

(No Model.)

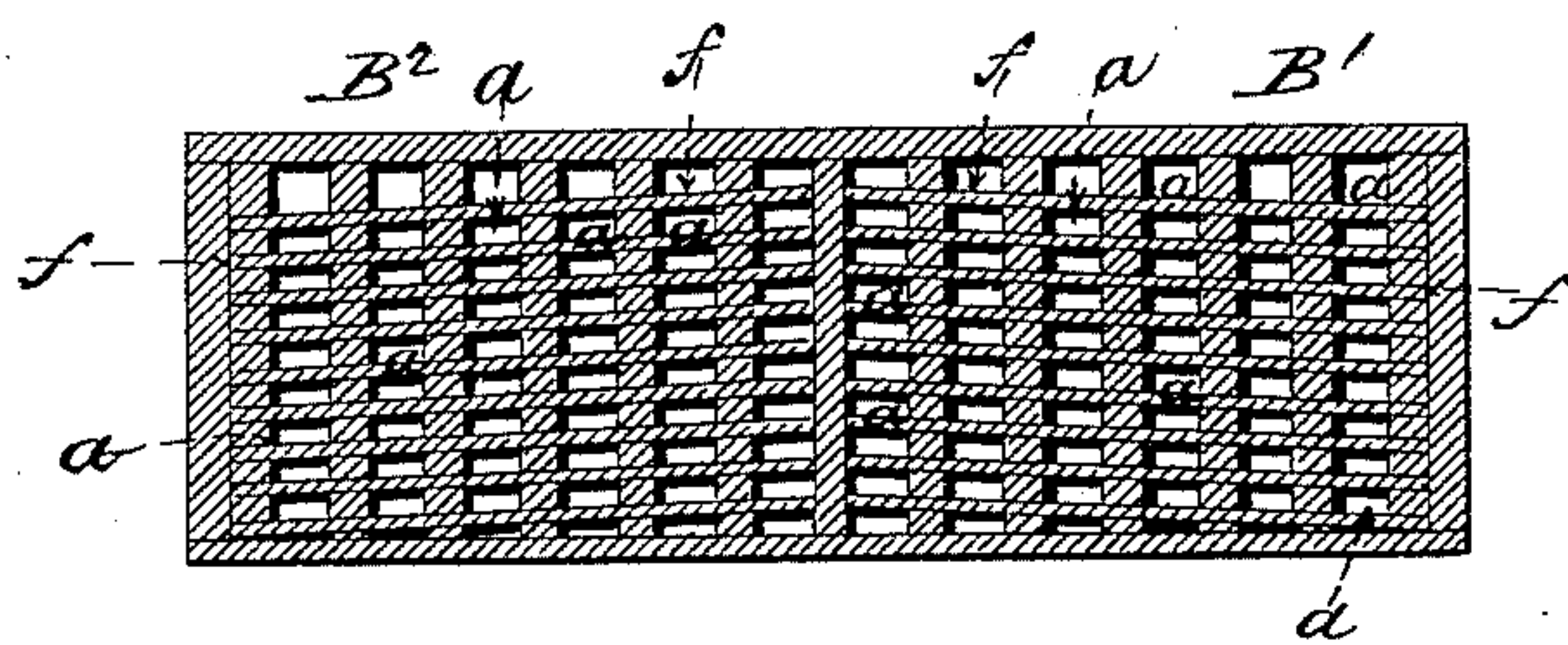
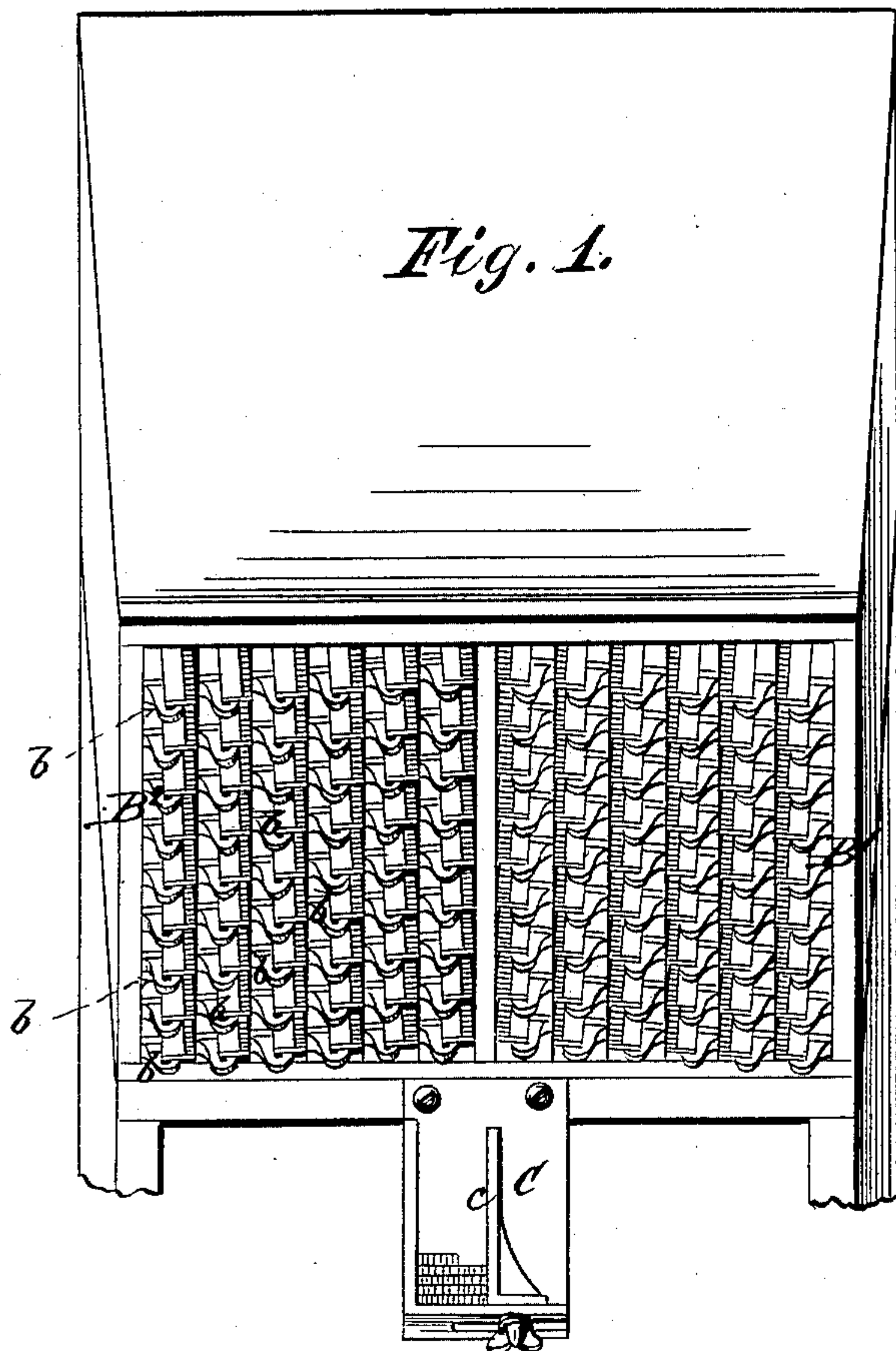
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. K. JOHNSON.

