

No. 653,142.

L. K. JOHNSON & A. A. LOW.
TYPE SETTING APPARATUS.

Patented July 3, 1900.

(Application filed Nov. 24, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

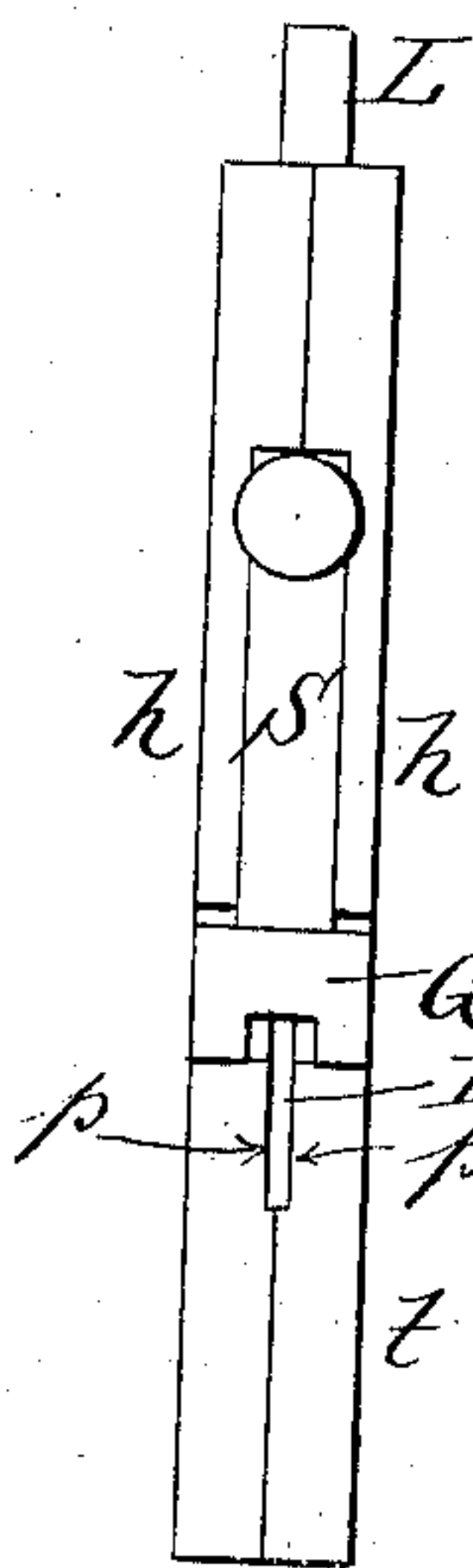


Fig. 2.

