No. 662,625

Patented Nov. 27, 1900.

H. L. KEYTE.

TYPE CASE.

(Application filed Feb. 12, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

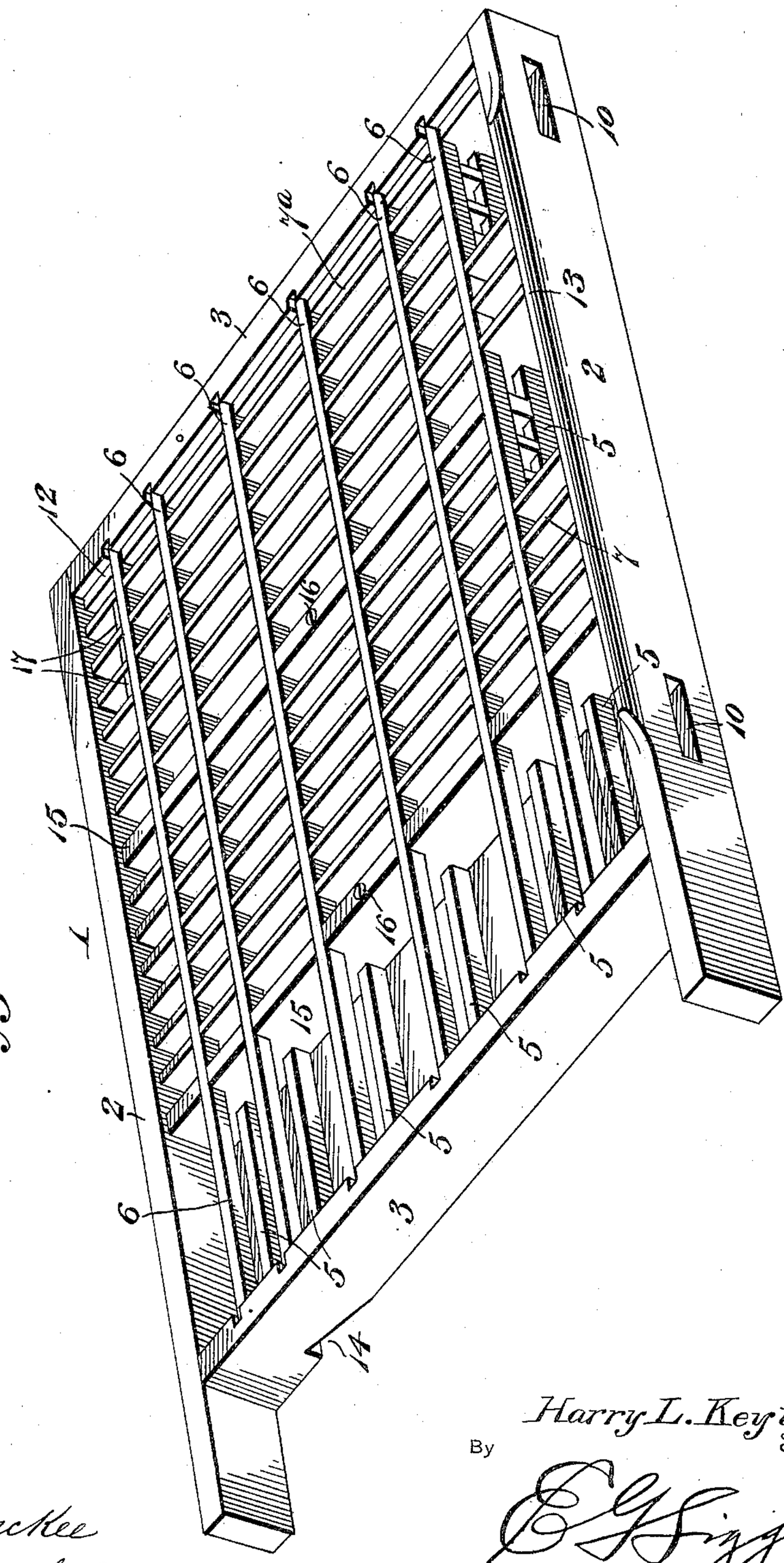

Fig. 1.

