

No. 766,337.

PATENTED AUG. 2, 1904.

H. S. FOLGER.
TYPE HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 3, 1903.

NO MODEL.

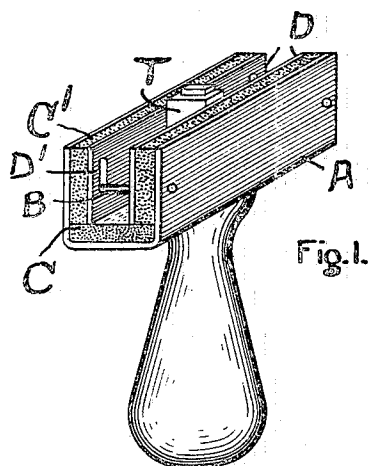


Fig. 1.

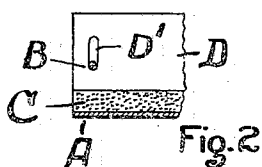


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

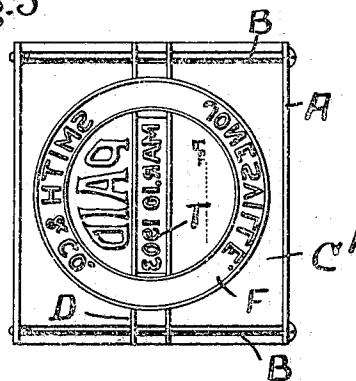


Fig. 4.

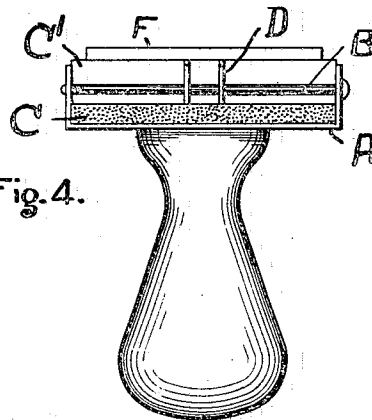
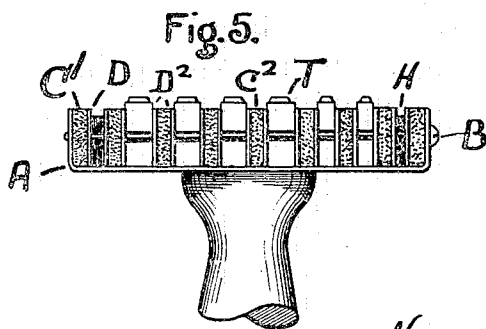


Fig. 5.

Witnesses:
Howard A. Redfield
Fred R. Muesel.

Inventor:
Harry S. Folger
By Casper L. Redfield
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY S. FOLGER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TYPE-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 766,337, dated August 2, 1904.

Application filed April 3, 1903. Serial No. 150,899. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY S. FOLGER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to type-holders, and has for its object certain improvements in such devices.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide type-holding channels the walls of which will yield laterally and will hold type by compression, but which will not be subject to wear and looseness, as is the case when the channels consist of mortises in blocks of rubber.

Another object is to form the type-holding channels so that the walls of a channel will yield and yet will always hold type in a straight line.

Still further objects will appear in the following description and will be pointed out in the claims.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a single-line type-holder having a single type set in its channel. Fig. 2 is a partial longitudinal section through one end of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan of a date-stamp and its holder. Fig. 4 is an elevation of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 is an end elevation of a multiple-channel type-holder the line-dividing plates of which are adjustable for the purpose of furnishing channels of variable width.

In the said drawings, A is a frame in the form of a channel having any desired length or width. Passing through one wall and screwed into the other wall near the ends of the frame A are the screws or rods B. These rods serve to prevent the walls of the frame being pushed outward by internal pressure, and they also serve as guides for the walls of the type-holding channels.

In Figs. 1, 2, and 4 the bottom of the frame A is lined with a body or cushion of yielding material C, such as sponge-rubber, which serves as a yielding base upon which stand the type T. The side walls of the frame A are also lined with similar cushions of yielding

material C', and to these linings are secured the plates D, which are provided with slots D'. The screws or rods B pass through the slots D', and the said slots are so arranged as to permit the plates D to move downward on the rods B. Two plates D, together with the yielding bodies C', form the walls of type-holding channels. These holders are particularly arranged to hold rubber type, and when made as shown in Fig. 1 the normal distance between the plates D is a trifle less than the thickness of the type to be held.