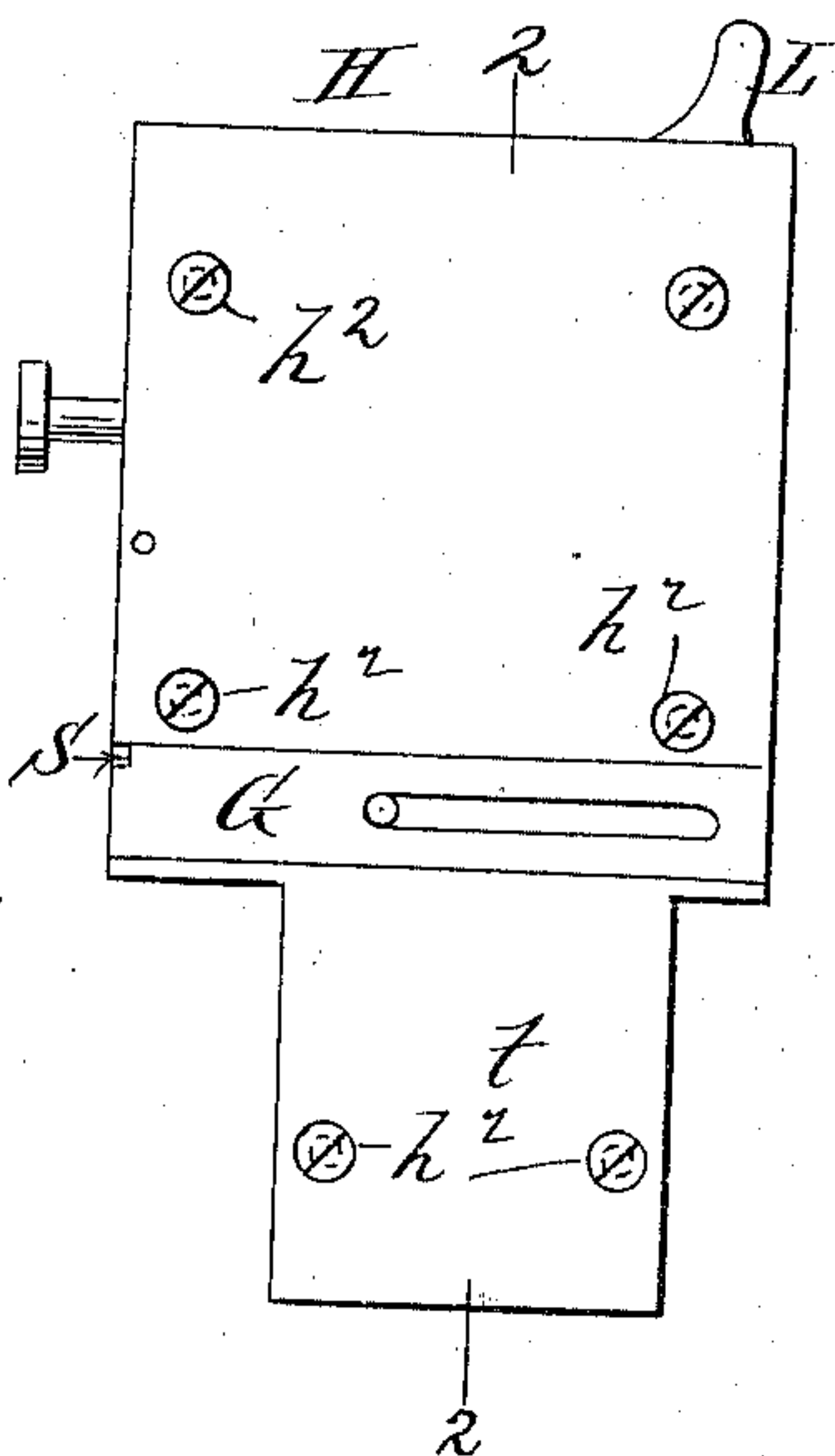


Fig. 3.

