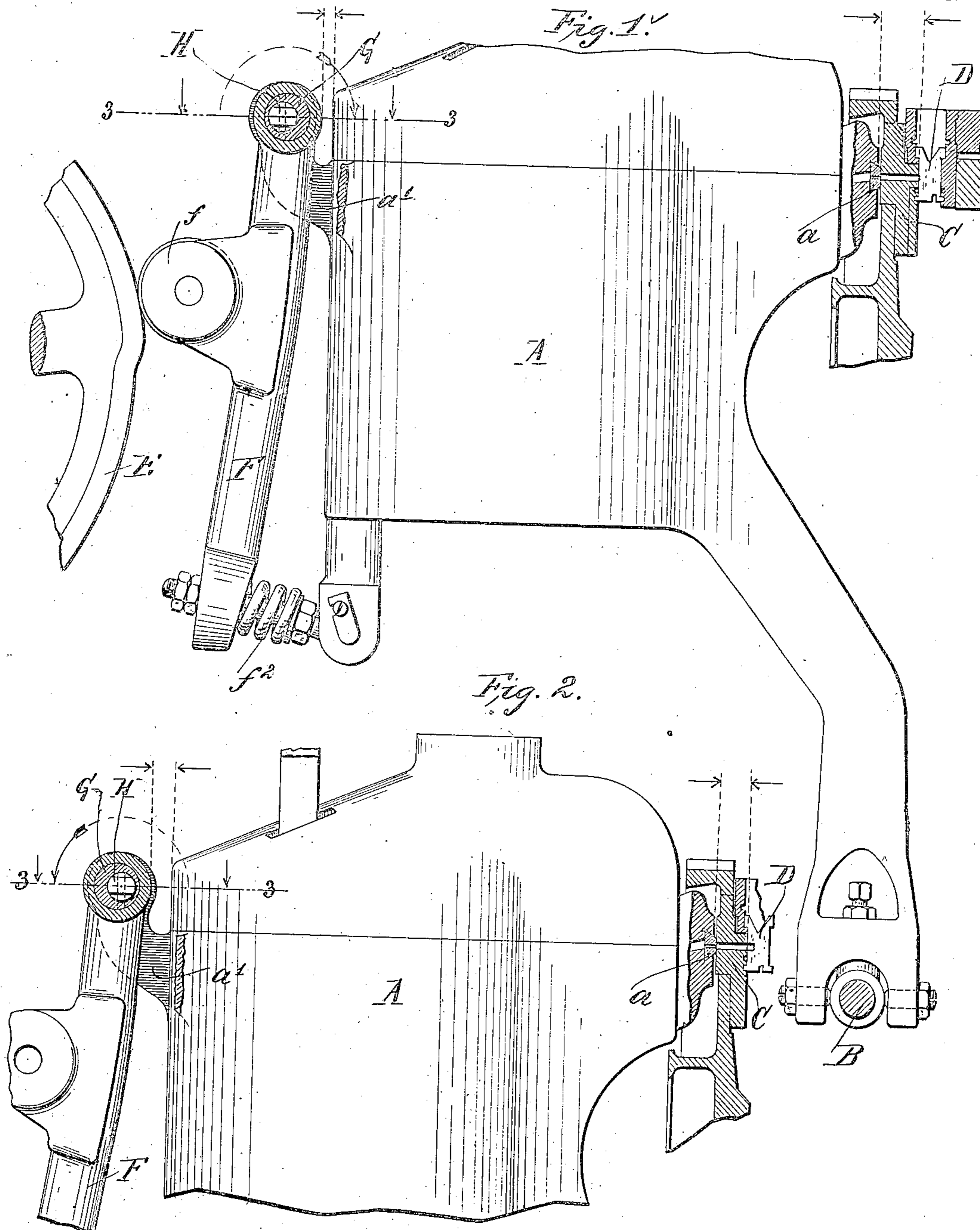


No. 828,763.

PATENTED AUG. 14, 1906.

