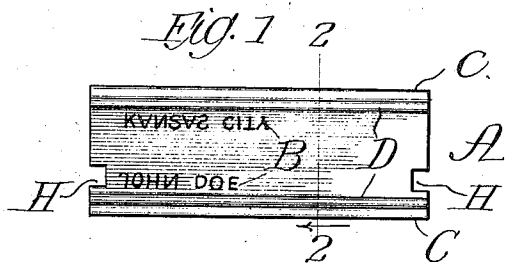
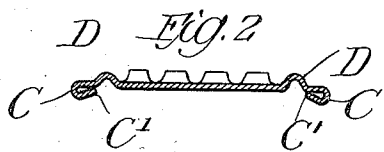
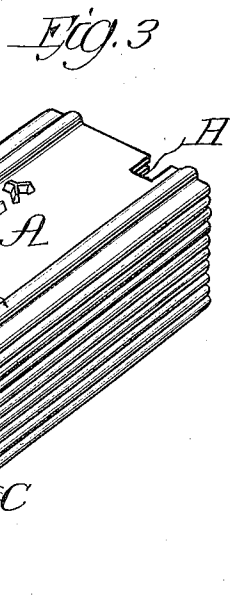
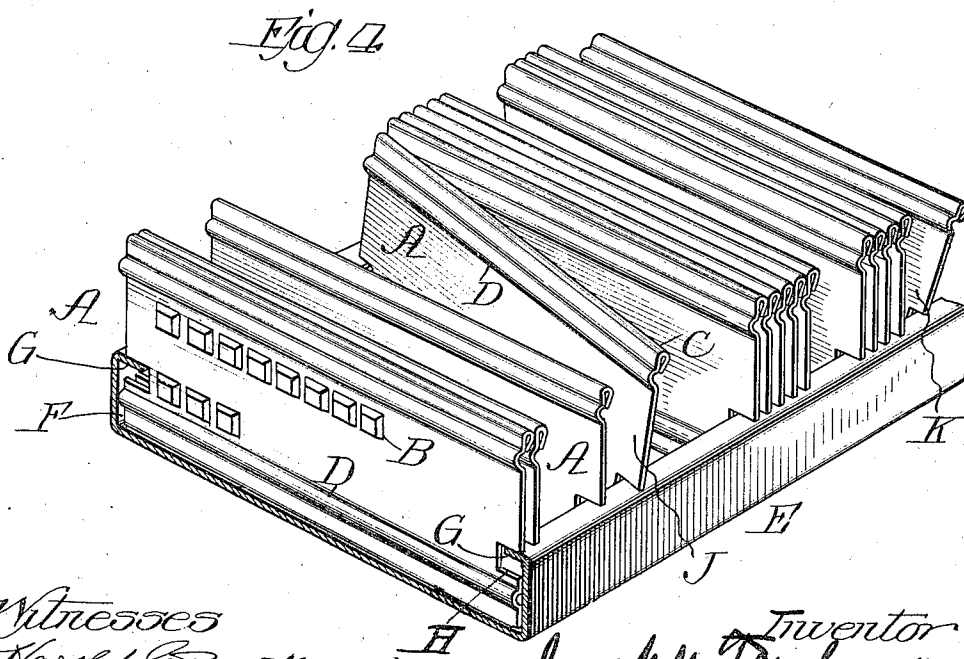


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1,151,501.

Patented Aug. 24, 1915.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PRINTING-PLATE.

1,151,501.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 24, 1915.

Application filed June 10, 1914. Serial No. 844,114.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH TOMLINSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printing-Plates, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to printing devices and has more particular reference to printing plates for addressing machines and the like.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide an improved printing plate of this character which will be simple, durable and reliable in construction, effective and efficient in operation and inexpensive to manufacture.

Other objects of my invention will appear hereinafter.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of a printing plate embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a pile or stack of my improved printing plates, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a plurality of said plates arranged in a holding galley or container.

In connection with addressing machines and the like it is customary to employ a large number of individual plates or printing devices, each of which are provided with type forming an individual name and address, or other character to be printed. These printing plates are usually stacked in a magazine and the machine takes them from this magazine one by one and presses them against the articles to be printed and then discharges them into another galley or magazine. It is also customary, when the printing plates are not in use in the magazine, to keep them in drawers or containers in a pile similar to the manner of a card index.

It is my purpose to provide an improved printing plate which will be so constructed that it will readily and conveniently stack or pile either in the magazines of the addressing machines or in the filing drawers or containers, and while a plurality of these plates are arranged in stack form the individual plates will not become disarranged or out of stack alinement. I also provide an improved plate which is so constructed that a plurality of said plates may be placed in a galley or drawer and may be handled as

a unit while transferring said plates from the filing cabinets to and from the machine.