COMPOSITOR'S TYPE CASE.

No. 336,647.

Patented Feb. 23, 1886.



Witnesses:

Wm. Gardner

Wm. A. Pollock

Inventor:

Louis K. Johnson,

By his Attorney,
Lee H. Malt

(No Model.)

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Fig. 3.

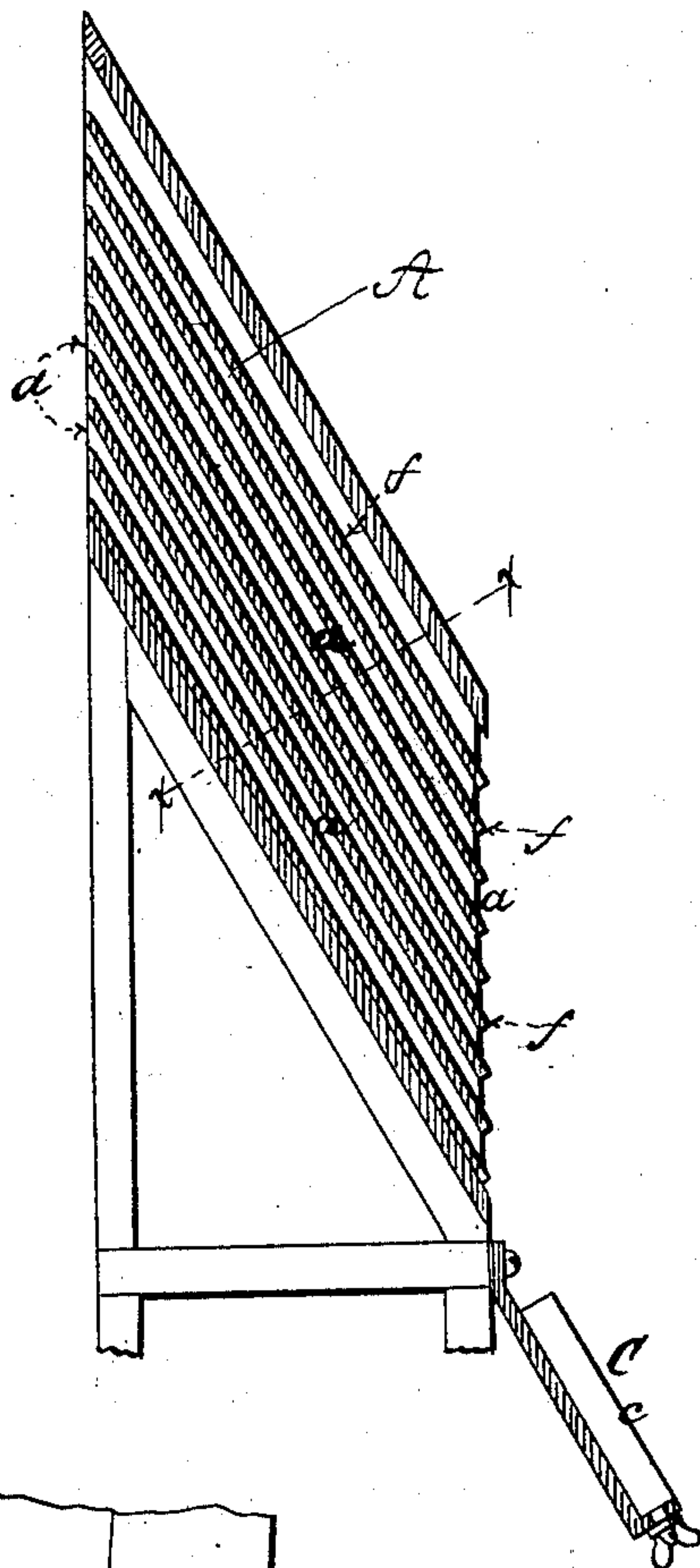
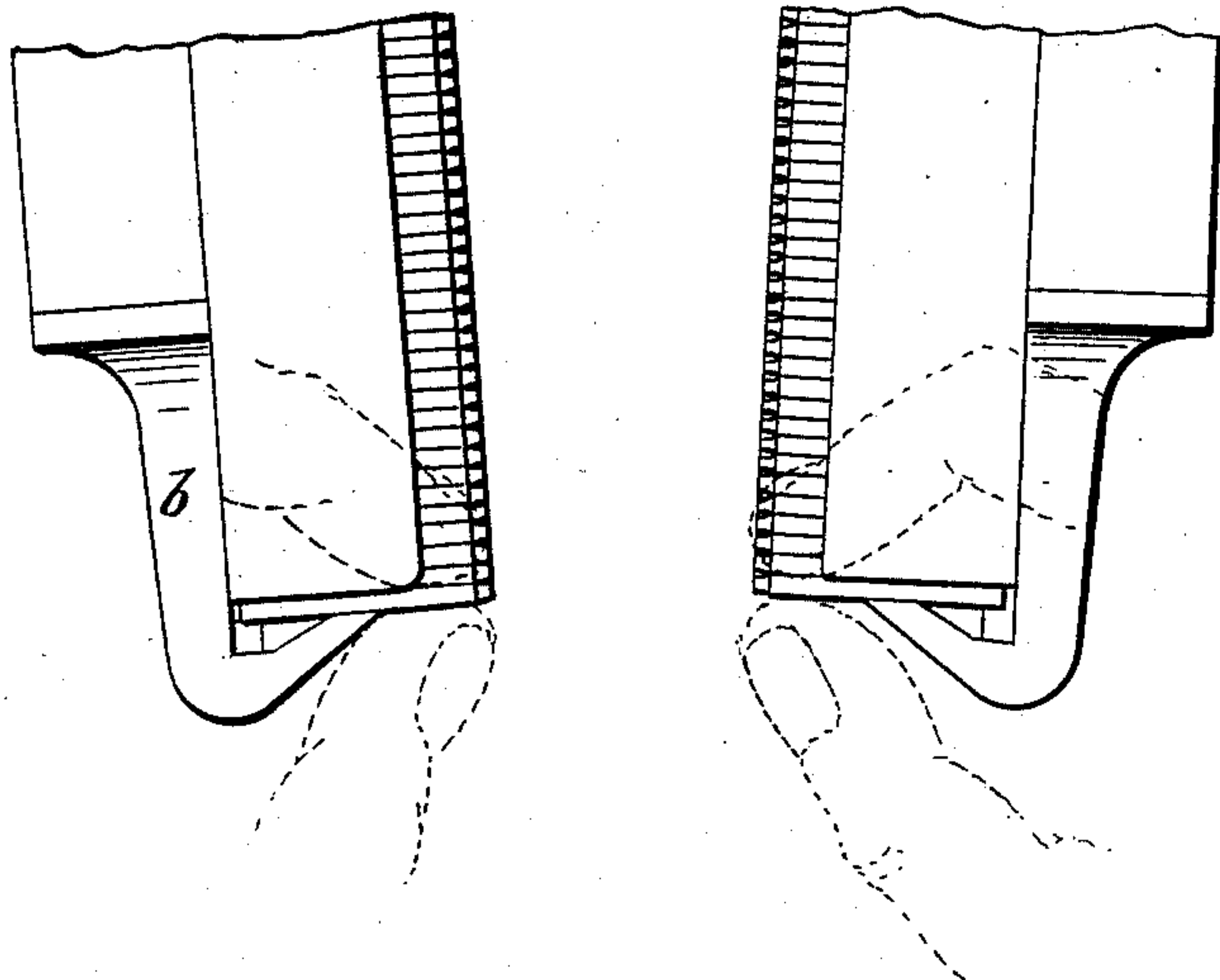