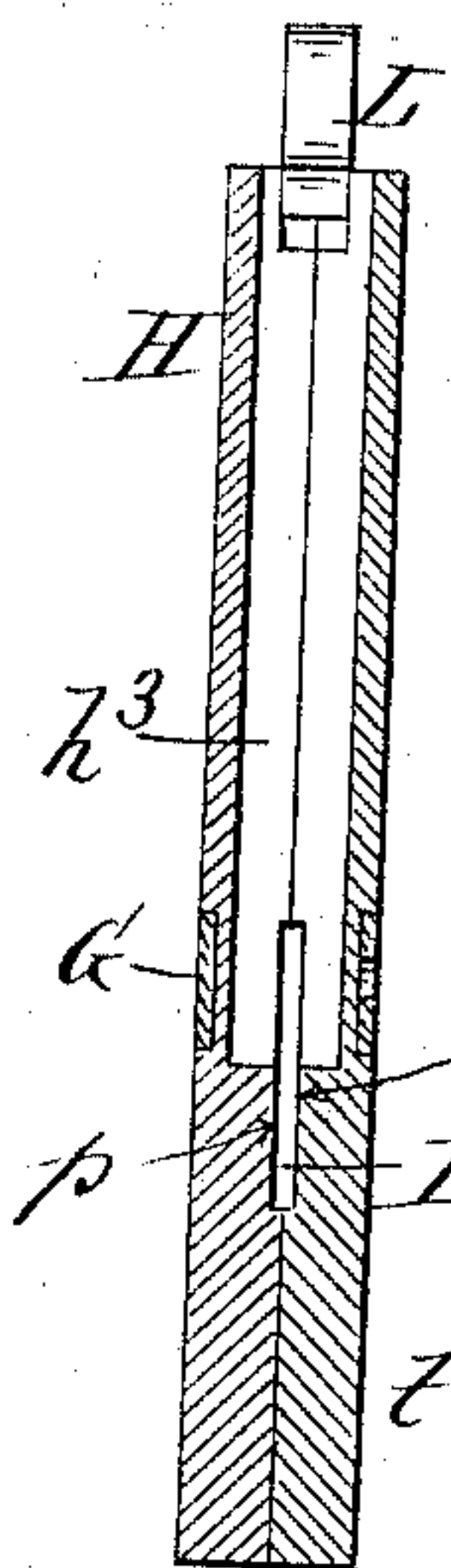


Fig. 4.

