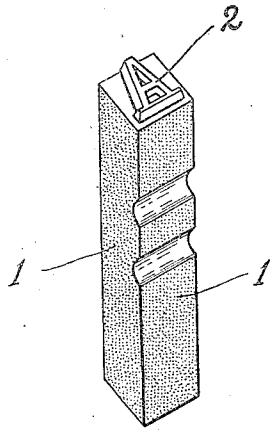
Jan. 24, 1928. 1,657,437

K. SHINOHARA

PRINTING TYPE

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Inventor:
Kikujiu Shinohara
By Lie Spinelke
Attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KIKUJIU SHINOHARA, OF TOKIO, JAPAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO SHICHIRO KAJIHARA, OF TOKIO, JAPAN.

PRINTING TYPE.

Application filed February 18, 1927, Serial No. 169,294, and in Japan July 17, 1926.

This invention relates to improvements in a printing or movable type and aims to provide an inexpensive and yet exceedingly durable and effective article of manufacture of this sort.

According to the invention a printing or movable type is made of glass, instead of lead, as heretofore it has been. The type according to the invention is, on account of this fact, less expensive than that made of lead, lighter in weight, harder in its consistency, and therefore its face does not wear off, being good for service for long years. It not only removes the fear of lead poisoning but gives a sort of sense of pleasure to the men at work because of the transparent nature of the material and consequently it fatigues those who handle it to a far less degree than with the type made of lead.

The invention also comprises a printing or movable type made of lead in which one or more of the lateral surfaces thereof is or are frosted to increase the coefficient of friction of such surface or surfaces and thus make it easier to be handled by a metallic type picking implement.

In the printing types according to the invention, especially those with frosted lateral surfaces, the assembling and setting can be worked out very easily because of the lightness of the weight. If a slight moisture be given to the group of types, it will make the adjoining types stick together, so that the whole group of types will solidify to one concrete block, so to speak, which fact will greatly facilitate the assembling. In the frosting or grinding operation of the newly molded types the cross sectional area may be regulated, by means of this same operation, to suit the condition of actual use, which is one of the advantages of the invention. Also by frosting the lateral surfaces, the reflection of light rays therefrom may be avoided, thereby making the character of the type appear in relief in a very prominent fashion owing to the reflection of light at the face thereof. This fact not only makes the search easier but gives also a sense of pleasure to the men at work.

The glass type according to the invention has also advantages over the lead type in that the classification of types with reference to the style of characters may be made by imparting simply different colorations to the material composing the printing types. The coloration may be carried out, as is well known, by adding a suitable metal compound to fused glass before molding.

The drawing annexed hereto shows, by way of example, a perspective view of a printing type according to the invention, in which 1 are lateral surfaces and 2 a face or character. In this invention lateral surfaces 1 should preferably be frosted. As to the method of frosting, it can be done by any suitable method, either mechanically by means of emery powder, for example, or chemically by corrosion with hydrogen fluoride.

What I claim is:

A movable printing type, consisting of a block of glass comprising both a body portion and a type character, at least one of the lateral faces of the body portion being frosted to avoid reflection of light rays therefrom and thereby throw the type character into bold relief and at the same time to increase the coefficient of friction of such face.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

KIKUJIU SHINOHARA.