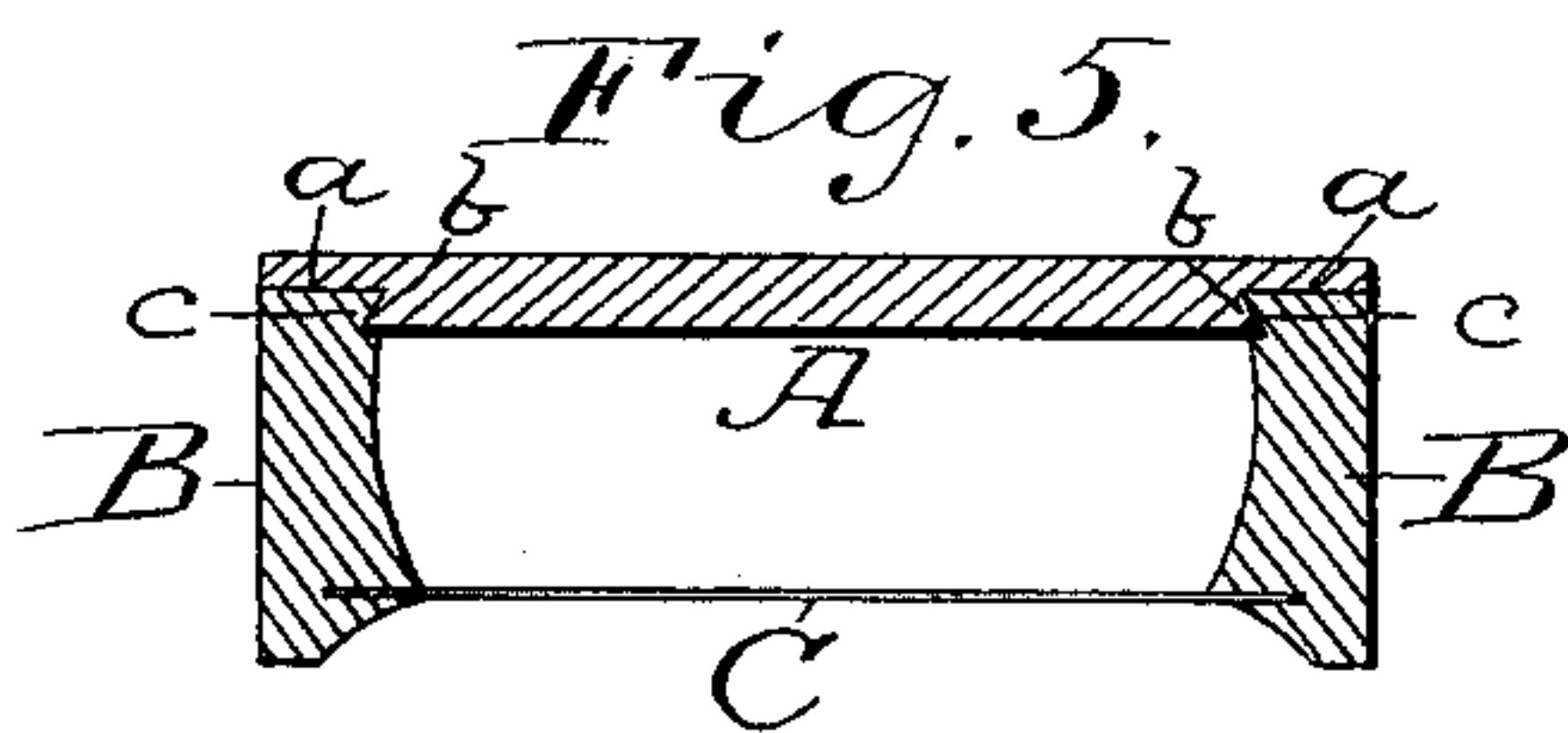
