

R. M. BEDELL.  
 LINE CASTING MACHINE.  
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 2, 1909.

996,828.

Patented July 4, 1911.

Fig 1.

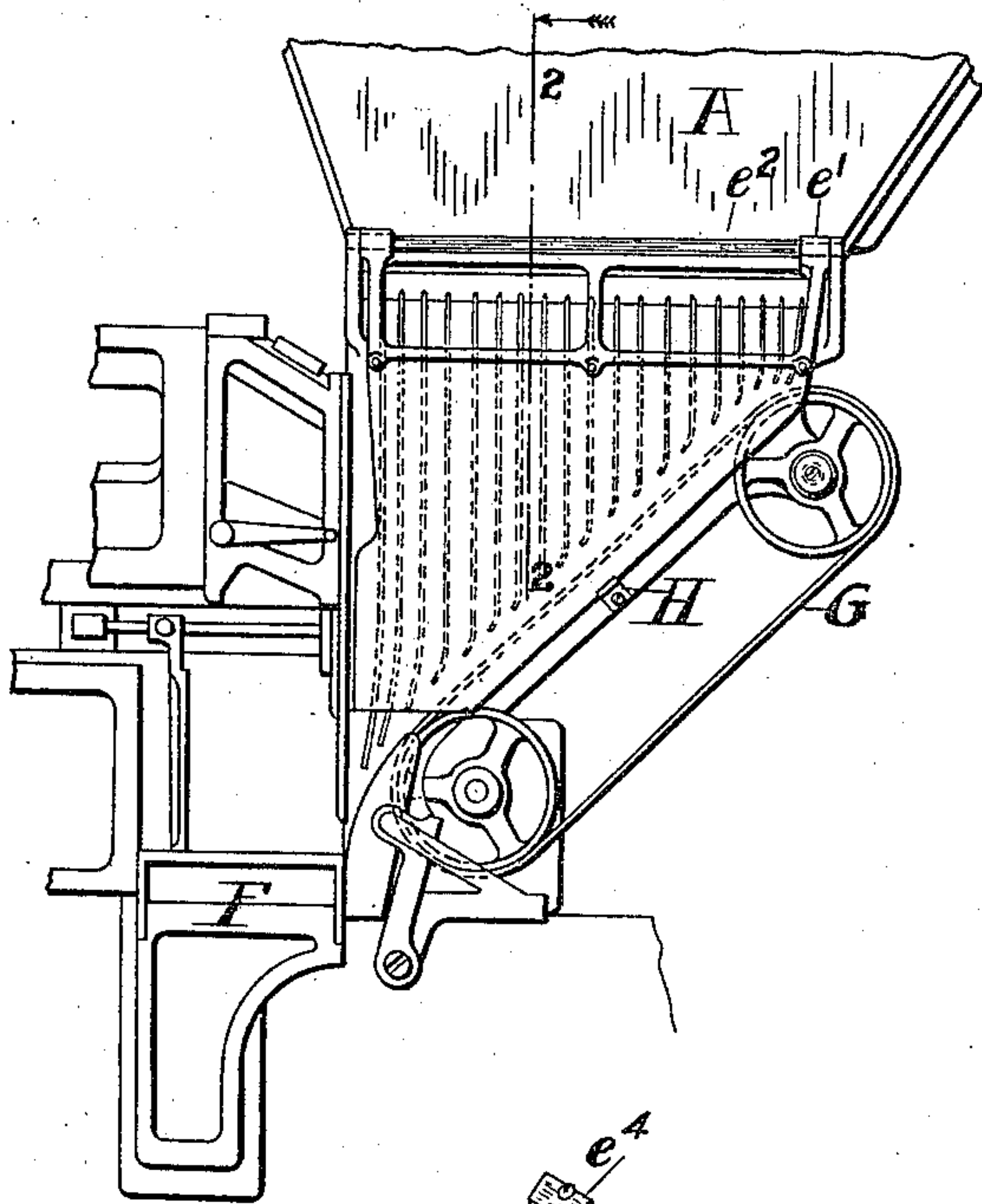


Fig 2.

