

No. 848,338.

PATENTED MAR. 26, 1907.

R. M. BEDELL.
LINO TYPE MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 1, 1906.

Fig. 1.

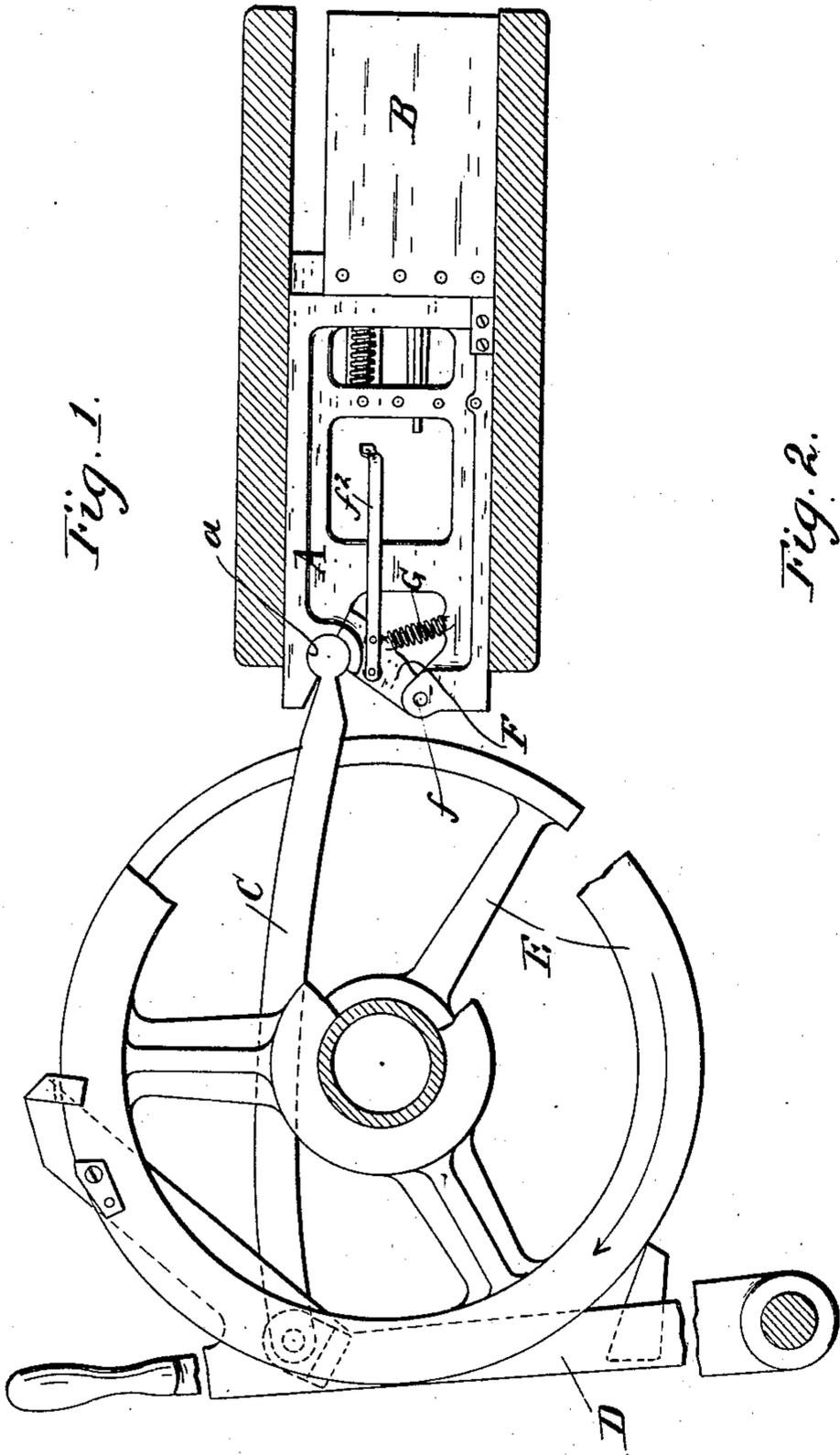
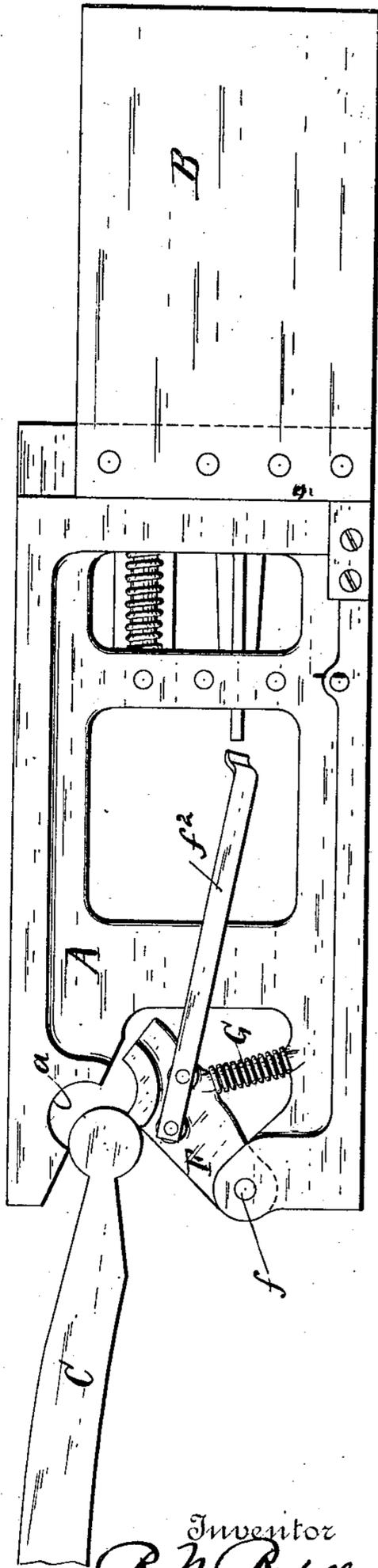


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD M. BEDELL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

LINOTYPE-MACHINE.

