(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. A. DUBEUX.

CURVED LINOTYPE AND HOLDER THEREFOR.

No. 513,007. Patented Jan. 16, 1894.

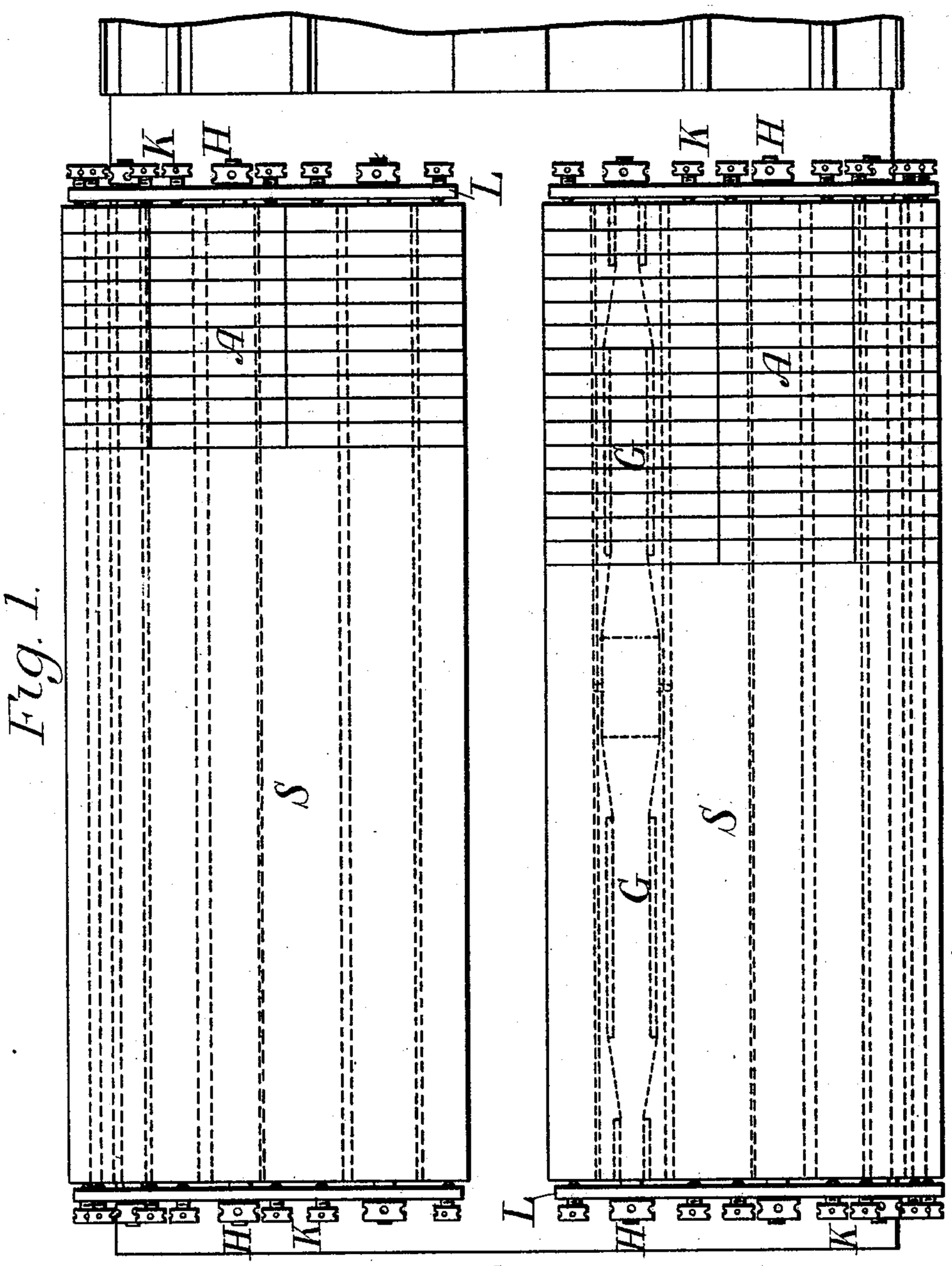

Fig. 1.

