

No. 826,545.

PATENTED JULY 24, 1906.

E. M. COUCH.
TYPE RECEPTACLE.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 2, 1906.

Fig. 1.

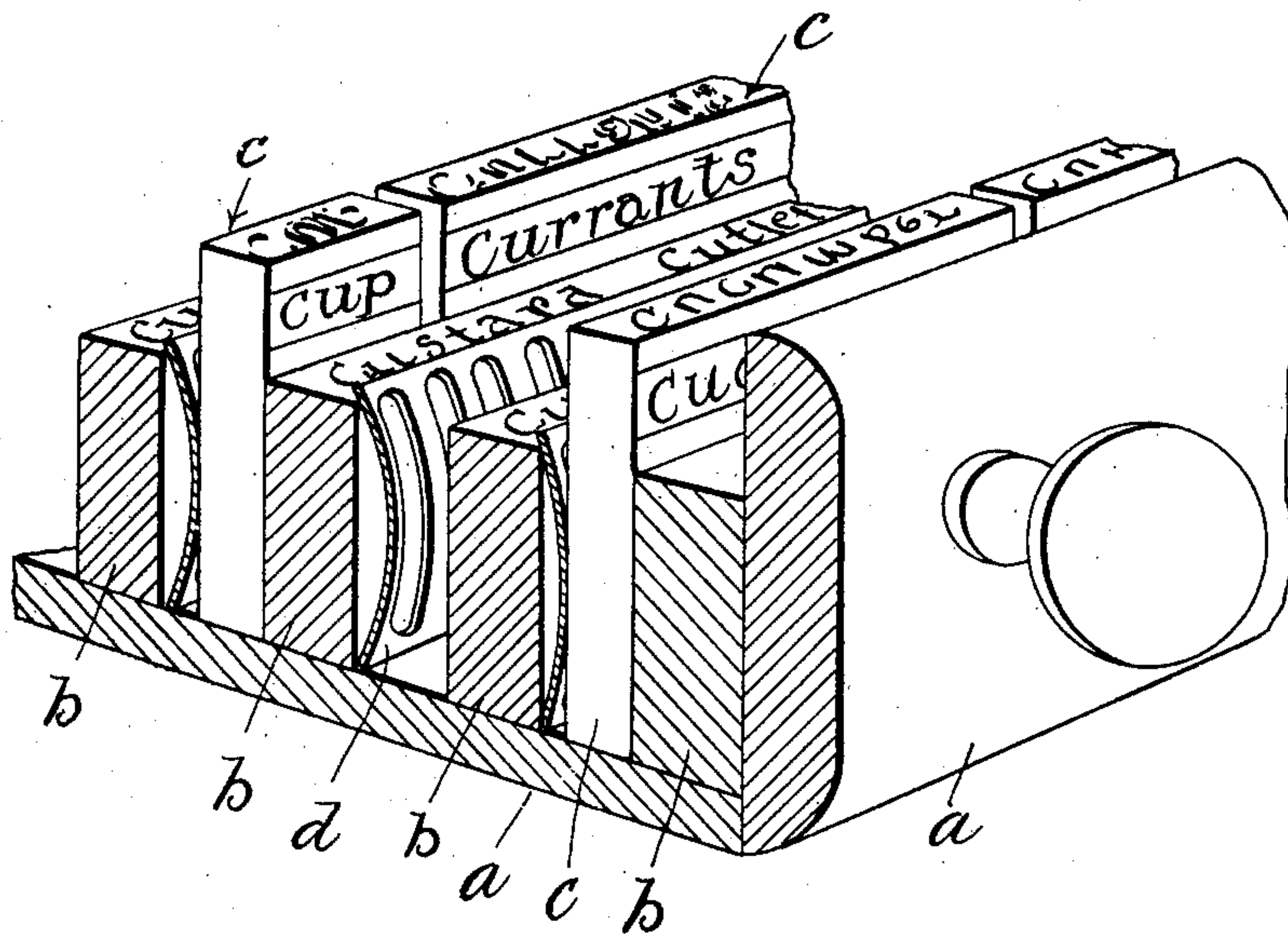


Fig. 3.

