March 23, 1948. J. H. GRUVER ET AL 2,438,282

INDEX TAB FOR PRINTING DEVICES

Filed Aug. 24, 1942

FIG. 1.

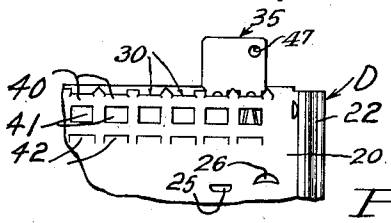


FIG. 2.

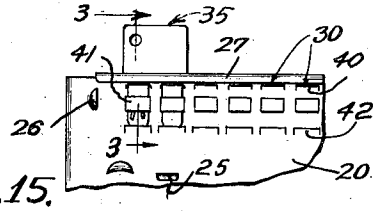
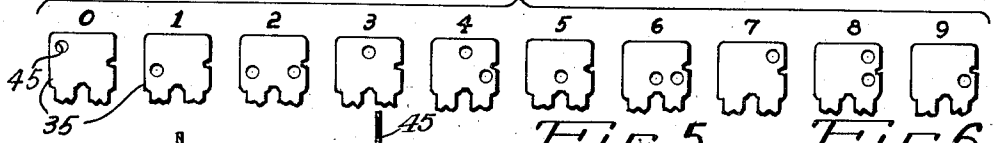


FIG. 15.



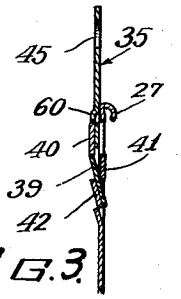


FIG. 3.

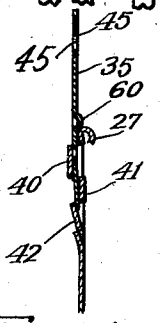


FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

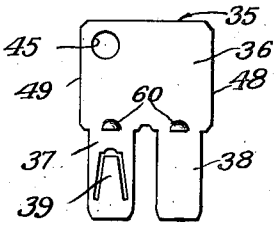


FIG. 6.

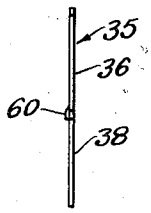


FIG. 7.

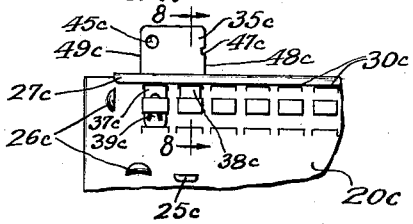


FIG. 8.

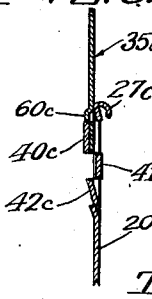


FIG. 9.

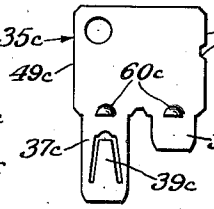


FIG. 10.

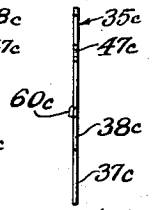


FIG. 11.

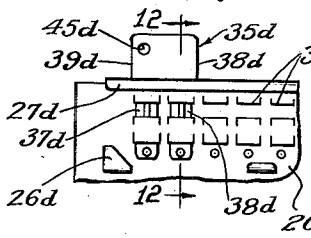


FIG. 12.

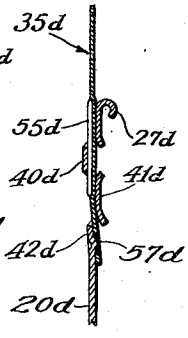


FIG. 13.

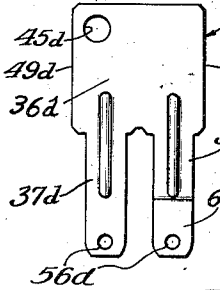
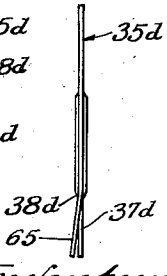


FIG. 14.