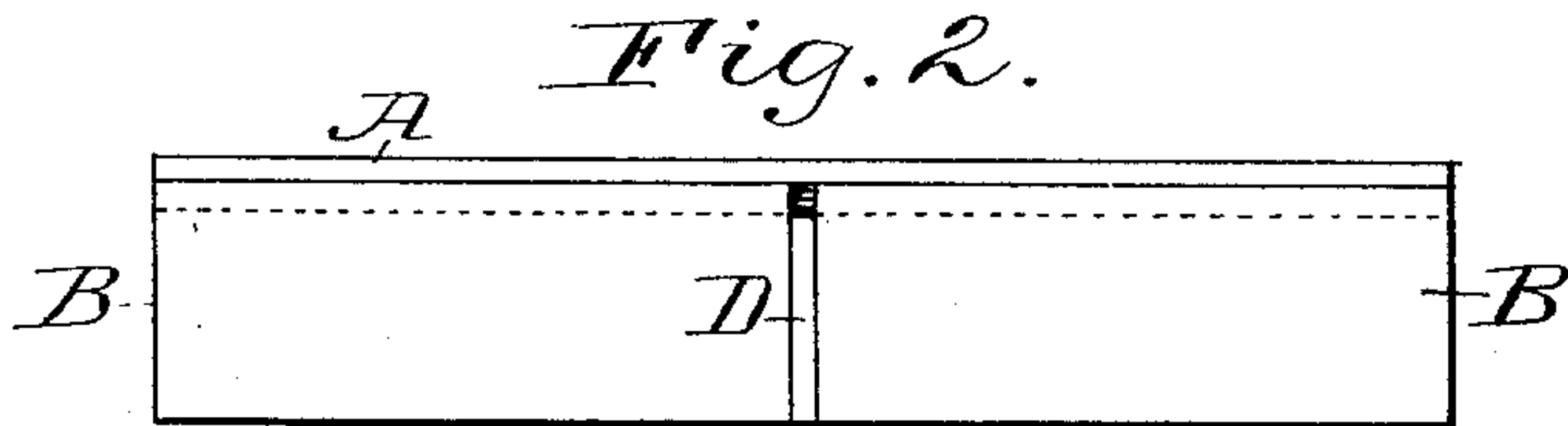
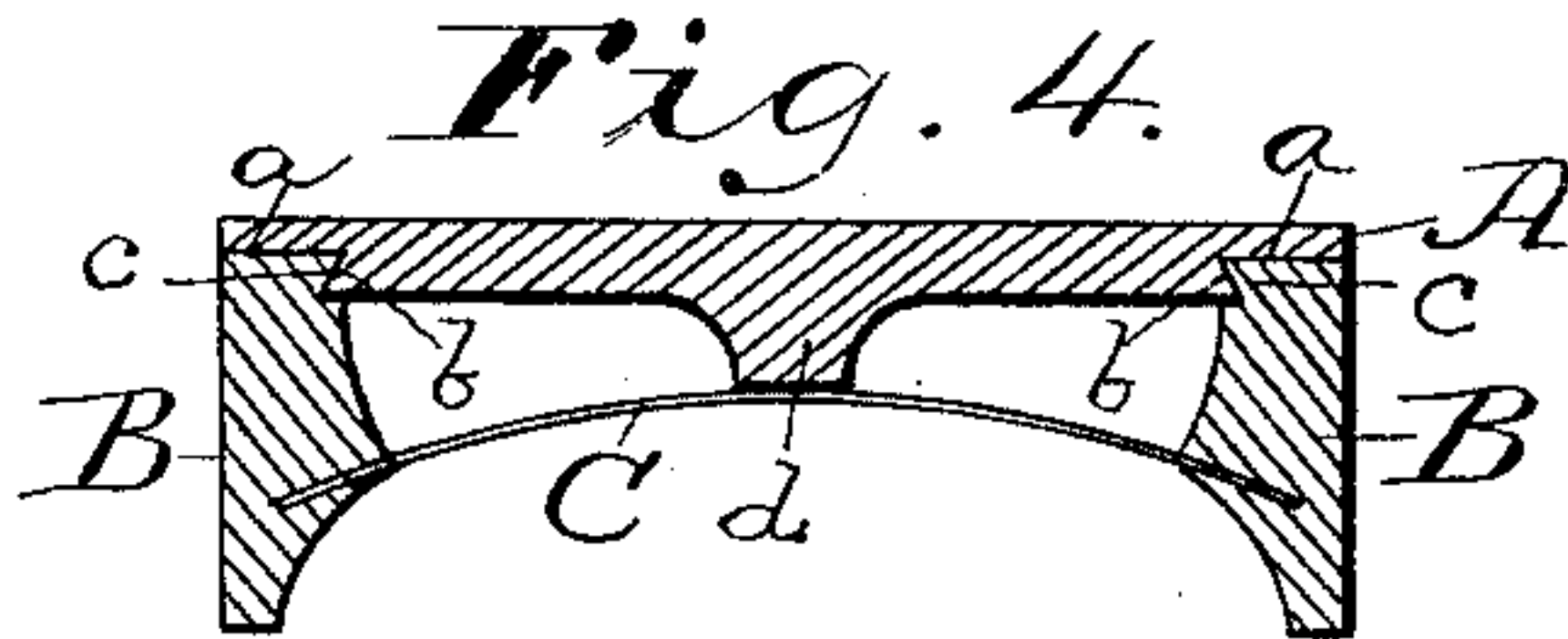