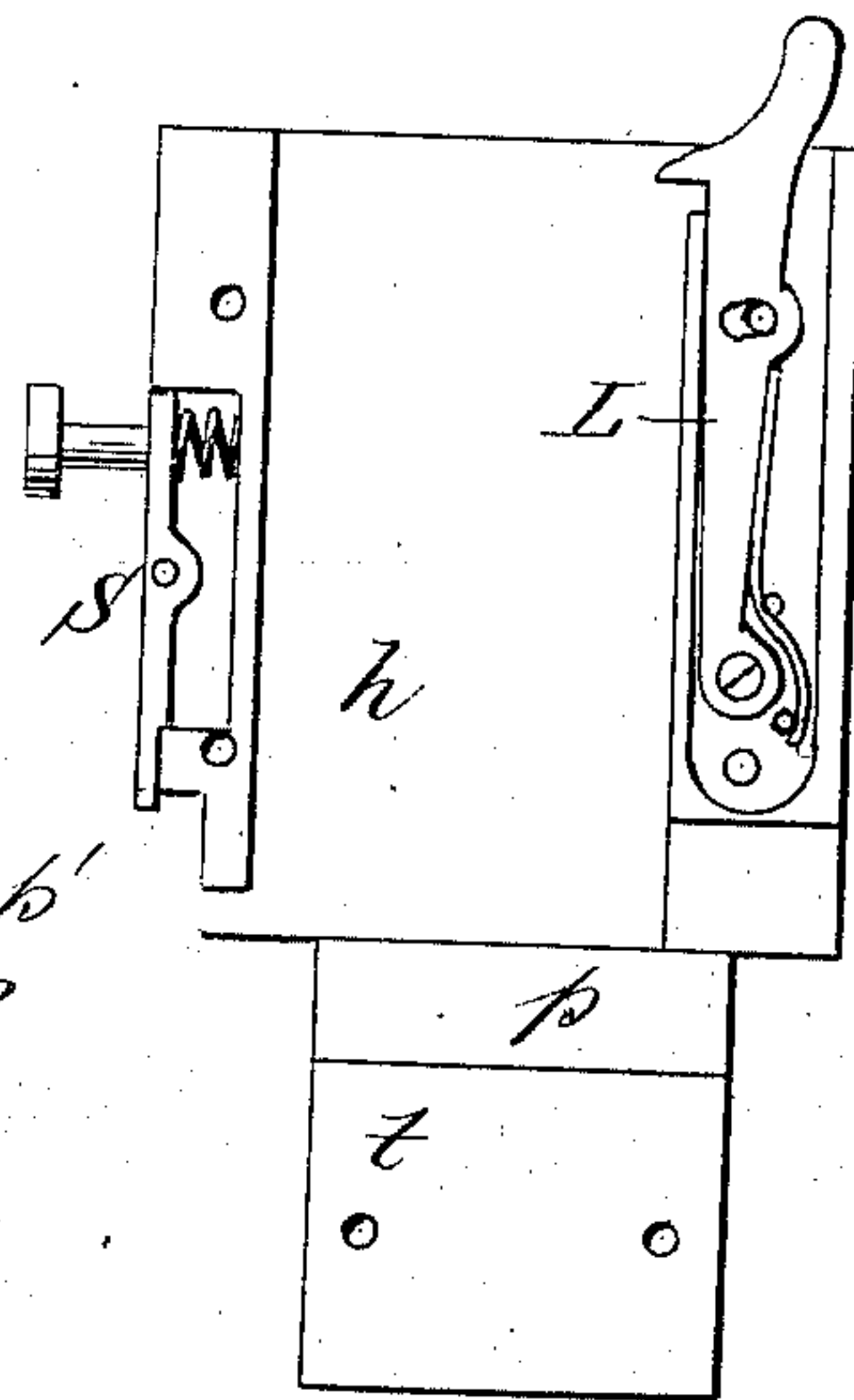


Fig. 5.

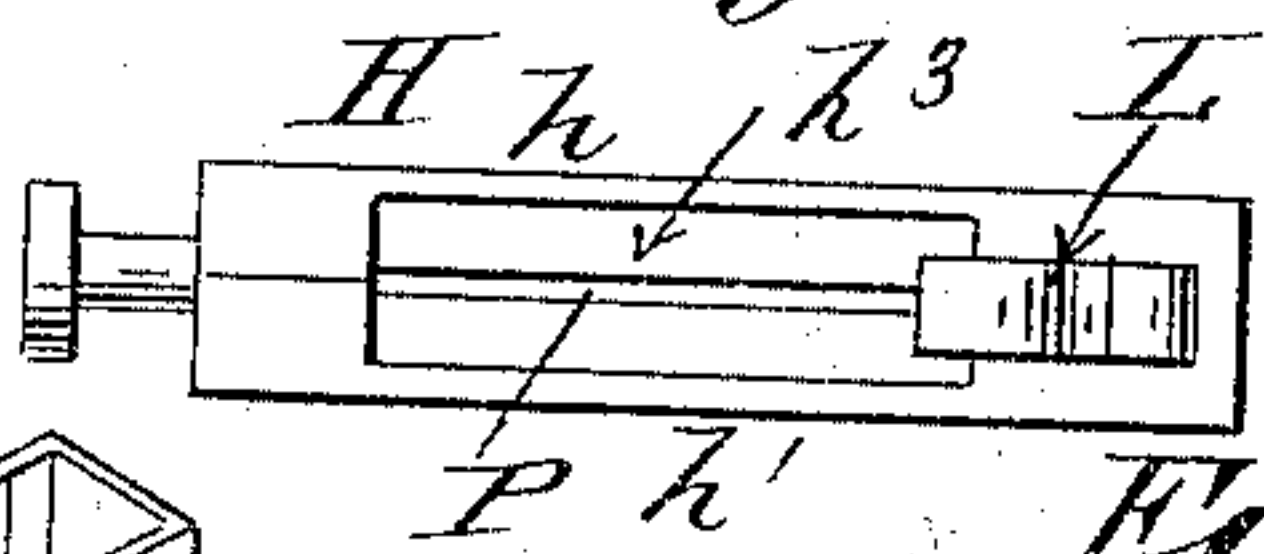


Fig. 9.