Inventors:
John H. Gruver
Carl J. Hueber
By Wallace and Cannon
Attorneys

Patented Mar. 23, 1948 2,438,282

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,438,282

INDEX TAB FOR PRINTING DEVICES

John H. Gruver, East Cleveland, and Carl J. Hueber, Euclid, Ohio, assignors to Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, a corporation of Delaware

Application August 24, 1942, Serial No. 455,900

6 Claims. (Cl. 129—16.8)

1

This invention relates to the printing devices that embody carriers for printing plates, and desirably index cards, such cards bearing impressions from at least selected of the type characters provided on the printing plates, and this invention primarily has to do with classification means adapted to be used upon such printing devices.

Printing devices of the kind to which this invention pertains have been utilized for the printing of a wide variety of documents, and in one such use the printing devices bear type characters on the printing plates thereof whereby each printing device may serve to print the required data upon a check or the like. Thus each printing device may be used to print the name, address and other identifying data pertaining to the payee, and in addition may be used to print the amount of the check in words or figures or both. Such printing devices therefore afford an advantageous means for printing checks and like documents, and since the amounts of checks are printed from type characters embodied in such printing devices, accuracy is assured where checks are thus printed. Under many systems of accounting, however, it is desirable to perform different types of checking, balancing or like operations in the course of the printing of a series of such checks, as for example, by entering the amount of each check into one or more accumulators as the checks are printed, and to enable this to be accomplished in a simple and expeditious manner is the primary object of this invention.

The performance of such verifying or checking operations, of course, entails the provision of numerically significant indicia upon the printing device representing the amount of the check which is to be printed thereby so that such indicia may be sensed by suitable sensing means such as that shown in Gollwitzer Patent No. Re. 21,208, patented September 19, 1939, whereby, under the control of such sensing means, the amount of the check may be entered into an accumulator or the like. Indicia indicative of such numerical values may, of course, be formed in the body of the printing device where the requisite area is available in the printing device, as is the case with the printing and control device shown in the aforesaid Gollwitzer Patent No. Re. 21,208, dated September 19, 1939, and in Gollwitzer Patent No. 2,132,412, patented October 11, 1938, but under many conditions this may be impractical due to lack of space in the body of the printing device. Thus where the major portion of the operative face of the printing device frame must be occupied by one or more printing plates in order to enable the desired number or distribution of the printing characters to be attained, there are many instances

2

where the remaining space upon the printing device frame is insufficient to permit the inclusion of numerically significant indicia thereon. While it would upon its face appear to be a simple matter to increase the size or arrangement of the printing devices to afford a control area in the printing device frame to receive such indicia, there are many practical considerations which are controlling and which render such an expedient objectionable.

Among the most important of such objections is the fact that many machines are now in use which are designed to utilize printing devices of a predetermined size and in order to enable printing devices of the character to which this invention pertains to be utilized in such machines it is essential that these devices be of the size the machines are designed to utilize, which therefore means that the devices cannot be increased in size without rendering the aforesaid machines incapable of employing the same.

In view of the foregoing it is a further and more specific object of this invention to enable numerical data to be represented upon printing devices of standard size in such a manner that no change or alteration is required in the arrangement of such printing devices or in the arrangement of the printing characters provided thereon; and an object related to the foregoing is to enable numerical data to be represented on printing devices by tabs mounted on and projecting from one edge of a printing device, thereby to enable the arrangement of the index cards and printing plates on the operative faces of the printing devices to remain unchanged.

In the past it has been customary to utilize tabs mounted at one or more selected positions along an edge of a printing device, as shown, for example, in the Duncan Patent No. 1,015,758, patented January 23, 1912, or in the patent to Gollwitzer, No. 2,049,439, patented August 4, 1936, and such tabs have been removably held in place in selected ones of a plurality of sockets formed in the printing device frame along one edge thereof. Such tabs as heretofore used have been employed to select one or more of the mechanisms of the printing machine for operation or non-operation in accordance with the adjustment or setting of the selector mechanism of the printing machine, and it is an important object of the present invention to increase the range of the usefulness of such tabs. An object related to the foregoing is to enable tabs carried on a printing device to represent numeral amounts so that the amounts thus represented may be sensed and entered into calculating mechanism such as an accumulator associated with the printing machine.

