

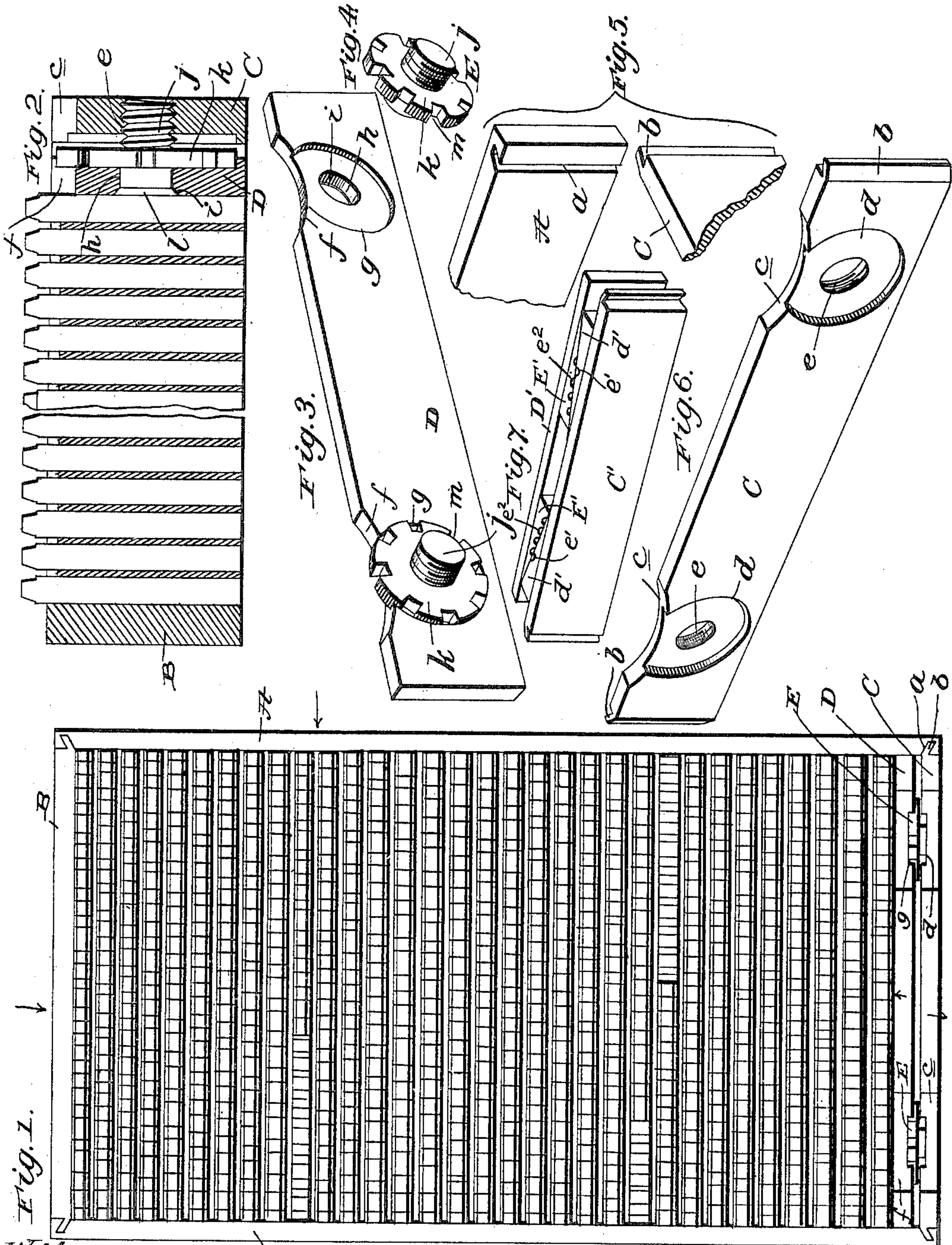
No. 660,056.

Patented Oct. 16, 1900.

A. ELLIOTT & M. SHAEN.
TYPE HOLDER.

(Application filed July 19, 1900.)

(No Model.)



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TYPE-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 660,056, dated October 16, 1900.

Application filed July 19, 1900. Serial No. 24,236. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALEXANDER ELLIOTT and MICHAEL SHAEN, citizens of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Type-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in means for holding or confining pages and other bodies of assembled types, and contemplates the provision of a holder embodying a sectional frame which is rectangular in outline, presents a smooth exterior surface free from projections, and has the ends of its sections joined in such manner that when one of the sections is pressed in a direction away from the body of type by means interposed between it and said body of type the other sections will be drawn inwardly against the body of type, so that the same will be tightly secured on all four sides and held against pieing or disintegration.

The invention also contemplates the provision of a holder for pages or other bodies of assembled types embodying a sectional frame and means arranged within the frame for adjusting the sections thereof and exerting pressure on all four sides of the page or body of type, the said means being susceptible of ready adjustment to lock up or unlock a page or other body of type and yet not liable to casual movement incident to securing and using the holder in a press, which is obviously an important and practical advantage.

