Oct. 29, 1935. W. W. THOMPSON 2,018,879

MEANS FOR HOLDING PRINTING TYPE IN PLACE

Filed Jan. 15, 1934

Fig. 1.

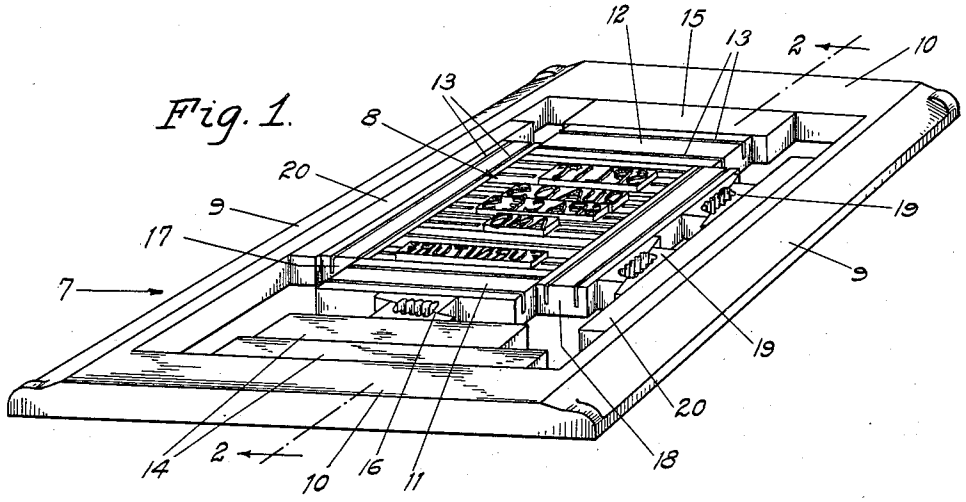


Fig. 2.

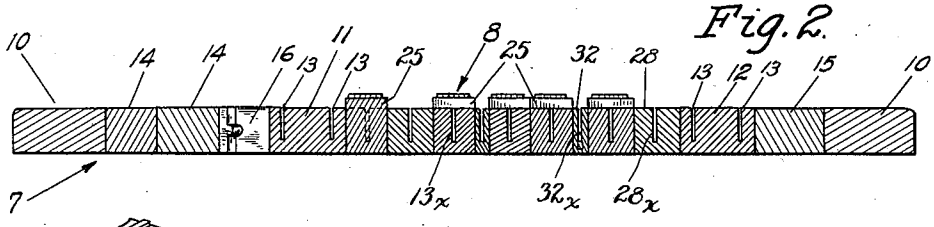


Fig. 3.

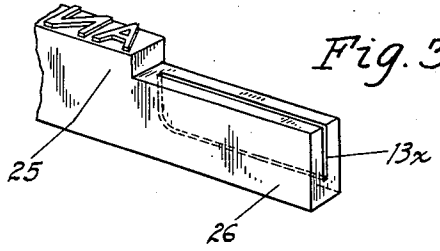


Fig. 4.

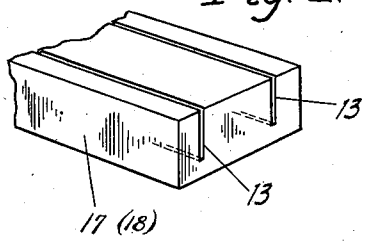


Fig. 5.

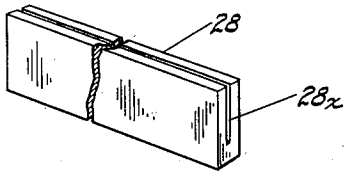


Fig. 7.

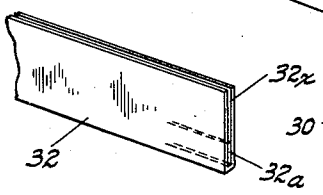
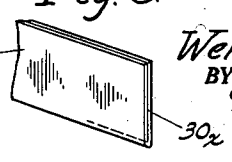


Fig. 6.



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MEANS FOR HOLDING PRINTING TYPE IN PLACE

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Application January 15, 1934, Serial No. 706,709

3 Claims. (Cl. 101—402)

This invention relates to improved furniture for use in a printer's chase.

An important object of the invention is to provide means adapted to be readily combined with the ordinary furniture of a printer's chase whereby the type can not only be accurately adjusted in the proper position for printing but by which it will also be more effectively safeguarded against accidental displacement. The furniture ordinarily used to hold the type in proper position and clamp it in place does not always offset the tendency of the type to move away from the bed or platen of the press. This defect is due to the fact that the base portion of the type body is not always so forcibly engaged by the furniture as is the front portion thereof. By this invention one or more of the bars of the furniture of the chase are modified in such a manner that, while a firm contact with all portions of the type is secured, nevertheless a somewhat heavier pressure is maintained against the lower portion of the type body than adjacent the face thereof. This construction safeguards against the type springing up out of its proper printing position.

