

J. E. GAGNON & A. KAUFMANN.
TYPE CASE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 18, 1912.

1,062,392.

Patented May 20, 1913.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

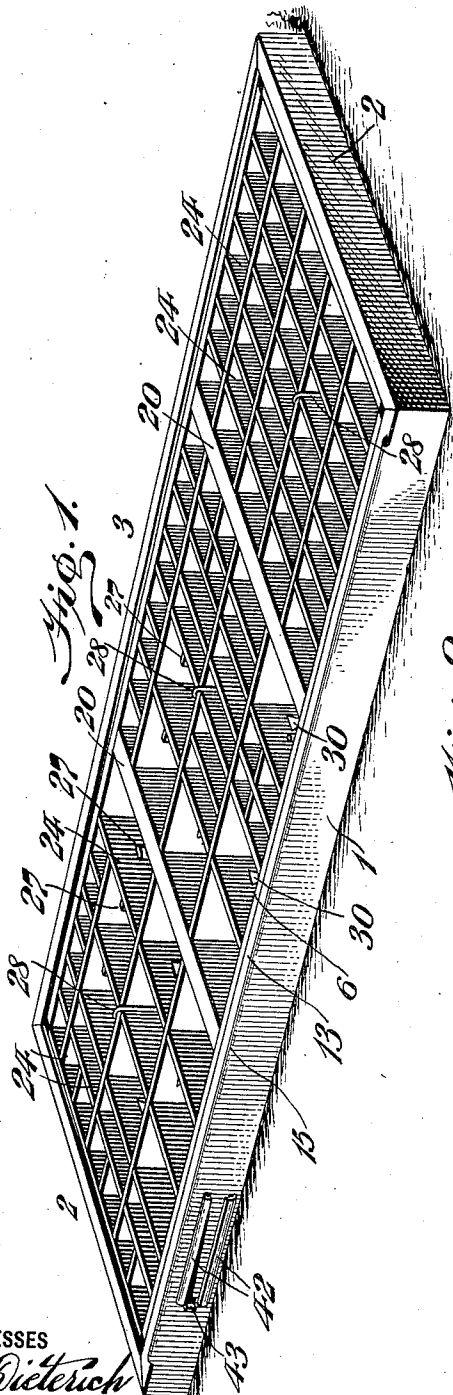


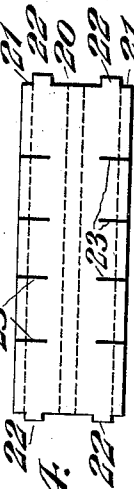
Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