Other advantageous features of our improved holder will be fully understood from the following description and claims when taken in conjunction with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view illustrating our improved holder with a body of assembled types secured therein. Fig. 2 is an enlarged broken longitudinal section of the same, taken in the plane of one of the pressing devices, which is shown in elevation. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the follower-bar of the holder, the same being shown with one of the pressing devices in position and the other removed. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the removed pressing device. Fig. 5 comprises perspective views of the coacting ends of a side section and end section of the frame. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of one end section of the

frame. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a modification.

In Figs. 1 to 6 similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts.

The frame of our improved holder is rectangular in form or outline and is exteriorly smooth and entirely free from projections, this being highly desirable, since it permits of the holder being surrounded on all four sides by other holders, which may be brought up close to and secured against it without the employment of interposed furniture. Said frame comprises side sections A A and end sections B C, the side sections being provided in their inner sides adjacent to their ends with vertical grooves or kerfs *a*, which extend throughout their height and are disposed obliquely of the holder, while the end sections are provided at their ends with tongues *b*, which are also disposed obliquely of the holder and are of a size to enter the grooves of the side sections after the manner shown in Fig. 1. The tongues of the end section B and the complementary grooves of the side sections A are also disposed in a direction opposite to the tongues of the end section C and the complementary grooves in the side sections. From this it follows that when the frame is placed about a page or other body of assembled types and one of the end sections is pressed in a direction away from the body of types by means interposed between it and said body the other three sections will be drawn inwardly against three sides of the body and all four sides of the body will be subjected to inward pressure with the result that the body will be securely fixed in the frame in such manner that there is no liability of the body becoming loose or the types pieed no matter what usage the holder is subjected to. The sections of the frame may be assembled by letting the tongues of the end sections into the grooves of the side sections precedent to placing the frame about a page or body of types, or, if desired, the side sections may be placed at opposite sides of the page or body of type and the end sections then dropped into engagement with the side sections at the ends of the page or body of type.

Any suitable means may be employed for exerting pressure against one end of the page or body of type and pressing one end section of the frame in a direction away from the same

for the purpose before described. We prefer, however, to employ in conjunction with the end section C a follower-bar D, which corresponds in height to the side and end sections and is of the proportional length illustrated and a pressing device or devices E, preferably the latter. As best shown in Fig. 6, the frame-section C has its upper edge dished at two points, as indicated by *c*, and is provided in its inner side with two circular recesses *d*, which merge into the dished portions *c* and is also provided with two transverse threaded apertures *e*, which merge at their inner ends into the recesses, as shown. The follower-bar D also has its upper edge dished at two points, as indicated by *f*, and is provided in its outer side with circular recesses *g*, which merge into the dished portions *f* and is also provided with transverse apertures *h*, flared at their inner ends, as indicated by *i*. (See Fig. 2.) The pressing devices E in the preferred embodiment of the invention comprise spindles *j* and circular disks *k*, fixed on or formed integral with the spindles at an intermediate point in the length of the latter, the spindles having their portions at the outer sides of the disks threaded to engage the threaded apertures *e* of frame-section C and their inner portions smooth and provided with upset ends *l* to rest in the apertures *h* of the follower-bar D, while the circular disks *k* are arranged and adapted to turn in the meeting recesses *d* *g* of the section C and follower-bar D, respectively, and are provided with peripheral notches *m*, as shown.

By virtue of the construction of the pressing devices E and the arrangement of the same in the frame-section C and follower-bar D it will be seen that after the end section B and side sections A have been placed in the position shown in Fig. 1 with respect to a page or body of assembled types the end section C, with the follower-bar and pressing devices attached thereto, may be moved downwardly into engagement with the side sections, its tongues *b* engaging their complementary grooves in the side sections after the manner before described. It will also be seen that when the disks *k* and spindles *j* are turned toward the right the follower-bar D will bear against one end of the page or body of types and the frame-section C will be pressed outwardly in a direction away from the same with the result that the other end section B and side sections A will be drawn inwardly against three sides of the body or page of types and the same will be securely confined and fixed in the holder, the follower-bar D being of course pressed against the fourth side or end of the page or body of type. The disks *k*, provided with peripheral notches, enable the operator to readily turn the spindles with his finger-nails or with a suitable instrument, such as a knife-blade. They also enable the operator to determine the extent to which he has turned the spindles, and thus

avoid exerting a greater pressure against the type at one side of the longitudinal center thereof than at the opposite side.

As has before been stated, the pressing devices E are arranged within the frame of the holder and do not project therefrom. From this it follows that while the pressing devices may be quickly and easily adjusted to fix or secure a body or page of types in the holder there is absolutely no liability of them being casually moved incident to the securing and use of the holder in a press, and hence no danger of the page or body of types being casually unlocked or permitted to become loose while in the press. When, however, the holder is removed from a press and it is desired to release the body or page of types, the same may be accomplished by simply turning the disks toward the left and moving the frame-sections away from the types. When the spindles *j* are turned toward the right to exert pressure against a body or page of types, their outer ends move inwardly from the outer face of the frame-section C, and hence offer no projection on the exterior of the frame-section C and do not interfere with another holder being brought up close against said frame-section.

