

No. 702,470.

Patented June 17, 1902.

C. S. PARTRIDGE.  
STEREOTYPE PLATE AND BASE.

(Application filed July 3, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

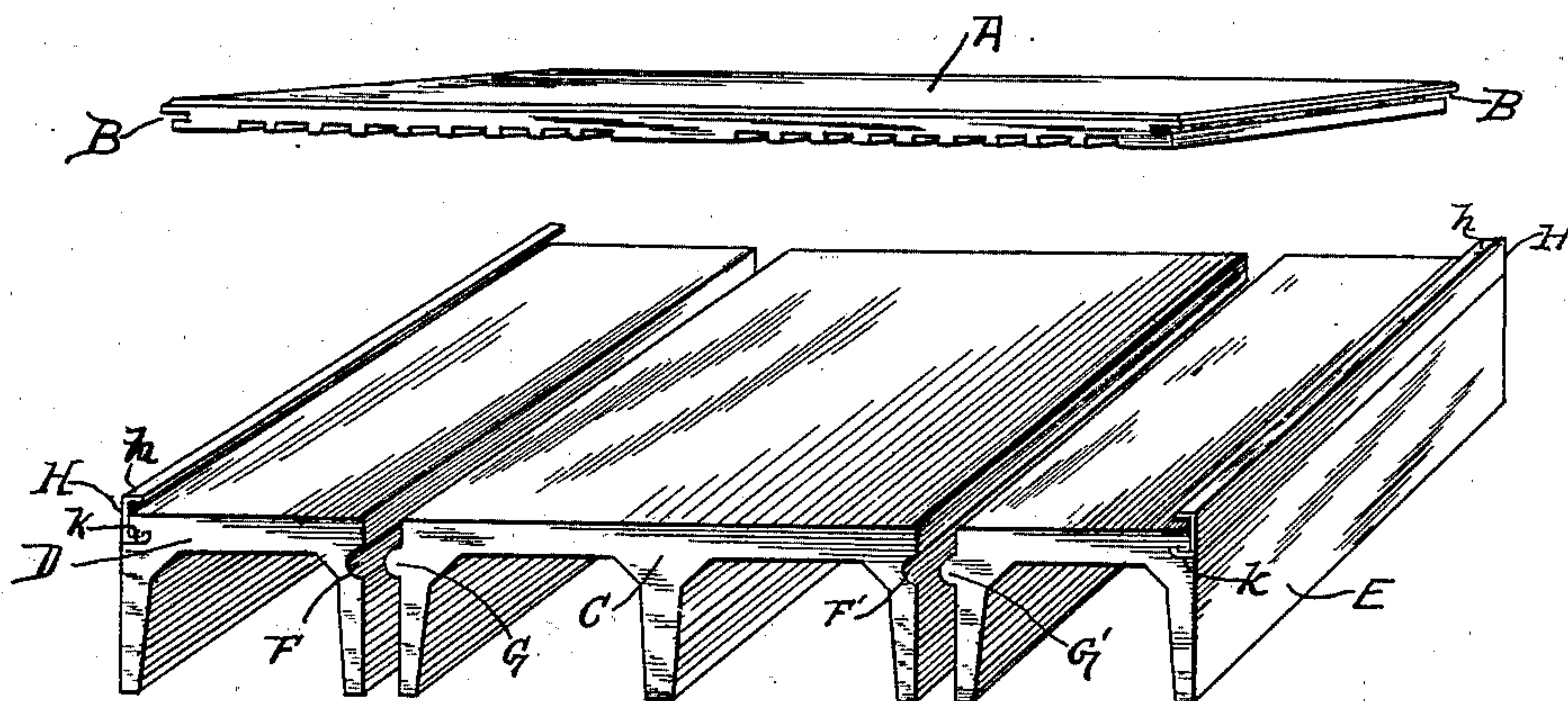


Fig. 2.

