(No Model.)

L. K. SCOTFORD.

TYPE HOLDER.

No. 481,286. Patented Aug. 23, 1892.

Fig. 1.

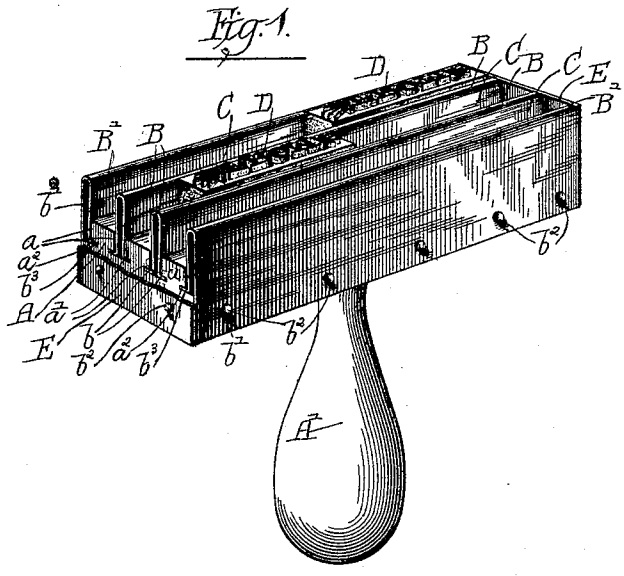


Fig. 2.

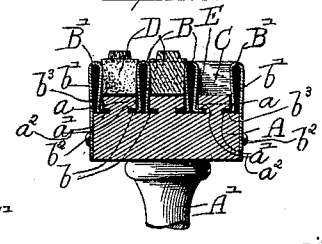


Fig. 3.

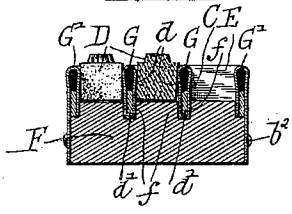


Fig. 4.

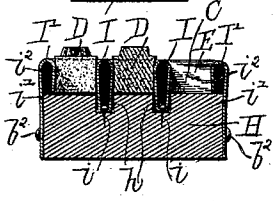
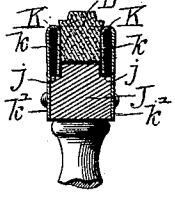


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS K. SCOTFORD, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TYPE-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,286, dated August 23, 1892.

Application filed June 10, 1891. Serial No. 395,776. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS K. SCOTFORD, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Holders; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in type-holders for rubber type; and it consists in the matters hereinafter described, and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a rubber-type holder embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same. Fig. 3 is a similar view illustrating another embodiment of certain features of the invention. Figs. 4 and 5 are similar views illustrating other embodiments of said main features of the invention.

In said drawings, A indicates a block or support, of wood or other suitable material, to which is secured a handle A'.

B B B' B' are strips or partitions forming grooves C C C in which the rubber types D D are placed and held. Said partitions or strips are made wider or thicker at their outer than at their inner edges, so as to render the spaces or type-grooves C C C between said partitions narrower at their outer than at their inner parts.

In the particular construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings the inner strips or partitions B B are formed by means of strips of sheet metal secured in grooves *a a* in the block A, which grooves are undercut or widened at their lower edges, so as to form shoulders *a' a'* upon the opposite side walls of said grooves *a a*. The partitions B B are formed from doubled, folded, or U-shaped strips of metal, the free edges of which are bent outwardly to form lateral flanges *b b*, which are inserted in the lower or wider parts of the grooves *a a* beneath the shoulders *a' a'*. The desired form is given to the open spaces or type-grooves between the strips B B by bending the metal thereof so that the sides of the partitions converge or are inclined toward each other as they approach the block A, as shown in the drawings, the type-grooves thus being made of dovetail shape or wider at their inner than at their outer parts. The outer or marginal strips B' are preferably formed with one part or fold *b'* wider than the other, and the wider fold *b'* extends down upon the outer surface of the block A and is attached thereto by means of nails or screws b^2 b^2. The narrow folds of said strips B' B' are shown in said Figs. 1 and 2 as formed in the same manner as the edges of the partition-strips B B with flanges b^3 b^3, which are engaged with shoulders a^2 a^2 upon the sides of the block A.

E E are plates secured to the end of the block A and covering the ends of the strips or partitions B B, so as to close the ends of the type-grooves and form a neat finish at the ends of the holder.

