

No. 633,933.

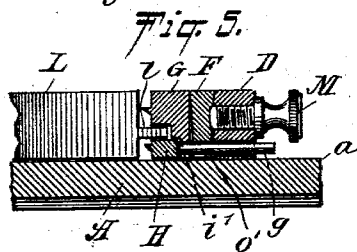
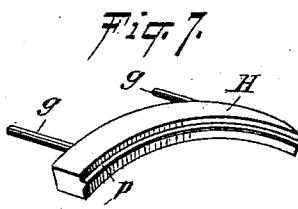
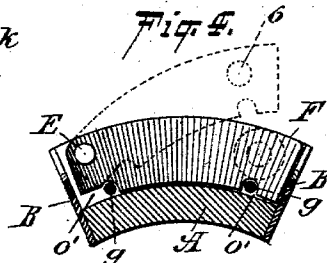
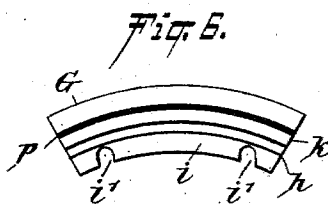
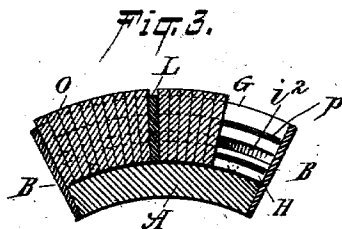
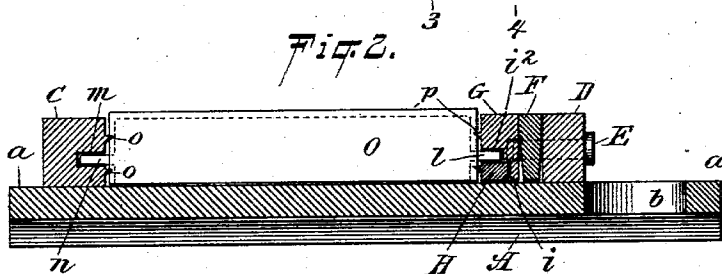
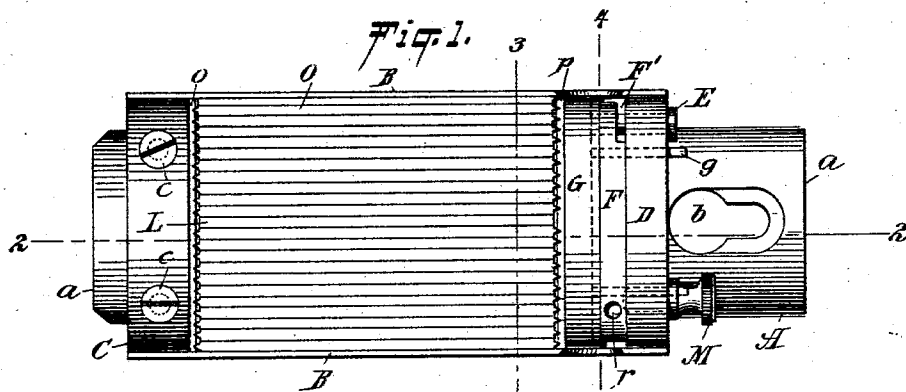
Patented Sept. 26, 1899.

G. E. WILSON.
PRINTER'S FUDGE.

(Application filed June 10, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



WITNESSES:

William P. Guebel.
M. Van Nortwick.

INVENTOR
George E. Wilson
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 8.

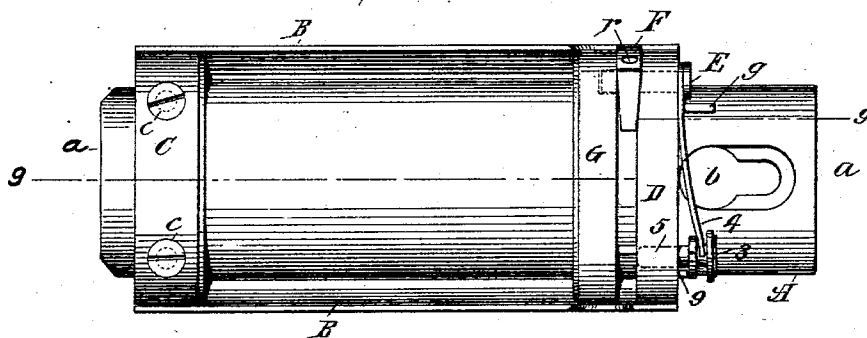


Fig. 9.