WITNESSES
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Joseph E. Gagnon.
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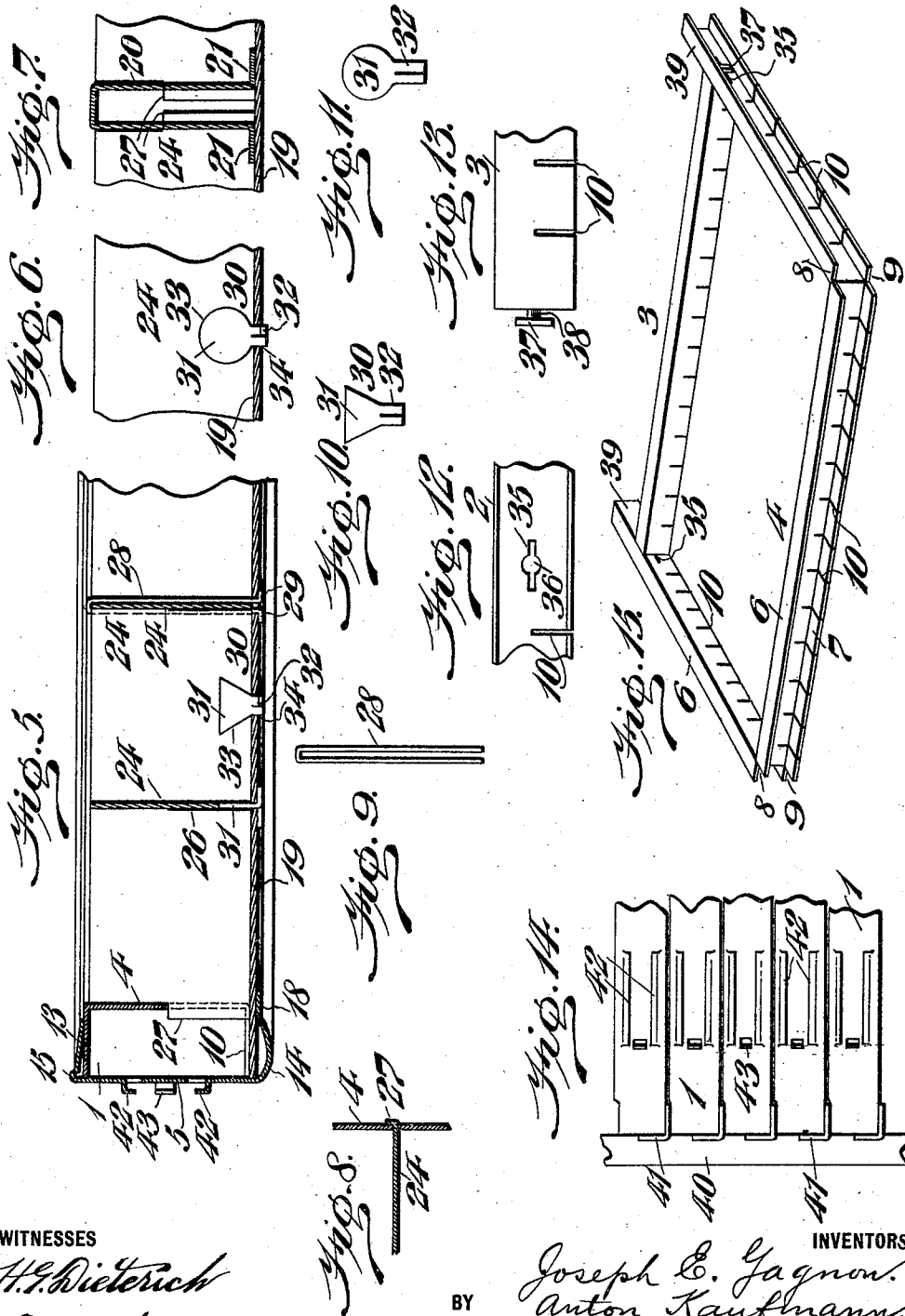
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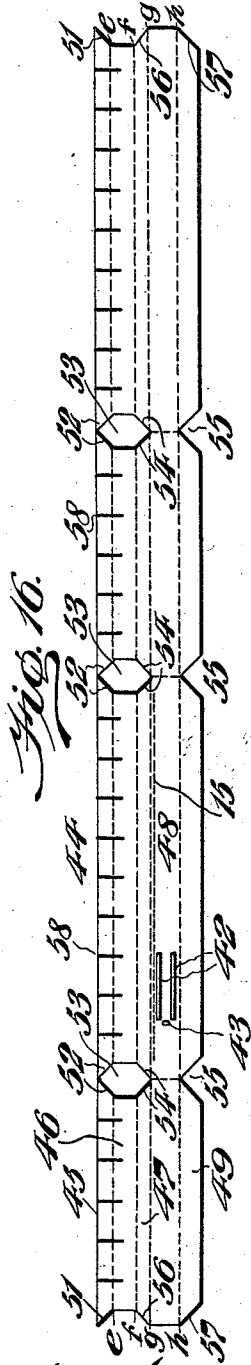
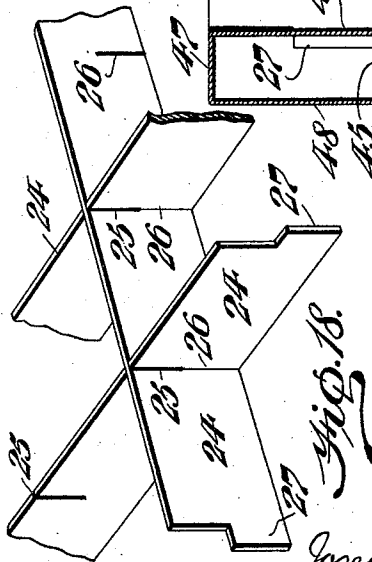
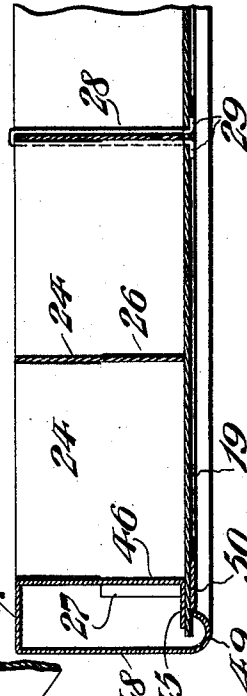


Fig. 17.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TYPE-CASE.

