(No Model.)

A. COLEMAN.

TYPE.

No. 482,784. Patented Sept. 20, 1892.

Fig. 1.

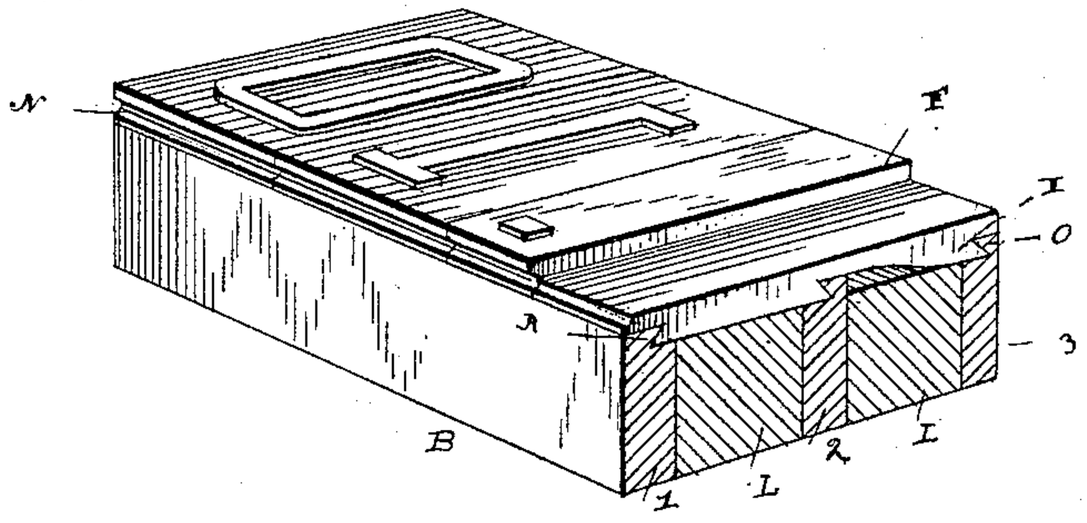


Fig. 2.

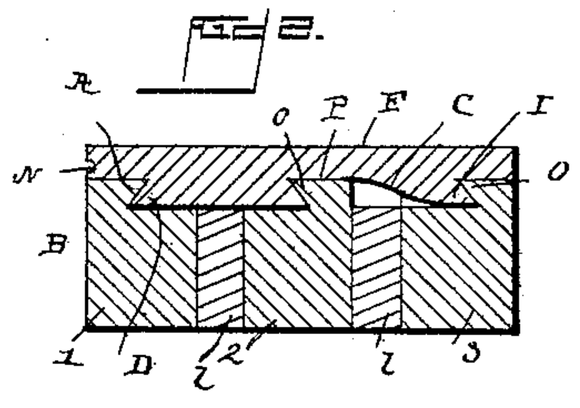


Fig. 3.

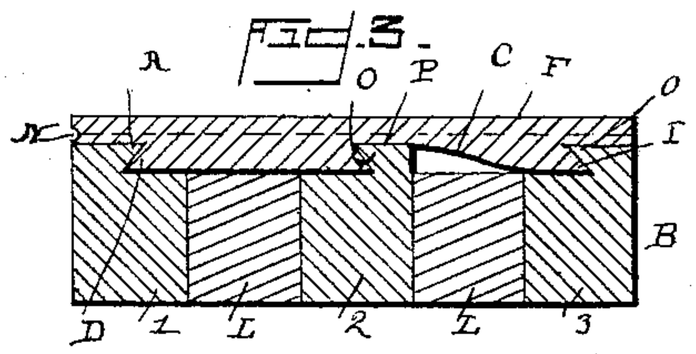


Fig. 4.

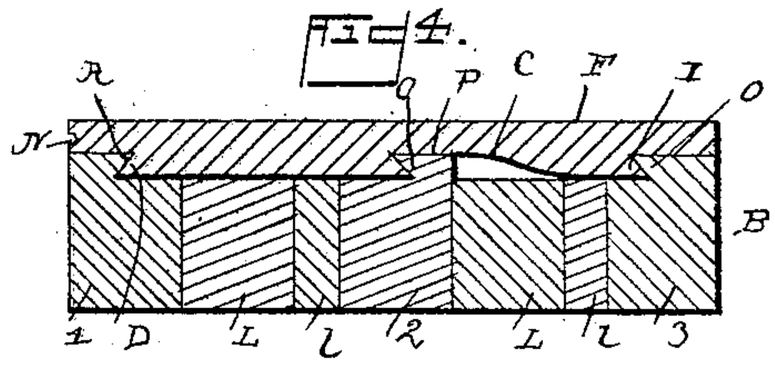
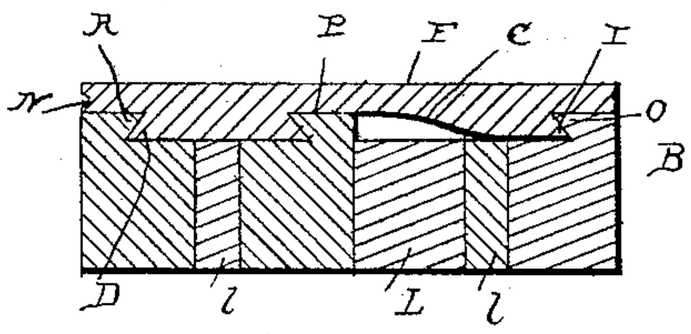


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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Inventor
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By his Attorneys,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALLISON COLEMAN, OF HENRIETTA, TEXAS.

TYPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,784, dated September 20, 1892.

Application filed June 11, 1891. Serial No. 395,908. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALLISON COLEMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Henrietta, in the county of Clay and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Type, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to printing, and more especially to the type used therein; and the object of the same is to provide a substitute for the large wood type now extensively used on poster and other large work.

To this end the invention consists in a type-face and a type-base each of metal and of the construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as illustrated on the sheet of drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective section of three type mounted on a type-base, all of my improved construction. Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 are transverse sections showing the embodiment of the invention.

Referring to the said drawings, the letter F designates the type-face, having the usual nick N along its front edge. Depending from the back of this face is a dovetailed projection D, and also a semi-dovetailed or outwardly-inclined projection I, both extending across the back of the face, the former preferably near the front and the latter near the back edge of the type, as shown. Aside from these projections the back of the face is preferably plain, except the curved guide portion C, which leads from the central plain portion P downwardly to the rear face of the inclined projection I. The entire type-face is of metal and in one piece, being preferably cast of type-metal at a single operation, and it may or may not be copper-faced or otherwise treated to render it durable, as desired.

The letter B designates, broadly, the base of this improved type, which comprises strips 1, 2, and 3, as shown. The strip 1 has its upper face so shaped with an acute-angled groove A that it embraces the lower corner of the dovetailed projection D, while each of the other strips has an exactly-opposite shaped acute-angled groove O, whereby they respectively embrace the back corner of said dovetailed projection and the corner of the inclined projection I.

The letters L and *l* designate leads or other furniture and form the complementary portion of the base B, and all of said base is preferably of metal. By making the parts of this improved type entirely of metal their expansion and contraction under the influences of the liquids applied thereto and the subsequent drying, as well as their liability to warp or to become crushed or season-cracked is avoided, and one of the principal objects of my invention is thereby attained—viz., the making of large-sized type entirely of metal. This has been hitherto impracticable, owing to the expense of such metal and the great weight it possesses and storage-room it requires in the type cases.

With a type constructed as above described the operation and uses of the same will be as follows: It is to be understood that the type-faces are in height a certain number of pica ems, or of points, if the point system be used, and that the several members of the bases are also similarly cast with respect to their thickness, being preferably cut into labor-saving lengths, as is customary with furniture, leads, and borders. In Fig. 2 an eight-em type-face is shown mounted on a base composed of the three two-em members 1, 2, and 3, between which are arranged or located two leads, each one em in thickness, and this makes up the eight ems to correspond with the face. In Fig. 3 is shown a ten-em face mounted on a ten-em base and in Fig. 4 a twelve-em face on a base of equal size. In Fig. 5 is shown a slightly-different arrangement—that is to say, the dovetailed projection in this case is as narrow as it is in Fig. 2, so that only a single em lead *l* is necessary between the base-sections 1 and 2, whereas the inclined projection I is considerably elongated, so that more furniture is necessary between the sections 2 and 3. It will be seen that the base-sections are exact duplicates of each other; but the lower one is turned, so that its groove A faces upwardly or toward the top of the type, while the grooves in the other sections face downwardly.

In setting type of this improved construction the base-section 3 is first put into the stick and then the leads, which interpose between the sections 3 and 2. The leads that are necessary for use here may be indicated by a small numeral stamped in the rear face of the projection I or by any other suitable

means. The base-section 2 is next put into the stick, and then the leads between the sections 2 and 1, the thickness of these leads being also designated by a similar means. The type-faces are then brought into place, as shown in the drawings, and the line is set in the stick, the words being separated by spaces of a construction similar to the type-faces, except that they rise only to the dotted line in Fig. 4, and hence do not print. After the line has been set and the letters adjusted by spacing to the proper tightness in the stick the base-section 1 is applied. It will thus be seen that the disposition of the curved guide-line C permits the two upwardly-inclined faces to engage the two downwardly-opening angles in the base-sections 2 and 3 simultaneously, while the opposite angle A in the base-section 1 is applied later.

With the ordinary dovetailed connection between type-faces and their bases, or between stereotype-plates and their bases, as heretofore used, the difficulty arose with very large faces or plates that there were only two points of connection between the faces and the bases—viz., the angles at each side of the dovetailed projection.

It will be understood that with bases of the above construction newspaper publishers can accept faces for advertisements and reading matter from customers or correspondents living at a distant point, and the customers will thus be saved considerable in the item of postage, while the publishers will have a strong metal-base cut for advertisement and not subject to warping, as heretofore.

What is claimed as new is—

The combination of type-faces of various sizes having dovetailed projections across their backs adjacent to the front nicked edges, semi-dovetailed outwardly-inclined projections across the back of the face near the back edge and parallel with the adjacent angle or edge of the dovetail, and a guide-curve leading from the said adjacent dovetail angle downwardly to the rear face of the inclined projection, a base consisting of duplicate and independent sections, each having an acute angle-groove engaging the dovetail angle edges and said inclined projections, the front base-section having its engaging angle alone facing away from the nicked edge, while the angles of the other base-sections face toward said nicked edge and by the disposition of the type-face curve are adapted to be engaged simultaneously by the inner angle edges of the dovetail projections and the inclined projections, and leads between said sections, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALLISON COLEMAN.

Witnesses:

CYRUS COLEMAN,

JOHN CLARY.