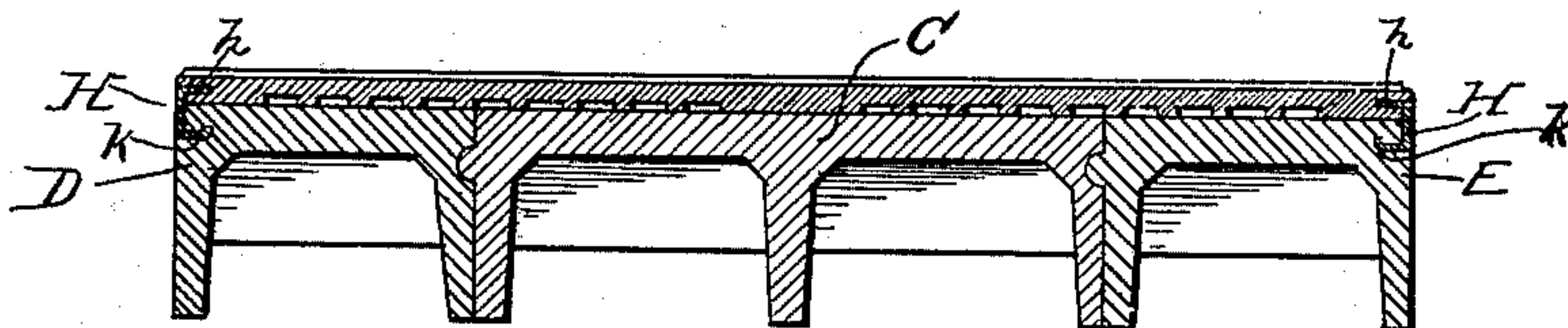
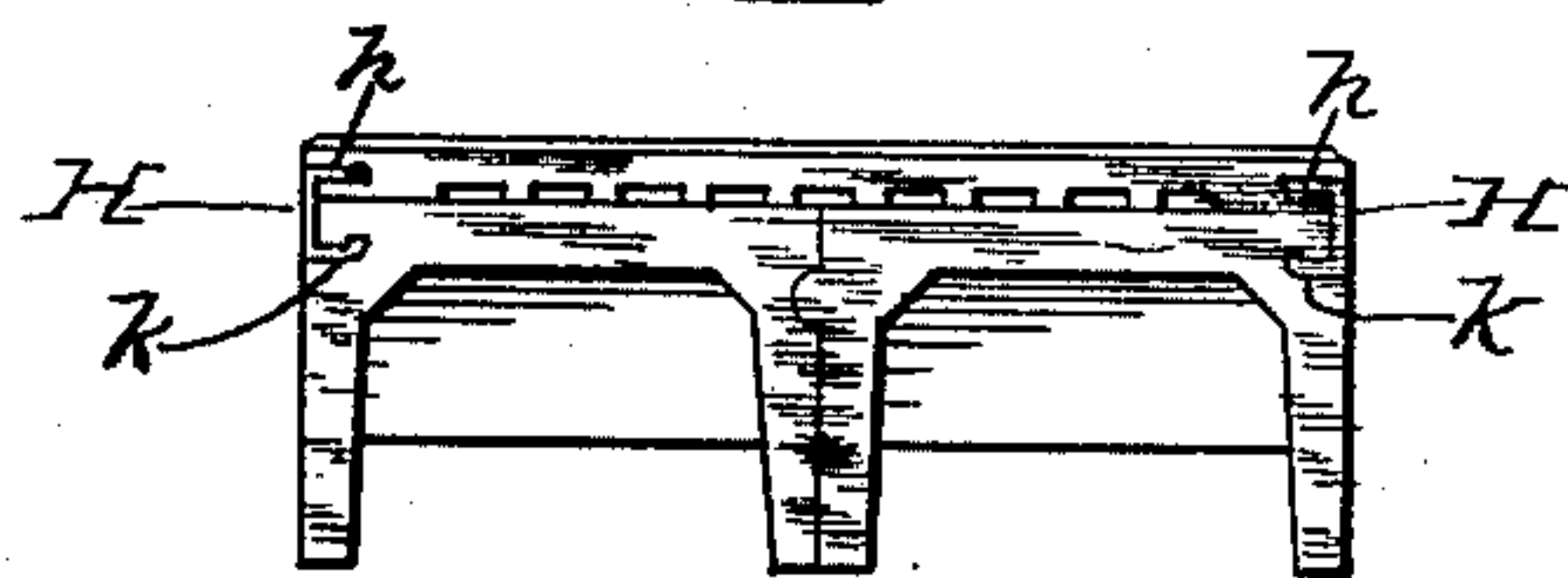


Fig. 3.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## STEREOTYPE-PLATE AND BASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,470, dated June 17, 1902.

Application filed July 3, 1901. Serial No. 67,047. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. PARTRIDGE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stereotype-Plates and Bases, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to separable stereotype-plates and bases.

It has been customary in the art to provide plates of stereotype matter with bases comprising sections of half-column width each and to furnish removable locking devices for securing said base-sections together and securing the plate to the column-rule sides of these base-sections. Where the plates are of more than column width, as is often the case 20 when they contain display matter and the like, these removable locking devices have been found unsatisfactory, and it is customary to mount and anchor such plates on wooden bases in any suitable manner.