Where tabs associated with printing devices are to be indicative of numerical amounts, it is im-

portant that the individual tabs be properly positioned upon the printing devices, and a further object of this invention is to enable such tabs to be readily and easily placed in position upon the printing devices in such a manner that reversal or improper positioning of a particular tab will be readily apparent to the operator who is mounting the tabs in position. An object related to the foregoing is to so arrange tabs of the aforesaid kind that completion of the mounting of a tab upon a printing device will be prevented in the event that the tab has been reversed or otherwise located in an improper relationship to the printing device.

Other and further objects of the present invention will be apparent from the following description and claims and are illustrated in the accompanying drawings which, by way of illustration, show preferred embodiments and the principle thereof and what I now consider to be the best mode in which I have contemplated applying that principle. Other embodiments of the invention embodying the same or equivalent principle may be used and structural changes may be made as desired by those skilled in the art without departing from the present invention and the purview of the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a fragmental elevational view of a printing device wherein one embodiment of the invention is incorporated;

Fig. 2 is a fragmental elevational view showing the forward face of the printing device illustrated in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view taken substantially along the line 3—3 in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 and illustrating the condition which arises when the classification means of Fig. 3 is inserted in an improper or reversed relationship;

Fig. 5 is an elevational view of one face of the classification means incorporated in the printing device of Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a side elevational view of the classification means illustrated in Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a fragmental elevational view similar to Fig. 2 and illustrating a modified form of classification means;

Fig. 8 is an enlarged fragmental sectional view taken substantially along the line 8—8 of Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is an elevational view of one face of the classification means illustrated in Fig. 7;

Fig. 10 is a side elevational view illustrating the classification means of Fig. 9, the view being taken from the right hand side of Fig. 9;

Fig. 11 is a view similar to Fig. 7 and illustrating a further embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 12 is a sectional view taken substantially along the line 12—12 of Fig. 11;

Fig. 13 is an elevational view of one face of the classification means illustrated in Figs. 11 and 12;

Fig. 14 is a side elevational view taken from the left hand side of Fig. 13; and

Fig. 15 is a schematic view illustrating a numerical code adapted to be utilized with the identifying means of this invention.

As illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5 the invention is embodied in a printing device D having a generally rectangular frame 20 formed from sheet metal to afford spacing flanges 22 disposed along opposite ends thereof so as to project from the back or reverse face of the frame. The forward face of the frame 20, Fig. 2, is adapted to have a plurality of printing plates (not shown) and an index card (not shown) mounted thereon, and these may be arranged, for example, in the manner shown in Gollwitzer Patent No. 2,115,444, patented April 26, 1938. Thus, the frame 20, as herein shown, is adapted to have three printing plates mounted thereon, and individual yieldable tongues for the respective printing plates are adapted to cooperate with retaining devices 25 as disclosed in the aforesaid Patent No. 2,115,444 to hold the printing plates in position. Retaining devices 26 and a rolled upper edge 27 are provided at the upper portion of the printing device frame 20 to hold an index card in place, and in practice, this index card carries an impression from at least selected of the type characters embossed on one or more of the printing plates on the frame of the printing device D.

The printing device D, as shown in Fig. 1 is adapted for accurate positioning at the sensing or printing position of a printing machine and this is attained through the provision of a locating or positioning notch in one end thereof as shown in the aforesaid Gollwitzer Patent No. 2,132,412, and a plurality of tab sockets 30 are provided at spaced positions along the upper edge of the frame 20 in substantially the manner shown in the aforesaid Gollwitzer Patent No. 2,049,439. Such tab sockets 30 are customarily provided in printing device frames in order that index tabs such as those shown in Gollwitzer Patent No. 2,049,439 may be employed by the user to indicate classification of the printing devices according to subject, the month of the year in which payments may be due, or other types of grouping or classification.

Thus the printing devices D in their standard form and arrangement usually embody tab sockets 30 in the frames 20 thereof, and in accordance with this invention, numerically significant classification means in the form of tabs 35 are mounted in the sockets 30 in such a manner as to project beyond the upper edge of the frame 20. In accordance with the present invention each such tab 35 is adapted to bear indicia representative of the single digit which may appear in an order of a numerical amount to be represented, and the order to which such digital representation pertains is indicated and determined by the position of the tab along the upper edge of the frame 20. Thus, in the present instance each tab 35 has been constructed of a relatively great width to thereby afford ample area in which to form the digitally significant indicia thereon, and this width of the tabs 35 is such that each tab spans two adjacent tab sockets 30. With this construction the successive pairs of sockets 30 along the upper edge of the frame 20 are allocated one pair to each of the successive orders of the largest multi-digit number which is to be represented, and a tab 35 bearing the appropriate digitally significant indicia may be mounted in each of the positions which have been thus allocated.

