of Essex, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Quoins, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view in perspective; Fig. 2, an end view in perspective; Fig. 3, a top view of the key detached, and Fig. 4 a vertical transverse section of the key.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates to that class of quoins which are employed by printers in locking up the forms or securing the type in the chase; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter fully set forth and claimed, by which a more effective device of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation, its extreme simplicity rendering an elaborate description unnecessary.

In the drawings, A A represent the body of the quoin, and B the key. The body consists of two sections or side pieces, which are of equal length and height, and widest at their forward ends, *m*, their outer faces or edges, *d*, being straight or at right angles to their ends, and their inner faces or edges, *a*, inclined laterally to the outer faces, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The key B is of the same length and height of the side pieces, and is provided with a dovetail tongue, *f*, on either side, the tongues being fitted to work in corresponding longitudinal grooves, *i*, on the inner faces, *a*. A recess, C, is formed on both the upper and lower sides of the key, near its head or outer end, each of said recesses having a bed, *r*, inclined at an angle of about thirty degrees to the plane of the key, and an inclined shoulder, *z*, reaching from the bottom of the recess to the top of the key, the shoulder standing at an angle of about seventy-five degrees to the bed *r*. When the key is fully inserted between the side pieces, as shown in Fig. 1, the coin is of equal width throughout, the wide ends *m* of the side pieces compensating for the narrow end or point *g* of the key, and vice versa.

In the use of my improvement, the pieces A are placed side by side between the chase and type, and the point of the key B inserted between the narrow or rear ends, *x*, with the tongues *f* in the grooves *i*, a rule and other suitable piece of furniture being used, as with ordinary quoins. The end of the shooting-stick is then placed on the bed *r*, said stick being held at an incline to the quoin or at a right angle to said bed, and the key driven in or forward, causing the side pieces, A, to expand or be forced apart and the form locked up in a manner which will be readily obvious without a more explicit description. In unlocking the form, the end of the shooting-stick is placed against the shoulder *z* and the key driven back to any desired extent.

It will be obvious that by dovetailing the key and sides together, as described, the key is not only prevented from "riding" or escaping from between the chase and type as it is driven in, but also from becoming detached from the side pieces when started back, unless it is entirely withdrawn therefrom, the dovetails holding the parts together and keeping the key in position for ready use, which would not be the case were they not connected, or if connected by a plain tongue and groove, this feature being a valuable one, as it is frequently necessary to start the quoins back slightly without entirely unlocking the forms, and in so doing it is desirable to leave them so as to be used without adjustment.

By having a recess, C, on both the upper and lower sides of the key, it is always in proper position for use with the shooting-stick without turning the quoin over, and prevents the shooting-stick from injuring the end of the key.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

As a new article of manufacture, a printer's quoin composed of two side blocks tapered longitudinally on one side, and provided with dovetail grooves on their tapered sides, and a central wedge-shaped block or key provided on its sides with dovetail tongues

adapted to fit the dovetail grooves of the side blocks, and on its upper face with a recess having an incline sloping upward toward its narrow end for the bearing of the shooting-stick when locking the form, and a more abrupt incline or shoulder toward the larger end for the bearing of the shooting-stick when unlocking the form, the said side blocks and key being of uniform thickness, substantially as described.

MICHAEL C. BARRY.

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