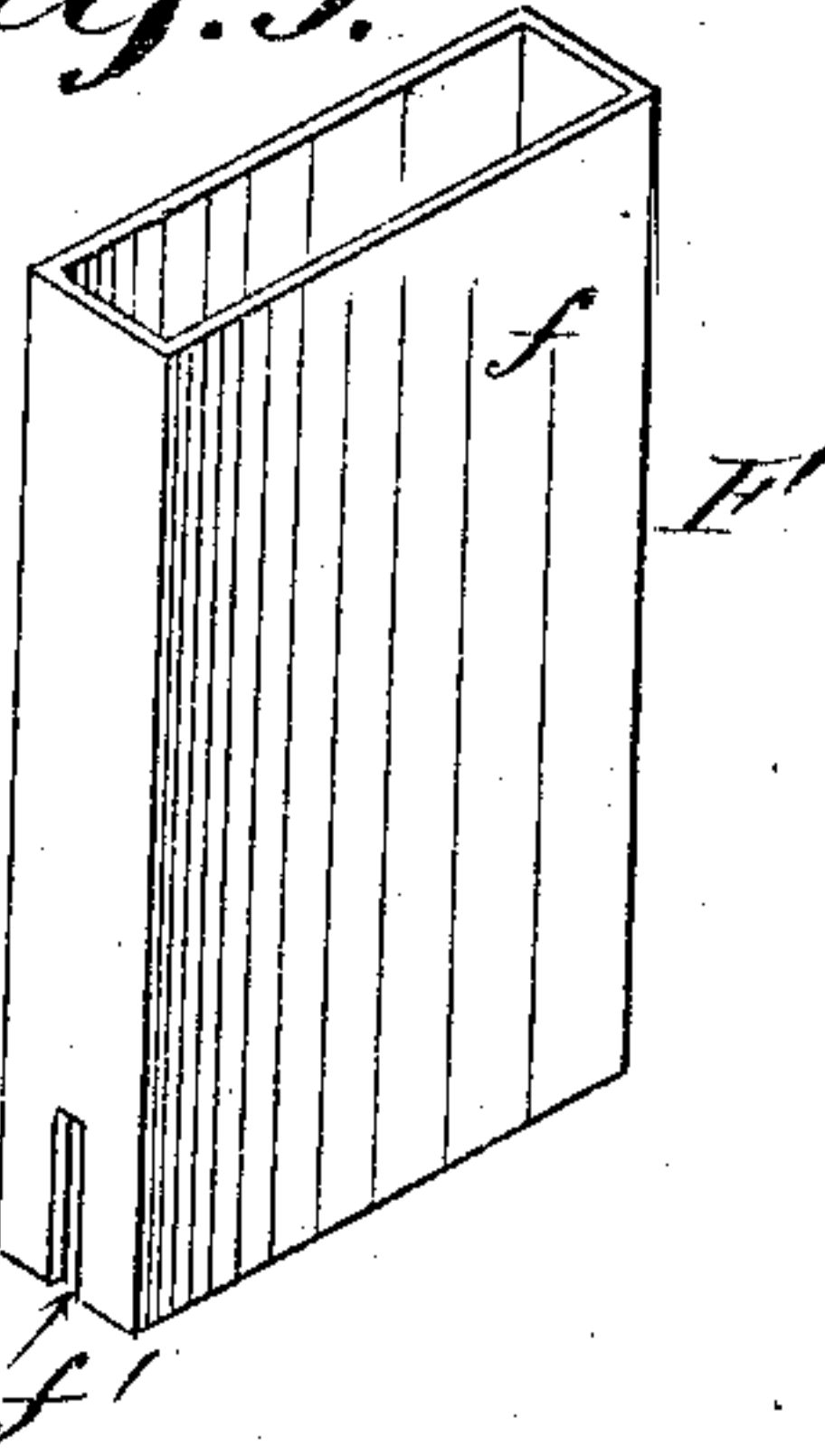


Fig. 8.