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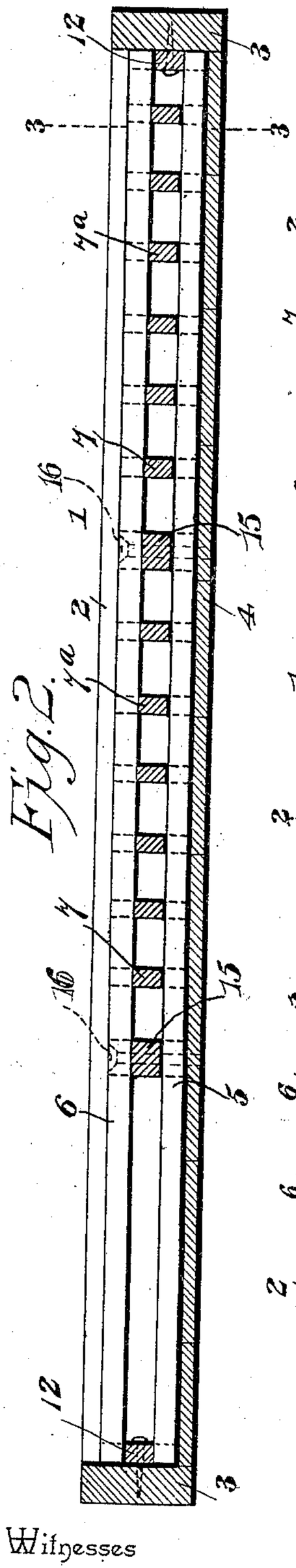

Fig. 2.

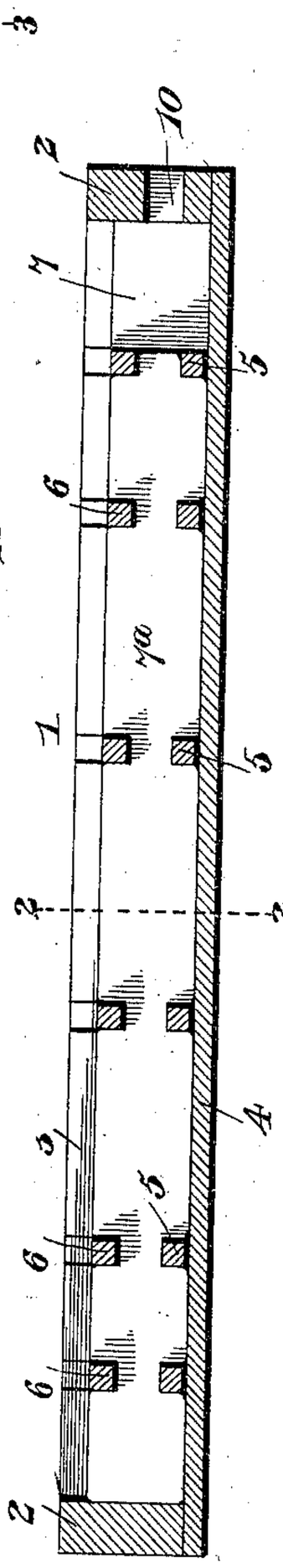

Fig. 3.