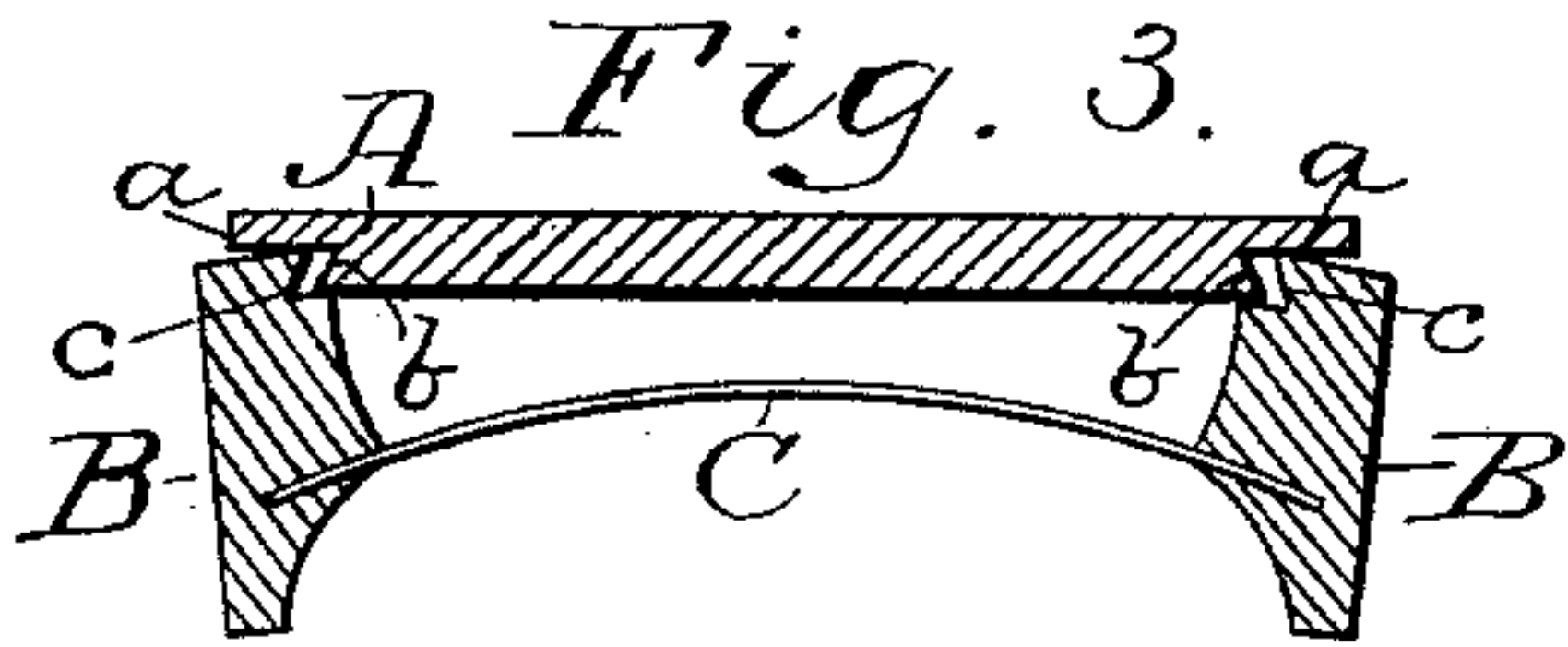