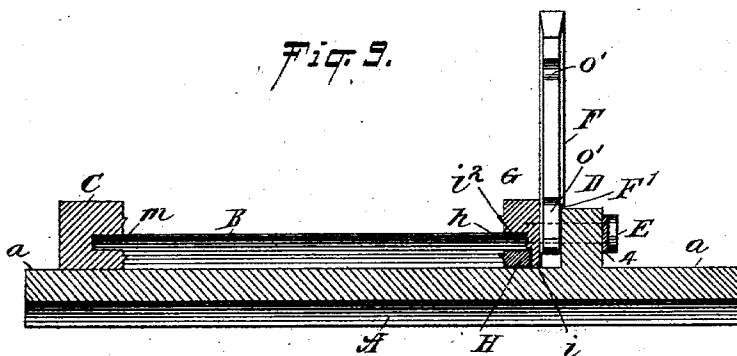


Fig. 12.

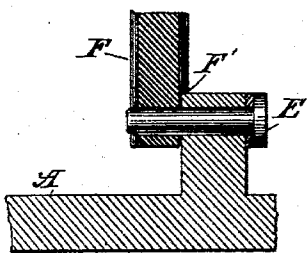


Fig. 10.

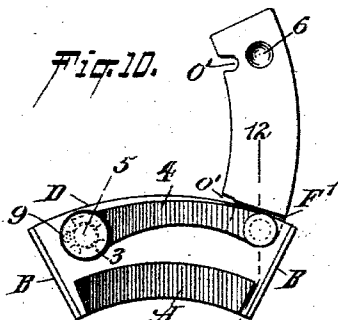


Fig. 14.

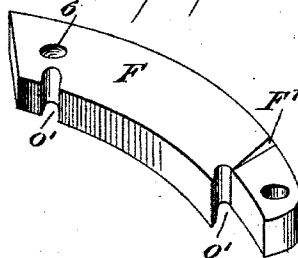
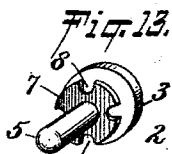


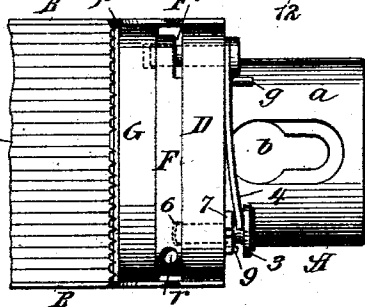
Fig. 13.



WITNESSES:

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Fig. 11.



INVENTOR

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BY

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ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. WILSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRINTER'S FUDGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 633,933, dated September 26, 1899.

Application filed June 10, 1899. Serial No. 720,017. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. WILSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have made and invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printers' Fudges, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in printers' "fudges"—that is, a device for receiving and containing type or linotype—which, as is well understood by those skilled in the art, is somewhat in the nature of a chase or galley, excepting that in the case of the latter the device is usually in the form of an open frame, whereas in the case of a fudge it is made in the form of a box or receptacle having a curved base or bottom and four sides or flanges. Heretofore it has been the custom to lock the linotype within the fudge by means of a movable plate bearing upon the ends of the linotype, which plate in turn is adjusted and held in place by two or more screws or bolts, the ends of which bear or impinge against the movable plate. In practice this construction and arrangement has been found defective in that great care must be exercised to turn up the bolts or screws to the proper distance in order that the movable plate may exert the proper pressure or tension against the linotype to securely lock them in place. Should the bolts or screws not be sufficiently tightened, the linotype would be allowed to drop out of the fudge or receptacle, and, on the other hand, should too great pressure be exerted upon the movable plate by turning the bolts too far the linotype will be distorted or bent and the printed impression therefrom be uneven or blurred. Again, this distortion of the linotype is liable to occur should one bolt not be sufficiently screwed up while the other is screwed up too far. To avoid this danger and to nicely and properly adjust the several parts of the device consumes a considerable length of time, an element of much importance in the use of fudges.

