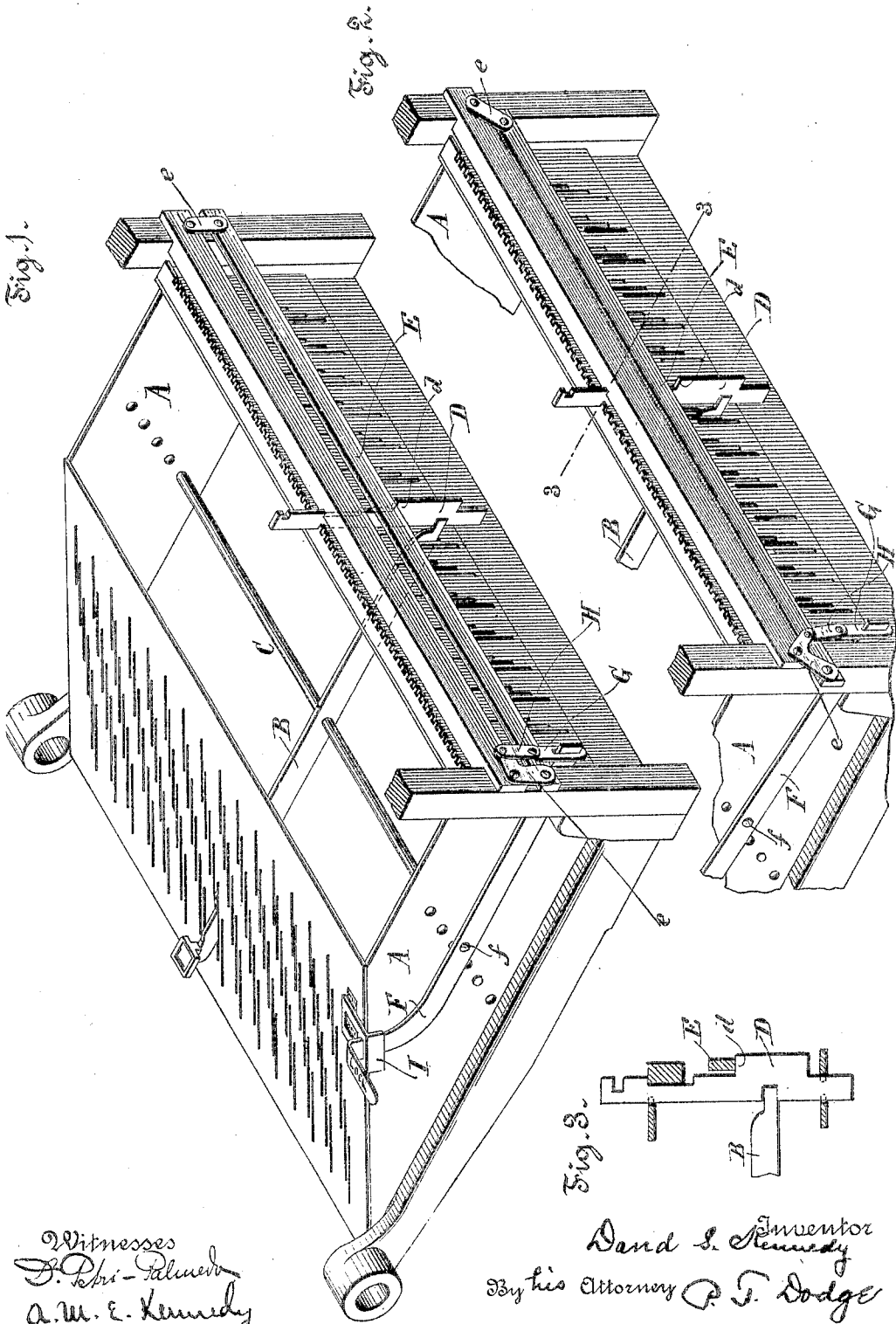


No. 797,436.

PATENTED AUG. 15, 1905.

