

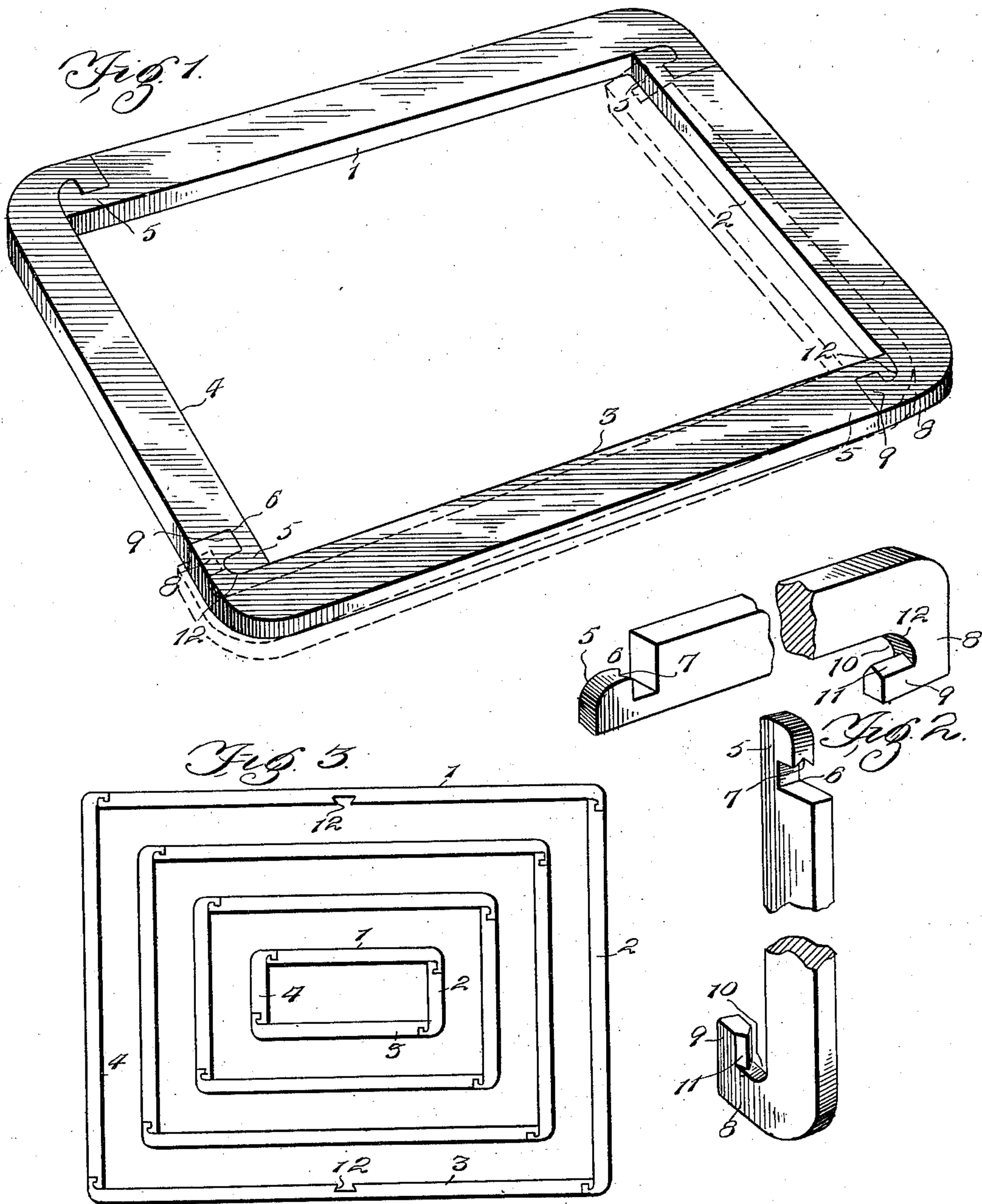
No. 691,967.

Patented Jan. 28, 1902.

W. H. PADGETT, JR.
SEPARABLE OR SECTIONAL PRINTER'S CHASE.

(Application filed May 21, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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by

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. PADGETT, JR., OF NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

SEPARABLE OR SECTIONAL PRINTER'S CHASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 691,967, dated January 28, 1902.

Application filed May 21, 1901. Serial No. 61,258. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. PADGETT, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at New Albany, in the county of Floyd and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Separable or Sectional Printers' Chase, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to printers' chases; and it consists in a chase formed of a series of interchangeable bars having interlocking joints at the ends, whereby when four of the bars are assembled and interlocked a complete chase is formed.

The invention further consists in the novel manner of forming the interlocking joint, whereby the completed chase is supported against displacement when pressure is exerted from the interior of the chase.

In the drawings illustrative of the invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one of the improved chases set up for use. Fig. 2 is a perspective view, broken away, of the end portions of two of the interlocking bars. Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic view of a series of chases of different sizes, illustrating the manner in which a large number of chases may be formed by a limited number of the interlocking bars.