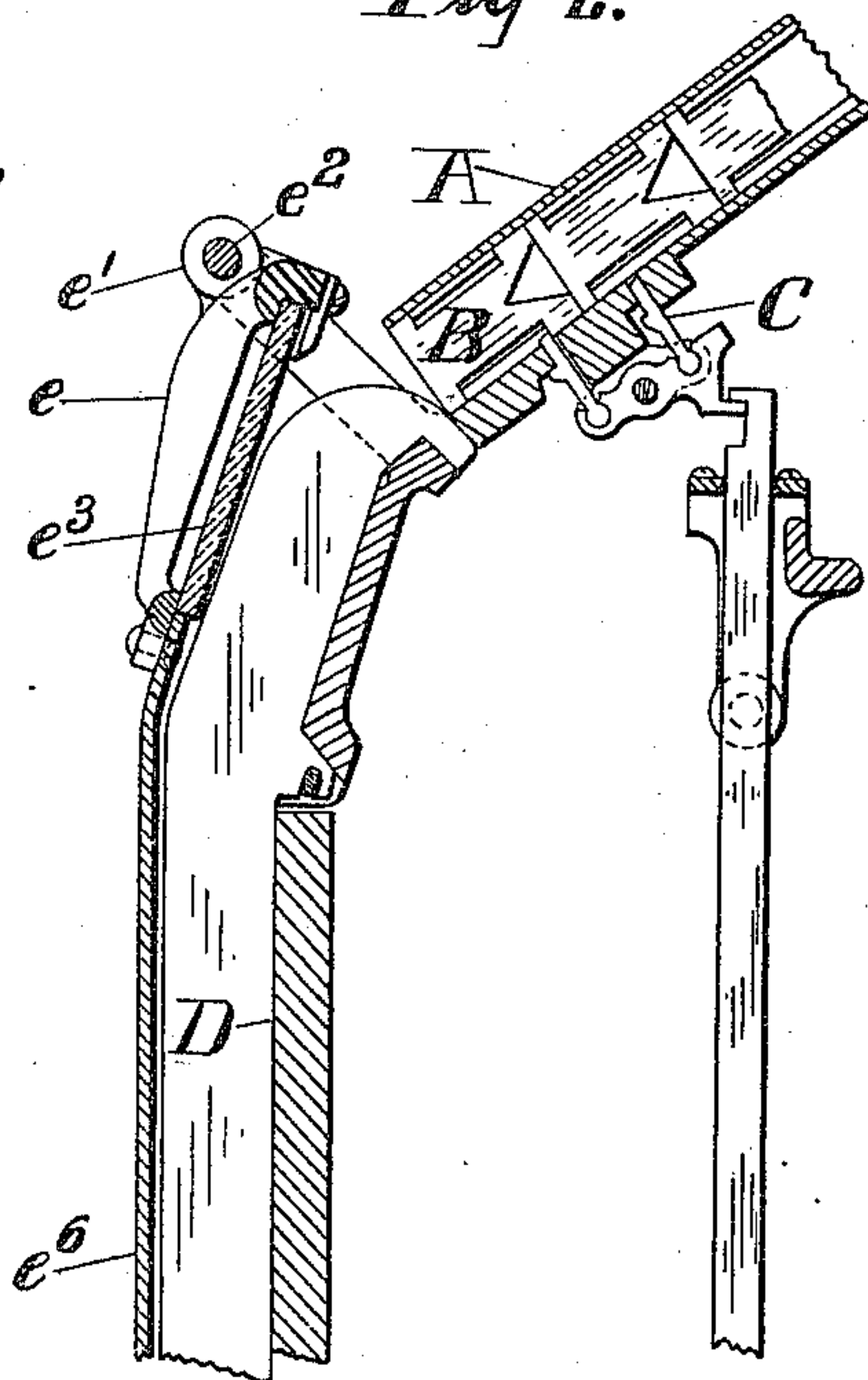
