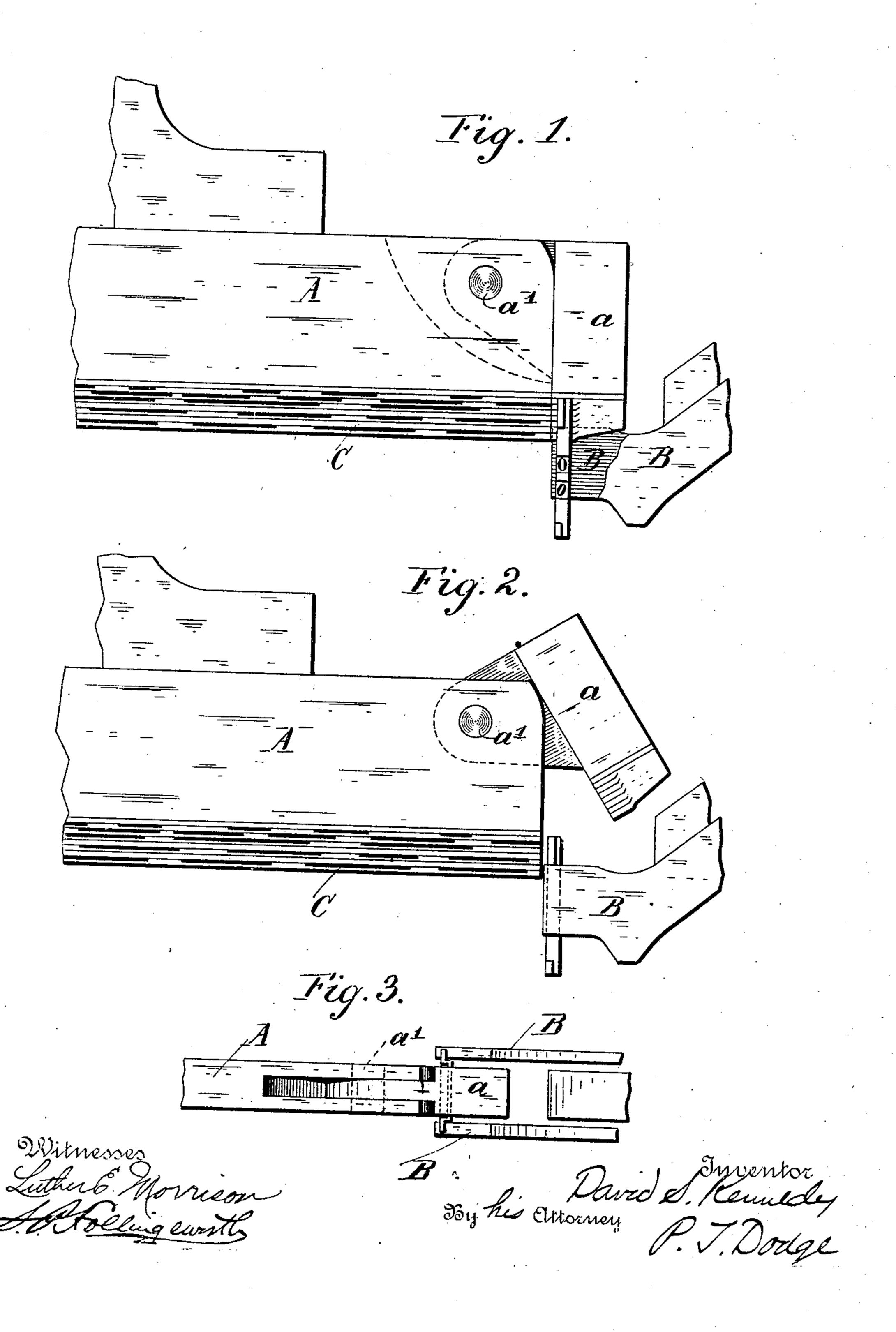
D. S. KENNEDY.

LINOTYPE MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 17, 1906.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID S. KENNEDY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO MERGEN-THALER LINOTYPE COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

LINOTYPE-MACHINE.

No. 848,309.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 26, 1907.

