

H. C. GAMMETER.
 ADDRESS PLATE.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 18, 1909.

1,038,868.

Patented Sept. 17, 1912.

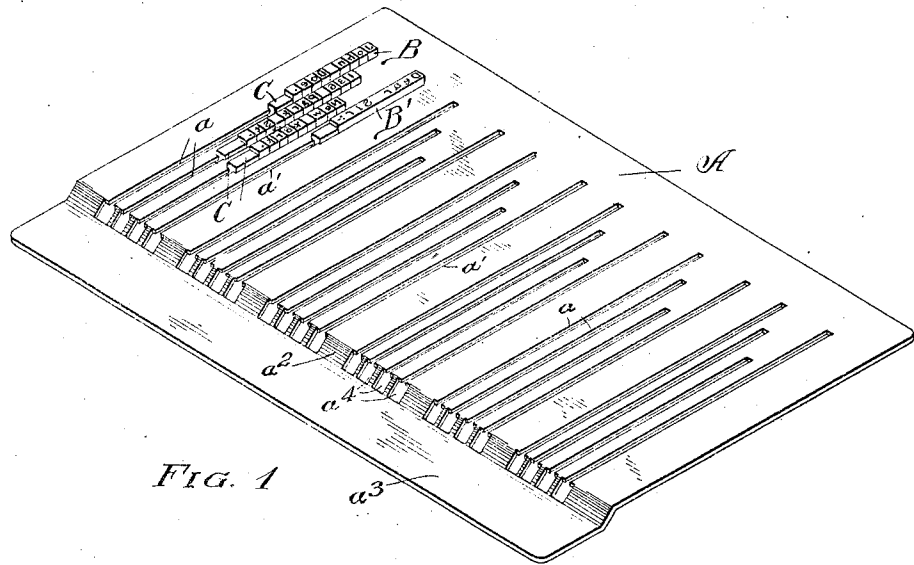


FIG. 1

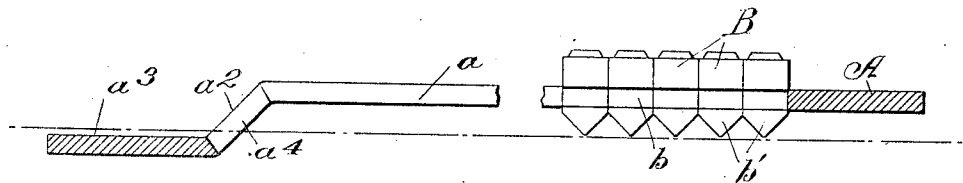


FIG. 2

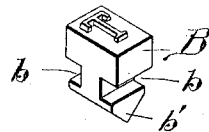


FIG. 3

WITNESSES:

Brennan West.

Nathan F. Fetter

INVENTOR,

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 ATTYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY C. GAMMETER, OF BRATENAHL, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN MULTI-GRAPH COMPANY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

ADDRESS-PLATE.

1,038,868.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 17, 1912.

Application filed February 18, 1909. Serial No. 478,660.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY C. GAMMETER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bratenahl, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Address-Plates, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of this invention is to provide a plate for holding type lines so formed that the type may be very easily placed on the plate or removed therefrom.

More particularly, my invention comprises a slotted plate adapted to carry grooved type, the plate having an offset to enable the type to be easily slid into or out of the slot endwise thereof.

My invention is well adapted for plates carrying addresses for use in an addressing machine. A number of addresses may be carried on one plate, or the plates may be individual, one for each address, as desired.

The invention is hereinafter more fully explained and its essential characteristics set out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a type-carrying plate embodying my invention, it being understood that the same may be made of any length and carry any number of addresses; Fig. 2 is an enlarged section of the same; Fig. 3 is a perspective of the type of the character which the plate may carry.

As shown in the drawings, A designates a plate preferably of sheet metal, adapted to carry the type lines, the plate as shown carrying a number of groups of lines, each group being adapted to represent an address.

The type carried by the plate may be individual types or logotypes. In the drawing, B designates such individual type, each type being formed with grooves b on its opposite sides. This type is also formed, as shown, with a beveled foot b' for convenient operation in an assembling and distributing machine. Type so formed are made in accordance with and covered by my Patent No. 836,026.

B' represents a logotype. I have shown the address proper as composed of individual type and the salutation as the logotype; however, such arrangement may be reversed or modified, as desired.

