

No. 754,044.

PATENTED MAR. 8, 1904.

V. A. BRUSSELET.

METHOD OF TYPOGRAPHICALLY PRINTING CURVES.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 10, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1

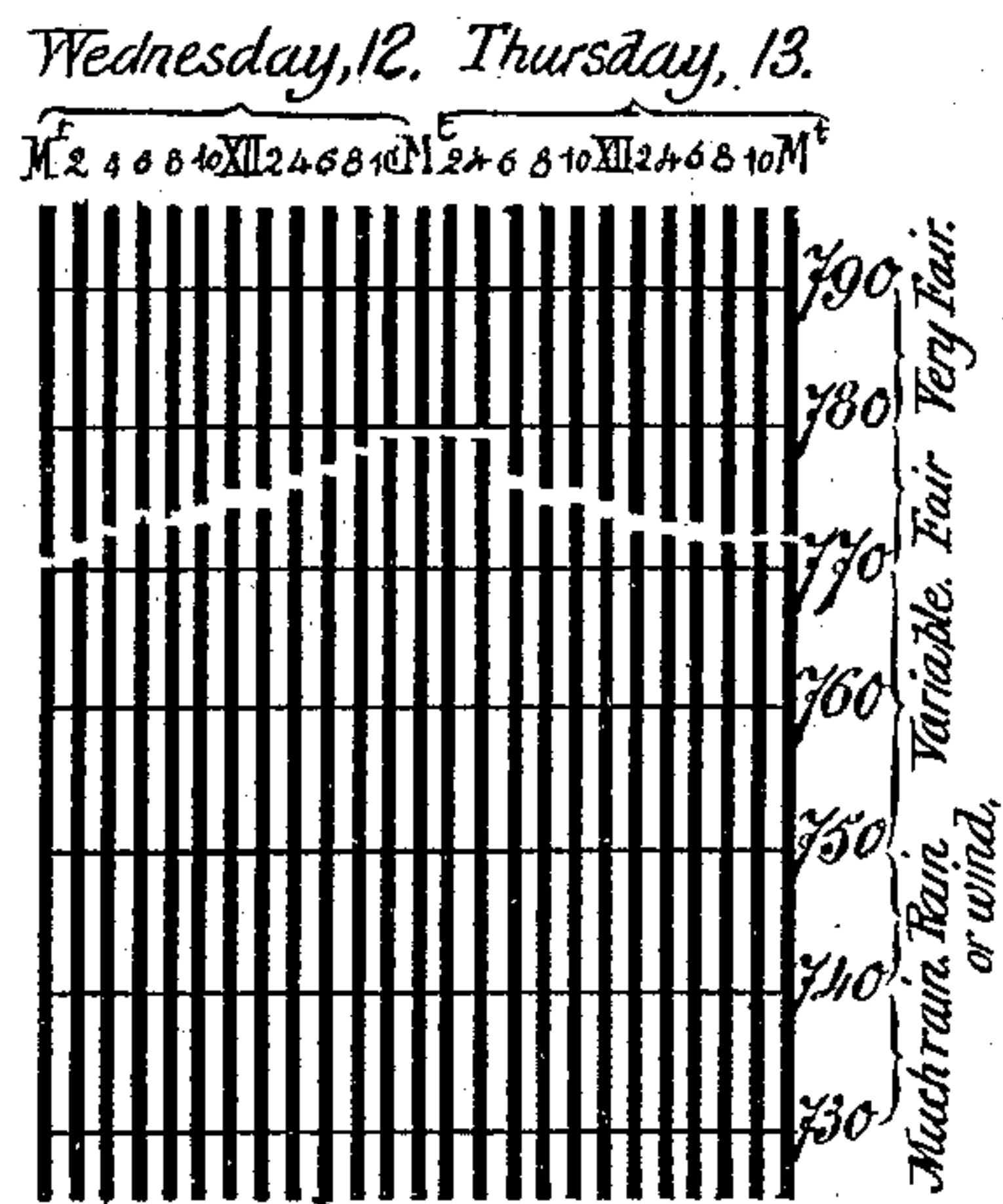


Fig. 2

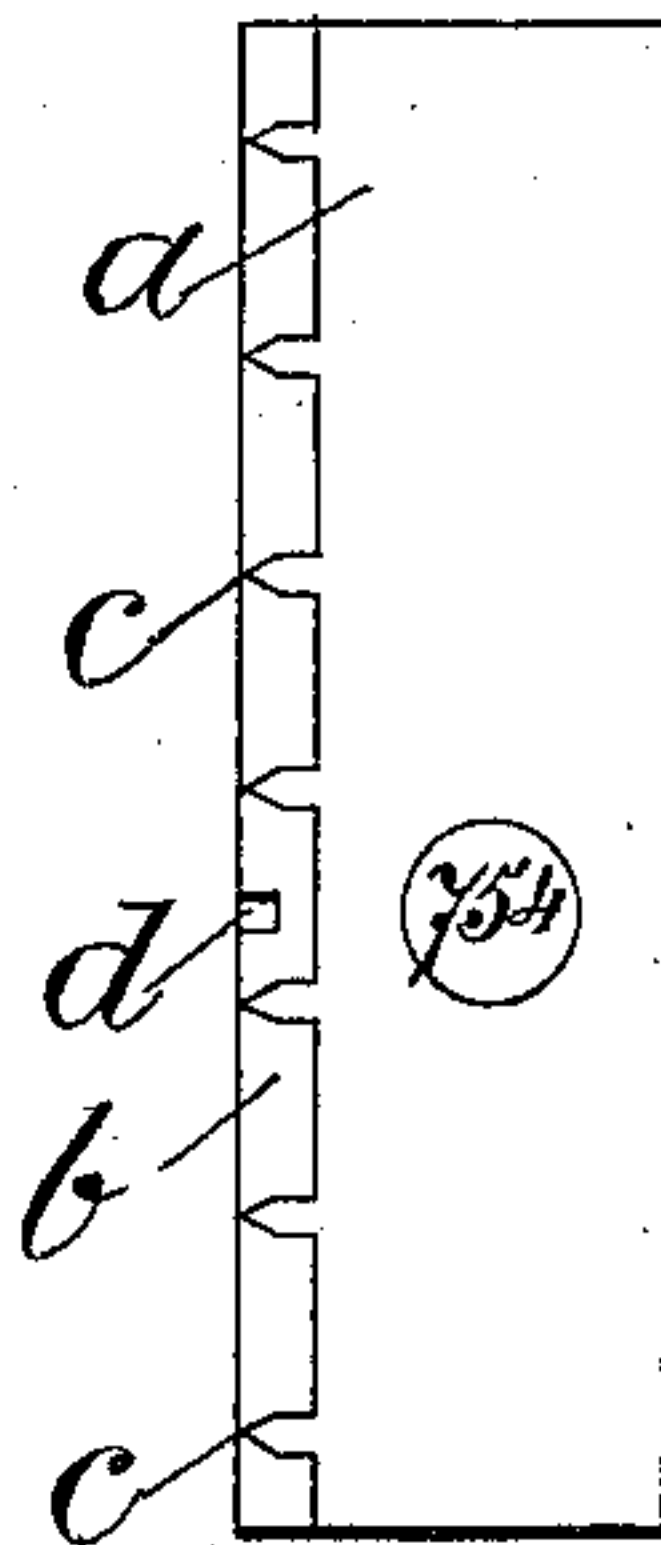


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

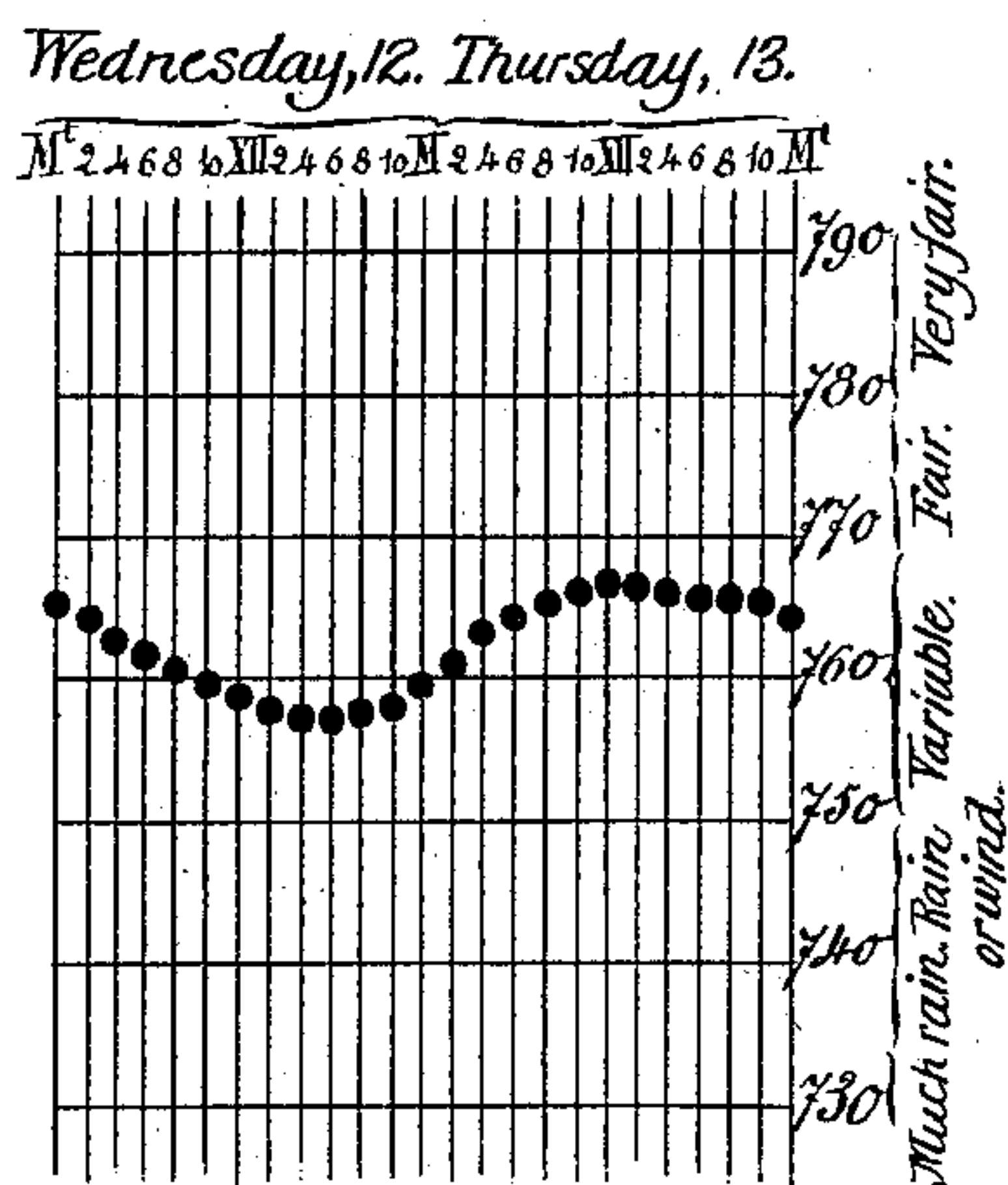


Fig. 5

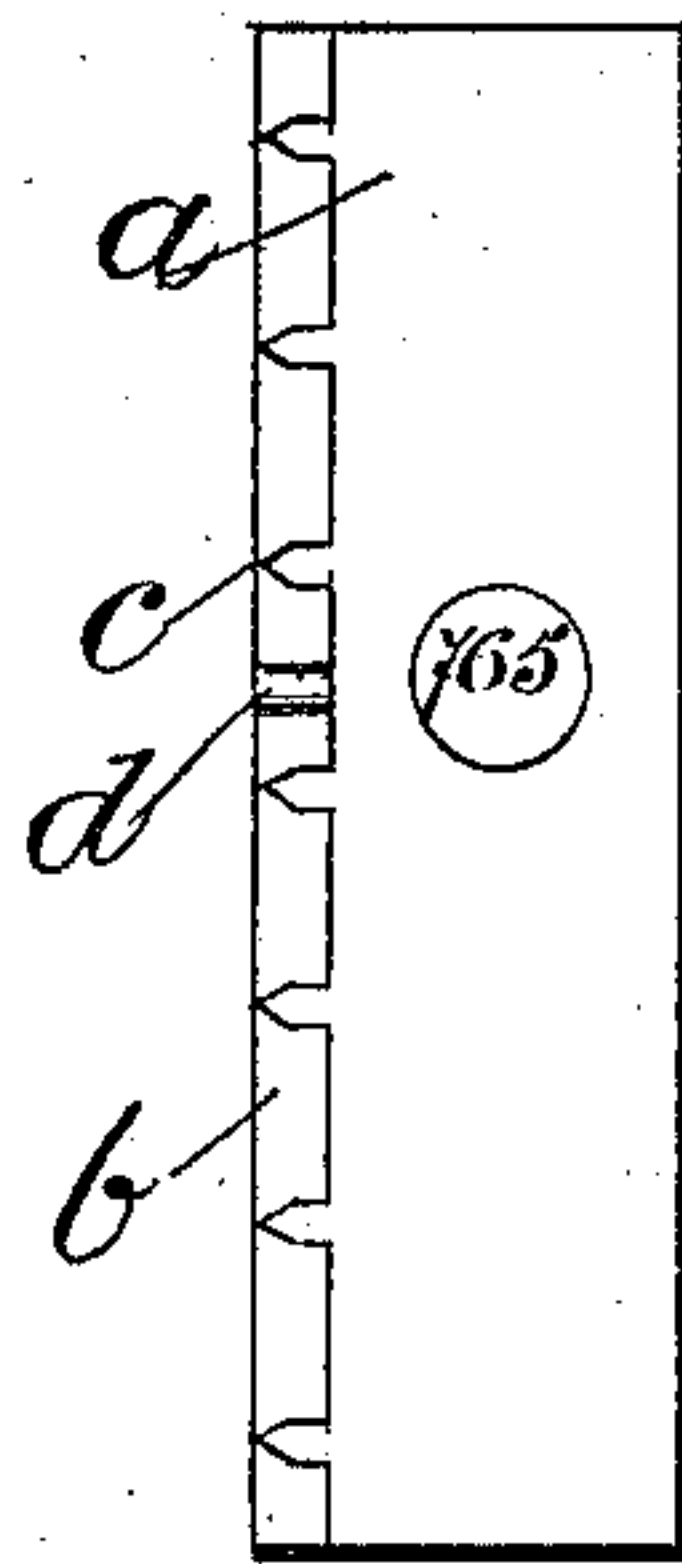


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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METHOD OF TYPOGRAPHICALLY PRINTING CURVES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,044, dated March 8, 1904.

Application filed September 10, 1903. Serial No. 172,552. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VICTOR ALFRED BRUSSELET, civil engineer, a citizen of the Republic of France, and a resident of No. 153 Avenue
5 Parmentier, Paris, France, have invented a new and useful Method of Typographically Printing Curves, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a special method
10 of typographically printing various barometric, thermometric, and other curves, enabling the use of printing-blocks to be dispensed with. The curve to be reproduced is obtained in a very simple manner by suitable
15 juxtaposition of special printing characters constructed according to this invention.

