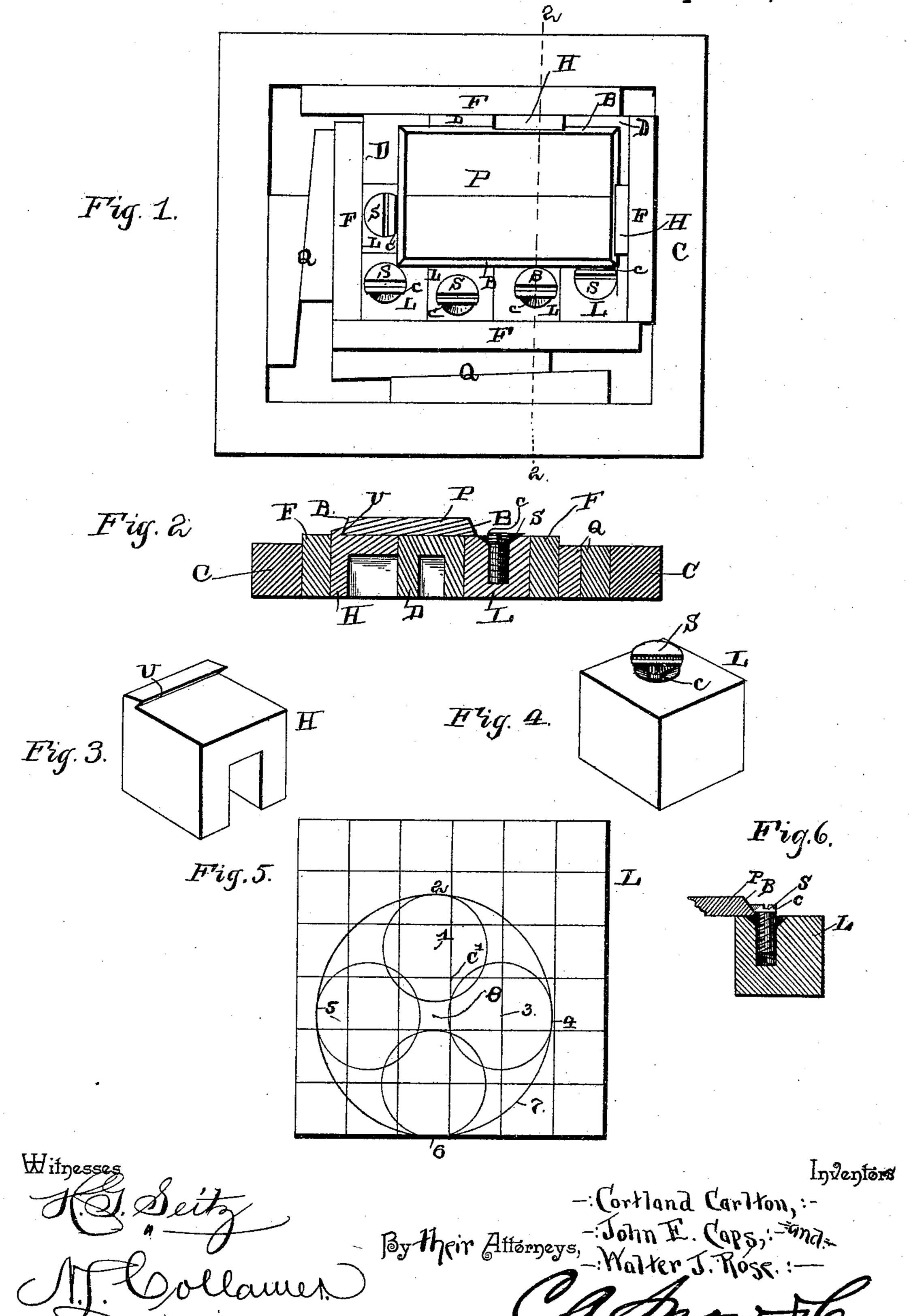
C. CARLTON, J. E. CAPS & W. J. ROSE. STEREOTYPE PLATE HOLDER.

No. 459,825.

Patented Sept. 22, 1891.



United States Patent Office.

CORTLAND CARLTON, JOHN EDWARD CAPS, AND WALTER J. ROSE, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

STEREOTYPE-PLATE HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 459,825, dated September 22, 1891.