1,062,392.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 20, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH E. GAGNON and ANTON KAUFMANN, of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Type-Case, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention consists of an improved metallic type-case formed with hollow rails.

It further consists of such a case in which the metallic bars which constitute the partitions of the boxes in the case are interlocked and their ends firmly secured.

It further consists of improved means for supporting the bottom of the case.

It further consists of improved means for securing the back-rail in an extension case.

It further consists of other novel features of construction, all as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

The annexed drawings and the following description set forth in detail one mechanical form embodying the invention, such detail construction being but one of various mechanical forms in which the principle of the invention may be used.

In said annexed drawings—Figure 1 represents a perspective view of our improved type-case. Fig. 2 represents a plan view of the blank for the inner frame-rim. Fig. 3 represents a plan view of the blank for the outer frame-rim. Fig. 4 represents a plan view of the blank for one of the cross-rails. Fig. 5 represents a sectional detail view of the case. Fig. 6 represents a detail view of a clip-fastening for the bottom of the case. Fig. 7 represents a sectional detail view of one of the cross-rails. Fig. 8 represents a sectional detail view illustrating the fastening of a partition. Fig. 9 represents a detail view of a staple for supporting the bottom of the case. Figs. 10 and 11 represent detail views of two forms of clips for securing the bottom of the case and the partitions. Fig. 12 represents a detail view of a portion of a side-rail for an extension case. Fig. 13 represents a detail view of one end of the back-rail for such case. Fig. 14 represents a fragmentary view of the front of one side of a cabinet and cases supported therein. Fig. 15 represents a perspective

view of the inner bars of the front, side and back rails of an extension case. Fig. 16 represents a plan view of a blank for the frame of a type-case embodying our invention in another form. Fig. 17 represents a section of one side of such form of case. Fig. 18 represents a perspective view illustrating the joints between the partitions.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, the reference numeral 1 indicates the front-rail of the frame of the case which has side-rails, 2—2, and a back-rail, 3. Said frame is formed from two strips, an inner strip, 4, illustrated in its blank form in Fig. 2, and an outer strip, 5, the blank for which is illustrated in Fig. 3 of the drawings. Said strip is longitudinally bent at right angles along lines indicated by dotted lines, *a—*a** and *b—*b**, in Fig. 2, to form top-flanges, 6, and foot-flanges 7, which are slitted, as at 8 and 9, at proper distances according to the lengths of the rails of the frame, so as to admit of the strip being bent at such points with the flanges projecting outward and brazed, soldered, welded or otherwise united at its ends to form a rectangular frame. The strips are formed with slots, 10, at predetermined relative distances and extending through the foot-flanges and the web of the strip for about one-half of the width of the same. The outer strip, illustrated in blank form in Fig. 3, has obtuse-angled V-notches, 11 and 12, in its edges, at proper distances according to the lengths of the rails, and are longitudinally bent at right angles, along lines indicated by dotted lines, *c—*c** and *d—*d**, in Fig. 3, to form flanges, 13 and 14. The top flange of that part of the blank which constitutes the outer side of the front-rail of the frame, is stamped or otherwise formed with a longitudinal rib, 15, which forms a dust-guard for the case when in place in the cabinet. The bottom-flange 14 of the outer strip is preferably longitudinally corrugated transversely rounded for the greater part of its width, and the top and bottom-flanges project inward when the strip is bent at the points having the notches to form a rectangular frame. The ends of the top and

bottom-flanges are cut off obliquely, as at 16 and 17, to form, when such ends are brought together, V-notches, similar to those formed in the flanges. The ends of the strip and the edges of the V-notches are welded, brazed, soldered, or otherwise united. The edge-portion, 18, of the rounded bottom-flanges are flat, and a flat bottom, 19, of sheet-metal has its edges resting upon and secured to such flat edge-portion, by welding, brazing, soldering or other means for uniting metals. It will be understood that the bottom is preferably placed in the bent outer strip before the ends and notches of the latter are secured, the inner strip with its ends secured placed within the outer strip and upon said bottom, whereupon the ends and notches of the outer strip are united, the bottom flange of the same united to the bottom, and the top-flanges of both strips united by welding, brazing, soldering, or otherwise. A hollow rectangular frame and a bottom is thus formed, which is substantially integral. When welding of the parts is employed, such welding may be performed by electrical process, acetylene flame or any other well-known local welding process.