The object of my invention is to overcome these defects and to produce a device of this character wherein the linotype may be quickly and securely locked without danger of any distortion thereof and upon which the

pressure will be evenly distributed; and with these and other ends in view the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved device, showing linotype contained and locked therein. Fig. 2 is a sectional view thereof, taken on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1, the locking-wedge being shown in dotted lines in its open adjustment. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of one portion of the device, showing the method of holding or locking a slug within the same. Fig. 6 is a detached view of one section of the movable plate, and Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the other section of said plate. Fig. 8 is a plan view of the device with the linotype removed, the wedge being raised and provided with a modified form of locking device for said wedge. Fig. 9 is a sectional view taken on the line 9 9 of Fig. 8. Fig. 10 is an end view, the wedge being raised and showing means for locking the wedge in its lowered position. Fig. 11 is a view of a portion of the device with the wedge closed and locked in its lowered position. Fig. 12 is a detail sectional view showing the wedge raised and taken on the line 12 12 of Fig. 10. Fig. 13 is a perspective view of a modified form of locking-pin. Fig. 14 is a perspective view of the wedge.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the base-plate, curved in cross-section, as illustrated in Fig. 3, said base-plate having one of its ends extending beyond the case or receptacle, as shown at *a*, and its opposite end also extended beyond the case or receptacle and provided with an opening *b* for the purpose of bolting or otherwise securing it to the cylinder of the printing-press. To the sides of this base-plate A are secured the plates B, forming side walls for the receptacle. To the base A and near one end thereof is also secured the plate or block C, held in position by means of the screws *c*, the side plates B being also secured to this plate or block B by means of screws. (Not shown.) Between the opposite ends of the plates C is located the

end plate D, to which said side plates are secured by means of screws, (not shown,) said plate D being formed integral with said base-plate A or secured thereto.

5 The above-mentioned parts—namely, the base-plate A, side plates B, and end plates C D—form a box or receptacle curved in cross-section and adapted to contain and hold in position linotype, as will be hereinafter described. Through the plate D passes a pin 10 E, the inner end thereof extending into the box or receptacle forming a support or pivot for the wedge F, the latter curved in its length to conform to the shape of the base-plate A and wedge-shaped in cross-section, as 15 illustrated in Fig. 2, the bottom of said wedge resting upon the base-plate A when in its closed position and the top or upper side thereof resting flush with the upper side of the plate D. This locking-wedge has its piv- 20 oted end slightly cut away, as shown at F', in order that when raised it may be moved on its pivot E toward the plate D and the sectional plate G H, hereinafter referred to, also moved toward the plate D to allow of the 25 linotype being easily and readily inserted or withdrawn from the receptacle, it being understood, however, that when the wedge is lowered it will slide along the pin E to the position as occupied in Figs. 1, 3, 5, and 11 by 30 reason of its being beveled or wedge-shaped, its upper edge or portion being thicker than its lower portion. Within the receptacle and adjacent to the curved locking-wedge F is located a movable plate made of two sections G H, the separated parts thereof being illus- 35 trated in Figs. 6 and 7. The lower section of this plate is curved in cross-section to correspond with the curvature of the base-plate A and rests upon the latter and has project- 40 ing therefrom the pins *g*, passing through openings formed in the plate D, as illustrated in Fig. 5, said pins being provided for the purpose of properly guiding this section of the plate in its movements toward and away from 45 the ends of the linotype. The upper section of the movable plate is cut away, as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 5, forming a shoulder *h*, which rests upon the lower section H, the down- 50 wardly-extending edge *i* of the plate G fitting down behind said section H, said edge being notched, as shown at *i'*, for the passage of the pins *g*, whereby when said section H is moved inwardly toward the center of the receptacle 55 or case the lower section H will be caused to travel with it. The section G is also cut away, as illustrated at K, whereby when the two sections are assembled, as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 5, a space in the form of a groove or slot 60 *z* will be left between the two sections for the purpose of receiving the lug or projection *l*, formed on the slug L, a corresponding groove *m* being formed in the plate C to receive the lug or projection *n* on the opposite end of said 65 slug L, as illustrated in Fig. 2. These slugs, as is well understood by those skilled in the

art, are inserted at intervals between the linotype for the purpose of giving the proper bevel to the latter and allowing them to be properly assembled and locked within the case. The 70 wedge F is also notched at its lower edge, as shown at *o'*, to prevent its interference with the pins *g* and in order that said wedge when closed may rest on the bottom plate A.