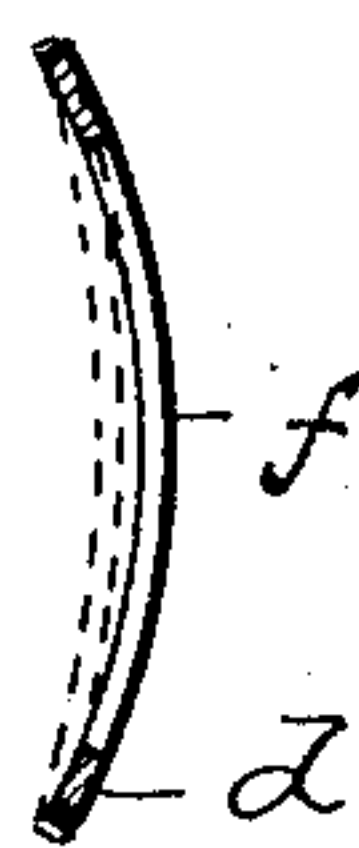


Fig. 2.

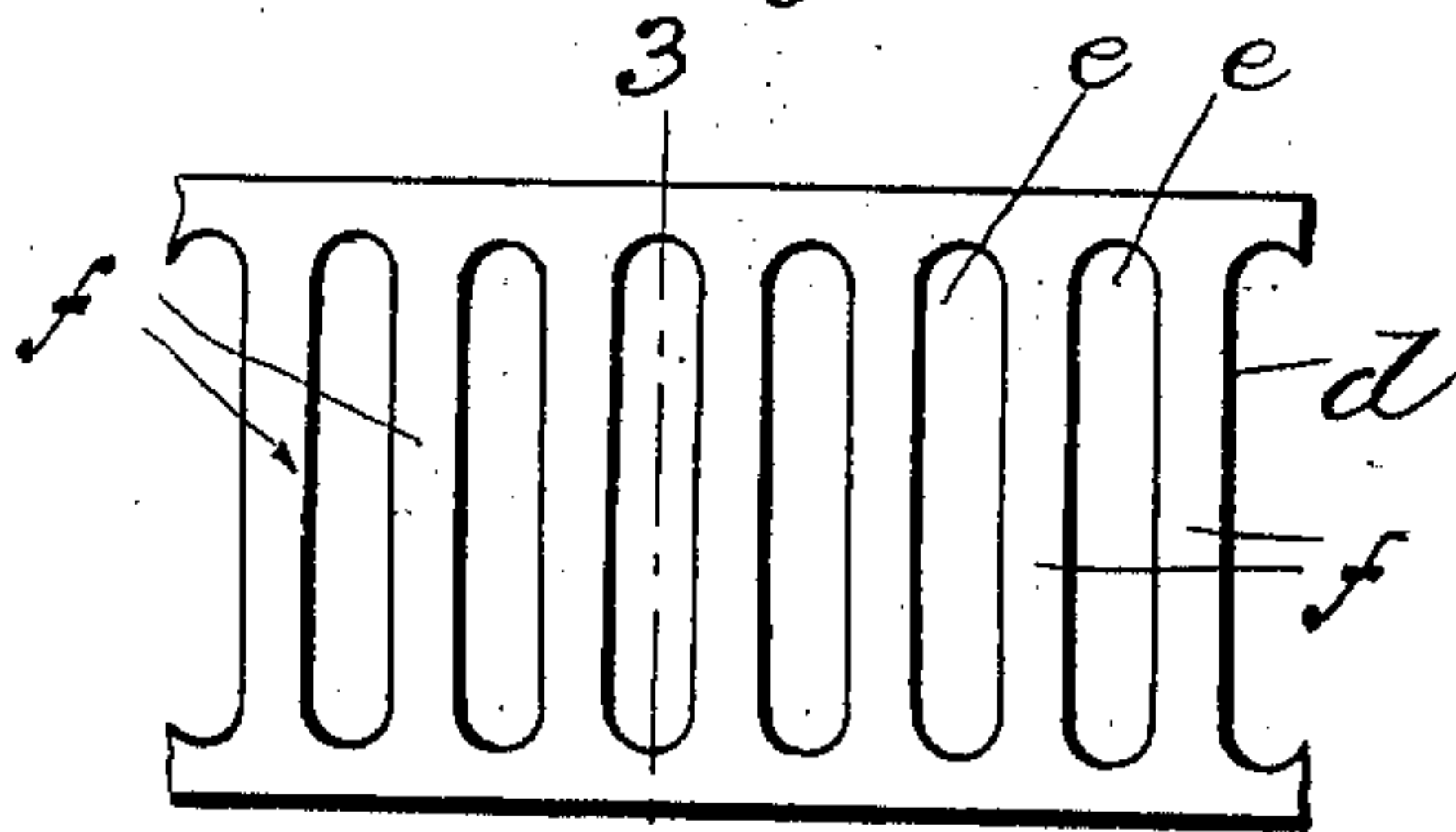
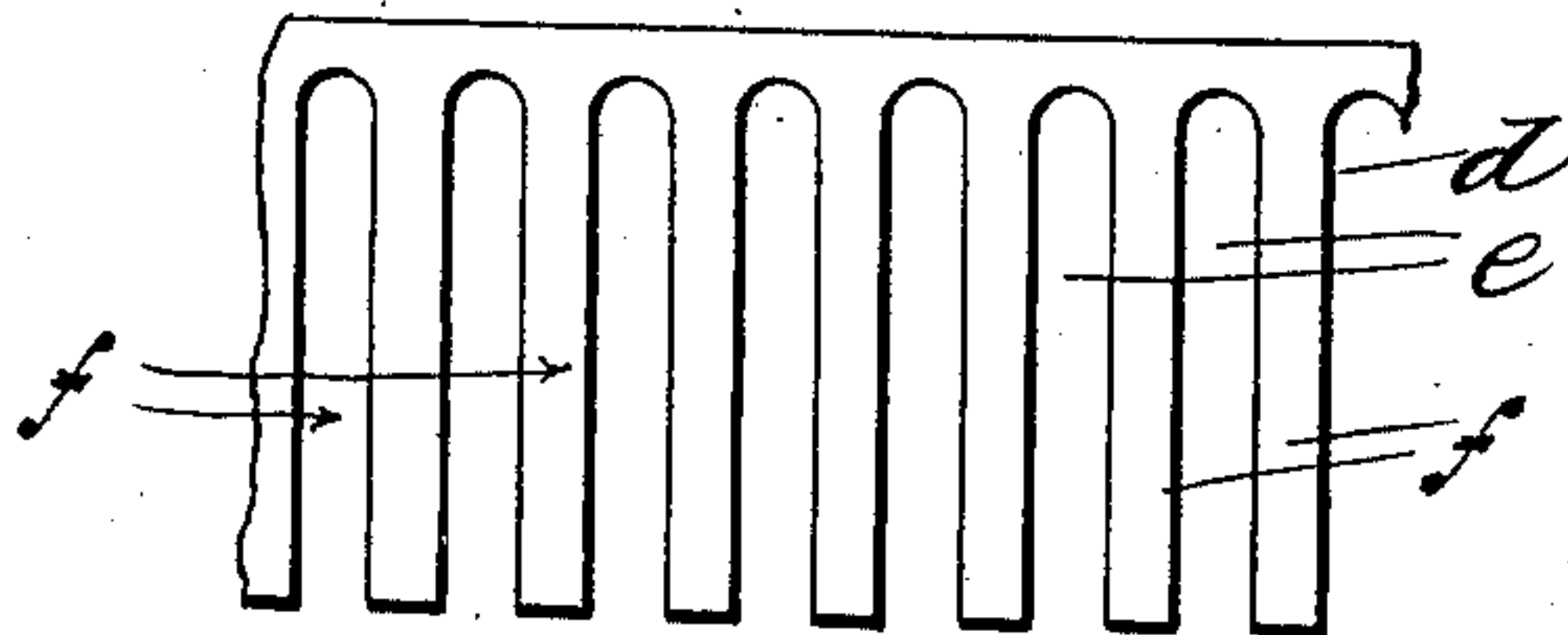


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELBERT MILTON COUCH, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
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TYPE-RECEPTACLE.