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS K. JOHNSON, OF BROOKLYN, ASSIGNOR TO THE ALDEN TYPE MACHINE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COMPOSITOR'S TYPE-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 336,647, dated February 23, 1886.

Application filed May 28, 1885. Serial No. 166,979. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS K. JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Compositors' Type-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My present improvements relate particularly to the class of compositors' type-cases designated in Patents Nos. 230,784, 254,019, February 21, 1882; No. 263,707, September 5, 1882; No. 271,711, February 6, 1883; No. 269,168, June 12, 1883; No. 268,409, December 5, 1883; No. 265,667, April 10, 1883, in which the types are arranged in prescribed positions in channels, which are removable from the body of the case, and from the lower ends of which, when the channels are in position in the case, the types are removed by hand. In the cases referred to the containing-channels are inclined at such an angle that the columns of type contained therein descend automatically by their own weight as fast as those below are withdrawn by the fingers of the compositor.

The leading feature in my invention consists in the special arrangement and construction of the case, as hereinafter set forth, whereby the compositor is enabled to utilize both hands indiscriminately in setting type therefrom.

As heretofore constructed, and as shown and described in most of the patents hereinbefore mentioned, my type-containing channels have been arranged in the body of the case "upon the flat," with their open edges and the faces of the types toward the left-hand side of the case, experiment having demonstrated that such position was the best attainable for the removal of the types from their respective channels laterally, when the right hand was employed, as has heretofore been usual with compositors, the stick being held in the left. By this arrangement, the lower types in each column being withdrawn transversely, and slightly toward the right, were cut off without danger of moving those next above longitudinally, any tendency to such longitudinal motion being in the direction of the back or bottom of the containing-channels, and being, therefore, calculated to preserve the alignment

of the types; but it is obvious that if the left hand of the operator were used to withdraw the types from the channels so arranged the natural tendency would be to withdraw each type more or less toward the left, and the types next succeeding would be disturbed and prematurely withdrawn more or less from the open edge of their containing-channels. To obviate this difficulty, and enable a compositor to employ either the right or left hand, or both simultaneously, in the operation of setting, I construct my case in two divisions, which may be designated, respectively, as the "right-hand" and "left-hand" divisions. The type and channel seats, &c., upon the right-hand division are constructed and arranged in the same manner as heretofore, while those constituting the left-hand division, while substantially the same in construction and arrangement, are reversed in position, so as to expose the open edges of the containing-channels and the faces of the types toward the right side—that is to say, the faces of the types in the respective divisions are all turned toward the center of the case. By this means the withdrawal of a type from its seat in the left-hand division can be effected as safely as the withdrawal of a type from the right-hand division by the right hand. This construction also enables a compositor to "justify" the matter he is setting as he proceeds, and economizes in the time and labor involved in handling and making ready, &c.