For the purpose of locking the curved wedge 75 F in its closed position, I provide a thumb-screw M, which is threaded into the plate D and has its inner end when screwed up projecting into a recess or slight depression formed in the wedge, as shown in Fig. 5. In- 80 stead, however, of employing a thumb-screw M for the purpose of locking the wedge in its closed position, as above described, I may employ the device as illustrated in Figs. 8, 10, 11, and 13, which consists of a headed pin 2, 85 Fig. 13, the head 3 of which has a groove in which fits one end of the spring 4, the opposite end of the spring being bound between the plate D and the head of the pivot E, the tendency of this spring being to hold said pin 90 2 in the position as illustrated in Fig. 11, the pin proper, 5, passing through a hole or opening formed in the plate D, the inner end projecting into a depression 6, formed in the free 95 end of the wedge and holding or locking the same in its closed position, as in the case of the thumb-screw M. The rear plate 7 of the head 3 of said locking-pin 2 has formed in it several notches 8, in which fits a pin or lug 9, 100 formed on or secured to the plate D. When it is desired to unlock the wedge, the pin is slightly pulled downwardly and given a partial turn, whereby the rear side of the plate 7 will rest against the pin 9 and hold the lock- 105 ing-pin in its position as illustrated in Fig. 8, whereupon the wedge may be raised. When it is desired to lock the wedge in its lowered position, the pin will be given a slight turn until one of the notches 8 comes opposite to 110 the pin 9, whereupon the spring 4 will immediately force the pin inwardly, the end of said pin projecting into the recess 6 in the wedge, and thereby hold it in its lowered position.

Having fully described the construction of my improved device, I will now proceed to 115 describe the operation thereof.

When it is desired to insert the linotype O, the wedge F is raised to its open adjustment, the same swinging on the pivot E, as herein- 120 before described, and the movable sectional plate G H moved toward the plate D as far as possible. The linotype O and whatever slugs L are necessary are then inserted within the case, said linotype, as is well understood, being of substantially equal length. The 125 curved pivoted wedge F is then lowered between the stationary plate D and the movable plate G H, the effect being to force said movable plate against the ends of the linotype and securely lock the latter between 130 said movable plate and the plate C, the upper side of the wedge, when the latter is en-

tirely closed, resting flush with the upper
 sides of the plate D and plate G H. After
 the wedge has been lowered the thumb-screw
 M is slightly turned inwardly—that is, until
 5 its shoulder bears against the plate D—the
 inner end thereof being projected into the
 depression formed in the wedge and prevent-
 ing the latter from accidentally rising. In
 order to more securely lock the linotype in
 10 place, I provide the plate C with two in-
 wardly-extending knife-edges *o*, as illustrated
 in Fig. 2, corresponding edges *p* being formed
 on each of the sections G H, the purpose and
 function of said knife-edges being to bite into
 15 the metal of which the linotype are formed
 when the movable plate G H is moved for-
 wardly by the locking-wedge F. When it is
 desired to remove the linotype, it is only nec-
 essary to slightly turn downwardly the thumb-
 20 screw M, and by introducing a rod or small
 tool into the opening *r*, formed in the free
 end of the locking-wedge F, the latter may
 be raised, whereupon the plate G H may be
 moved away from the ends of the linotype
 25 and the latter lifted out of the case.

From the above it will be understood that
 my invention is extremely simple in construc-
 tion and that the linotype may be easily and
 readily inserted into the case and quickly
 30 locked therein without danger of bringing
 any uneven pressure thereon and without
 any loss of time consequent upon the adjust-
 ment of bolts or screws.

Having fully described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters 35
 Patent, is—

1. A device of the character described, con-
 sisting of a bottom plate, side and end plates,
 a movable plate located between the side
 plates, and a wedge pivoted at one end and 40
 fitting between the movable plate and one of
 said end plates, substantially as described.

2. A device of the character described, con-
 sisting of a bottom, sides and end plates, a
 movable plate resting on the bottom and be- 45
 tween the sides, a locking-wedge pivoted to
 one of said end plates, and adapted to move
 said movable plate when lowered, substan-
 tially as described.

3. A device of the character described, con- 50
 structed with a locking-wedge pivoted at one
 end and adapted to be lowered for locking
 the linotype within the device, and raised for
 permitting the linotype to be removed there-
 from, substantially as described. 55

4. In a printer's fudge, the combination 55
 with the base-plate, of side and end walls, a
 sectional movable plate resting on the base
 and between said side walls, and a wedge piv-
 oted between the end wall and movable plate, 60
 substantially as described.

Signed at New York, in the county of New
 York and State of New York, this 8th day of
 June, A. D. 1899.

GEORGE E. WILSON.

Witnesses:

HENRY F. LIPPOLD,
 GEORGE COOK.