Application filed August 17, 1906. Serial No. 330,985.

To all whom it may concern;

Be it known that I, DAVID S. KENNEDY, of Brooklyn, New York city, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new 5 and useful Improvement in Linotype-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

There is now known in the art a class of linotype-machines in which two magazines 10 for matrices, one overlying the other, are provided each with a distributing mechanism at the upper end, these distributers being combined with a mechanism whereby the matrices are first separated according to font 15 and those of one magazine delivered to the upper distributer, while those of the lower magazine are permitted to slide downward between supporting-rails to the lower distributer, as shown, for example, in Letters 20 Patent of the United States No. 792,472. The distributer proper in these machines consists of a horizontal bar having its lower edge of V form, provided with longitudinal 25 toothed matrices are held in suspension as they are carried along the bar until they arrive at the proper point for delivery, as fully explained in Letters Patent of the United States Nos. 347,629 and 436,532. In the prac-30 tical operation of a machine such as shown in the first-named patent it will sometimes happen that matrices descending the inclined rails toward the distributer will be accidentally arrested, so that they will accu-

end of the distributer-bar. My invention is designed to overcome this 40 difficulty, and consists in constructing or providing the distributer-bar at the receiving end with a movable section, which may be carried at will away from the adjacent matrices, leaving the latter unconfined and 45 free for removal by hand, and this without disturbing the body of the distributer or the matrices suspended therefrom and without releasing or losing control of the matrices which are suspended in advance of the dis-50 tributer.

35 mulate on or near the delivery ends of the

rails in such position that they cannot be

readily removed, because of the overlying

In the accompanying drawings I have shown only those parts of the machine with

which my invention is directly associated. As to all other parts, it may be of the ordinary or any suitable construction.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the distributer-bar and the adjacent rails for delivering the matrices thereto, the parts being in operative position. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the receiving end 65 of the bar turned upward to release the matrices. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the parts shown in Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the horizontal distributer-bar provided at its 65 lower edge with distributer-teeth C.

B B represent the parallel inclined rails by which the matrices are suspended and down which they descend to the end of the distributer-bar, being supported and guided 70

upon the bar by the rails.

The foregoing parts are of the ordinary construction and operate in the ordinary manner, except that the distributer-bar instead of being made in a continuous piece 75 groups of teeth, whereby the notched and from end to end is divided vertically near the receiving end, the short end portion a being connected to the body portion by a horizontal pivot a' in such manner that it may be swung upward away from the operative posi- 80 tion shown in Fig. 1 to or from the position shown in Fig. 2. This movement of the section a carries it clear of the underlying matrices on the rails B B. The matrices may then be turned and removed from the rails 85 by hand.

The essence of the invention lies in arranging the end of the distributer-bar so that it may be moved in relation to the supportingrails in such manner as to release or permit 90 the removal of the underlying matrices without the necessity of removing the rails from the machine, and it will be understood by the skilled mechanic that any construction or arrangement of the distributer-bar which ad- 95 mits of its end being thus moved from its operative position will fall within the limits of my invention.

While I prefer to employ the rails B B in the usual form, (represented in the draw-100 ings,) it is to be understood that they may be modified in form or replaced by equivalent. supports which will carry the matrices properly to the end of the distributer-bar.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In combination with guides for delivering matrices thereto, a fixed distributer-bar having its receiving end movable in relation to said guide to permit the removal of lodged matrices.

2. In combination with guides B B, for directing matrices thereto, a stationary distributer-bar having a movable section at the receiving end whereby access is given to lodged matrices in advance of the distributer without releasing them and without disturbing the distributer or the matrices thereon.

3. A fixed distributer-bar provided with a pivoted section at one end.

4. A distributer-bar for a linotype-ma-

chine, divided transversely and having its sections connected for instantaneous separation at will.

5. In combination with the downwardly-inclined rails B B, having their ends adapted to sustain matrices and guide them upon the distributer-bar, the distributer-bar A, having its receiving end located between the 25 rails and pivoted to swing upward substantially as described and shown.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand, this 13th day of August, 1906, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

DAVID S. KENNEDY.

Witnesses:

J. R. ROGERS, ROBERT G. CLARK.