In the drawings, particularly in Figs. 1 and 2, I illustrate an individual plate of my improved construction which, in its preferred form, is in the shape of a rectangular elongated flat piece of sheet metal A. This plate is preferably blocked out from a blank sheet or piece of metal and from one face of this plate the type B or other characters to be printed rise, the type being formed in any suitable manner, such as by striking them up integrally from the body of the plate by means of suitable stamping dies. These plates preferably have their longitudinal edges C turned over on to one face of the plate so as to form beads or ribs. These edge portions C are preferably turned over on to the face of the plate opposite to that from which the type B rise, and the extreme edges C' are preferably pressed down extremely close to the face of the plate so that they will not catch in the adjacent plate when a plurality of said plates are in a stack or pile. These ribs C not only finish off the edges of the plates but they also considerably strengthen the plates so that they will be able to stand the pressure incident to the printing operations. In addition to these ribs I also provide another set of parallel ribs D which are preferably formed by striking up beads from the body of the plate itself. These ribs are preferably formed up on the type side of the plate and of course are slightly less than type high in order not to make an impression when the types are pressed against the article to be printed. These ribs are preferably spaced some distance from and parallel with the edges C, and the purpose of this is to prevent the plates from getting out of alinement when the plates are in a stack. It is understood, of course, that the galleys or magazines of the addressing machines are so constructed that they allow a slight clearance between the plates and the walls of the galley for the purpose of permitting the plates to be freely entered and removed and shifted along said galleys, and at the same time keep them in substantial stacked relation. The clearance above mentioned between the plates and the galley walls, which is necessary to allow them this freedom of movement, is often too great to prevent the plates from shifting relatively to

each other in the stack to such an extent that it is difficult to restore or return them to absolute alinement. The purpose of the additional ribs D spaced at some distance from the edge ribs is to provide guards or guides for the edge ribs C when the plates shift relatively to each other. In other words, should one plate in a stack shift relatively to the adjacent plate in the stack its ribs coöperate with the ribs C of the adjacent plate to prevent too great a relative movement between said plates so that when a force is applied to said shifted plate to restore it to alinement with the rest of said plates no difficulty will be encountered.

As before mentioned, the plates are usually kept in a file cabinet until they are ready to be used in the addressing machine, and it is customary to stand the plates on edge, as illustrated in Fig. 4. It has been found that considerable difficulty is encountered in keeping the plates in such order that a person wishing to find a particular address or a particular plate in a group can go over said plates in the drawer or cabinet without upsetting their arrangement or affecting the relative position of the plates. In Fig. 4 I have illustrated a galley or container E portable in character and having the form of a long shallow trough or channel, the walls of which are formed preferably of sheet metal. The plates are arranged edgewise in this galley or container, the interior of which is somewhat wider than the length of a plate so as to allow clearance for freedom of movement as indicated at F. In order to insure the plates remaining substantially edgewise in said galley, even though there are a comparatively few plates therein and consequently plates loosely stacked, I turn in the edge portions C of the walls of said container so that said edge portions lie in a plane substantially horizontal and parallel with the bottom wall of the container. In addition to this I construct each of the plates with a notch H at each end thereof, the notches preferably being rectangular in form and so proportioned with respect to the dimensions of the galley E that the inturned edges G of the galley will lie within the notches H of the plates. These notches are preferably somewhat larger than the dimensions of the edges G of the galley so that the plates will have considerable relative movement with respect to said inturned edges G, and in addition to this they are preferably spaced from the longitudinal edge of the plate proportionately to the depth of the galley so that when the plates are resting upon the inturned edges G of the galley the plates will be supported on these edge portions G and there will be some clearance between the lower edges of the plates and the bottom wall of the galley. It will thus be seen that each

plate is individually supported substantially on edge in the galley and at the same time is effectively locked in the galley against accidental displacement, although it may be removed by turning it at a sufficient angle with respect to the galley flanges G as for instance illustrated by the plate J in Fig. 4. The clearance between the plates and the galley, however, is sufficient to allow the plates to lie on said inturned edges of the galley at an angle from the vertical, as illustrated by the plate K in Fig. 4, and thus allow them to be freely moved considerably so that a person may finger the several plates in search of a particular plate just the same as in a card index.

It is obvious to those skilled in the art, after having obtained an understanding of my invention from the disclosures herein made, that my invention may be modified without departing from the scope and spirit thereof, and I wish it to be so understood.

What I claim is:

1. An improved printing plate comprising a plate having beads struck up therein above its upper surface, said beads being spaced from the longitudinal edges of the plate, and the edge portions of the plate being bent and disposed on the under side of the plate with the lower side of the bent edge portions disposed in the same general directions as the outer portions of the under sides of the beads.
2. An improved printing plate comprising a plate having type and beads struck up therein above its upper surface, said beads being spaced from the longitudinal edges of the plate and slightly lower than the type, and the edge portions of the plate being bent and disposed on the under side of the plate with the extreme edges thereof engaging the lower side of the plate at the outer edges of the beads, and the lower sides of the bent portions being disposed in the same general directions as the outer portions of the lower sides of the beads.
3. An improved printing plate comprising a rectangular plate having parallel beads struck up from one side thereof, and a notch in each of its ends adjacent one of the beads, with the edges of said notches being adapted to support and lock the plate on a supporting member, said beads being spaced from the edges of the plate, and the portion of the plate between the beads and the edges thereof being bent substantially medially thereof, and disposed on the side of the plate opposite said beads.
4. An improved plate comprising a flat rectangular plate of sheet metal having parallel longitudinal integral ribs formed up on one side of said plate and spaced from the edges of the plate, integral type struck up on the same side of said plate between said ribs and slightly higher than said ribs,

integral ribs on the opposite side of said plate formed by turning over the longitudinal edge portions on to the said side of the said plate, and notches cut in the ends of said plate nearer to one longitudinal edge portion than to the other.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 8th day of June, A. D. 1914.

JOSEPH TOMLINSON.

Witnesses:

CHARLES H. SEEM,

EDGAR FRANCIS BEAUBIEN.