The ordinary printer's chase is formed of a frame of iron or steel in one piece and requires that a different and separate chase be provided for each size of sheet or type-form, thus entailing upon the printer the necessity for providing a large number of chases or to adapt a comparatively large chase to a small form by building in with wood "furniture" for the "lock-up." This surplus wood furniture requires much time to arrange, and, moreover, renders the lock-up uncertain and liable to spring or bow the chase. To avoid this annoyance and to provide a large number of chases of different sizes by the employment of a comparatively few number of pieces is the object of my invention, as will be clearly set forth in the accompanying description and drawings illustrative of my invention.

In the drawings illustrative of the invention the chase is shown formed of the four bars 1, 2, 3, and 4, each bar being a counterpart of the others at its end and each formed with interlocking devices at each end, as shown. Each of the bars is formed at one end with lug 5, and with a depression or cavity 6

between the lug and the body portion of the bar. The outer surface of the lug 5 is curved, as shown, and the inner face of the lug is formed concave, as at 7. The opposite end of each of the bars is formed with a projection 8 at right angles to the bar, and with a lug 9 projecting inwardly therefrom and parallel to the body of the bar, leaving a cavity 10 between the lug and the body of the bar. The inner face of the lug 9 is formed convex, as at 11, and conforming to the concave side 7 of the lug 5. The inner side of the projection 8, forming the extremity of the cavity 10, is curved, as shown at 12, to conform to the outwardly-curved side of the lug 5. When thus constructed, the lug 5 of one bar engages the cavity 10 of the adjacent bar, the concave 7 of the lug 5 engaging the convex 11 of the lug 9, and the lug 9 of one bar engaging the cavity 6 of the adjacent bar. By this simple means the adjacent ends of the bars may be firmly and readily interlocked, the coacting lugs and cavities preventing any dislocation from pressure exerted from within the chase and the coacting concave and convex surfaces 7 11 preventing any lateral movement. When thus combined and interlocked, a frame is produced which will be firmly locked at the corners and will effectually resist displacement by any pressure from within and will form a chase which is equally as strong as any solid one-piece chase.

To assemble the chase, two pairs of the bars are interlocked, as above described. This will form two right-angled half-frames. Then the remaining unconnected ends are brought into engagement at the same time, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1, and drawn together simultaneously, when the coacting lugs and cavities will readily engage and the chase will be ready for use. To separate the bars, it is only necessary to draw one bar inward by the end having the lug 5 and force the diametrically opposite lug 9 outward, as indicated in Fig. 1, or simply reverse the process of assembling the bars. By this simple arrangement a chase may be constructed of any required size by providing a series of the bars of different lengths, and by making the side bars of one chase conform in length to the end bars of another chase a comparatively limited number of bars may be made to form

a comparatively large number of different-sized chases. For instance, in Fig. 3 I have shown a series of different-sized chases, with the side bars 1 and 3 of each chase conforming in length to the end bars of the next size larger, except, of course, the end bars of the smallest chase and the side bars of the largest chase, which are not duplicated. Thus the material forming the four chases in Fig. 3, or sixteen pieces in all, will make a large number of sizes of chases by exchanging the bars. This is a very important advantage and will commend the device more particularly to printers having limited room and at the same time will be equally advantageous in the largest establishments.

The convex and concave surfaces of the lugs 5 and 9 are an important feature of this invention, as they effectually prevent lateral displacement when the chases, with their "locked-up" forms, are moved from place to place or when being arranged upon the press or imposing-stone.

While I prefer the form of concave and convex surfaces shown, any other form, such as a tongue and groove, may be employed, if preferred.

The bars employed to form the sides or ends of the larger chases may be provided with dovetailed cavities 12, as shown in Fig. 3, to afford means for the insertion of the usual cross-bars employed in ordinary chases of large size.

What I claim as new is—

1. In a separable and sectional printer's chase, a series of flat bars, each respectively having at opposite ends in alternation a lug projecting at right angles to the length of the bar and a recess between said lug and the body of the bar, and a projection at right an-

gles to the body of the bar with an inwardly-extending terminal lug at right angles to said projection and longitudinally parallel with the adjacent portion of the inner edge of the bar to form a cavity between said projection and lug thereof and body of the bar, the first-named lug and recess separably interlocking with the projection, lug and cavity at the end of an adjacent bar, whereby a series of frames may be produced having a graduated size, the lengths of the end members of one set of said frames corresponding in length to the side members of the remaining sets of said frames, whereby members of frames of various sizes may be constructed with the same bars by interchanging the bars.

2. In a separable and sectional printer's chase, a series of bars, each having a lug at one end and a recess between said lug and the body of the bar, a projection at right angles to the body of each bar at the opposite end and with a lug extending inwardly from each of said projections and parallel to the body of the bar and forming a cavity between said projection and lug and the body of the bar, said lugs being formed with corresponding concave and convex faces, whereby four bars thus formed may be interlocked at their adjacent ends to form a rectangular frame inseparable when pressure is exerted from within, and immovable laterally, substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM H. PADGETT, JR.

Witnesses:

AUGUST TRUNK,
JAMES T. BROWN.