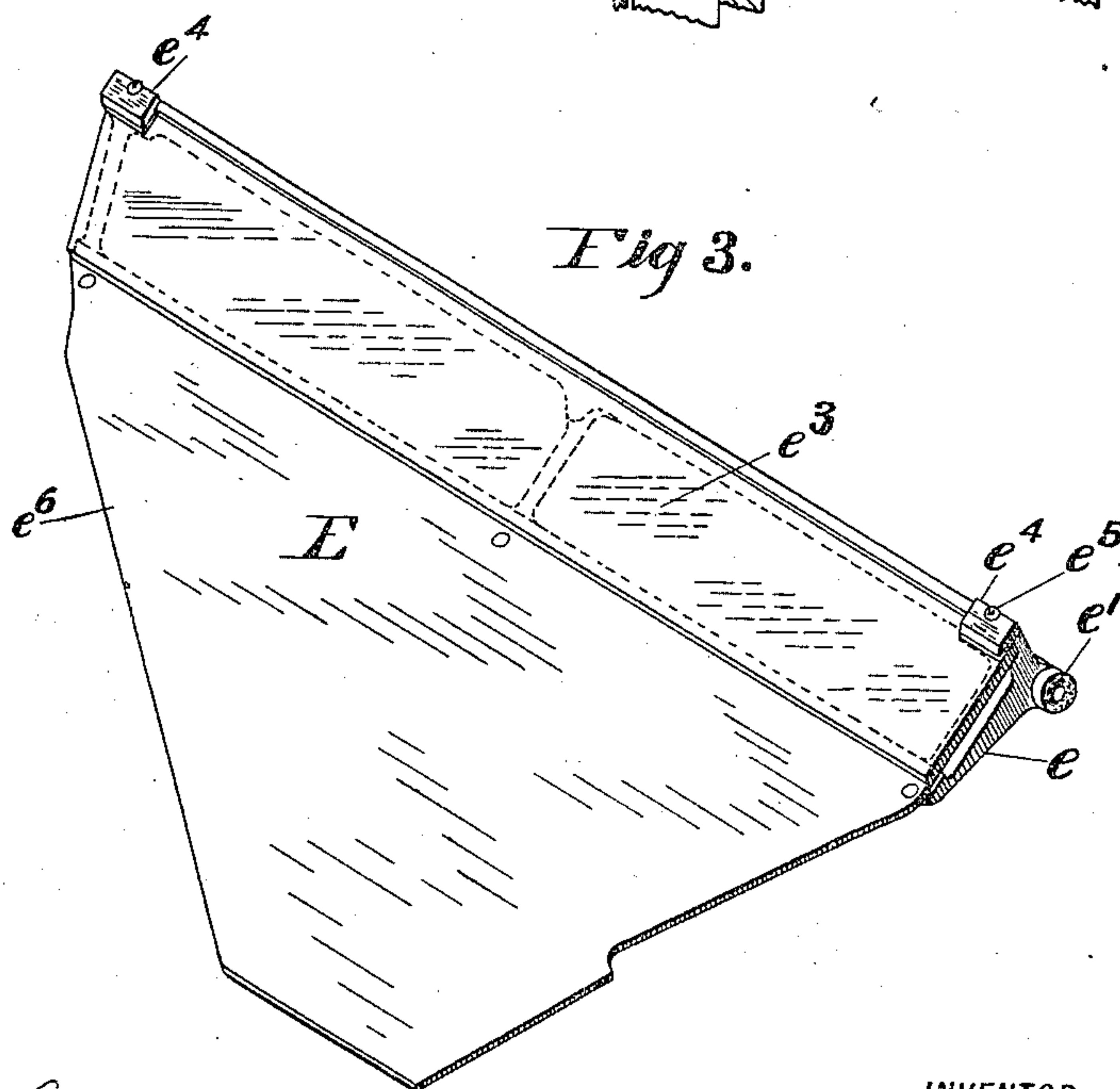