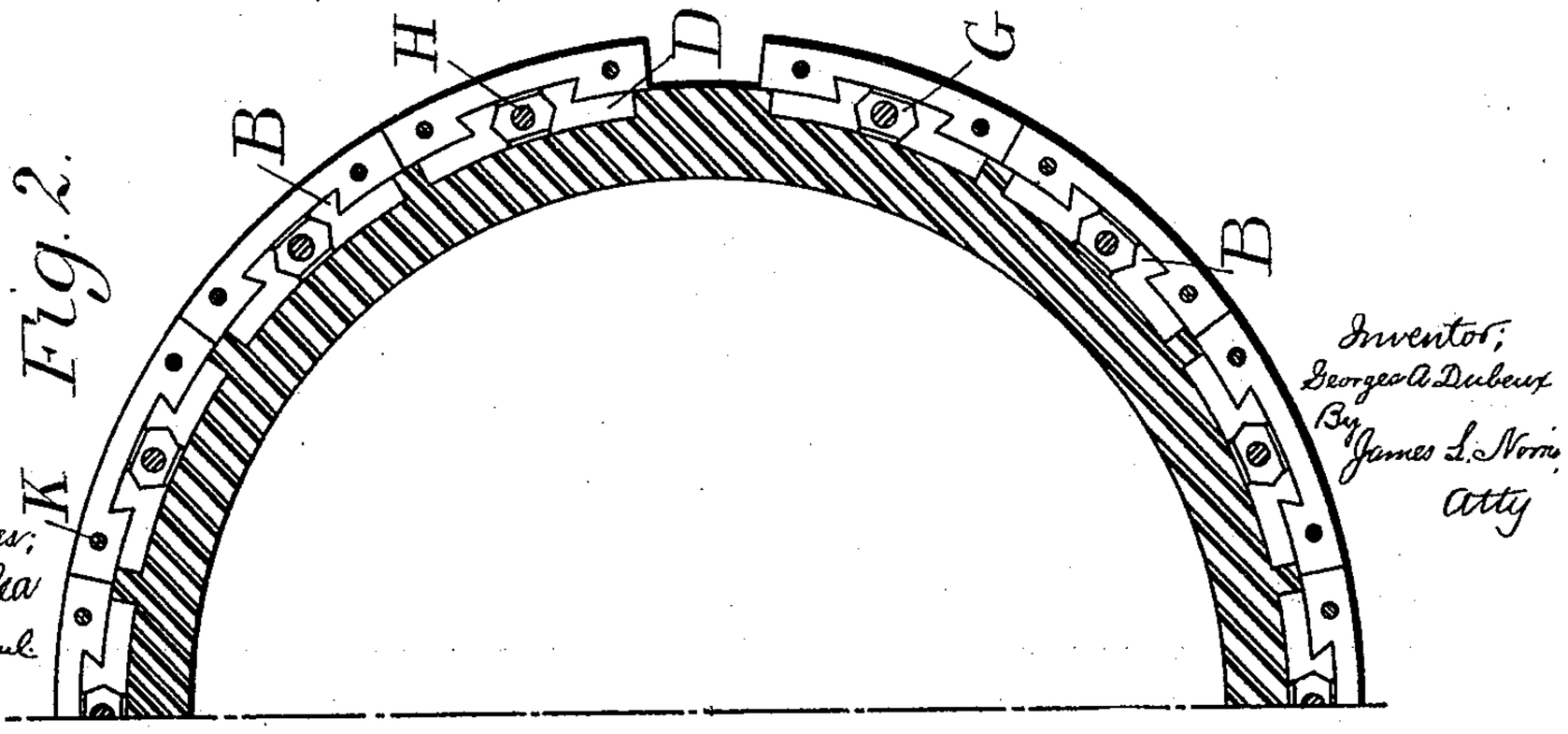

Fig. 2.