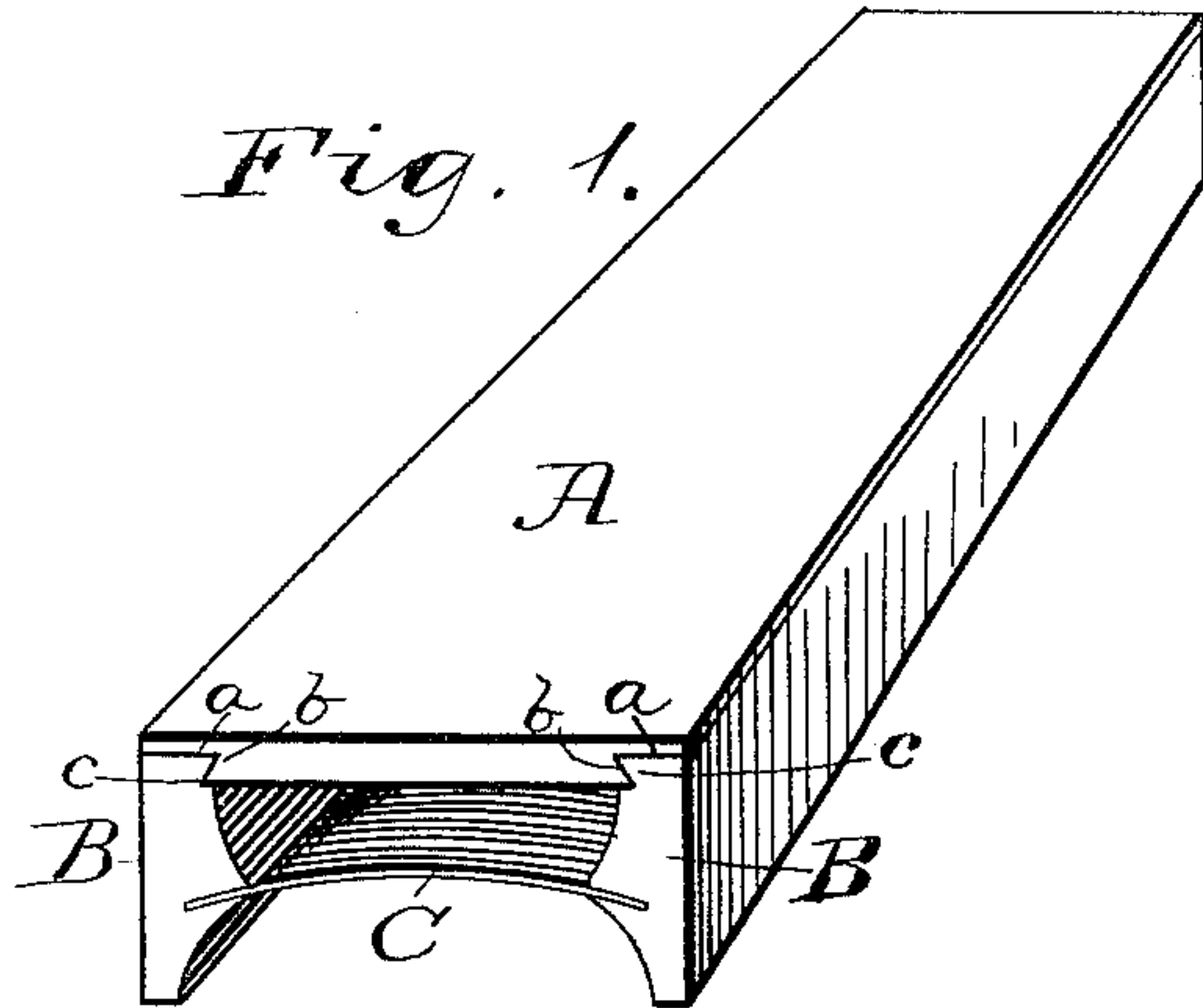