No. 848,338.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 26, 1907.

Application filed November 1, 1906. Serial No. 341,559.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD M. BEDELL, 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.

My invention relates to machines for casting type-metal bars or slugs with type characters on their edges, such machines being known and commonly sold under the trade-name or trade-mark "Linotype," "Monotype," &c., and represented in one form in Letters Patent of the United States Nos. 436,532 and 557,000. In these machines the slug after being cast in a slotted mold is delivered therefrom by a reciprocating ejector-blade, which advances through the mold from the rear, driving the slug before it through the trimming mechanism to the receiving-galley at the front of the machine. The ejector-blade is detachably connected to the front end of a horizontally-movable slide, the construction being such that it may be readily detached to permit the introduction of another of different dimensions, as fully disclosed in United States Patent No. 560,537.

In the use of the machine it is frequently desirable to draw the ejector-slide forward for the purpose of exchanging ejector-blades. Heretofore it has been necessary for the operator to pass behind the machine and turn the actuating-cam and connected parts by hand until the blade was advanced to the required position, the operation being attended by considerable labor and loss of time.

The aim of my invention is to overcome the necessity for this operation and enable the operator at the front of the machine to instantly release the slide, so that it may be drawn forward, and to instantly restore the connections after the slide is returned to its first position. This arrangement not only avoids the usual loss of time and labor, but admits of the machine being again started from the point at which it was stopped. To this end I combine with the slide movable means for effecting its connection to and disconnection from the operating-lever or other operating member, and I extend a handle or operating connection forward in such position that it may be readily operated by the attendant standing in front of the machine.

I have shown my improvement in a form particularly applicable to the Mergenthaler machine represented in the patents above referred to.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the slide and its connections. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, on a larger scale, showing the disengaged slide reëntering engagement with the link.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the ejector-slide, which stands on edge and in practice is mounted to slide horizontally in suitable guides in the main frame.

B is the ejector-blade detachably connected to the front end of the slide and extending forward beyond the same.

C is an actuating-link jointed to the rear end of the slide and to an operating-lever D, which latter is actuated by projections on the side face of a cam-wheel E in such manner that the rotation of the cam causes the vibration of the lever, which in turn causes the link to effect the reciprocation of the slide and the attached blade.

So far as described the parts are of ordinary construction. Heretofore the forward end of the link has been permanently connected with the slide, and the forward movement of the latter could only be effected by rotating the cam E and the connected parts of the machine. The essence of my invention lies in a connection which admits of the link and the slide being instantly disconnected, the parts being preferably adapted for operation from the front.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, it will be observed that the link C is formed with a circular end and the slide formed with a corresponding seat *a* to receive the same. This seat is open on the lower side in order to permit the introduction and removal of the link in an endwise direction.

In order to retain the link in its operative position, I provide a latch F, pivoted at *f* and having its upper end adapted to fit beneath and around the end of the link, as shown. A spring G, seated within the slide and against the under side of the link, tends to hold the latter upward in its operative position, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. By swinging the latch downward against the resistance of the spring the link may be unlocked in such manner as to admit of the slide being drawn forward by hand to the position required for

the removal or application of the ejector-blades. When the slide is returned to its first position, the end of the link will ride to its place and the latch F will be pushed downward by the advancing link to automatically return thereunder and secure it in place.

The latch F is preferably provided with a rigid arm f^2 , extending forward along the slide to such point that it may be conveniently reached by the attendant standing at the front of the machine. By depressing the forward end of this arm the latch may be disengaged to release the link.

While I prefer to retain the form and arrangement of parts herein shown, it is to be understood that the essence of the invention lies in providing for the instantaneous disconnection of the slide from its operating devices, and the parts may be varied in form and arrangement in many ways without passing beyond the limits of my invention.

The cam E is located, as usual, on the main shaft H, which carries all the other principal actuating-cams of the machine, so that the rotation of this cam by hand to advance the slide as heretofore practiced required a very considerable exertion, and the turning of the other cams caused various parts of the machine to be set for the moment in undesirable positions.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a linotype-machine, the combination of the reciprocating ejector-slide, its op-

erating - link, the latch, substantially as shown, for holding the link in operative connection; whereby the instantaneous release of the slide is permitted.

2. In a linotype-machine, the ejector-slide in combination with an actuating-cam, a lever moved thereby, the link extending from the lever to the slide, and a latch permitting instantaneous disconnection of the link from the slide.

3. In a linotype-machine, the combination of the ejector-slide, the link having one end seated therein, and a movable latch or locking device holding the link in operative position; whereby instantaneous disconnection of the link is permitted.

4. In a linotype-machine, the ejector-slide movable forward and backward, the actuating-cam, connections from the cam to the slide, and means operative from the front of the machine for effecting instantaneous disconnection and release of the slide at will; whereby the operator at the front of the machine is enabled to move the slide forward at will without changing the position of the cam.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand, this 23d day of October, 1906, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

RICHARD M. BEDELL.

Witnesses:

JOHN R. ROGERS,
ROBERT G. CLARK.