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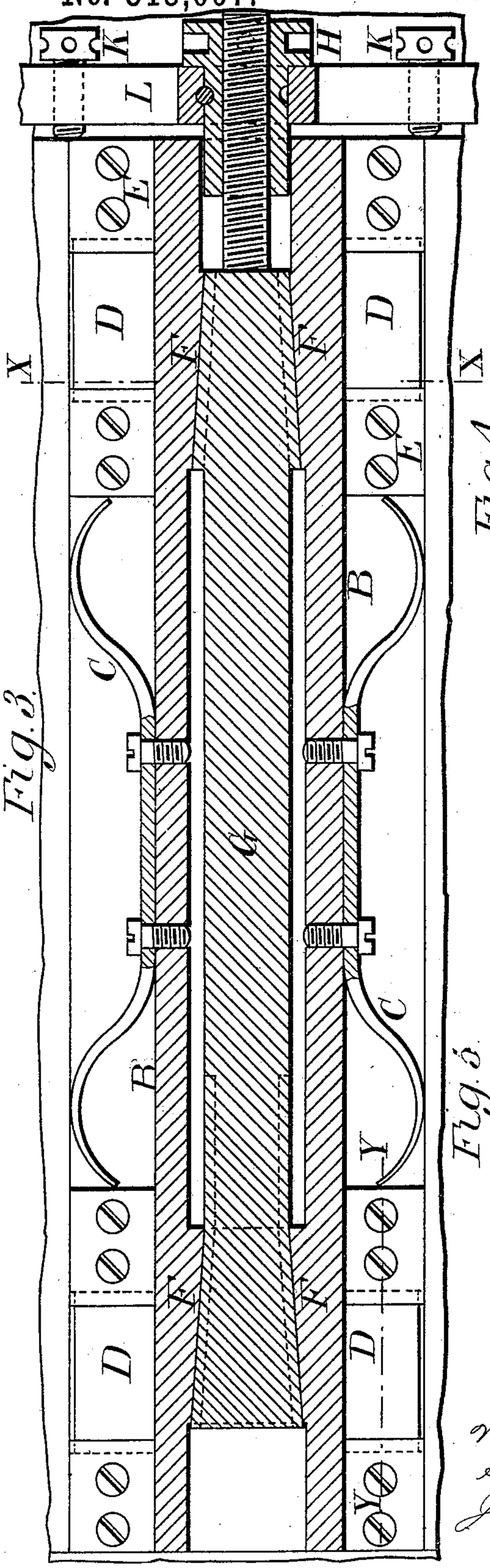

Fig. 3.

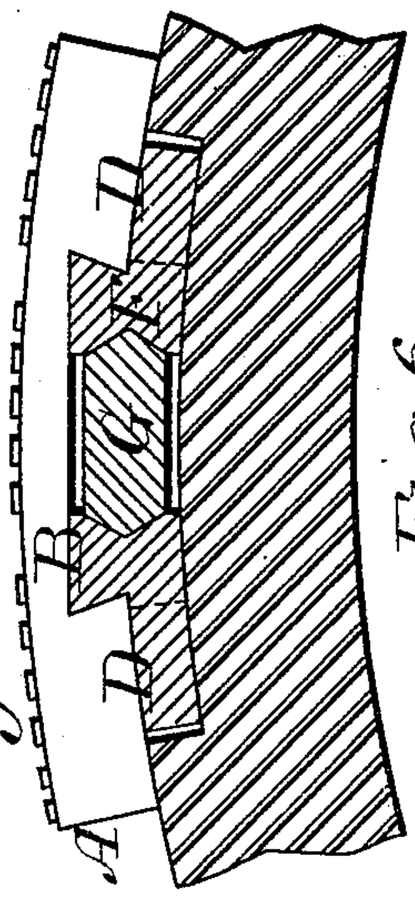

Fig. 4.