M. W. MOREHOUSE.
LINOTYPE MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 5, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

L. E. Morrison.
a. m. c. Kennedy

INVENTOR.

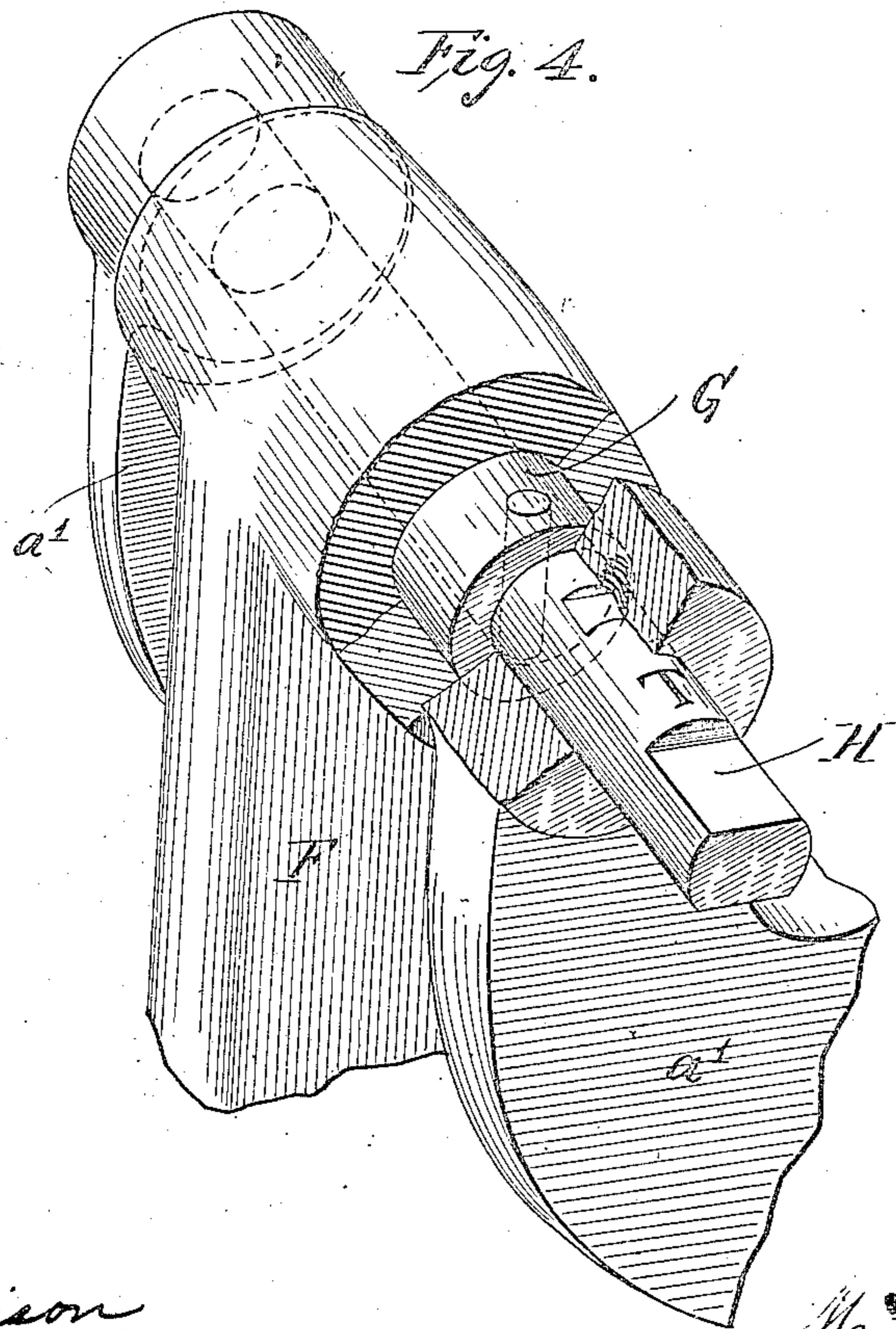
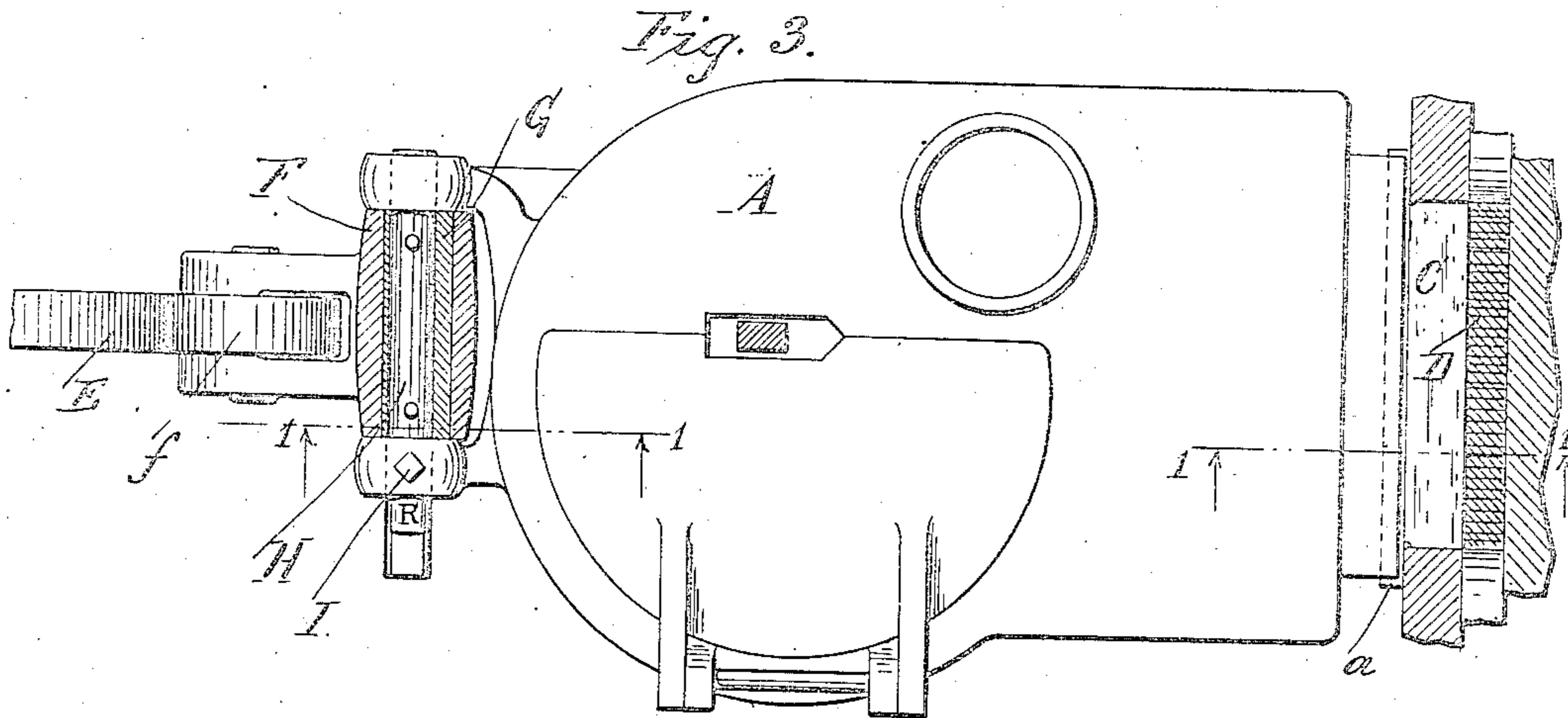
M. W. Morehouse
BY Philip T. Dodge
ATTORNEY.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MELVIN W. MOREHOUSE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO
MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW
YORK.