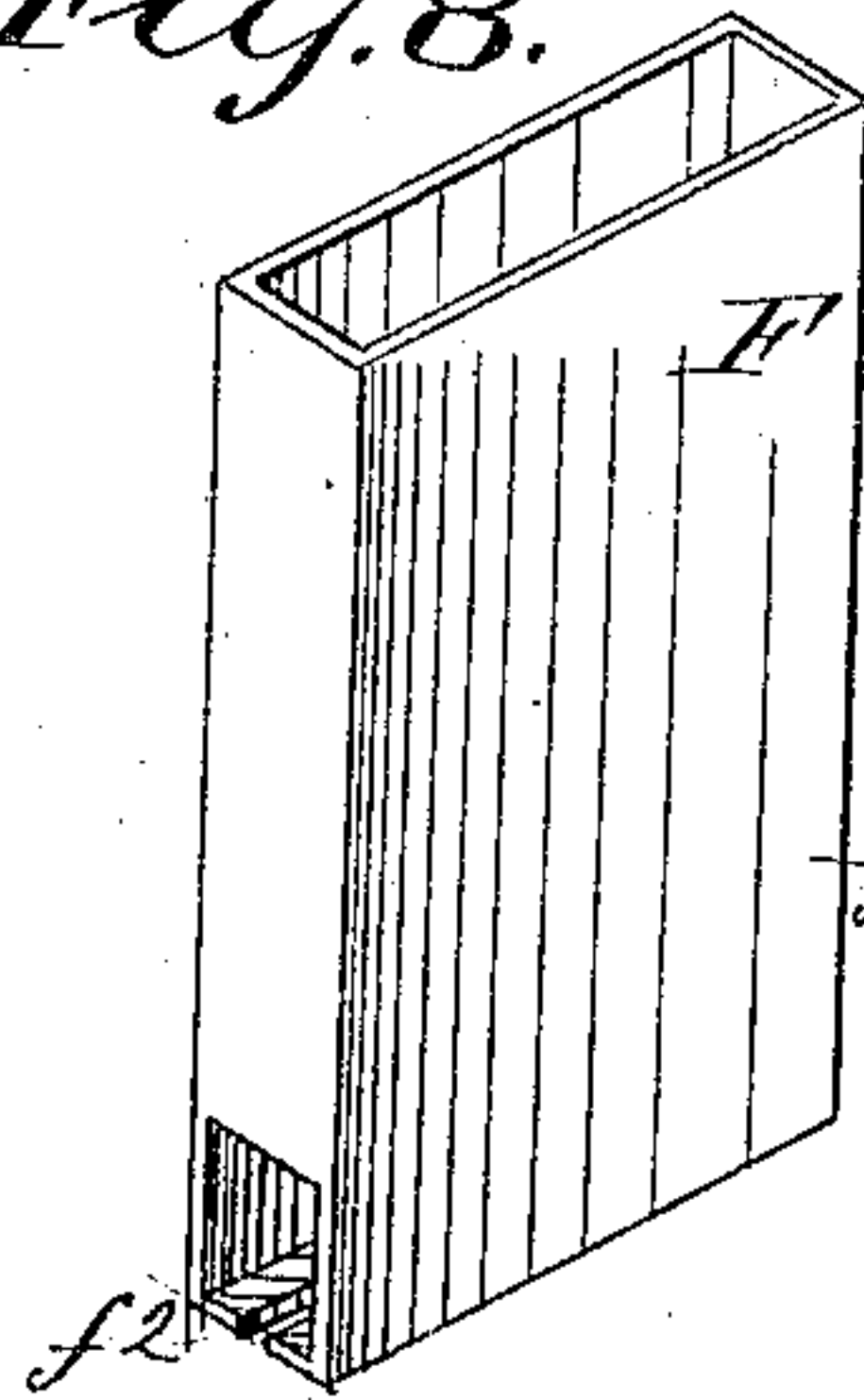