It will be appreciated from the foregoing that our improved holder is simple, compact, and entirely practical in construction and that it is susceptible of easy operation both in locking up and unlocking a page or other body of assembled types; also, that it is susceptible of being used to advantage as a chase for holding forms of type.

We have entered into detailed description of the construction and relative arrangement of the parts embraced in the preferred embodiment of our invention in order to impart a full, clear, and exact understanding of the same. We do not, however, desire to be understood as confining ourselves to such specific construction and arrangement of parts, as such changes or modifications may be made in practice as fairly fall within the scope of our claims.

In Fig. 7 of the drawings we have illustrated, on a reduced scale, a construction embodying a modified pressing device—that is to say, a device for pressing one end section of the frame outwardly or in a direction away from the page or other body of assembled types. In the said construction wedges *d'*, having grooves *e'*, are arranged at the inner side of the end section C', while between the said wedges *d'* and a follower-bar D' wedges E' are interposed, the said wedges E' being provided with grooves *e''* and designed, in conjunction with the wedges *d'*, to form what may be properly denominated “quoins.” In the practical operation of this modified construction the sections of the frame are placed about a page or other body of types and the wedges *d'* E' are then moved in opposite directions through the medium of a key similar to those employed in conjunction with

quoins, which movement of the wedges will operate to press the follower-bar D' against the page or other body of types and the end section C' outwardly or in a direction away from the page or other body of types.

When desirable, the pressing means or device shown in Fig. 7 or any other suitable pressing means or device may be employed in lieu of that shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Having described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a holder for pages and other bodies of assembled types, a rectangular sectional frame presenting a smooth exterior, and having loose beveled joints between its sections; the joints at opposite ends of the frame being disposed obliquely in opposite directions, whereby, when one of the frame-sections is moved in a direction away from a page or body of type in the frame by a pressing device interposed between it and said page or body of types, the other sections of the frame will be drawn inwardly against the page or body of type and all four sides thereof will be subjected to pressure, substantially as specified.

2. A holder for pages and other bodies of assembled types, comprising a rectangular sectional frame presenting a smooth exterior, and having loose beveled joints between its sections; the joints at opposite ends of the frame being disposed obliquely in opposite directions, and a pressing device arranged in the frame for moving one of the sections thereof in a direction away from the page or body of types, substantially as specified.

3. In a holder for pages and other bodies of assembled types, a sectional frame having loose beveled joints between its sections; the said joints respectively comprising a tongue and a complementary groove arranged entirely within the frame, and those at one end of the frame being disposed obliquely in a direction opposite to those at the other end of the frame, substantially as specified.

4. In a holder for pages and other bodies of assembled types, a frame comprising side sections having upright grooves in their inner sides at points adjacent to their ends, and end sections having tongues at their ends of a size to take into the grooves of the side sections; the tongues and grooves at one end of the frame being disposed in the opposite direction to those at the other end thereof and all being arranged entirely within the frame, substantially as specified.

5. A holder for pages and other bodies of assembled types, comprising a sectional frame having beveled joints between its sections; the said joints respectively made up of a tongue and a complementary groove, arranged entirely within the frame, and those at one end of the frame being disposed obliquely in a direction opposite to those at the other end of the frame, and means for bearing against one side of the body or page of type and press-

ing one of the frame-sections in a direction away from the same, substantially as specified.

6. In a holder for pages and other bodies of assembled types, the combination with a frame comprising side sections having upright grooves in their inner sides at points adjacent to their ends and end sections having tongues at their ends of a size to take into the grooves of the side sections; the tongues and grooves at one end of the frame being disposed in the opposite direction to those at the other end thereof, and all being arranged entirely within the frame; of a follower arranged within the frame adjacent to one of the end sections thereof, and a threaded spindle bearing in a threaded aperture in the said end section and having a finger-piece fixed thereon and interposed between the end frame-section and the follower, substantially as specified.

7. In a holder for pages and other bodies of assembled types, a sectional frame having coacting means on its sections at its opposite ends, whereby, when pressure is exerted between one of the frame-sections and the page or other bodies of types, the four sides of said page or body will be subjected to pressure; the said coacting means on the sections being arranged entirely within the frame, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

8. A holder for pages and other bodies of assembled types, comprising a rectangular, sectional frame presenting a smooth exterior and having loose beveled joints between its sections; the joints at one end of the frame being disposed obliquely in an opposite direction to those at the opposite end thereof, a follower arranged within the frame, and means for moving the follower interposed between the same and a frame-section, substantially as specified.

9. In a holder for pages and other bodies of assembled types, a frame comprising side sections having upright grooves in their inner sides at points adjacent to their ends, and end sections having tongues at their ends of a size to take into the grooves of the side sections; the tongues and grooves at one end of the frame being disposed in the opposite direction to those at the other end thereof, a follower-bar arranged in the frame, and threaded spindles bearing in one end section of the frame at opposite sides of the longitudinal center thereof, and arranged to move the follower; said spindles having finger portions interposed between the follower and the end section of the frame, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALEXANDER ELLIOTT.
MICHAEL SHAEN.

Witnesses:

GRAFTON L. MCGILL,
THOMAS E. TURPIN.