The printing members are carried in the slots a, a' in what may be called the body portion of the plate, the grooves in the sides of the type being occupied by the edges of the plate adjacent to the slot. It will be apparent that grooved type of the construction shown may be held in place in the slots in lines, as desired. It will be further apparent that, as the base portions of the types are of greater width than the slots, it will be necessary either to leave the slot entirely open at the end or to provide some enlargement for the insertion of the base of the type. To leave the slots open at the end after the manner of a comb would leave the plate entirely too weak and limber to be effective. On the other hand, to provide enlargements in the plane of the plate opposite the ends of the slots requires a double movement of the type in being inserted, first into the enlargement and then at right angles thereto along the slot. Now I have discovered that I can provide the enlargement without unduly weakening the plate and in a form which will allow the passage of the type in a continuous straight movement into the slots by offsetting the plate adjacent to the ends of the slots and forming the enlargement in such offset. This offset, or loading portion of the plate, is designated in the drawing as a^2 . It may be made at an angle of about 45 degrees to the plane of the plate. Beyond the offset, the plate continues uninterrupted parallel with the main portion, as shown at a^3 , and thereby effectively braces the ends of the strips between the slots. Through the offset inclined portion a^2 are made enlargements a^4 at the ends of the slots. The distance between the top plane of the portion a^3 and the bottom plane of the main portion is slightly greater than the height of the base portion of the type. Accordingly the type may be slipped by one continuous straight movement through the opening a^4 into the slots. By this means the plate is adapted for most convenient cooperation with a suitable assembling or distributing mechanism, or for placing or removing the type by hand, either assembling and distributing them directly from the plate, or simply inserting a previously assembled line, or removing a line for subsequent distribution.

It will be apparent that either individual type or logotypes may be inserted through

the openings a^4 , as desired; and, as heretofore stated, in place of the individual type forming the body of the address, logotypes may be used for this purpose, if desired.

Where I use the term "type" herein, without qualification, I intend it to include logotypes, linotypes, or other printing members.

My invention is primarily adapted for carrying metal type, and such type may well carry a typewriter font whereby the address may be printed through a ribbon in imitation of typewritten matter. The invention, however, is not limited to typewriter type, or to metal type, as it may be advantageously used with other forms. When metal type are employed, I use suitable stops, as rubber plugs C forced into the slots after the type are installed to hold them in place.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A stiff type-carrying plate having a permanent offset in its plane, a slot in the plate, and an enlargement communicating with the slot and located in the offset.
2. A typeholding plate made of a sheet of metal bent into two extreme portions connected by an intermediate portion, a plurality of parallel slots in one of the extreme portions, and enlargements of said slots respectively in the intermediate portion, the other extreme portion being continuous and connected with the ends of the strips between the enlargements.
3. The combination of a plate having a slot through its surface, a permanent offset in the plate adjacent to the end of the slot, an opening through the offset communicating with the slot, said opening being of larger width than the slot, and type having grooves in its opposite sides adapted to be passed through the enlargement and slid along the slot.
4. A stiff type-holding plate having a plurality of parallel slots through it, an offset in the plate transverse of the slots, and enlargements at the ends of the slots through such offset, the plate being continuous beyond the enlargements and thereby bracing the strips between them.
5. A type-holding plate made in three planes, two of them parallel and connected by an offset portion, a slot in one of the planes, and an enlargement at the end of the slot in the offset portion.
6. A type-holding plate made in three planes, two of them parallel and connected by an offset portion, a slot in one of the planes, and an enlargement at the end of the slot in the offset portion, combined with type having grooves on its opposite sides and having bases below the grooves

the height of which is no greater than the distance between the said parallel planes.

7. A typeholding plate having a plurality of typeholding slots, said plate having a portion at an angle to such slots, and enlarged openings through the said portion communicating with the slots.

8. A typeholding plate bent from a single sheet of metal and having an address carrying portion, an offset portion and a bracing portion, the address carrying portion having parallel slots in it, the offset portion having enlargements communicating with such slots, and the bracing portion extending crosswise of the slots and enlargements and connected with the portions of the plate which are outside of the extreme slots and between the slots.

9. A typecarrying plate having a plurality of slots arranged in repeating groups, the slots in the group being of different lengths, the said slots being closed at one end, and the closed ends occupying a stepped relation to each other in the group.

10. A typeholding plate having a plurality of typeholding slots, said plate having a portion at an angle to such slots, and enlarged openings through the said portion communicating with the slots, said plate having a continuous portion beyond the enlargements connected with the material of the plate between the enlargements.

11. A typecarrying plate having a body portion with slots through it, a loading portion at an angle to the body portion having enlargements through it communicating with the slots of the body portion, a bracing portion beyond the enlargements connected with the material of the plate between the enlargements, type grooved on its opposite sides occupying the slots of the body portion and removable therefrom individually through the enlarged openings, and individual stops occupying the slots at one end of the type lines to prevent inopportune displacement of the type therein.

12. A printing device comprising a plate having an edge flange and provided with a type slot having one end intersecting the flanged edge of the plate, the flange having an opening communicating with and wider than that part of the slot which intersects the flanged edge of the plate to permit the introduction of type through the opening into the slot.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HARRY C. GAMMETER.

Witnesses:

ALBERT H. BATES,
BRENNAN B. WEST.