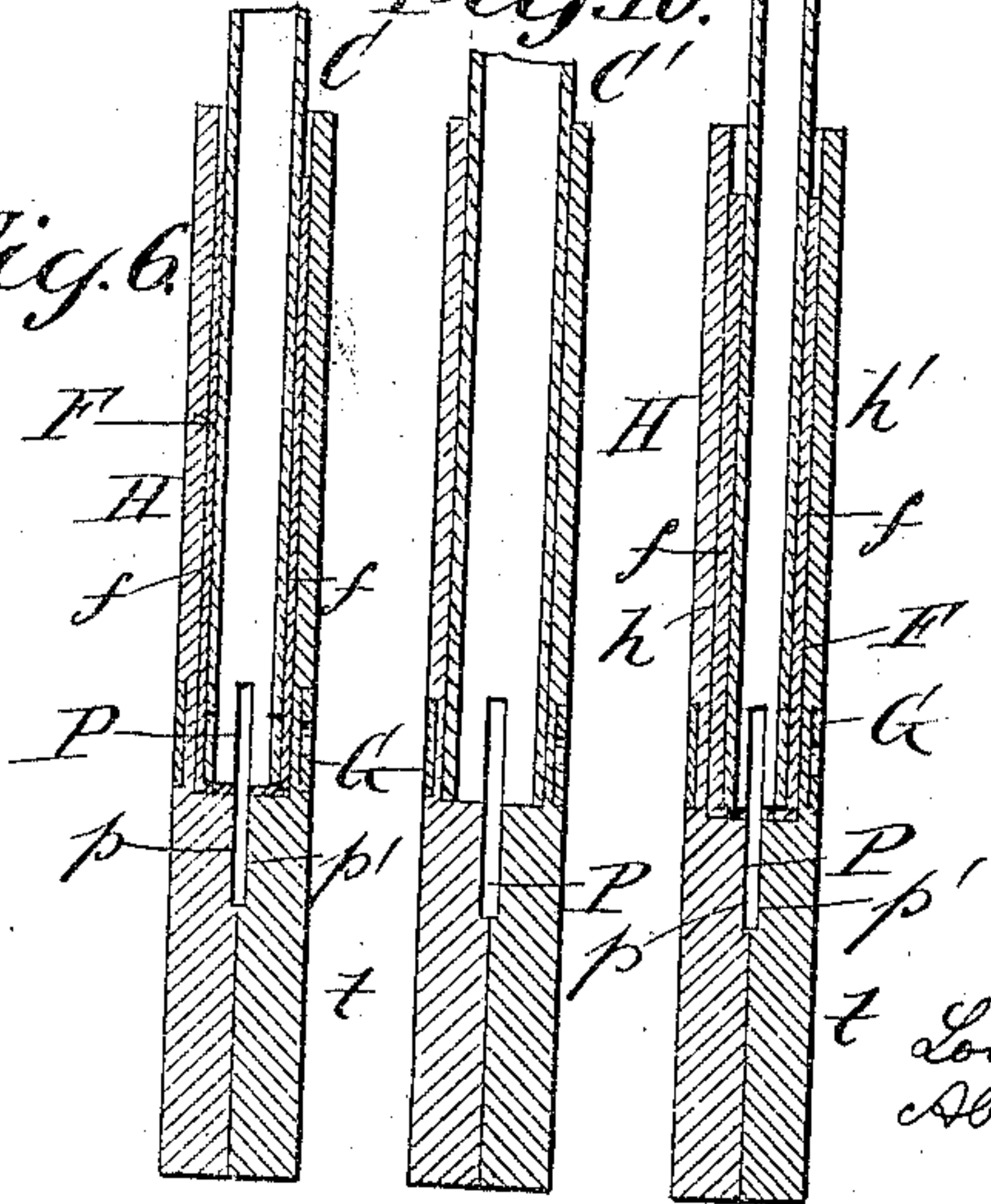