Application filed August 22, 1890. Serial No. 362,745. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CORTLAND CARLTON, JOHN EDWARD CAPS, and WALTER J. ROSE, citizens of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Stereotype-Plate Holder, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to printing, and more especially to that class thereof known as "stereotype-plate holders;" and the object of the same is to provide a device of this character possessing improvements over similar

devices heretofore constructed.

To this end the invention consists of the details of construction hereinafter claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a chase with a stereotype form locked therein. Fig. 2 is a transverse section on the line 2 2 thereof. Fig. 3 is a detail in perspective of one of the holding-blocks. Fig. 4 is a similar detail of one of the locking-blocks. Fig. 5 is an enlarged diagrammatic plan of one of the locking-blocks, showing the location of the locking-screw therein and how the point of such location is determined. Fig. 6 is a central vertical section of the locking-block, and also shows the plate in position.

Referring to the said drawings, the letter C designates a chase in which in Fig. 1 is locked a number of blocks supporting a stereotype or electrotype plate P, the locking being accomplished by means of the ordinary printer's furniture F and quoins Q, or by any other suitable means, all of which forms no part of the present invention. The stereotype-plate P has beveled edges B, as is usual, and is of a thickness equal to the difference between "high" quads and type-high in order that when the plate is secured upon such quads its printing-face will be type-high.

H H are holding-blocks, each having a raised and undercut portion U, and in the present case two of these holding-blocks are used, although more may be provided if the stereotype-plate is large, but always along two

of the sides of the plate.

L L are locking-blocks, of which several are shown in the present instance, although only that the edge of its head will intersect the points 2, 4, 5, and 6. Hence the use of a cated on the two remaining sides of the ste-

reotype-plate P. In each locking-block is seated a screw S, having a large flaring head, one of whose sides is cut away on the chord of a circle, as shown at C.

D D are high quads, as will be readily understood, and which are employed to fill up

the space beneath the plate P.

In making up a form the holding-blocks H
H are inserted along with the quads at the 60
proper points, and the locking-blocks L are
inserted beneath the sides of the plate from
which it is desired to lock it, all of the blocks
being of the same height. The stereotypeplate P is brought into place and two of its 65
edges inserted under the undercut portions
U, after which two or more of the screws S
at the other two sides of the plate are turned
by the use of an ordinary screw-driver, so
that their beveled heads will engage the beveled faces B on these two edges of the plate.
To remove the plate the operation is reversed.

All of the blocks and quads are cut to pica measurements, whereby the base upon which the plate rests can be easily built up to any 75 desired dimensions, and in addition to this the locking-blocks L are so constructed that after the balance of the base has been built they can be inserted in different ways, so as to bring the operative sides of the screw-80 heads nearer to or farther from the edges of

the plate by fractions of a pica.

Referring to Fig. 5, the face of one of the locking-blocks, which is six pica ems in each direction, is here represented in diagram. 85 Assuming that a screw-head were two ems across, if it be inserted at the point 1, (onehalf pica above the center c,) the outer edge of the screw-head would extend to the point 2, which is one and one-half pica emsfrom that 90 side of the block. If the screw be inserted at the point 3, one-half em nearer its side of the block, the edge of the screw-head at the point 4 will be correspondingly nearer the edge of the block on this side. In the same 95 manner the points 5 and 6 are each one-half pica em nearer the edge of the block. If, however, the head of the screw be of size of the large circle 7, the screw can be so inserted that the edge of its head will intersect the 100 points 2, 4, 5, and 6. Hence the use of a

sions, if properly seated on a center 8, will render the square block L capable of locking the plate P through a distance of two pica or four nonpareil ems, according as said block 5 is turned, so that the different points 2, 4, 5, and 6 shall come adjacent the edge of the plate. It will be understood that the edge of the plate rests upon the top of the locking-block L, the same as upon the tops of the other blocks, whereby it is held in place. If desired, the plate may be locked in the chase by the use of locking-blocks L only, the holding-blocks H being omitted in this case.

What is claimed as new is—
In a stereotype-plate holder, the combination, with a holding-block, of a square lock-

ing-block and a vertical screw seated in its upper face at a point from which no two sides of the block are equally distant, the head of the screw flaring upwardly and being concentric with its shank and having a chord cut away, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

CORTLAND CARLTON.
JOHN EDWARD CAPS.
WALTER J. ROSE.

Witnesses:
JOHN DOLAN,
THOMAS SWEADENCIN