No. 826,545.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 24, 1906.

Application filed October 2, 1905. Serial No. 280,889.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELBERT MILTON COUCH, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented new and useful Improvements in Type-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the improved construction of type drawer or receptacle, and has for its object to provide a receptacle for type whereby the cabinets containing the font or one of the drawers of the cabinet may be moved without danger of displacing the types.

The invention has especial reference to the construction of type-cabinets such as are used in connection with small hand-printing machines for the printing of menus and the like and in which whole words are set up and alphabetically arranged in the various drawers of the cabinet, the invention serving to prevent the displacement of the words or type on either side of one which has been withdrawn.

Having these ends in view, the invention consists in applying a spring-like facing to one side of two contiguous partitions—that is to say, to one of the walls of the grooves in which the type are held in the drawer.

The invention is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a type-drawer in which this invention has been embodied. Fig. 2 is an elevation of a portion of a spring-strip which is inserted between the partitions of the drawer and between which and one of the partitions the types are inserted. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of the strip shown in Fig. 2, the section being on line 3 3 of that figure. Fig. 4 is similar to Fig. 2, showing a modification in the construction of the strip illustrated in the said last-named figure.

Referring now to the drawings, *a* indicates the drawer, which is made in the usual manner and is provided with partitions *b*, arranged in parallelism transversely of the drawer, the type *c* being inserted between the partitions. The word "type" as used here-

in may designate either single type or syllables or complete words cast as one type.

As shown in Fig. 1, the usual arrangement of type-cabinets of this character, which as a rule are used by persons rather inexperienced in the art of printing, consists in printing the typed word on the side of the type or block and also in printing the word or syllable on the upper edge of the partition between the grooves in which the type are placed to the end that the type or words may be readily extracted from and returned to their proper places in the drawer. In each groove between the partitions the spring-metal strip *d* (shown in Figs. 2 and 3) is inserted with the top and bottom edge thereof bearing against the top and bottom edge of the partition against which it rests, the strip being outwardly bowed, as shown, and the space between the opposite side of the groove and the nearest point on the strip being less than the thickness of the type, and when the latter are inserted in these grooves the spring-strip *d* is compressed, whereby the type will be pressed against the opposite wall of the groove with sufficient force to prevent it from being readily displaced. The spring-strips *d* preferably are made as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 and may be made of any suitable spring metal, the latter being run through a punch-press in which the slots or openings *e* are punched out of it to the end that it may be more easily flexed, as in this way the metal strips *f* between the slots *e* constitute practically individual springs. After the strip is punched it may be run through a pair of rolls and curved transversely of its length, as shown. If desired, when the holes *e* are punched in the strip *d* they may extend through one edge thereof, as shown in Fig. 4, thus forming the strip in the shape of a comb; but in either case the strip is given the bowed cross-sectional form shown in Fig. 3.

By means of this invention much of the annoyance incidental to the keeping and handling of type in a movable cabinet is avoided, and the spring-strips herein described hold the type therein with sufficient firmness to permit one of the drawers of the cabinet to be removed and tipped to quite an angle in

any direction without effecting any displacement of the type.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A type-receptacle of the character described having grooves therein to receive the type, and a yielding member applied to one wall of the groove, said member being outwardly bowed and bearing against the top and bottom portion of the grooves, the distance between said member and the opposite wall being less than the thickness of the type.

2. A type-receptacle of the character described having grooves therein to receive the type, and a perforated yielding strip of metal loosely applied to one wall of the grooves, said yielding strip bearing against the top and bottom portion of the groove and ex-

tending substantially the length of the groove, the distance between said strip and the opposite wall being less than the thickness of the type.

3. A type-receptacle of the character described having grooves therein to receive the type and a yielding facing for one wall of the grooves consisting of a perforated metal strip having a bowed form in cross-section and adapted to yield in a direction transverse to the groove, said yielding facing bearing against the top and bottom portion of the groove, the distance between said strip and the other wall being less than the thickness of the type.

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