It will be evident that if a line of type be inserted in the channel formed by the plates D of Fig. 1 the type will be firmly held by reason of the compression existing in the cushions C' and caused by the insertion of the type in a channel normally smaller than the type-bodies. It will also be evident that by lining the bodies C' with the metal plates D the walls of the type-holding channel will not wear out and become distorted, as would be the case if the wall-faces were of rubber or other soft and yielding material. The plates D that form the faces of the type-holding channel are of sufficient thickness to give them a reasonable amount of stiffness. Hence it will be evident that type held by pressure between these plates will be held in a straight line irrespective of variations of density that may exist in the bodies C' or slight variations of wear on the bodies of the type. In using the stamp the base-liner C will be compressed, which compression is facilitated by the fact that the plates D are slotted and can move downward with the type T. By reason of this arrangement the type do not slide in their channel and there is no consequent wear between the type and the walls of the channel within which they are held.

In Figs. 3 and 4 the bodies C' are widened out to form a block or blank upon which is secured the stamp-die F. The date is inserted between the plates D and is held by the compression of the bodies C' in the same manner as explained for Fig. 1.

In Fig. 5 the base-cushion C is omitted, the frame is widened out, and in addition to the channel-walls C' D there are a series of partitions made up of two plates D'', with a cushion

ion C² between them. These partitions are adjustable longitudinally on the screw-rods B, but are not provided with slots D', because there is no cushion under them and no necessity for them to slide downward. These partitions furnish adjustable type-holding channels. Type are inserted in these channels, and the line of type in any one channel may be larger or smaller than the type in any other one channel. If the number of lines desired do not fill out the whole frame, so as to cause a proper compression throughout the space between the flanges of the frame A, then the vacant space may be filled up with fillers of wood, as shown at H. Fillers of various thicknesses are supplied, so that the proper degree of compression may be readily obtained. By reason of the fact that the partition-plates are all held in place vertically by the rods B the amount of compression necessary is much less than would be required if these partition-plates were not so held.

What I claim is—

1. In a type-holder, a frame having parallel upturned flanges on opposite sides, cushions secured to the inner faces of said flanges, and plates secured to the inner faces of said cushions, said plates forming a type-holding channel, the width of which is varied by compressing the said cushions.

2. In a type-holder, a frame having parallel upturned flanges, cushions secured to the inner faces of said flanges, metal plates secured to the inner faces of said cushions, said metal plates and said cushions forming a yielding type-holding channel adapted to hold type by the compressive action of said cushions, and means for preventing said flanges from being pushed outward by the compression of said cushion.

3. In a type-holder, a frame in the form of a channel, cushions forming a lining for said

channel and metal plates on the faces of those parts of the cushion which face toward each other, said metal plates forming a type-holding channel, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. In a type-holder, a type-holding channel having metallic walls, cushions back of said walls and serving to act upon type in said channel in the manner described, and tie-rods serving to prevent said walls from being pushed outward by any other means than the compression of said cushions.

5. In a type-holder, a type-compressing channel provided with metallic faces in contact with type held in said channel, a compressible cushion upon which the type rest when held in said channel, and means whereby the metallic faces of said channel will follow the movements of type therein when said cushion is compressed.

6. In a type-holder, a type-holding channel having metallic walls, cushions back of said walls, and guide-rods extending through said walls and said cushions, said walls and said cushions being provided with slots adapted to permit them to have a vertical movement on said rods.

7. In a type-holder, a type-compressing channel, metallic faces on the side walls of said channel between and in contact with which type are held, a cushion underneath the type in said channel and the metallic walls thereof, and means for permitting the metallic walls of said channel to follow the vertical movements of the type in said channel.

Signed at Chicago, Illinois, this 31st day of March, 1903.

HARRY S. FOLGER.

Witnesses:

W. J. O. JOHNSON,
FRED B. STEWART.