

(No Model.)

S. SMITH.
LINOTYPE MACHINE.

No. 554,842.

Patented Feb. 18, 1896.

Fig. 2.

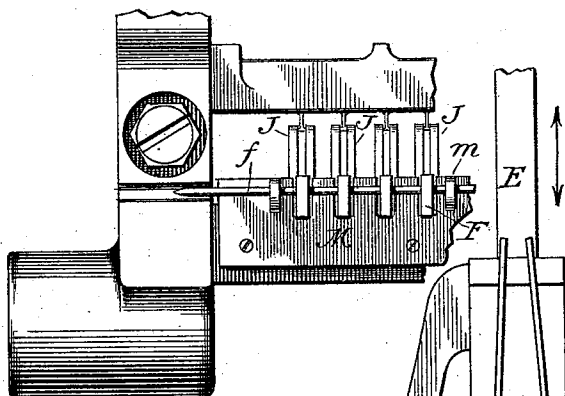
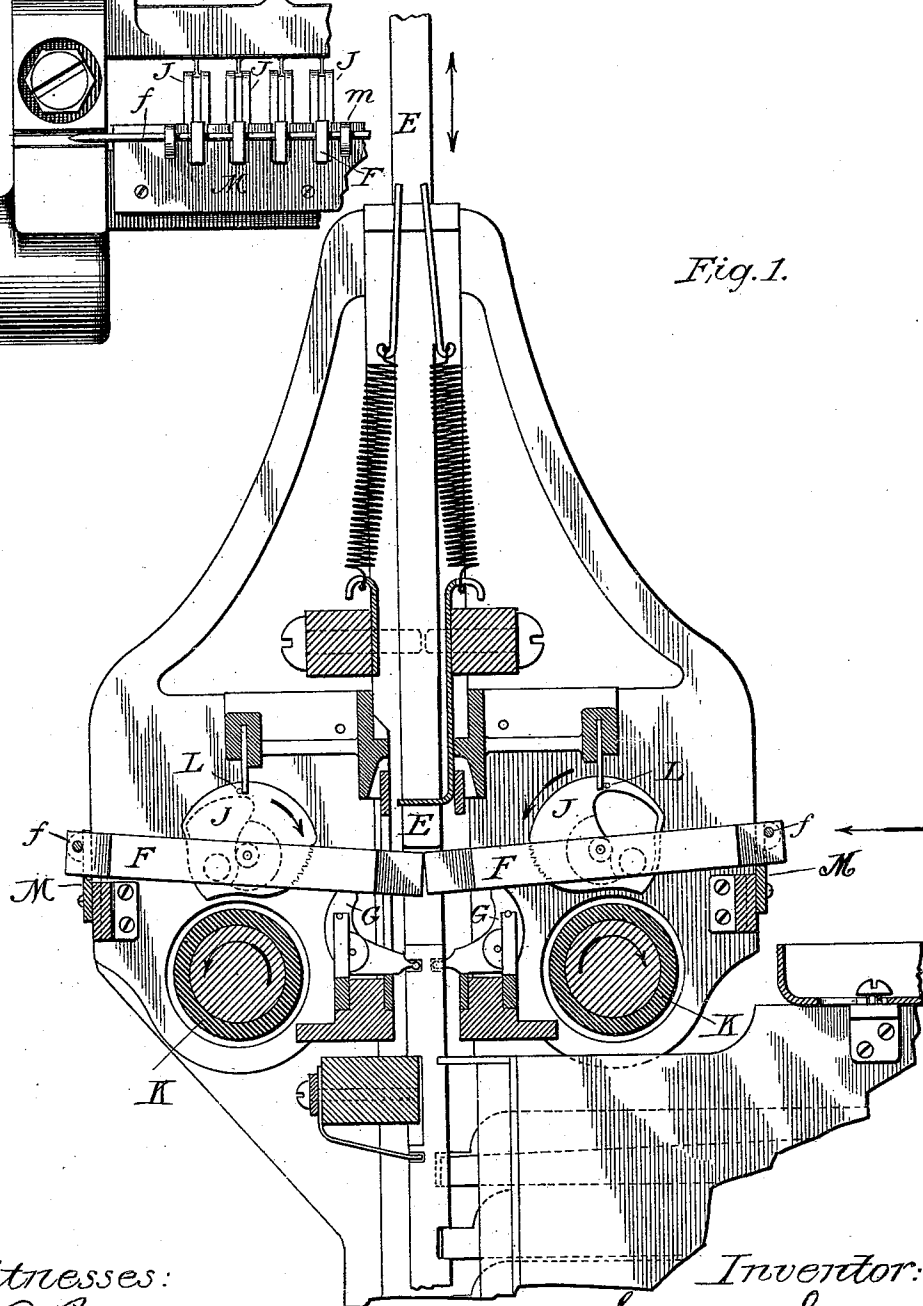