Fig. 7.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

D. W. Gardner.

Henry S. Blackmore

Inventors:

Louis Rosenthal Johnson
Abbot Augustus Low

By their Attorney

Geo. W. Malt

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS KOSSUTH JOHNSON AND ABBOT AUGUSTUS LOW, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.,
ASSIGNORS TO THE ALDEN TYPE MACHINE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

TYPE-SETTING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 653,142, dated July 3, 1900.

Application filed November 24, 1899. Serial No. 738,203. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LOUIS KOSSUTH JOHNSON and ABBOT AUGUSTUS LOW, citizens of the United States, residing in the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Setting Apparatus, of which the following is a specification sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which the invention appertains to make and use the same.

Our improved type-channel holder is designed for use in a compositor's case in which the types are arranged in columns, from the lower extremities of which they are forwarded automatically into position to be removed by the fingers of the compositor, as in our Letters Patent No. 630,832 of August 8, 1899, and prior patents issued to us for mechanism for carrying out our special method of handling types.

The distinguishing feature of our present invention consists in the combination, with a channel-holder of maximum width of opening—that is, having a socket equal in width to the widest channel to be used—of a fillet-lining the sides of which compensate in thickness for the lesser width of a smaller channel in such manner that said smaller channel is centralized and supported snugly within the channel-holder. Thus it is simply necessary to slip over the lower ends of the smaller channels the compensating fillets or to insert the latter as linings into the sockets of the holders to adapt said holders to receive and support the channels of fonts of type of less than the maximum width, there being no necessity for adjusting or altering the relation of the parts of the holders.

An incidental feature of our invention consists in making the halves of the holders bilaterally symmetrical and in centralizing the pusher-blade slot, so that it is formed of equal recesses in the adjoining edges of the spine.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of our improved channel-holder. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a transverse section upon plane of line 2 2, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the inner side of one-half of the holder. Fig. 5 is a top view of the channel-holder; Figs. 6 and 7,

sectional views showing the use of type-channels of different widths. Figs. 8 and 9 are respectively isometrical views taken from the front and rear sides of one of the compensating fillets or holder-linings. Fig. 10 is a sectional view similar to Figs. 6 and 7, showing the use of a channel of maximum width.

The channel-holder H is made in two parts or plates $h h'$, which are essentially duplicates of each other excepting that they are respectively reversed, the recesses in one plate coinciding with those in the other. The plates are held together by screws h^2 or by other suitable mechanical expedients. Their lower portions form the tenons t , which fit into one of the sockets in the type-case table as heretofore.

The channel-lock L, type-guard G, and spring-latch S are essentially the same as those shown and described in our Letters Patent No. 630,832, dated August 8, 1899. The pusher-slot P is, however, formed centrally in the present case, consisting of the coinciding recesses $p p'$ in the adjoining surfaces of the plates $h h'$, as will be seen by reference to Figs. 3 and 4.

C C' are type-containing channels of different widths for the accommodations of fonts of type of corresponding size, their only peculiarity in this case being that their lower spines are slotted centrally to admit the pusher-blade; thus coinciding with the pusher-blade slot in the holder H.

F is one of our compensating fillets used when the channel is of less than maximum width. Thus in Fig. 10 the channel-holder H is shown as accommodating a channel of large size which fits snugly, whereas in Figs. 6 and 7 the use of smaller channels is shown, the difference between their width and the width of the receiving-socket h^3 in the holder being compensated for by the thickness of the walls $f f$ of the fillet-lining F, the fillet-lining, provided with the slot f' at its rear for the passage of the pusher-blade and with the opening f^2 at the front, coinciding with the position of the sliding type-guard G and also with the channel-supporting shoulders f^3 .

By making the plates of which the holder is composed bilaterally symmetrical we sim-

plify and improve the structure and appearance of the holder and adapt it more fully to the requirements of practical use.

The fillet-linings enable us to accommodate
5 a single set of holders to channels of all thicknesses and sizes, so that a single compositor's case may be readily adapted to any and all sizes or fonts of type, the simplicity of the application of the fillets and the avoidance of
10 all necessity of adjustment of the parts of the holders being advantages of practical importance in the art.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

15 1. The combination of a type-channel holder having a channel-socket of maximum width, a type-containing channel of less than maximum width, and a fillet-lining for said channel-holder socket, the side walls of said fillet-
20 lining being formed to compensate for and

centralize the said channel within the holder, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of the channel-holder H formed with the channel-socket h^3 , the fillet-lining F, and a type-containing channel 25 C, for the purpose described.

3. The combination of the channel-holder H, formed with the channel-socket h^3 , and pusher-slot P, the fillet F, formed with the pusher-slot f , and a type-containing channel 30 C, substantially as described.

4. A channel-holder for type-channels formed of two plates which when united form a holder which is bilaterally symmetrical substantially as shown and described.

LOUIS KOSSUTH JOHNSON.

ABBOT AUGUSTUS LOW.

Witnesses:

D. W. GARDNER,

GEO. WM. MIATT.