In the accompanying drawings, by way of example, Figure 1 shows a curve obtained with the special characters according to this
20 invention consisting of white dots. Figs. 2 and 3 are respectively a front and a side elevation of one of the characters. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are similar views showing curves formed of black dots.

The character in both the examples illustrated consists of a plate *a*, made of the usual typographic alloy. On the printing side the plate is made thinner along one portion of
30 its height, so as to produce a heavy line *b* in the character shown in Figs. 2 and 3 and a thin line in the characters shown in Figs. 5 and 6. At certain distances on each side of the line *b* and at regular intervals are cast projections terminating in a rib *c* in the same
35 plane as the line *b*. The cross-ribs *c c* on each side are exactly opposite each other and similarly arranged on all the plates or characters which are to constitute the curve. If the curve is intended to give barometric varia-
40 tions, the ribs *c c* can be distant one centimeter, and by the juxtaposition of the characters abscissæ of the curve numbered "740," "750," "760," "770," &c., are formed on the right-hand side of Fig. 1. The lines *b b* form
45 the ordinates of the curve, and each of them is numbered by a figure indicating the hour. These indications are obtained by a block arranged at the top of the character and provided with the indication of the day and date,

as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. At a certain level 50 of the plate *a*, Figs. 1 and 3, the line *b* is interrupted by a notch *d* and provided on the side with the indication of the height of this notch, which at the impression will produce a white dot on the line *b*, and that white dot 55 is a point of the curve. Thus if the notch corresponds to the height of seven hundred and fifty-four millimeters the number "754" will be engraved on the side of the plate *a*,
60 as shown in Fig. 2.

It will be understood that with a set of these characters it is possible very easily and quickly to print a very clear and exact curve of barometric variations by a simple juxtaposition without the necessity of having a 65 printing-block, which is a very valuable advantage for the papers.

In Figs. 4, 5, and 6 the ordinates and the abscissæ are constituted by light lines and the curve by dots. Each of them is obtained 70 by arranging on the character a round boss *d*, the center of which is on the line *b*, with which it comes in contact, as clearly shown in the drawings. Whether the curve be obtained by white or black dots the nature of 75 the invention remains the same.

Instead of having abscissæ every centimeter they could be arranged every millimeter by bringing the ribs *c c* nearer together; but these arrangements can vary to an infinite 80 extent, according to the nature of the curve to be reproduced, and it will be always easy to produce a set of characters fulfilling all requirements of each individual case.

This kind of characters can also be arranged 85 for reproducing two distinct curves on the same diagram—for instance, a barometric curve and a thermometric curve. It is sufficient for that purpose to have a font of characters sufficient to obtain the various 90 combinations or the whole of the dots of the two curves.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, 95 I declare that what I claim is—

A method of typographically printing curves as herein described, the same consist-

ing in locating, in juxtaposition, printing
characters of proper height and bearing each
indications corresponding with the ordinate
and abscissa of one of the points of the curve,
5 and then printing from the characters thus
disposed, substantially as explained.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name

to this specification in the presence of two sub-
scribing witnesses.

VICTOR ALFRED BRUSSELET.

Witnesses:

GEORGE E. LIGHT,
PAUL BACARD.