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
MR. Rennie.
P. J. Elmore

Inventor:
Samuel Smith
By his atty.
A. I. Doag

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL SMITH, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY, OF NEW JERSEY.

LINOTYPE-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 554,842, dated February 18, 1896.

Application filed September 3, 1895. Serial No. 561,315. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL SMITH, 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 an improvement in the keyboard mechanism of the Mergenthaler linotype-machine represented in Letters Patent of Ottmar Mergenthaler, No. 531,266, dated December 18, 1894, and P. T. Dodge, No. 530,931, dated December 18, 1894, the object of the invention being to permit the ready removal and substitution of operative parts without danger of allowing the other parts to fall out of position.

Figure 1 represents a vertical cross-section of the keyboard mechanism; Fig. 2, a view of the same, looking in the direction indicated by the arrow, the several parts being indicated by the same letters as in the Dodge patent above referred to.

In the drawings, E represents one of a series of vertical reciprocating rods used to actuate escapement devices for discharging type-matrices from the magazine. Each of these rods terminates at the lower extremity over one end of a lever F, which is mounted at its opposite end on a fixed pivot-pin *f*. Each lever carries in a central slot a cam J turning on a horizontal pivot-pin in the lever or yoke. There are two series of levers, side by side, across the width of the machine, and under each series of levers there is a constantly-rotating elastic roller K. Each lever is held in a normally-elevated position by the pawl G, so that its cam, prevented from rotating by stop-pin L, is also prevented from touching the roll. When the pawl is actuated through finger-key connections, the lever F falls until its cam J contacts with the roll thereunder, whereupon the cam is caused to rotate and elevate the lever F above its initial position to actuate the rod E. The above parts, so far as described, are constructed and arranged to operate as in the Dodge patent.

Heretofore the outer ends of the levers F and their supporting-pivots *f* have been mounted in slots in frame-plates, the slots being open

at their lower ends, so that when the pivot-rods *f* were withdrawn to permit the removal of the levers F, as is occasionally necessary, there was danger of the levers falling out of position. This escape and displacement of the levers was followed by much trouble and delay in readjusting them. The present invention is intended to overcome this difficulty and to provide for holding the levers in position when the pivot-pins *f* are withdrawn, so that the cam-levers may be inserted and removed quickly and safely. To this end I now provide plates M, which are fixed to the frame and slotted in their upper edges to receive the outer ends of the levers F, so that when the levers are placed in position, and without the presence of the pivot-pins, they will be held in place. As the most convenient construction, I have provided the plates with fixed ears *m* to receive the pivot-pins, so that after the levers are introduced a single pointed pivot pin or wire may be thrust instantly through the entire series, as represented in Fig. 2. When it is required to remove a lever or gain access to the interior of the keyboard mechanism, the pivot-pin may be freely withdrawn and the levers would still be supported in position, although free to be lifted out of place at will.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. As an improvement in linotype keyboard mechanism, and in combination with the levers F, supports M arranged to sustain the outer ends of the levers in the absence of their pivot-pins.

2. As an improvement in linotype keyboard mechanism, and in combination with the cam-levers F, the slotted plates M underlying the levers and provided with ears sustaining the pivot-pins *f*.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand, this 22d day of August, 1895, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Witnesses:

JAMES G. PARSONS,
HARRY S. HITCHCOCK.