25 My invention comprises means for providing stereotype-plates of any width with suitable compact interlocking sectional bases, having means integral therewith for removably securing the plates thereon; and it consists in the matters hereinafter set forth, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a short length of plate of more than column width and a sectional base therefor 35 provided with devices embodying the salient features of the invention and showing the relative position of the parts preparatory to locking the plates on the base. Fig. 2 is a view in cross-section showing the base-sections and plate locked together. Fig. 3 is a 40 view in end elevation showing the side sections of the base in engagement with a plate of column width.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a 45 plate of stereotype matter of more than column width, grooved and planed on its lower surface to insure lightness and to enable it to rest perfectly flat on the built-up base. The side edges or marginal faces of said plate A

are each provided with a centrally-located 50 groove B, extending the entire length of the plate, and the lower lip or flange of each of these side edges formed by groove B is of less width than the upper flange for a purpose hereinafter more fully described. The sectional base for said plate comprises one or 55 more central sections C of column width and side sections D and E of half-column width. The central section or sections may be of any design, providing they have a smooth upper bearing-face on which the center portion of the plate A may rest, and their parallel side walls are perpendicular to the bearing-surface. The side sections D and E are equal 60 in thickness to said central part C, so as to afford therewith an unbroken supporting-plane for the plate A, and each has a side wall adapted to bear throughout its length against the adjacent side wall of the middle section. To prevent vertical displacement 70 of the base-sections and to hold their upper surfaces rigidly in alinement, grooves F F' are formed parallel to the bearing-surfaces and extending from end to end of the sections in alternate engaging faces of the side walls of the latter, and projecting tongues G G', registering in form and position with these 75 grooves, are formed on the other engaging side faces of the said sections, so that when the parts are brought together the interlocking of the tongues and grooves effectually eliminates any possibility of vertical disarrangement. 80

The plate A is secured to the base-sections by means of the channeled clamping-strips 85 H. These strips are secured to the outer or column-rule side of the side sections D and E during the casting of the latter and are of such transverse contours and dimensions that when in proper position the upper *h* of the parallel side portions thereof overhangs the adjacent side marginal portion of the upper surface of the said side sections to an extent corresponding to about the depth of the grooves B in the side edges of the plate A and 90 in such a plane above the said side section that it can enter said grooves B during the assembling of the plate and base sections to



hold said plate to said base. The lower of the parallel portions  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the channeled strip H has its longitudinal edge curved slightly toward the plate-engaging portion  $\frac{1}{2}$  thereof, and previous to the casting of the base the strip H is placed in the mold in such manner that the metal forms around the portion  $\frac{1}{2}$  thereof, substantially as shown in the drawings, and when the metal cools rigidly secures the strip in a position from which the curved edge of the anchored portion  $\frac{1}{2}$  absolutely prevents its withdrawal. When thus secured to the base, the outer surface of the web of the strip H connecting the parallel anchor portion and plate-engaging portion is in the same vertical plane as the side of the base-section with which it is integrant. As it is desirable that the longitudinal side edge of the printing-surface of the stereotype-plate shall be in the same vertical plane as the side of the base, the necessity for and the extent that the lower lip of the side edge of said plate is shorter than the upper lip thereof is apparent. Were any other construction resorted to, the column-rule would not assist in retaining the plate from lateral displacement, and the latter would be liable to work loose. When the parts are assembled, they are easily secured by the usual means in the form.

A valuable feature of the device is the fact that by adding central sections the base may be built up to support a plate equal in width to the form, and it does not matter how wide the plate is, the engagement of its edges throughout their length by the firmly embedded and anchored clamping-strips affording efficient retaining means.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination with a stereotype-plate having longitudinal grooves in its side edges, of a base comprising separable, interlocking sections and a channeled clamping-strip secured to the column-rule side of each of the outer sections, the lower flange of said clamping-strip being bent along its edge at an angle and embedded in and engaging the body of

the section throughout its length, and its upper flange being adapted to engage the adjacent grooved edge of said plate and detachably lock the latter its entire length.

2. The combination with a stereotype-plate having longitudinal grooves in its side edges, and a sectional base therefor, of channeled clamping-strips secured to the column-rule side of the outer sections of said sectional base, the inturned, lower flange of each of said strips being bent at an angle throughout its length near its edge, and embedded in the body of the section, the outer web face of said channeled strip being flush with the side of said section, and the upper flange of said strip extending inwardly, parallel to and above the upper bearing-face of said section, and engaging the groove of the adjacent edge of said plate throughout its length, the upper part of said plate edge being flush with the outer web face of the strip and the side of said section.

3. The combination with a sectional base of a stereotype-plate having longitudinally-grooved side edges, the lower lip of each of said edges projecting a less distance than said upper plate, and a channeled clamping-strip, secured to the column-rule side of the outer sections of said sectional base, the inturned lower flange of each of said strips being bent at an angle throughout its length near its edge, and embedded in the body of the section, the outer web face of said channeled strip being flush with the side of said section, and the upper flange of said strip extending inwardly, parallel to and above the upper bearing-face of said section, and engaging the groove of the adjacent edge of said plate throughout its length, the upper part of said plate edge being flush with the outer web face of the strip and the side of said section.

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