D. S. KENNEDY.
LINOTYPE MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 3, 1904.



Witnesses
D. P. Belmont
A. M. E. Kennedy

D. S. Kennedy
By his Attorney C. J. Dodge

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID S. KENNEDY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

LINOTYPE-MACHINE.

No. 797,436.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 15, 1905.

Application filed August 3, 1904. Serial No. 219,323.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID S. KENNEDY, 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 has reference more particularly to the Mergenthaler linotype and analogous machines wherein a series of finger-keys representing the various letters or characters are used to effect the release and composition of the corresponding matrices. In this class of machines it frequently happens in the absence of the operator that finger-keys are accidentally depressed and matrices improperly released and that various annoyances result therefrom.

The invention consists in means for locking the finger-keys at the rear end and operating devices extended forward under control of the operator in combination with an indicator therewith.

In the accompanying drawings I have represented the mechanism in its preferred form as applied to the keyboard of a commercial Mergenthaler linotype-machine, the keyboard having the general construction represented in United States Letters Patent No. 530,931 to P. T. Dodge.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a linotype-keyboard frame with one key and key-bar in position and with my locking mechanism applied, the parts being shown in their locked position. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the parts unlocked. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section from front to rear on the line 3 3 of the preceding figure.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the rigid keyboard-framework; B, one of the series of horizontal finger-keys mounted in a horizontal pivot C and engaging at its rear end with a vertically-guided slide or key-bar D, which communicates at its upper end with mechanism for operating one of the matrix-discharging escapements. There is a series of these finger-keys representing the various letters or characters arranged in several horizontal rows or banks and a corresponding number of the bars D. These bars are formed, as shown, with horizontal shoulders *d*, and when the parts are at rest the shoulders of the entire series stand in line horizontally.

The foregoing parts are all of the ordinary construction.

In applying my improvement I extend across the back of the keyboard over the series of shoulders *d* a locking-bar E, connected by links *e* with the frame, so that as the bar is moved endwise it will be caused to rise and fall. When in its upper position, (shown in Fig. 2,) it leaves the key-bars and the finger-keys free to operate; but when in its lower position (shown in Fig. 1) it bears on the shoulders of the bars D, holding them positively down and preventing the action of the finger-keys or other parts discharging the matrices. Owing to the fact that the locking-bar E engages the vertical bars D, I am enabled to use this single straight locking device to lock all the finger-keys, although these keys are arranged, as before mentioned, in several banks and at different levels.

The locking-bar E may be mounted in any suitable manner, provided it is adapted to engage and disengage the key-bars D, and it may be operated by any suitable devices extended forward within reach of the operator at the keyboard. I prefer, however, to employ, as shown, a finger-lever F, pivoted at *f* to one end of the frame, its forward end lying adjacent to the keyboard, so as to be conveniently operated by the compositor, while its rear end is extended through a slot in a link G, the upper end of which is in turn connected by link H to the upper laterally-extended end of one of the links *e*. By moving the forward end of lever F upward and downward it is caused through the intermediate connections to swing bar E upward and downward.

I may employ in connection with the foregoing devices an indicator in any suitable form to show whether the keys are locked or unlocked. In the form shown in Fig. 1 a shield or plate I is arranged to slide on the upper face of the keyboard and on the forward end of the lever. Below this plate the face of the keyboard is provided with the legend "Locked" or "Unlocked," one or the other of which will be covered by the plate I, according to the position of the parts. It is understood that the movement of this plate I is effected automatically by lever F.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a linotype-machine, a series of finger-key levers B, in combination with the vertically-guided shouldered bars D, connected with the respective keys, the transverse locking-bar E, mounted to engage the shoulders of

the vertical bars, and a device for operating said bar extending thence to the front of the keyboard, whereby the locking device located at the rear may be actuated by the operator sitting in front of the keyboard.

2. In combination with the finger-keys B, and the upright sliding bars D connected therewith, the locking-bar E, its supporting-links e, and the lever F connected with one of

said links and extended forward to the front of the keyboard, as described and shown.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand, this 29th day of July, 1904, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

DAVID S. KENNEDY.

Witnesses:

JOHN S. PAULSEN,
JACOB B. BUCKLEY.