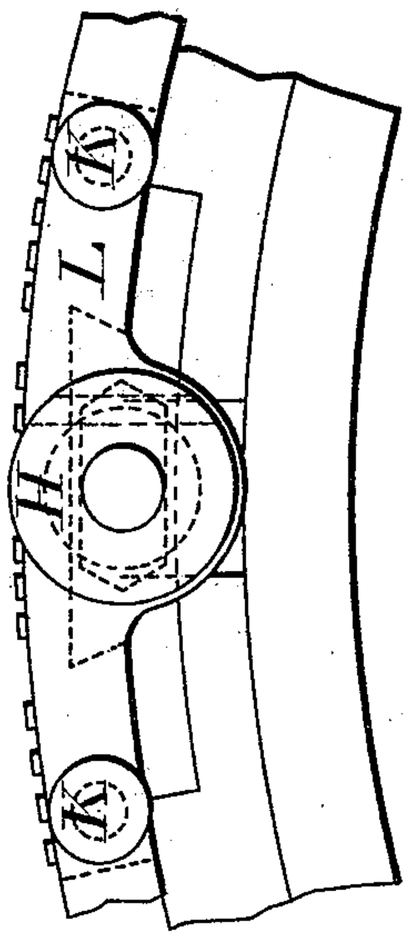

Fig. 6.

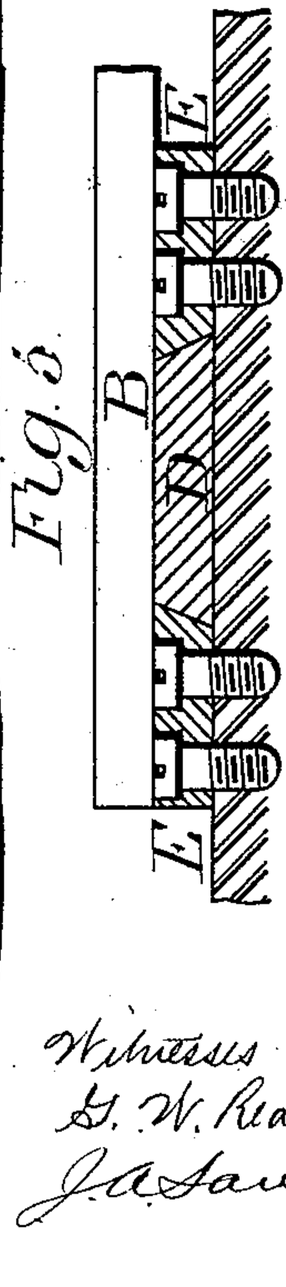

Fig. 5.

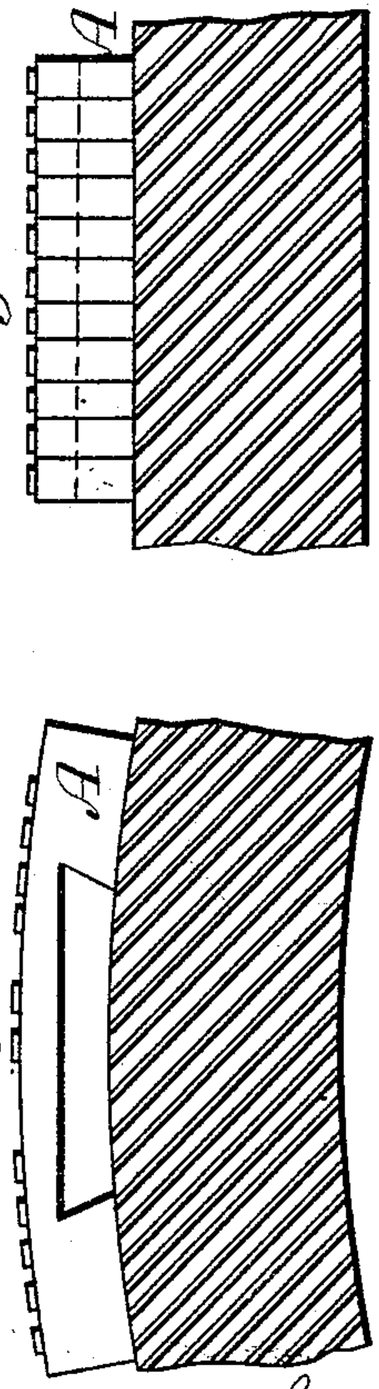

Fig. 8.