Fig 3.



WITNESSES:

*G. W. Hartley*  
*A. Kunz*

INVENTOR

*Richard M. Bedell*  
 BY *R. M. Bedell*  
 ATTORNEY



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

## LINE-CASTING MACHINE.

996,828.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 4, 1911.

Application filed December 2, 1909. Serial No. 531,038.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD M. BEDELL, of borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Line-Casting Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to a line casting machine of the character represented in Letters Patent of the United States No. 436,532 and kindred machines, wherein circulating matrices released individually from the lower end of the magazine descend thence to the assembling or composing mechanism through an upright channeled face plate, the front of which as heretofore constructed has been formed by a large glass plate through which the operator could observe the course of the matrices.

The practical use of the machine has developed many objections to the use of the glass plate, such, for example, as its frequent breakage, its liability to warp out of shape, so that the matrices were not properly guided, and its liability to be cut and roughed on the inner surface by the impinging matrices.

The object of the present invention is to overcome the difficulties attending the use of the glass plate, while at the same time affording the operator a view of the descending matrices, that he may see whether they are being properly delivered from the magazine.

To this end it consists in a front for the face plate, composed of a supporting framework and a metal plate to cover and close the lower parts of the channels, and a glass or other transparent plate located above the metal plate and affording a view of the lower end of the magazine.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents a front elevation of my improved front plate as applied to a commercial Mergenthaler machine of the form now in general use. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross section on the line 2—2 of the parts shown on a larger scale. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the front plate viewed from the rear side.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the usual inclined magazine, fixed in position and channeled longitudinally in the interior to guide the upper and lower edges of the matrices B.

C represents one of a series of escape-

ments by which the release of the matrices from the lower end of the magazine is effected.

D represents the channel-plate, so-called, fixed in upright position with its upper end in position to receive the matrices descending from the magazine. This channel plate is divided by vertical plates into a series of channels through which the matrices descend to the assembling belt G, by which they are delivered successively to the line composed in the assembler F.

All of the foregoing parts may be of ordinary construction and are well understood in the art.

It is obvious that the front of the channels in the channel plate must be closed to confine the descending matrices therein. For this purpose I provide the front plate E, such as represented in Fig. 3, consisting of a skeleton metal frame *e* having ears *e*<sup>1</sup> adapted to receive the fixed pivoted rod *e*<sup>2</sup>, which may be secured to the machine frame as usual or in any similar manner. This frame *e* is recessed in the rear side to receive a glass or other transparent plate *e*<sup>3</sup>, of such size and so located that when in operative position it will cover and close the upper end of the channels directly in front of the magazine and serve to direct the descending matrices downward through the channels, while at the same time it permits the operator seated in front of the machine to view the lower end of the magazine and the upper ends of the channels, so that he may see whether the matrices are being properly delivered in response to the action of the usual fingerkeys. The glass plate may be secured in position in any suitable manner, but I recommend the employment shown, of confining plates or clips *e*<sup>4</sup> secured by screws *e*<sup>5</sup> to the frame *e* and overlapping the glass in such manner as to retain it in position.

To the lower end of the frame *e* I secure a thin sheet metal plate *e*<sup>6</sup> of steel, brass, or other similar material. This plate is arranged to form a downward continuation of the glass plate and covers and closes the front side of the channels to a point an inch or more above the assembler. A spring clip or catch H, secured to the machine frame, engages the lower edge of the metal plate *e*<sup>6</sup> and holds it in operative position against the front of the face plate. When it is desired to gain access to the channels of the



face plate or to the lower end of the magazine, the clip H which engages the lower edge of the metal plate is pulled forcibly downward and the front as a whole turned upward and backward around the pivot  $e^2$ .

The essence of the invention lies in the combination of the glass and metal members in an integral structure adapted to form the front of the face plate.

It is manifest that the details may be modified within the range of mechanical skill without departing from the limits of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. In a typographical machine, and in combination with the magazine and the channel-plate, a swinging cover for said channel-plate comprising a depending plate, a frame attached to the upper portion of said plate, a hinge at the upper edge of said frame, and a transparent panel mounted in said frame between the plate and the hinge.

2. In a typographical machine, and in combination with the magazine and the chan-

nel-plate, a swinging cover for said channel-plate comprising a depending metallic plate, a frame attached to the upper portion of said plate, a hinge on said frame, and a transparent panel mounted in said frame to move therewith and occupying a position between the plate and the hinge.

3. In a line casting machine, and in combination with the magazine and the channel plate D, the hinged front consisting of a skeleton frame  $e$ , at the lower end of the magazine, that the latter may be viewed therethrough, the solid plate  $e^6$  attached to the skeleton frame and covering the front of the channel plate D, and the glass plate  $e^3$ , secured to the skeleton frame and forming an upward continuation of the plate  $e^6$ .

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand this 30th day of November, 1909, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

RICHARD M. BEDELL.

Witnesses:

CHAS. E. GRAUB,  
M. W. MOREHOUSE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."