In mounting the tabs 35 in position on a frame 20, the two sockets 30 allocated to the order in which the tab is to function are used in supporting the tab, and to this end each tab 35 is formed to provide a substantially rectangular head 36 and two stems 37 and 38 are formed integrally therewith and project in substantially parallel relation from one edge of the head 36. The tabs 35 may be fabricated in the machine shown in Gollwitzer Patent No. 2,239,847, patented April 29, 1941, and in such a machine, one or both of the stems 37 and 38 may be formed to afford latching means for holding the tab in position on the frame 20. In

the form illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6, the stem 37 is constructed and arranged as shown in the aforesaid Gollwitzer Patent No. 2,049,439, so as to embody a resilient latching tongue 39 therein that is adapted to be displaced from the plane of the stem as shown in Fig. 3 to exert the desired latching action. Thus, as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 the sockets 30 are provided by slitting the material of the frame 20 to afford parallel panels 40, 41 and 42, the upper panel 40 being offset outwardly from the rear face of the frame, the intermediate panel 41 being offset forwardly or outwardly from the front face of the frame, and the upper edge of the lower panel 42 being offset outwardly from the rear face of the frame, as shown in detail in Fig. 3. A socket 30 is thereby formed which is adapted to receive one of the stems 37 or 38, and the lower panel 42 is disposed at an angle to the plane of entry of the stem so that as the insertion of the stem is completed the lower end thereof, to which the latch tongue 39 is attached, is bent so as to urge the free upper end of the tongue 39 to a latched position beneath the lower edge of the keeper panel 40. Thus the tongue 39 normally holds the stem 37 against withdrawal of the stem from the socket, but when desired the upper end of the tongue 39 may be released from its latching position by pressing the same to the right as viewed in Fig. 3.

In Fig. 15 of the drawings we have illustrated one form of code which may be employed in forming the digitally significant indicia upon the tabs 35, and while such indicia might take the form of embossures, indentations, notches or the like, we have herein illustrated such indicia as being afforded by perforations 45 which by their number and location in the head 36 of the tab 35 may be representative of zero and the significant digits 1 to 9. Thus, as shown in Fig. 15 of the drawings, a tab 35 has six possible locations indicated thereon in which perforations 45 may be formed, these locations being disposed in two parallel rows of three each, and the rows being disposed parallel to the outer or upper edge of the head of the tab. Under the six position code herein illustrated the odd digits and zero are each represented through the formation of but a single perforation in the tab, and the six possible locations on the tab are suitably allocated to accomplish this end. Thus, as indicated in Fig. 15, the three positions in the upper row are allocated from left to right to the digits 0, 3 and 7, while in the lower row the positions are similarly allocated from left to right to the digits 1, 5 and 9. When the even digits 2, 4, 6 or 8 are to be represented, two perforations are employed, and as herein illustrated, the digit 2 is represented by perforations in the aforesaid 1 and 9 positions; the digit 4 is represented by perforations in the aforesaid 3 and 9 positions; the digit 6 is represented by perforations in the aforesaid 5 and 9 positions; and the digit 8 is represented by perforations in the aforesaid 7 and 9 positions. In Fig. 15 of the drawings tabs 35 are illustrated which in succession from left to right bear indicia formed in accordance with the code just described to represent the digits from 0 to 9.

It is, of course, essential that the digitally significant tabs 35 be disposed in the proper relation to the frame 20 of the printing device, for it is by such proper positioning that accuracy of the digital representation is attained, and to this end means are provided on the tabs whereby the accuracy of positioning thereof may be readily verified.

It has been pointed out hereinbefore that but one latching means is required to hold a tab in position on the frame of a printing device, and in the form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6 the tab 35 is so arranged that a latching tongue 39 is provided in the stem 37 while the stem 38 has smooth and continuous surface throughout.