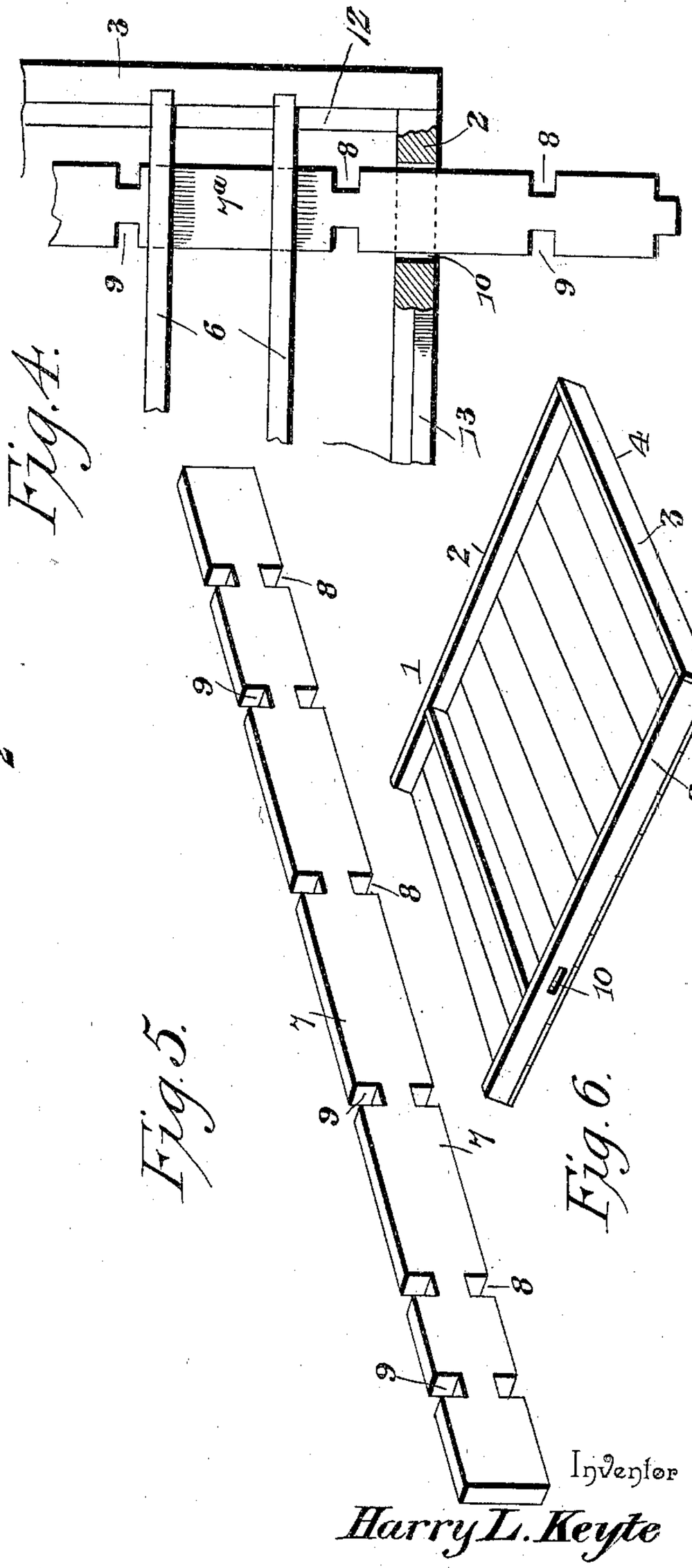

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY L. KEYTE, OF MERLIN, OREGON.

TYPE-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 662,625, dated November 27, 1900.

Application filed February 12, 1900. Serial No. 4,945. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY L. KEYTE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Merlin, in the county of Josephine and State of Oregon, have invented a new and useful Type-Case, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in type-cases especially designed for holding fonts of script type, although it may be used advantageously for holding borders, ornaments, initial-letters, and any job type in the larger sizes.

The objects that I have in view are to provide an improved type-case with movable slats which may readily be adjusted to the size of the font of type which it is desired to place in the case and to hold the type on their "feet," so that the fine lines on the face of script type will not get injured, as they do in the old-style cases, where they are dropped in loose in large boxes; also, to provide for the ready insertion of extra movable slats, so that from one to three fonts of type (according to size) may be placed in one case, and where but one or two fonts are placed therein and they do not entirely fill the case additional movable slats may be inserted and balance of case used for borders, ornaments, &c., so that the cases can be made the standard sizes as now used in the art—viz., two-thirds, three-quarters, and full size—and no matter what size of type is placed in a case of either size no space is lost, as balance of case is utilized as above stated; also, to securely and firmly hold the movable slats in their adjusted position in the case and to simplify and cheapen the construction.

With these ends in view my invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts, which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

To enable others to understand the invention, I have illustrated the same in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a type-case constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view through the same on the plane indicated by the dotted line 2 2 of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-sectional view through the type-case on the plane indicated by the dotted line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail plan view, partly in section, illustrating the adjustment of one of the movable slats in the act of inserting or removing the same from the type-case. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of one of the notched movable slats. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view, on a reduced scale, of a modified form of the case, omitting the rails and slats.