Cross-rails, 20, are formed from sheet-metal strips longitudinally bent into U-shape, having foot-flanges, 21, and tongues, 22, at the ends of the side-portion, and said foot-flanges and side-portion are formed with slots, 23, similar to those of the inner strips of the frame. These cross-rails, of which two are illustrated in Fig. 1, are secured by their end-tongues in slots of the front and back rails, and their foot-flanges are preferably united by welding, brazing, soldering or other means to the bottom of the case.

The boxes for the type are formed by partitions, 24, of sheet-metal, running lengthwise and crosswise of the case, and said partitions are preferably interlocked at their crossing points by slots, 25 and 26, extending from the upper edges in one set of partitions and from the lower edges in the other set, so as to interlock in the same manner as the partition strips in the ordinary cell-cases for eggs. The ends of the partitions are formed with tongues, 27, which engage the slots in the inner strips of the frame or in the slots of the cross-rails or in the adjoining partitions, as the case may be.

For the purpose of preventing the bottom of the case to sag, and thus separate it from the lower edges of the partition strips and cause type in the boxes to be caught or to slip into an adjoining box, staples, 28, are placed at suitable intervals to straddle the junctions of partitions and have their ends, 29, passed through appropriate openings in

the bottom and laterally bent, so as to form anchors connecting the partitions and the bottom. Anchor-clips, 30, having enlarged body-portion, 31, and shanks, 32, may also be employed, the body-portion being welded, brazed, soldered or otherwise secured in corresponding openings, 33, in the partition-strips and having their shanks passed through openings in the bottom and turned or clenched, as at 34, to secure them in the bottom.

When the case is to be used as an extension case or a case which may be supported in a cabinet having the guide-ways deeper than the case, so that a space is left in each guide-way between the front of the cabinet and the front of the case therein, the frame is made three-sided, as shown in Fig. 15, and the inner portions of the side-rails are formed with slots, 35, near their rear ends, having enlarged centers, 36, into which cross-heads, 37, upon shanks, 38, at the ends of the back-rails may be inserted and turned around, affording support for the back-rail in the side rails at a distance from the rear, whereby rail portions, 39, of the side-rails will extend beyond the rear rail, which portions may be inserted and held in the outer ends of the guides of an extension cabinet. The sides, 40, of the cabinet have angle-bars, 41, secured upon their inner sides, which form guides for the cases. The front portion of the outer strip of the front rail of the case is punched outward to form two overhanging parallel flanges, 42, and a stop, 43, forming a label-holder.

In Figs. 16 and 17 the frame is disclosed as formed from one strip, 44, of sheet-metal. Said strip is longitudinally bent at a right angle along a line, indicated by a dotted line, *e—e*, in Fig. 16, to form a foot-flange, 45, and an inner wall, 46. The strip is again bent at a right angle, along the dotted line, *f—f*, in Fig. 16, to form an upper face, 47, and is again bent downward at a right angle along the dotted line, *g—g*, in Fig. 16, to form an outer wall, 48, at the lower edge of which, along the dotted line, *h—h*, it is bent inward to form a bottom-flange, 49, curved in cross-section, having a straight edge-portion, 50. The bottom is held between this edge-portion and the foot-flange 45, and is preferably secured there by welding, brazing, soldering or other suitable fastening. The ends of the foot-flange are cut off obliquely, at 51, and said flange has inverted V-shaped notches, 52, which widen into rectangular openings, 53, to form the corners of the inner wall when the strip is bent there to form the frame. The portion of the strip which forms the upper face of the rail has V-notches, 54, at these points, and the bottom-flange has V-notches, 55. The ends, 56,

of the face-portions and the ends, 57, of the bottom-flange are cut obliquely to form the corner of the frame, all edges of the ends of the strip, as well as the edges of the V-notches and openings, being secured together by welding, brazing, soldering or similar securing means. A hollow sheet-metal frame is thus formed from one strip instead of from two, as in the first-described form.