Fig. 7.

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Fig. 9.

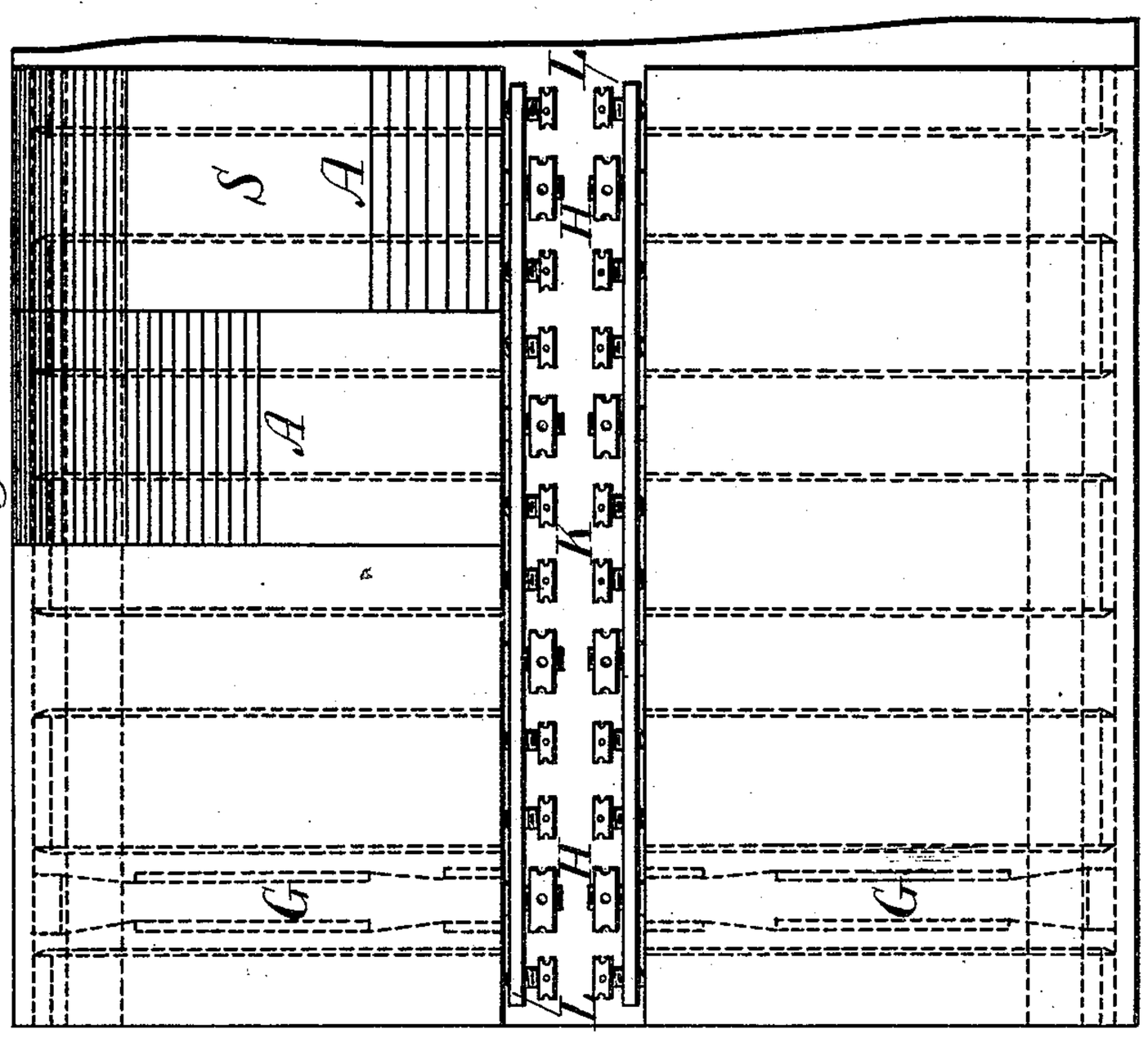
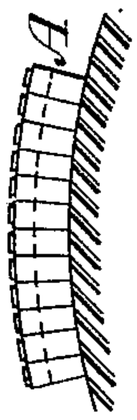


Fig. 12.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGES ALBERT DUBEUX, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CURVED LINOTYPE AND HOLDER THEREFOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 513,007, dated January 16, 1894.