Like numerals of reference denote like and corresponding parts in each of the figures of the drawings.

The case proper, 1, consists of the parallel side bars 2 and the end bars 3 and a bottom 4, the whole united rigidly together to present substantially a rectangular box-like structure, as illustrated by Figs. 1 and 6 of the drawings. Within this case proper, 1, are arranged two series of longitudinal rails or strips 5 6, which are fastened rigidly in position within said case 1. The lower longitudinal rails or strips 5 are spaced apart at suitable intervals, and they are secured rigidly in place at their ends to the supplementary end slats 12 by staples or otherwise, while the upper longitudinal strips or rails 6 are arranged immediately over the strips 5 and are spaced from each other for distances equal to the distances between said lower strips 5 in order to make the upper strips occupy the same vertical plane as the lower strips and to present the two sets of strips in parallel relation to each other and at uniform distances apart. The upper and lower strips are practically arranged in pairs and are fastened at their ends to the supplementary end slats 12, and, as before indicated, these pairs of strips are arranged at intervals from each other suitable to form the type-boxes of different or varying lengths proper to conform with the quantity of each letter of the alphabet as they are proportioned in a font of type.

I employ a plurality of movable slats 7 7ª for use in connection with the longitudinal rails or strips 5 6, and each of these movable slats is designed to be interlocked with the upper and lower rails within the type-case. Certain of the movable slats 7ª are shorter than the movable slats 7 to have one end of each short slat terminate at one pair of longitudinal strips 5 adjacent to the lower side bar of the type-case, thus forming two extra

large boxes, substantially as shown by Fig. 1 of the drawings one box for three-em spaces and the other for quads, which, having no face, it is not desired to keep standing on feet. Each movable slat 7 or 7ª is provided in its bottom edge with a plurality of notches 8 and in its top edge with a like plurality of notches 9. The notches 8 9 in the lower and top edges of each cross-slat are spaced along the slat for distances corresponding to the spacing of the longitudinal strips within the type-case, and the distance between each pair of notches is the distance between the upper and lower strips 5 6 within the type-case. It will thus be understood that the movable slats are designed to be adjusted within the type-case to have the notches 8 9 thereof receive the longitudinal strips 5 6 within the type-case, and thus the movable slats are designed or adapted to be interlocked with the longitudinal strips in a manner to securely hold the movable slats in place within the type-case.

To provide for the introduction or withdrawal of a movable slat to or from the type-case, I provide a slot 10 in one of the side bars 2 of said case, said slot being arranged near one of the angles or corners of the case 1. This slot 10 is formed in the side bar on a plane coincident with the space between the upper and lower strips 5 6, and the movable slat may be slipped through this slot 10 into position between the longitudinal strips 5 6 or withdrawn therefrom in like manner. To insert one of the slats into the type-case, it is first turned into a flat position to present its lateral or side faces to the longitudinal strips 5 6, substantially as shown by Fig. 4, and the slat in this position is slipped through the slot 10 and between the series of strips 5 6. As soon as the advancing end of the movable slat abuts against the opposite imperforate rail of the type-case the movable slat is in position between the upper and lower longitudinal rails 5 6 to be turned and present one of its edges to view, and during this turning operation the lower notches are engaged with the lower strips 5, while the upper notches are engaged with the upper longitudinal strips 6, thus interlocking the movable slat with the longitudinal strips. It is evident, however, that the movable slat while in its flat position between the longitudinal strips may be readily slipped lengthwise of the case to the desired position it is to occupy therein, after which it may be turned to present its edge to view and cause its notches to fit the upper and lower longitudinal strips 5 6.

As is usual in the art, the side bars 2 2 and 3 3 lie above the plane of the strips and the movable slats forming the type-boxes within the case, so that if one case is set on another the upper case will not touch the face of the standing type in the lower case.

The cases are placed in racks or cabinets whose rounds are slanting down to the front, so that the type will stand on their feet by gravity.