(No Model.)

F. D. THOMASON.
STEREOTYPE PLATE AND BASE.

No. 406,862.

Patented July 9, 1889.



Witnesses
Louis D. Thomason
J. A. Hagstrom

Inventor
Frank D. Thomason

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK D. THOMASON, OF ENGLEWOOD, ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

STEREOTYPE-PLATE AND BASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 406,862, dated July 9, 1889.

Application filed November 13, 1888. Serial No. 290,730. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK D. THOMASON, of Englewood, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stereotype-Plates and Bases, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

10 My invention relates to that class of stereotype-plates and bases used by printers, and in which the plates are temporarily locked to the bases for use in printing by the act of locking up the form.

15 The object of my invention is to produce a base which is simple in construction, and which without the aid of independent devices automatically locks the plate in position when the form is locked, substantially as herein-
20 after fully described, and as illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved plate and base. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same; and Figs. 3, 4, and 5 show cross-
25 sections of modifications thereof.

In the drawings, A represents a plate having the usual type formations on the upper surface and having rabbets *a a* made in their under surfaces next to and parallel with their
30 side edges, the inner walls or shoulders *b* of which are inversely beveled.

B B represent the legs of the base. These legs are connected at corresponding points, preferably at their centers of height, by a
35 web C, of suitable elastic sheet metal, which is slightly bowed upward or downward, so as to permit the legs to move toward each other when sufficient lateral pressure is brought to bear against their outer sides—as, for instance,
40 when locked in a form. In the inner surface of legs B B, immediately next and parallel with the upper inner edges thereof, are shoulders *c c*, the vertical walls of which are inversely beveled at an angle corresponding to
45 that of the inversely-beveled wall *b* of the rabbets *a*. The outer surfaces of the said legs are perfectly plane, and when locking the plate, as will hereinafter be more fully explained, are perpendicular to the side edges
50 of the plate. When the base is not holding

the plate, the action of the elastic web causes the upper ends of the legs to tilt outward just sufficient for the inverse beveled shoulders *b* of the rabbets *a a* to drop between the upper ends of the legs, so that the under horizontal
55 surfaces of said rabbets rest upon the tops of the legs.

In operation the plate A is placed longitudinally upon the base, so that the shoulders of the upper edges of the legs support the
60 under surfaces of the plate next the rabbets, and so that the shoulders *b* of said rabbets oppose the inversely-beveled shoulders *c c* of the legs. The plate and base are then locked in the form, the pressure of its furniture on
65 the legs of the base causing the upper ends to move in toward each other, so that shoulders *c c* thereof bear against and interlock with shoulders *b b* of the plate.

If desired, the plate A might have longitudinal central legs *d* projecting down from it, as shown in Fig. 4, which would extend
70 down to a plane just above that of the spring-web, and which, when the form was locked very tight, would prevent the bowing upward
75 of the web C above a certain safe limit, and would materially aid it in preventing the possibility of its collapsing.

In Fig. 5 I show the web C connecting the legs at corresponding points nearer their heels,
80 and show said web to be perfectly plane, neither bowed upward nor downward. The upper ends are tilted outward the same as shown in Fig. 3. This form is useful when
85 the base is to be subjected to great lateral pressure, as when made up in a large form.

In Fig. 2 I show how the base, instead of being made of a length corresponding to that of the plate, may be made in sections,
90 with a heavy lead D, of a height not greater than the plane of the under surface of the plate, inserted between them. The aggregate length of the section and thickness of the leads in this event ought to correspond to the
95 entire length of the plate.

I do not desire to be limited to the exact construction and dimensions of the several parts of my invention as hereinbefore explained and as shown in the drawings, as it is obvious they can be changed.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with a stereotype-plate A, having its under surface rabbeted parallel and next to its side edges, of the base consisting of the legs B, connected by a transverse elastic web, and having shoulders in their upper inner edges which oppose and lock said plate thereto and bear against the vertical walls of the rabbeted edges of the plate, as set forth.

2. A stereotype-plate having its under surface next to and parallel with its side edges rabbeted so that the vertical shoulders of said rabbets are inversely beveled, and having a central longitudinal leg depending downward a suitable distance from its under surface, in combination with the legs B B, having longitudinal inversely-beveled shoulders in their upper inner edges which oppose the

inversely-beveled walls of the rabbets of said plate, and a flexible transverse sheet-metal web connecting said legs.

3. A stereotype-plate having its under surface next to and parallel with its side edges rabbeted so that the vertical shoulders of said rabbets are inversely beveled, in combination with the legs B B, having longitudinal inversely-beveled shoulders in their upper inner edges which oppose the inversely-beveled plate, a flexible transverse sheet-metal web connecting said legs, and a transverse lead D, of a length equal to the width of said plate and of a height rising to the plane of the under surface thereof, as set forth.

FRANK D. THOMASON.

Witnesses:

J. WARREN HANNA,
PORTER B. COOLIDGE.