Application filed June 15, 1893. Serial No. 477,691. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGES ALBERT DUBEUX, a citizen of France, residing at 13 Torriano Avenue, in the city of London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curved Linotypes and Holders Therefor, of which the following is a specification.

Linotypes, as is well known, are made by arranging side by side a number of matrices in a row and casting on them metal which forms a line of united type ready to be made up into forms for printing. When the form is to be fixed on the surface of a cylinder, a cast is taken from the flat form made up of linotypes. This cast is bent to the proper concave curvature and a curved stereotype is produced from it, adapted to be fixed upon the printing cylinder.

My invention relates to the construction and fixing of linotypes themselves for cylinder forms in such a manner as to avoid the expense, labor and loss of time involved in the molding, bending and stereotyping operations above mentioned, as I shall describe referring to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a part plan and Fig. 2 a part transverse section of a printing cylinder having on it linotypes transverse to the axis. The other figures, 3 to 8 inclusive, show to an enlarged scale the form of the linotypes and the means of fixing them. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan of the parts under one of the rows. Fig. 4 is a section on the line X X and Fig. 5 a section on Y Y of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is an end view of one of the rows. Fig. 7 is a side view of one of the linotypes and Fig. 8 shows a number of them side by side on the cylindrical surface. Fig. 9 is a part plan and Fig. 10 is a transverse section having on it linotypes parallel to the axis. Fig. 11 is a transverse section showing to an enlarged scale several of the linotypes side by side on the cylindrical surface. Fig. 12 is the side view of one of the linotypes.

The linotypes A shown in Figs. 1 to 8 inclusive are curved by being cast on matrices arranged side by side to the proper curvature, for which purpose these matrices are made somewhat wedge shaped, or, if they have their sides parallel as usual, they can be set to the curvature before casting a linotype on them by introducing thin wedges between the edges farthest from the characters. When there are numerous spaces, their matrices, if made wedge shaped will serve also to give the line curvature. Each linotype is made with a dovetail notch in its under side and into these notches are introduced two dovetail pieces B which lie in a recess of the cylinder and are urged toward each other by springs C also lodged in the recess. Each of the pieces B has two dovetail side wings D projecting from it, each between dovetail guides E E, which are fixed in the recess. There is also formed on the inner side of each piece B an inclined face F to receive wedge shaped parts of double V section of a bar G which lies between the two pieces B and has a screw threaded end fitted with a nut H. This nut can turn in a flange L and is prevented from being drawn out by a pin engaged in a groove turned in the nut. By turning the nut so as to draw the bar G toward the right, the wedge parts of the bar acting on the inclines F force the pieces B apart so that their dovetail sides engaged in the dovetail notches of the linotypes A, and also setting screws K, hold the linotypes firmly in position. The wedge bars G may be duplicated as indicated in Fig. 1, the one bar being drawn to the right and the other to the left. In Fig. 1 only part of each form is shown as being made up of linotypes A. The other parts S may be stereo or other plates, which may be held in the same way as the linotypes; or the whole form may be made up of linotypes held as above described. When the linotypes A are parallel to the axis of the cylinder as shown in Figs. 9 and 10, they are made wedge shaped as shown in Fig. 11, and the wedge bars G instead of being straight are curved as shown in Fig. 10.

Having now particularly described and as-

certained the nature of my said invention and the best means I know for carrying the same into practical effect, I claim—

In combination with a number of linotypes made of shape adapted to a cylinder form and having dovetail notches on their under sides, a pair of pieces having dovetail outer sides with guided wings, and having inclines on their inner faces, springs arranged to press the pieces toward each other, and a wedge bar with nut arranged to force them apart, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 25th day of May, A. D. 1893.

GEORGES ALBERT DUBEUX.

Witnesses:

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