My invention also includes a stationary case or channel support in which the floors of the several type-channel-receiving recesses in the body of the case are permanently built in at such an angle transversely that the type-containing channels, when in position, will incline not only downward longitudinally from rear to front, but also transversely, so that their open edges which expose the faces of the types will be slightly higher than the rear or closed edges, thus tending constantly to keep the types by their own gravity in alignment and prevent the faces of the types from coming in contact with the opposed sides of the recesses.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my right-and-left-hand case, &c.; Fig. 2, a vertical section through the body of the case; Fig. 3, a vertical section through the body of the case,

taken at right angles to Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a view illustrating upon a larger scale the relative arrangement of the type-channels for and the method of setting type with both the right and left hands.

The case A consists of a suitable number of channel-receiving recesses, *a*, provided at their lower extremities with channel and type supporting shoulders, &c., substantially in the manner shown and described in the patents hereinbefore referred to. The main feature of novelty in this connection is the construction (shown in Figs. 1 and 2) of the case in two sections, *B' B²*, the one upon the right, *B'*, adapted to the right hand, as heretofore, and the other, *B²*, adapted to the left hand, of the compositor. This is accomplished by forming the type and channel seats *b*—the so-called "finger-pieces"—upon the left-hand side, *B²*, of the case in such manner that they will project toward and support containing-channels and the columns of type therein when the latter are arranged to rest upon the flat or upon their right side. They are practically the same in construction and operation as those heretofore shown and described, and as used upon the right-hand division, *B'*, except that they are reversed in position. The containing-channels upon this left-hand side of the case are new in construction, their left side walls being made less in width than their right, thus providing for the exposure of the faces of the types toward the right side. The types are removed from the channels in the left-hand division, *B²*, by the finger and thumb of the left hand in precisely the same manner that those in the right division, *B'*, are removed by the thumb and finger of the right hand. This is illustrated in Fig. 4. The types from either hand are deposited in a galley or stick, *C*, which forms a permanent attachment to the case. This galley-stick may be mounted upon the case in any suitable manner, the essential feature being the combination and arrangement, with the right-and-left-hand case, of a suitable receptacle, in which the types may be "set up" properly in line, thus relieving the compositor from the necessity of supporting the "stick" by hand, as heretofore, and thereby rendering the right-and-left-hand case effective. It is obvious that this self-supported stick is essential to and forms an important

part of the apparatus as a whole, and I do not therefore wish to confine myself to any special form of such self-supported stick or galley.

I have elsewhere applied for a patent for a special form of galley-stick, which may advantageously be used in connection with my right-and-left-hand case; but the special features of combination therein shown are not absolutely essential in the use of my new form of case, and in the drawings herewith presented I show a simple form of stationary galley or stick which is sufficient to render my invention practicable. This stick *C* is secured in position in front of and below the working-face of the case, and is provided with the usual adjustable side rest, *c*. The floors *ff* of the channel-recesses *a*, in addition to their inclination downward from the rear to the front of the case, are also inclined laterally, as shown in Fig. 2. This is accomplished by suitably inclining the superposed beds or plates *ff*, which constitute the floors. The floors *f* upon both sides *B' B²* of the case incline thus laterally downward from the center of the case, as shown, so as to cause the heels of the types in the containing-channels upon both sides of the case to tend constantly toward the backs or spines of their respective channels by gravity.

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

1. A compositor's type-case substantially such as designated, consisting of a series of type-containing channels, seats, &c., upon the right side, which expose the faces of the types toward the left side, and of a series of type-containing channels, seats, &c., upon the left side, which expose the faces of the types toward the right side, substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

2. A compositor's type-setting compartment formed with a series of permanent channel-supports which incline downward from the rear to the front of the case, and which also incline laterally for the purpose of preserving the alignment of the types in the containing-channels, substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

LOUIS K. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

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