In the form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6, however, means are provided which afford a positive indication when an attempt is made to mount a tab as 35 on a frame as 20 in a reversed or improper position. To this end the tab 35 has at least one projecting shoulder 60 formed thereon in such a position that when the tab 35 is mounted on the frame 20 in a correct or accurate position as shown in Fig. 3, the abutments 60 engage with the upper edge of the strip 40. It will be observed that the abutments 60 are afforded by portions of the tab 35 which are punched so as to extend upwardly from what may be termed the rear of the tab, and when the tab is inserted in the sockets 30 in a reversed relation as indicated in Fig. 4 of the drawings the abutment 60 strikes the upper edge of the curled edge 27 thereby to prevent completion of the inserting movement.

In Figs. 7 to 10 of the drawings there is illustrated a further embodiment of the invention wherein a frame 20c has sockets 30c formed therein to receive and support tabs as 35c at any one of a plurality of positions along the upper edge of the frame. The frame 20c has securing devices 25c, 26c and 27c formed thereon, and panels 40c, 41c and 42c are formed therein to afford the sockets 30c in substantially the same manner as in the embodiment of the invention shown in Figs. 1 to 6. The tabs as 35c are formed with an irregular edge 48c which is afforded by a notch 47c disposed in this edge, and the other or opposite edge 49c is straight or unbroken, the proper positioning of the notch 47c when a tab 35c is inserted in a frame 20c affording visual verification to the operator that the tab 35c is properly mounted in the frame. The heads of the tabs as 35c are adapted to have perforations 45c formed therein in accordance with a code such as that illustrated in Fig. 15, thereby to impart digital significance to the tabs.

Each tab as 35c has a stem 37c, and a latching tongue 39c is formed in the stem 37c to secure the tab in position on a frame 20c in the manner hereinbefore described in connection with Figs. 1 to 6. In the tab 35c as illustrated in Figs. 7 to 10, a second mounting stem 38c is provided, and this mounting stem 38c is relatively short as compared with the length of the stem 37c, as will be evident in Figs. 9 and 10. The length of the stem 38c is such that when the other stem 37c is inserted into a socket 30c, the short stem 38c enters the adjacent socket 30c and extends thereinto for a distance sufficient to prevent displacement or undesired movement of the adjacent portion of the head of the tab with relation to the frame. In this form of the invention means may also be incorporated for affording a positive indication when an attempt was made to mount a tab as 35c in a reversed or improper position. To this end one or more projecting shoulders 60c may be formed in the tab 35c in the manner hereinbefore described in connection with the tab 35b. The positioning of the shoulders 60c is such that when the tab as 35c is in its proper position, the shoulders 60c will seat upon the upper edge of the panel 40c,

while when the tab as 35c is reversed or improperly located the shoulders 69c will engage the rolled edge 27c to thereby prevent completion of the tab inserting movement.

The particular form of the stems which are provided on the tabs 35 may be varied, as is illustrated by the form of the invention shown in Figs. 11 to 14 of the drawings wherein a printing device of the character shown in Duncan Patent No. 1,375,683, patented April 26, 1921, is illustrated. This printing device includes a frame 20d having retaining devices for holding printing means such as a printing plate in position, and retaining devices 26d and 27d for holding an index card in position on the frame. Along an upper edge of the frame 20d the plurality of sockets 30d are formed through the provision of panels 40d, 41d and 42d which are offset from the plane of the frame 20d in substantially the same manner as are the panels shown in Fig. 3. The sockets 30d are adapted to receive stems as 37d and 38d which extend from the body as 36d of a tab as 35d, the stems 37d and 38d being reinforced by the formation of a rib 55d in each of the stems. The general form of the stems 37d and 38d and of the sockets 30d is disclosed in detail in Duncan Patent No. 1,015,758, patented January 23, 1912, and reference may be had to the aforesaid Duncan patent for further details of the construction and relation of the parts. It will be observed, however, that adjacent to the lower end of each of the stems 37d and 38d, a perforation 56d is formed, and as the stems are moved into the sockets 30d, the perforations 56d are brought into registry with embossures 57d which are formed on the portion 42d of the frame. One such embossure 57d is provided for each of the sockets 30d so that when the perforations 56d are engaged with the embossures 57d, the tab 35d is securely held in position on the frame 20d.

