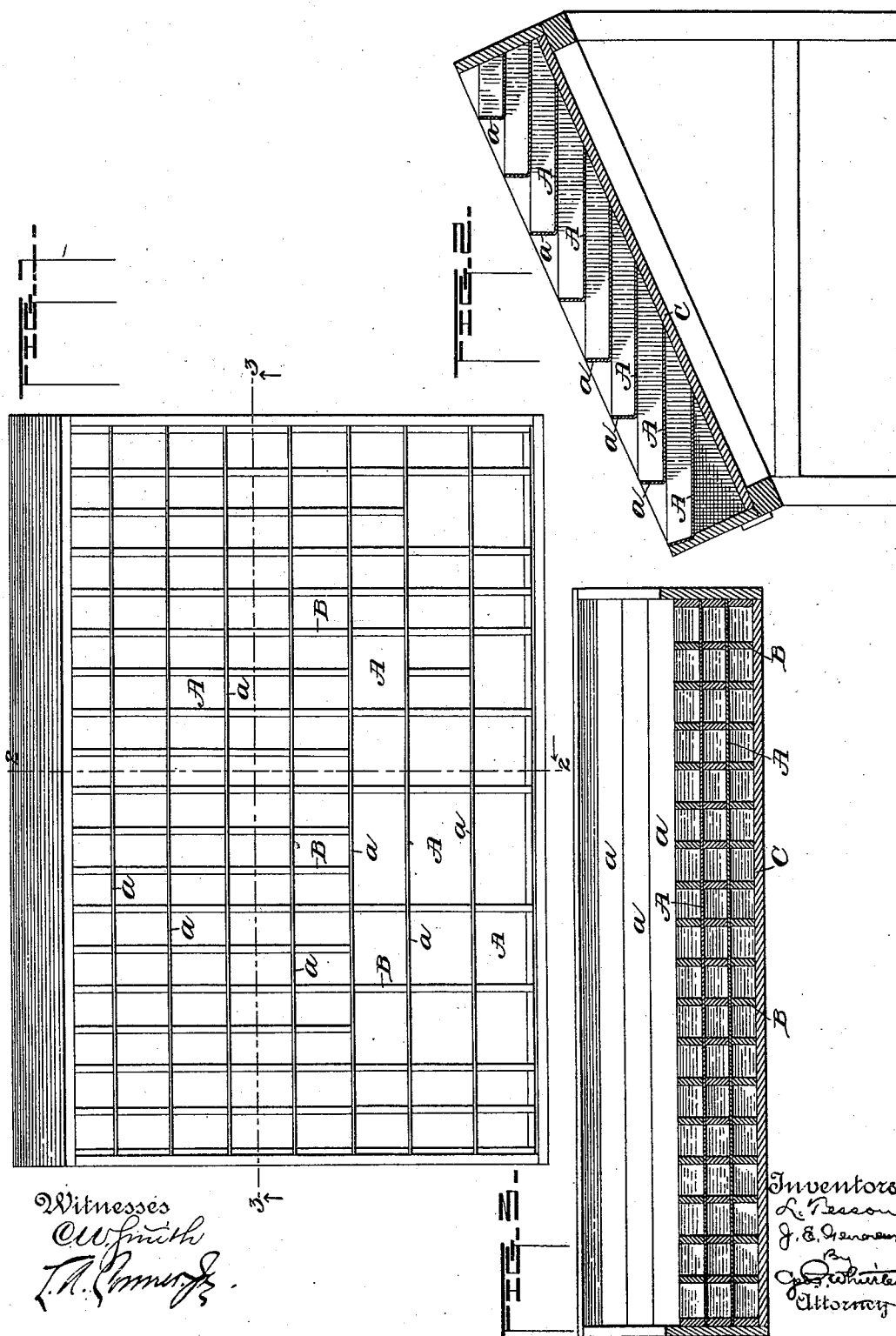


(No Model.)

L. TESSON & J. E. GENEREUX.
TYPE CASE.

No. 549,339.

Patented Nov. 5, 1895.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS TESSON AND JOSEPH EVARISTE GENEREUX, OF SPRINGFIELD,
MASSACHUSETTS.

TYPE-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 549,339, dated November 5, 1895.

Application filed March 26, 1895. Serial No. 543,270. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LOUIS TESSON, a citizen of France, and JOSEPH EVARISTE GENEREUX, a citizen of Canada, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Cases; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to type-cases for printers' use, and its object is to reduce the size of the case without diminishing the capacity.

The ordinary type-case is shallow and of considerable size. In setting type the compositor's hand has to travel over a large area, and back and forth over long distances. Our invention aims to reduce the labor of the compositor and enable him to do more rapid work. Moreover, it is customary to use two cases for each font, an upper and a lower. Our improved case holds the entire font and in a much more compact form, thus saving the labor of handling the extra case, and economizing greatly in room. Furthermore, the type is often mixed when the ordinary shallow cases are being moved. Our case is designed to prevent this annoyance.

Our invention consists in a type-case having the bottoms of its compartments inclined at an obtuse angle to the bottom of the case, and the bottom of one horizontal row partially overlapping the compartments in the next row in front, so that only the upper ends of the compartments are open.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a type-case embodying our improvements. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section on line 3 3 of Fig. 1.

The case is made in the form of a flat tray,

as usual, but of about one-half the superficial area of the ordinary case. A convenient size is thirty inches long, twenty-one or twenty-two inches wide, and three and one-half inches deep. Such a case will hold an entire font, both upper and lower case letters.

A series of parallel partitions A runs from one side of the case to the other. Upright partitions B, transverse to the partitions A, divide the tray into compartments. The partitions A are set at an obtuse angle to the bottom C of the tray, and at the upper end of each is a narrow flange *a* at about right angles to the partition. The upper edges of the flanges *a* are preferably flush with the upper edges of the tray. The compartments may be of any suitable number, height, depth, width, and arrangement; but those in the first three rows are preferably larger than those of the other rows, in order to accommodate the lower-case letters.

When the case is to be used it must be placed on an incline, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the partitions A will be slightly inclined toward the front and the type in the compartments will slide forward against the flanges *a*, so as to be always ready for the compositor's fingers. In this position the partitions A become the bottoms of the compartments, and the case becomes a series of tiers of compartments one above the other, receding regularly, so as to leave the front of each compartment open. The compositor thus has all the compartments near at hand, and he is therefore enabled to do more rapid work and with less fatigue.

In distributing type the case is laid flat upon the stand, or nearly so, with the partitions A inclined, so that the type slide to the rear or lower ends of the compartments. The type is thus securely retained when the case is being moved about, and all risk of mixing the font is obviated.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

A type case consisting of a flat tray of substantially uniform depth and divided into

compartments, each compartment having an inclined bottom running downward and backward and partially under the next compartment, each compartment also having at its
5 upper or front end a flange at an angle with its bottom, the upper edges of the flanges standing no higher than the upper edges of the tray, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS TESSON.

JOSEPH EVARISTE GENEREUX.

Witnesses:

WM. HOWARTH,

CHAS. E. HOAG.