10 The foot-flanges and inner wall-portion of the strip are formed with slots, 58, similar to the slots in the inner frame-strip of the first-described form, for the attachment of the tongues of the partitions and cross-rails.

15 In both forms disclosed, a type-case is formed entirely from metal having hollow-rails, and cross-rails and interlocking partitions forming the type-boxes and having their ends locked in the face, back and side-rails and in the cross-rails. The bottom is supported from the partitions by the staples and clips or by either fastening, so that there can be no sagging of the bottom to admit of type slipping under the partitions.

20 All parts are securely locked together or fastened by welding, brazing or soldering to form a substantially homogeneous whole. The metallic case, on account of the frame being hollow and the metal not requiring to be of any considerable thickness, is no heavier than a wooden case and can support the comparatively heavy weight of the type contained therein and stand the wear and tear by being removed from and replaced in the cabinet with less damage than a wooden case.

Other modes of applying the principle of our invention may be employed for the mode herein explained. Change may therefore be 40 made as regards the mechanism thus disclosed, provided the principles of construction set forth, respectively, in the following claims are employed.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. A type-case comprising a frame formed from hollow sheet-metal rails having slots in their inner walls, open at their lower ends and closed at their upper ends, sheet-metal partitions having tongues at their ends secured in said slots, and a sheet-metal bottom secured with its edges in the rails of said frame.

55 2. A type-case comprising a frame formed from hollow sheet-metal rails the inner walls of which have outwardly-bent foot-flanges and the outer walls of which have inwardly-bent bottom-flanges, and a sheet-metal bottom having its edges inserted between and secured to such flanges.

3. A type-case comprising a frame formed from hollow sheet-metal rails the inner

walls of which are composed of webs and outwardly-bent foot-flanges and slots in said 65 flanges and partly in their webs and the outer walls of which have inwardly-bent bottom-flanges, a sheet-metal bottom having its edges inserted between and secured to said flanges, and sheet-metal partitions having tongues at their ends inserted through the slots in the rails.

4. A type-case comprising a frame formed from hollow sheet-metal rails the inner walls of which have outwardly-bent foot-flanges and the outer walls of which have inwardly-bent bottom flanges, longitudinally corrugated for a part of their width, and a sheet-metal bottom having its edges inserted between and secured to such flanges. 80

5. A type-case comprising hollow sheet-metal rails forming a rectangular frame and formed with foot and bottom flanges and with slots in the inner walls, a sheet-metal bottom having its edges secured between the 85 foot and bottom flanges, and partitions formed with tongues at their ends secured in the slots of the rails of the frame.

6. A type-case comprising hollow sheet-metal rails forming a rectangular frame 90 and formed with foot and bottom flanges and with slots in the inner walls, a sheet-metal bottom having its edges secured between the foot and bottom flanges, partitions formed with tongues at their ends secured in the slots of the rails of the frame, and anchors supported by said partitions and passing through the bottom and secured thereto.

7. A type-case, comprising inner sheet-metal rails formed with outwardly extending top and foot-flanges, outer sheet-metal rails formed with inwardly extending top and bottom flanges, and a sheet-metal bottom having its edges inserted between the 105 foot and bottom flanges of the rails, said flanges and bottom being secured together.

8. A type case including a rectangular frame composed of hollow bars provided with inner and outer approximately U-shaped members having interfitting flanges, and a bottom secured between the flanges of the said members. 110

9. A type case including a rectangular frame composed of hollow bars comprising inner and outer members provided with interfitting upper and lower flanges, and a bottom having its marginal portions held between the lower flanges of the said members. 120

10. A type case including a rectangular frame composed of hollow bars each comprising an outer member having upper and lower inwardly extending flanges and provided at the bottom with a hollow rib projecting below the bottom flange, and an in- 125

ner member provided with outwardly extending upper and lower flanges fitted between the inwardly extending flanges of the outer member, and a bottom held between
5 the lower flanges of the said members and supported above the lower edge of the outer members by the said rib.

11. A type case including a frame comprising hollow bars composed of approxi-

mately U-shaped members having interfit- 10
ting flanges, and a bottom secured between the flanges of the said members.

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Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."