The head 36d of the tab affords six possible locations for perforations 45d so that one or more perforations may be formed in a tab 35d to represent a selected digit in accordance, for example, with the code explained hereinabove.

In this embodiment of the invention proper positioning of the tab as 35d is assured through means formed on one of the mounting stems, and hence the visual indicating means afforded by an irregular edge on the head of the tab may be eliminated, and the two side edges of the tab may be straight as at 48d and 49d. In the present instance the stem 37d is substantially straight, as will be evident in Fig. 14 of the drawings, and it will be observed that this straight formation corresponds with the normal form of the stems as shown in the aforesaid Duncan Patent No. 1,015,758. The other stem, that is the stem 38d is, however, formed so that its lower end 65 is disposed at an angle to the balance or upper portion of the stem 38d, this arrangement being clearly shown in Figs. 13 and 14. Thus when a tab as 35d is inserted into a socket 30d in the correct position or relation shown in Figs. 11 and 12, the angularly disposed portion 65 is in effect guided by the cooperation of the other stem 37d with its socket 30d and the lower end 65 passes panel 41d and the upper edge of the lower panel 42d in the manner illustrated in Fig. 12. In this position the openings 56d in the lower ends of the stems 37d and 38d engage the corresponding embossures 57d on the frame to secure the tab in position on the frame. It will be recognized, of course, that but one such securing means is necessary and for this reason the opening 56d in the portion 65 may be eliminated if desired. In the event that an operator attempts to put a tab as 35d in place with the tab in a reversed or improper position it will be evident that as the stems 37d and 38d are inserted into their respective sockets 30d, the lower end of the angular portion 65 will strike the upper edge of the panel 42d thereby to prevent completion of the mounting operation. As herein shown the stem 38d is of the same length as the stem 37d, and the angular portion 65 is formed at the lower end of the stem 30d, but in some instances, however, the stem 38d may be made somewhat shorter than the stem 37d, in which case a similar angular portion may be afforded at the lower end of the stem 38d in such a relation as to strike the upper edge of the upper panel 40d when the operator attempts to mount the tab as 35d in place in a reversed position.

From the foregoing description it will be evident that the present invention enables numerical amounts to be represented on a printing device in a simple and effective manner, and this end is accomplished in such a way that the printing devices may be utilized in the machines for which such devices were originally intended, and moreover, the incorporation of such physically represented numerical data in accordance with this invention may be accomplished without change or alteration of the printing devices. In accordance with the present invention the provision of physical representations of numerical amounts on printing devices is accomplished by removably mounted tabs, thus to enable revision of the represented amounts in a simple manner, and in addition, the several digits of a multi-digit number are each represented by a single tab so that different numbers may be readily set up on a printing device merely by proper selection and mounting of a plurality of pre-formed digitally significant tabs.

Proper and accurate location of the tabs is assured under the present invention by means which afford a positive indication of the accuracy or inaccuracy of the locations of the tabs.

Hence, while we have illustrated and described preferred embodiments of our invention, it is to be understood that these are capable of variation and modification and we therefore do not wish to be limited to the precise details set forth, but desire to avail ourselves of such changes and alterations as fall within the purview of the following claims.

We claim:

1. A tab for use with printing and like devices including a relatively flat body formed from sheet material and having a pair of mounting stems formed integrally with the body and projecting in substantially parallel relation from one edge of said body, said stems being adapted for insertion into adjacent mounting sockets on a printing or like device to support said body in projecting relation upon a printing or like device, at least one of said stems having a latch element formed thereon for cooperation with a part of a printing or like device to hold the tab removably in position on a printing or like device, said body having a portion thereof cut away to impart digital significance to said tab in accordance with a predetermined digtal code, and abutment means formed on said tab for engagement with a part of a printing or like device to prevent completion of a mounting operation when

said tab is positioned relative to a printing or like device in other than in a predetermined manner.