In the bottom of the case, near the rear side thereof, I provide the notches 14, (see Fig. 1,) and these notches are designed to catch when the case is drawn down for use on the upper sides of staples driven in the case-rack, while the lower side of the staple goes through the round on which the case slides in the rack. To draw the case out for service, it is necessary for the operator to raise the front end and allow it to rest on the staple, and when the case is drawn out as far as the notches the staples slide gently into the notches and hold the case in position while it is in service. When the case is pushed up above the staples and into the rack, the staples hold it in the rack, as will be readily understood.

The cases made for small cabinets will be plain on bottom, as shown by Fig. 6, as they will pull out from side of cabinet instead of down to front, but will be held in place at same angle as the other cases, so the type will stand in rows on their feet.

It is evident that the case may be made of any suitable material—as, for instance, the case proper, 1, and the longitudinal strips and movable slats therein may be made of wood; but the longitudinal strips may be of metal, preferably of lead; but I reserve the right to construct the case of wood or metal or both wood and metal—as, for instance, by making the longitudinal strips of lead, brass, tin, or other metal.

Each case when made is put together and provided with the proper number of movable slats to hold a font of type, with an enlarged slat, as 15, forming a division between upper and lower case, also an enlarged slat forming division at left side of font. The removal of the slats located intermediate of the large division-slats is impossible until the latter are moved to permit the apposition of the intermediate slats before the slot 10. When there is room to insert slats sufficient to hold another font of type, two small slats are or may be placed together to form a large division between caps and lower case, the same being done to form left-side division of font, if second font does not fill case.

To hold the movable slats firmly in place and properly spaced when set as desired to hold the font of type to be placed in the case and to allow "play" between type-row and slats, I provide small lead pieces or spaces 17, (of twelve-to-pica thickness,) cut from two to six points wider (according to size of type) than the size of type to go in the case. Commencing at right-hand side of case, one of these pieces or spacers is placed in first row of boxes at upper and one piece in second row at lower side of the case and a movable slat pressed up against them, and so on across the case to the large division-slat forming the left side of font, said division-slat being made fast by a few turns of a screw, as at 16,

through its center, and the case is set and ready to receive the font of type.

My improved type-cases have great capacity, because a full-sized case will hold three complete fonts of script type of certain sizes or six complete cap fonts of certain sizes of job letters.

It is evident that the dimensions or size of the improved type-case may be varied to meet the demands of the trade and that slight changes in the form and proportion of parts can be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, the type-case having the longitudinal strips and a transverse slot, and a plurality of adjustable slats each notched to interlock with the longitudinal slats and adapted to be turned to a flat position for insertion or withdrawal through the slot in said case, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a type-case having longitudinal strips, and a plurality of adjustable slats interlocked with said strips, said case being provided with a slot disposed at an angle with respect to the normal positions of the slats, whereby the removal of the latter while in their normal positions is prevented.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a type-case provided with a horizontal transverse slot in one of its side bars, a plurality of longitudinal strips in the case, and a plurality of adjustable slats each having an interlocking engagement with the several longitudinal strips and normally disposed at right angles to the slot in the case.

4. As a new article of manufacture, a type-case provided with upper and lower series of longitudinal strips located in the same vertical planes, and a plurality of adjustable slats located between the upper and lower series of longitudinal strips and notched for engagement with said strips the upper edges of said strips and slats being located in the same horizontal plane.

5. As a new article of manufacture, a type-case having a series of fixed longitudinal strips, adjustable transverse slats each having an interlocking engagement with the several strips, the upper edges of said strips and slats being located in the same horizontal plane and removable spacers intermediate of the strips.

6. As a new article of manufacture, a type-case provided with a transverse slot and having a series of fixed longitudinal strips, a series of adjustable slats each notched to interlock with the longitudinal strips and adapted to be turned to a flat position for insertion or withdrawal through the slot in the case, and movable spacers intermediate of the transverse slats and designed to prevent them from turning into position for withdrawal.

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

HARRY L. KEYTE.

Witnesses:

JAMES M. GRADEN,

THOS. N. CROW.