

(No Model.)

A. W. MARSHALL.
STEREOTYPE PLATE HOLDER.

No. 551,037.

Patented Dec. 10, 1895.

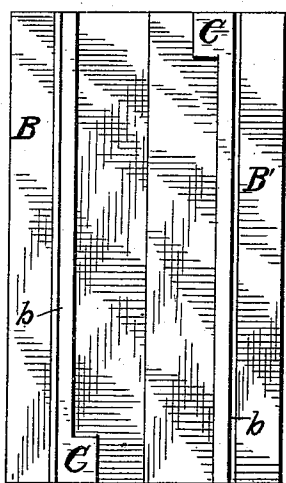


Fig. 1.

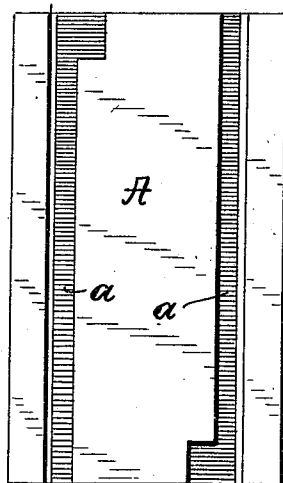


Fig. 2.

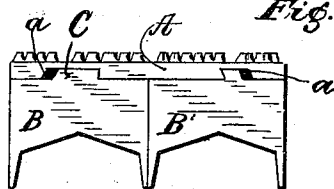


Fig. 3.

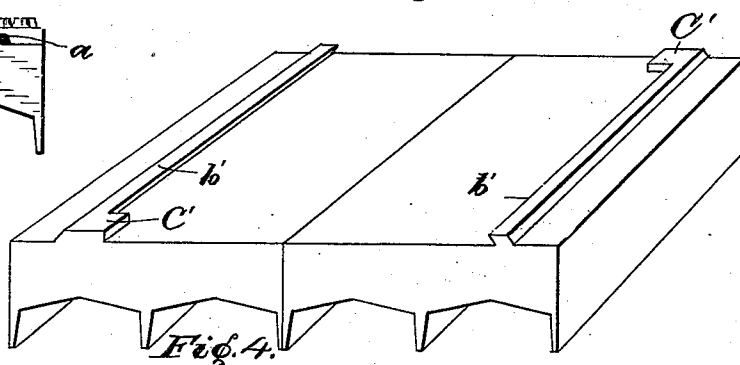


Fig. 4.

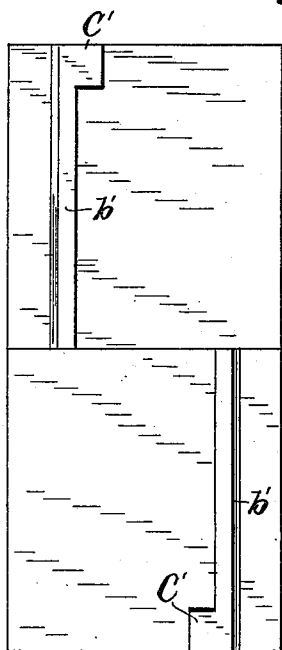


Fig. 5.

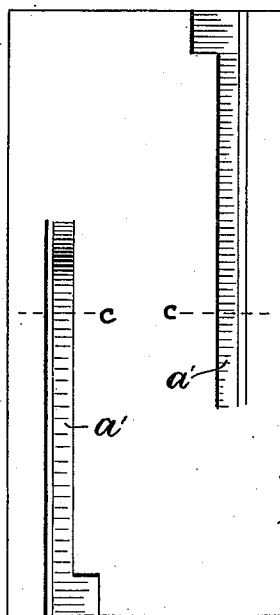


Fig. 6.

Witnesses

G. L. Sullivan

J. W. Warner.

Inventor

Albert W. Marshall,

By Joseph A. Minton

His Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT W. MARSHALL, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

STEREOTYPE-PLATE HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 551,037, dated December 10, 1895.

Application filed February 11, 1895. Serial No. 537,930. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT W. MARSHALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stereotype - Plate Holders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The objects of my said invention are to provide an improved construction of base or holder for stereotype-plates, by which said plates will be locked in position thereon to prevent any longitudinal movement or "buckling" thereof while in use, and also one that may be used interchangeably for single or double column plates, all as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

I accomplish the objects of the invention by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top or plan view of the base with the stereotype-plate removed; Fig. 2, an under side view of the stereotype-plate; Fig. 3, an end view of the base with plate applied thereto ready for the press. Fig. 4 is a view in perspective of a modified construction in which the base is in sections of full-column width instead of half-column width, as in Fig. 1. In Fig. 4 the bases are arranged for a double-column plate. The dotted lines in this figure show where the base might be divided and a single-column blank used to space out the middle, whereby the single-column sections used in Fig. 1 may be employed for the side sections of the base. Fig. 5 shows the base-sections illustrated in Fig. 4 arranged to form a two-part transversely-divided base, and Fig. 6 is an under side view of a modified form of plate to be used on the base shown in Fig. 5.

Similar letters of reference refer to like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

A is the stereotype-plate.

B and B' are the two parts of the base-block, each provided with a flange *b* on its top face, located intermediate of its width and adapted to engage the corresponding grooves *a* on the plate A. The flanges *b* will be pro-

vided with parallel sloping sides, the slope being toward the middle of the base, as shown in the drawings, and the grooves in the plate are provided with sloping sides to engage the flanges when the base-blocks are forced together in locking up the form. The width of the grooves in the plate will be sufficient to allow the plate to be lifted off of the base when the sections of the base are slightly separated. Therefore, to remove the plates it is only necessary to loosen the furniture and separate the base-blocks sufficiently to allow the removal of the tongues or flanges *b*. When the form is locked up, the longitudinal flanges *b* prevent the lateral movement and also the direct upward removal of the plate, but do not prevent a longitudinal sliding movement, and to guard against such displacement I form a wider end on each of said flanges with a square shoulder C where it joins the main portion of said flange and provide the grooves or recesses in the plates with corresponding formation, which interlocks there-with when in position thereon. The wide end and shoulder C of the flange of one part of the base is opposite that of the other part, as shown, so that the plate is locked from longitudinal movement in either direction. This construction effectually prevents longitudinal displacement.

In the modification shown in Figs. 5 and 6 a base, single column in width and having a flange near one edge, is employed in connection with a second section of like width having its flange next to the opposite edge or side of the base. The plate is grooved to correspond with the flanges of the base, as clearly shown in Fig. 6. By placing these base-sections side by side, as shown in Fig. 4, a base for a double-column plate, grooved after the manner shown in Fig. 1, is produced. Instead of making a special base of a column in width, as shown in Fig. 5, the same sections or blocks required in the construction illustrated in Fig. 1 may be employed and the balance of the column filled in with a blank section. The dotted lines show in Figs. 4 and 5 where the division-line would come. If the slots in Fig. 6 were to end abruptly at the dotted lines *c*, the longitudinal displacement of the plate would be prevented by the contact of the inner ends of the flanges with the shoul-

ders thus formed, and in that case the lugs on the base could be dispensed with.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, of a base or holder for stereotype-plates divided longitudinally into two parts, each of said parts being formed with a longitudinal flange or tongue located intermediate of its width, said flange of each part being formed to slope inwardly or toward the other, and each being also provided with a wide end and square shoulder, at one

end, that of one being on the end opposite that of the other, and the plate, formed with grooves or channels on its under side correspondingly located and formed, except that they are of slightly greater width, substantially as shown and described and for the purposes specified.

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

ALBERT W. MARSHALL.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH A. MINTURN,

G. L. SULLIVAN.