The form of construction illustrated in Fig. 3 comprises a block F, provided with longitudinal grooves *f f*, and strips or partitions G G G' G' of doubled, folded, or U-shaped strips of sheet metal. In this instance the edges of the U-shaped strips of metal G G are inserted in the grooves *f f*, and the strips are held within said grooves by means of thin strips *d' d'* of wood, metal, or other suitable material inserted between the margins of the folded strips and acting to force and hold the margins of the strips against the sides of the said grooves *f f*.

The partitions G G are formed with their bent outer portions greater in width than their inner parts, so as to make the type-grooves narrower at their outer than at their inner parts. In this form of construction the outer or marginal strips G' G' are each made with the outer side or fold longer than the other and adapted to extend over and to be secured to the outer edges of the block F, as shown in the drawings. In the form of construction shown in Fig. 4, a block H, of a shape similar to that shown in Fig. 3, is employed, said block being provided with longitudinal grooves *h h*, similar to the grooves *f f* in the block F. Partition-strips I I are in this instance formed from strips of sheet metal bent or folded into U shape and inserted in the grooves *h h*, with their folded parts within the grooves and their edges outwardly, said strips being secured in the grooves by means of screws or

nails *i i*, inserted through the bent or folded parts of the strips into the block H. The free edges of said strips are bent or curved outwardly from each other, as shown in the drawings, thus making the spaces between the partitions or type-grooves narrower at their outer than at the inner parts. In this form of construction the marginal strips I′ I′ are formed substantially in the same manner as the marginal strips G′ G′, (shown in Fig. 3,) each being provided with a wide part or fold *i′*, adapted for attachment to the side of the block, as before described, the narrow fold i^2 being arranged to abut against the upper face of the block H.

Fig. 5 shows a holder having one groove only for holding a single line of type. In this instance the block or support J is provided with marginal grooves or rabbets *j j* and the type-groove is formed by means of doubled or folded metal strips K K, the inner folds *k k* of which are engaged with the grooves *j j*, while the outer and longer folds *k′ k′* extend over and are secured to the side edges of the block or support. The inner folds *k k* are bent or inclined outwardly, so as to give a dovetail form to the type-groove in the same manner as in the other forms of holder shown.

I am aware that type-holders for rubber type have heretofore been made in which a block or support provided with straight longitudinal grooves, within which the types are placed, has been employed; but such constructions have been found to be unsatisfactory from the fact that unless the rubber types are very accurately cut upon their sides, or, in other words, if one or both sides of said rubber type are not exactly perpendicular to the face of the type, the type when inserted in said grooves in the block or support will not stand with its face parallel with the face of said block or support, but will be tilted to one side in proportion to the amount of inclination of its sides.

By constructing the type-holder in accordance with my invention, however, this objection is effectually overcome by making the type-grooves wider at their inner than at their outer parts, as hereinbefore described, so that the bearings of the partition-strips against the sides of said types in each instance is at the top or adjacent to the printing-face of the type. If one or both of the sides of the type are cut slanting, as shown, for instance, in Fig. 3 at *d*, said type may be placed in position between the partition-strips with its rear face in contact with the face of the block and its printing-face accurately parallel with the latter, notwithstanding the obliquity of the side face or faces of the type-groove. If the side walls of the groove or channel were parallel, the type would be inclined to one side and the printing-face of the type would be out of line with other types which might be held in the channels or grooves.

I claim as my invention—

1. A holder for rubber type, comprising a block or support provided with one or more type-grooves the side walls of which are composed of doubled or folded sheets of metal, said grooves being made wider at their inner than at their outer parts by the converging of said folded or doubled side walls, substantially as described.

2. A holder for rubber type, comprising a block provided with grooves and strips of metal doubled or folded and having their edges inserted and secured in said grooves in the block, substantially as described.

3. A holder for rubber type, comprising a block or support with dovetail grooves and metal strips doubled or folded and having outwardly flaring or flanged margins engaging said dovetail grooves, substantially as described.

4. A holder for rubber type, comprising a block or support and metal strips doubled or folded and secured to said block to form type-grooves, those strips which are adjacent to the side edges of the block being extended over said side edges and secured to the latter, substantially as described.

5. A holder for rubber type, comprising a block or support and doubled or folded sheet-metal strips attached to the block to form type-grooves, those strips adjacent to the side edges of the block being extended over and secured to the same and the said block being provided with grooves between its side edges into which the intermediate metal strips are inserted, substantially as described.

6. A holder for rubber type, comprising a block having intermediate and marginal grooves and sheet-metal strips doubled or folded and secured to the block to form type-grooves, the external strips adjacent to the side edges of the block being extended over and secured to the latter and having their inner edges engaged with said grooves and the intermediate strips having their free edges engaged and held within the intermediate grooves, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS K. SCOTFORD.

Witnesses:

C. CLARENCE POOLE,

GEO. W. HIGGINS, Jr.