Other objects, advantages and features of the invention may hereinafter appear.

Referring to the accompanying drawing which illustrates what is at present deemed to be a preferred embodiment of the invention,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the complete device showing a type form located therein.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the type forms which is provided with a slug formed according to the principles of the invention.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of an end portion of a wooden furniture bar.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a narrow furniture bar, the middle portion of the bar being broken away to contract the view.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of an end portion of a furniture bar consisting of a strip of sheet metal bent upon itself, the line of bending being located at the mid-width of the strip of metal from which the bar is formed.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the end portion of a sheet metal bar which differs from that shown in Fig. 6 only in that a spacer is inserted within the groove, the bar being otherwise formed as in Fig. 6.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the frame 7 of the chase may be of any well known preferred design suitable for receiving the type form 8. Said frame 7 is shown consisting of the long side pieces 9 and the shorter end pieces 10. In the particular construction shown in the drawing, by way of example, at one end of the chase is shown a furniture bar 11 and near the other end thereof a furniture bar 12, these furniture bars being provided with grooves 13 in accordance with the principles of the invention. As more clearly shown in Fig. 2, said grooves 13 are narrow and extend from the outer face of the bars through a little more than half of their thickness, but it is to be understood that the width and depth of the grooves may be considerably varied without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the claims. Cooperating with the furniture bars 11 and 12 are shown other furniture bars 14 and 15 which may be of well known construction. Near the end of the structure which is provided with the bar 14 a quoin 16 is shown which operates between the bar 14 and the furniture bar 11, the latter bar being grooved in accordance with the principles of the invention.

At one side of the type form 8 is shown a bar 17 which is also provided with grooves 13, these grooves being preferably of the same character as the grooves already described. Each groove in the bar 18, like the bar 17, is shown extending parallel to and near the opposite long side of the type form 8, this construction being preferred because it adds more to the resiliency of the face portions of the bars. The base portions of these bars below their grooves are solid and therefore will not yield to lateral pressure. The form is shown provided at one side with a pair of quoins 19 and with a furniture bar 20, said quoin operating between the bar 20 and the bar 18 at that side of the device. At the other side of the frame another furniture bar 20 may be provided to cooperate with the grooved bar 17.

In Fig. 3 is shown a type bar 25 having a slug portion 26 which is provided with a groove 13x. As it is not possible to extend the groove across the entire length of the form or bar 25, without interferring with the type, the groove is confined to the end portion of the bar as shown in Fig. 3. The object of providing the groove 13x is to render the upper part of the end portion of the bar somewhat resilient for the purpose of causing the greatest pressure from the quoins to be exerted against the bottom portion of the bar.

Fig. 4 may be regarded as a reproduction on an enlarged scale of an end portion of any one of the bars 11 and 12 or 17 and 18 of Fig. 1. Said bars may be made either of wood or metal but when they are made of wood the grooves may

be conveniently formed by using a wood cutting saw.

The form 28 shown in Fig. 5 differs from that shown in Fig. 4 only in that it is of less width and is provided with a single groove 28x.

The form 30 shown in Fig. 6 consists of a flat strip of sheet metal bent along its mid-width thereby providing the completed article with a slit 30x. The form 32 shown in Fig. 7 differs from the form shown in Fig. 6 only in that there is inserted in the bottom portion of its slot 32x a spacer strip 32a. Said spacer strip is preferably made of metal. In both of these forms the edges of the bent strip both occupy substantially the same plane, said plane extending at substantially a right angle to the sides of the strip.

All the different constructions shown have in common means for rendering the outer portion of the furniture more or less yielding so that when the type is clamped into printing position, the back or base portion of the furniture will be more resistant to the action of the quoins than will be the front part thereof. The result will be that when the type is prepared for printing it will be held more securely in place because it is found in practice that heavier pressure near the bottom of the furniture insures a more secure retention thereof within the chase. This result is more effectively secured by reason of the fact that, as already stated, grooves 13x are provided in the type bars to cooperate with the grooves in the furniture bars.

I claim:

1. A furniture bar for a printer's chase having a longitudinally extending groove, and a spacer of resistant material occupying the bottom portion of said groove.

2. A furniture bar for a printer's chase consisting of a strip of sheet metal bent upon itself along its mid-width to form a slit or groove extending from end to end thereof, and a spacer occupying the bottom portion of the slit or groove thus formed.

3. A printer's chase assembly including type bars having face portions that are grooved thereby rendering such portions more yielding to lateral pressure than the remainder of said bars, and cooperating furniture bars that have face portions which are grooved thereby rendering them more yielding to lateral pressure than the base portions of said furniture bars.

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