LINOTYPE-MACHINE.

No. 828,763.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 14, 1906.

Application filed April 5, 1906. Serial No. 310,038.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MELVIN W. MOREHOUSE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Linotype-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to linotype-machines, wherein a movable melting-pot having a flat delivery-mouth is advanced by a pressure-cam temporarily against the rear face of a slotted mold in order to close the same and deliver molten metal thereto, as shown, for example, in Letters Patent of the United States No. 436,532. It is the common practice to provide these machines not only with the ordinary mold and matrices, but with the special matrices and the low mold, as shown in Letters Patent of the United States No. 791,165, the arrangement being such that either mold and either class of matrices may be brought into action at will. When the low mold is employed, it is necessary that the pot should be advanced beyond the point at which it stops when the high mold is in action.

The invention consists in combining with the usual roll-carrying lever through which the cam acts to advance the pot an eccentric connection uniting the upper end of the lever to the pot, as hereinafter explained, whereby the distance between the upper end of the lever and the pot may be varied.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation showing the pot, my improved operating devices, and the adjacent matrices, the parts being adjusted for a high mold. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the parts adjusted for the low mold. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the same parts with the adjusting device and mold in section. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the adjusting device.

In the drawings, A represents the ordinary melting-pot of the linotype-machine provided with supporting-legs mounted on a horizontal shaft or axis B, around which the pot rocks in a forward and backward direction.

C represents a slotted mold against which the flat perforated mouth of the pot *a* is arranged to close tightly.

D is the matrix-line, supported in front of the mold, as usual.

E is the vertical cam, which acts to force the pot forward at the proper times against the mold.

F is an intermediate lever through which the cam acts. It is provided on the rear side with a roller *f*, against which the cam acts, and is connected at its upper end to the pot by a joint, which will be presently described, while at the lower end it acts against a spring *f*², seated between it and the pot, this arrangement permitting the cam to exert through the yielding lever a spring-pressure against the pot to force the latter against the mold.

So far as described the parts are of the ordinary construction and operate in the ordinary manner.

In applying my improvement I seat within the upper end of the lever F a rotary sleeve G, pinned fast to an eccentrically-located shaft H, which is in turn seated at its ends in ears *a'* on the pot. This sleeve, which may be rotated, serves as an adjustable pivot between the pot and the lever. When turned forward to the position shown in Fig. 1, it maintains the upper end of the lever near the pot, so that the cam will advance the pot only the limited distance necessary to properly meet the high or thick mold. (Shown in Fig. 1.) When, on the contrary, the eccentric is turned rearward to the position shown in Fig. 2, it increases the distance between the upper end of the lever and the pot, so that the cam will act to carry the pot forward a greater distance and until it bears firmly against the mold, (shown in Fig. 2,) having a height or thickness less than that shown in Fig. 1, this thin mold being used, as shown in Fig. 2, in connection with slotted matrices, such as shown in United States Patent No. 741,165. The eccentric may be turned from one position to the other by applying a wrench or handle to its shaft H, and it may be secured in either position by means of a set-screw I, seated in the pot-arm and bearing on the platen-surface on the shaft, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

It will be observed that under the arrangement shown I am enabled to change the distance between the pot and the upper end of its actuating-lever F, and consequently to change the point to which the pot is advanced without materially affecting the tension of the spring *f*² or the pressure which is applied

to the pot. The location of the adjusting-eccentric at the upper end of the lever is also advantageous in that it is in an exposed position, so that it may be conveniently adjusted without danger of the operator's hands coming in contact with the highly-heated jacket of the pot.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

10 In a linotype-machine, and in combination with the movable pot A, an actuating-cam E, the intermediate lever F carrying a roller midway of its length, the spring f^2 interposed

between the lower end of said lever and the pot, and the eccentric G connecting the lever with the upper end of the pot and serving the double purpose of a pivot for the lever and the means for changing the distance between the lever and pot. 15

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand, this 3d day of April, 1906, in the presence of two attesting witnesses. 20

MELVIN W. MOREHOUSE.

Witnesses:

ESTHER E. CHAPMAN,
THOMAS A. CONNOLLY.