2. A tab for use with printing and like devices including a relatively flat body formed from sheet material and having a pair of mounting stems formed integrally with the body and projecting in substantially parallel relation from one edge of said body, said stems being adapted for insertion in adjacent mounting sockets on a printing or like device to support said body in projecting relation upon a printing or like device with one face thereof in predetermined relation with the face of the printing or like device, at least one of said stems having a latch element formed thereon for cooperation with a part of a printing or like device to hold the tab removably in position on a printing or like device, said body having a portion thereof cut away to impart digital significance to said tab in accordance with a predetermined digital code, means formed on said tab for engagement with a part of a printing or like device to prevent completion of a mounting operation when said tab is positioned relative to a printing or like device in other than in a predetermined manner, and means on said body for visually indicating the face thereof that is to be disposed in predetermined relation with the face of a printing or like device.

3. A tab for use with printing and like devices including a relatively flat body formed from sheet material and having mounting means thereon including a mounting stem formed integrally with the body and projecting from one edge of said body, said stem being adapted for insertion in a mounting socket on a printing or like device to support said body in projecting relation upon such printing or like device, said stem having latching means formed thereon for cooperation with a part of a printing or like device to hold the tab removably in position on a printing or like device, said body having a portion thereof cut away to impart digital significance to said tab in accordance with a predetermined digital code, and at least one abutment shoulder formed to project from one face of said tab in position to engage with a part of a printing or like device to prevent completion of a mounting operation when the tab is positioned relative to a printing or like device in other than in a predetermined manner.

4. A tab for use with printing and like devices including a relatively flat body having a pair of mounting stems formed integrally with the body and projecting in substantially parallel relation from one edge of said body, said stems being adapted for insertion in adjacent mounting sockets on a printing or like device to support said body in projecting relation upon such printing or like device, at least one of said stems having a latch element formed thereon for cooperation with a part of a printing or like device to hold the tab removably in position on a printing or like device, said body having a portion thereof cut away to impart digital significance to said tab in accordance with a predetermined digital code, and said tab having a pair of spaced abutments projecting from one side thereof in position to engage a part of a printing or like device to prevent completion of a mounting operation when said tab is inaccurately positioned relative to a printing or like device in other than in a predetermined manner.

5. A tab for use with printing and like devices including a relatively flat body having a pair of mounting stems formed integrally with the body and projecting in substantially parallel relation from one edge of said body, said stems being adapted for insertion in adjacent mounting sockets on a printing or like device to support said body in projecting relation upon a printing or like device, at least one of said stems having latch means formed thereon for cooperation with a part of a printing or like device to hold the tab removably in position on a printing or like device, said body having a portion thereof cut away to impart digital significance to said tab in accordance with a predetermined digital code, and one of said stems having the end portion thereof disposed at an angle to the other of said stems and in a relation such that when said tab is positioned relative to a printing or like device in other than in a predetermined manner the end edge of said end portion will engage a part of the printing or like device to prevent completion of a mounting operation.

6. In a printing or like device, a frame having a plurality of mounting sockets formed therein adjacent to one edge thereof, a tab having a relatively flat body and at least one mounting stem formed integrally with the body and projecting from one edge of said body, said stem being inserted into a selected one of said mounting sockets to support said body in projecting relation upon said frame, said stem having a latch element formed thereon and cooperating with a part of the printing or like device to hold the tab removably in position on the printing or like device, said body portion having a portion thereof cut away to impart digital significance to said tab in accordance with a predetermined digital code, and means formed on said tab for engagement with a part of the printing or like device to prevent completion of a mounting operation when said tab is positioned relative to the printing or like device in other than in a predetermined manner.

JOHN H. GRUVER.
CARL J. HUEBER.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,015,758	Duncan	Jan. 23, 1912
1,026,253	Duncan	May 14, 1912
1,082,506	Duncan	Dec. 30, 1913
1,390,026	Duncan	Sept. 6, 1921
1,468,613	Willink	Sept. 18, 1923
1,659,137	Fellows	Feb. 14, 1928
1,807,888	Bailey	June 2, 1931
1,930,799	Gollwitzer	Oct. 17, 1933
2,022,195	Gollwitzer	Nov. 26, 1935
2,053,283	Gollwitzer	Sept. 8, 1936
2,055,009	Gollwitzer	Sept. 22, 1936
2,132,410	Gollwitzer	Oct. 11, 1938
2,132,412	Gollwitzer	Oct. 11, 1938
2,260,069	Whitson	Oct. 21, 1941
2,289,380	Nevin	July 14, 1942

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
294,724	Great Britain	1928
457,014	Great Britain	Nov. 19, 1936