Nov. 24, 1925. 1,563,265

P. DIXON

FLANGED TYPE

Filed June 30, 1924

Fig. 1.

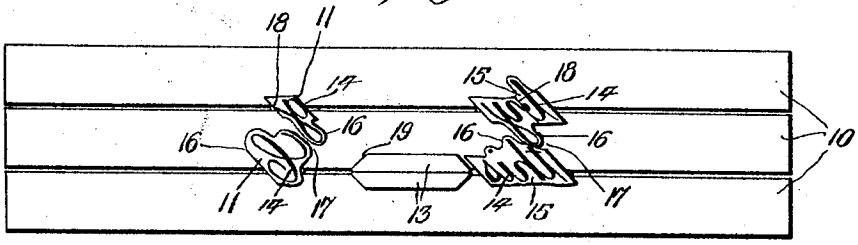


Fig. 2.

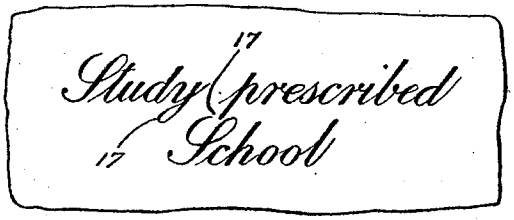


Fig. 3.

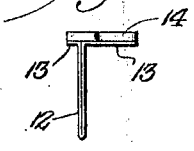


Fig. 4.

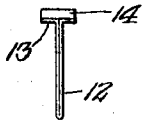
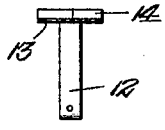


Fig. 5.



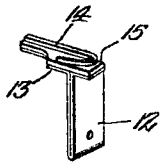


Fig. 6.

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Patented Nov. 24, 1925. 1,563,265

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL DIXON, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

FLANGED TYPE.

Application filed June 30, 1924. Serial No. 723,328.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL DIXON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flanged Type; 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 present invention relates to type for printing or the like, and more particularly in simulation of engraving and to that kind of type adapted for script or other joined letter printing.

An object of this invention is to provide a type having a flange which is supportable upon a separate base, or which may be welded or otherwise secured in a block.

Another object of this invention is to provide a type which is composed of a relatively small amount of metal, or other material, thus reducing the space occupied by the shank between the alignment bars, thereby providing a more solid printing base for supporting type heads.

A further object of this invention is to provide a type which when molded or clamped into a predetermined group will produce the effect of hand engraving at a considerably lower cost.

A still further object of this invention is to provide type which may be joined together in such a manner as to make it difficult to distinguish the jointure between the type.

A further object of the invention is to provide a type member with a relatively thin shank and a flanged head so that when rows of the type are used the depending portions or tails of the type in the upper row may overlap the upstanding ends of the high letters of the lower row and permit the mounting of the shanks of the type members in the usual spaced apart position of engraving.

The above and various other objects and advantages of this invention will in part be described in, and in part be understood from, the following detailed description of the present preferred embodiment, the same being illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a series of line spacers with a number of type constructed according to this invention mounted therebetween, the view showing the overlapping feature of some of the vertically extended letters.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary section of a card or paper illustrating a particular style of printing produced by the type of this invention.

Fig. 3 is a detail end elevation of a type member, the upper portion of which is elongated so as to accommodate a large character.

Fig. 4 is a detail end elevation of a type member, the face of which is relatively small to accommodate a small character.

Fig. 5 is a detail front elevation of a type member, and

Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing particularly the joining portions of the character.

Referring to the drawing, 10 designates a plurality of spacer bars which form one type of base adapted for use with type 11, which permit the type to be clamped in groups or in blocks, and set up in any form of printing machine adapted for this particular class of work, or what is commonly termed job printing. The type member 11 has a shank 12 of double thick metal returned upon itself, and at its free ends having outwardly extending flanges 13, the length of the flanges being dependent upon the size of the character or letter 14 which is secured thereto.

The type which are generally used for printing purposes are usually cast in one piece, but heretofore it has not been found practical to use type of script or the like character, in view of the fact that numerous characters, both upper and lower case, extend either above or below the general line of printing, which has made it impossible to use separate type members for this class of printing without making excessive and unproportionate spaces between the lines. The type members illustrated herein are adapted to be formed either in the form of words or separate letters. The body portion of the letter or word 14 is preferably cut or etched out as at 15, and may be constructed of metal, wood or the like, dependent only upon the quality or style of printing desired. The general outline of the word or letter is also cut away as at 16 so as not only to reduce the weight of the type member, but also to permit the elon-

gated flanges of letters or characters to overlap as at 17, and thus permit the lines of type members to be placed relatively close to each other. This overlapping feature has heretofore been confined to hand engraved plates, which it will be appreciated are expensive to construct, and when the plate is once cut it cannot be materially altered.

As will be noted from the drawing, the separate type members are arranged so that when they are grouped to form a word, a connection is formed between adjacent letters to give the appearance of joined letters. This connection is formed at 18 by what is termed a hair line connection so that no matter what combination of letters is used the assembled group bears the outward appearance of being solidly joined together, the hair line being continuous from the body part of one letter to the body part of the adjoining letter.

In order to provide spaces between the groups of letters the shank 12 with the outwardly extending flanges 13 is used, the width of the shank 12 and the length of the flanges 13 corresponding to the space desired, the opposite edges of the flanges being preferably cut away as at 19 so that the edge of the adjacent letter will rest firmly against the edge of the spacer and prevent lateral movement of the type members. The carrying or supporting portions of the type, such as the shank 12 and the head flanges 13, may be otherwise constructed than as above specifically brought out to meet varying conditions of use, and may be made from wood, celluloid, or the like, and may also vary in structure and configuration.

It is, of course, understood that various changes and modifications may be made in the details of construction and design of the above specifically described embodiment of the invention without departing from the spirit thereof, such changes and modifications being restricted only by the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A printing type member adapted to simulate engraving, comprising a strip of uniform thickness returned upon itself to provide a flat double thick shank and being bent oppositely and outwardly at the inner end of the shank to provide outwardly extending flanges, a body portion secured across said flanges, and a character cut out of said body portion, said body portion being of substantially the configuration of said character.

2. A printing type member adapted to simulate engraving, comprising a shank, outwardly extending flanges secured to said shank, a body portion secured to said flanges, a character cut in relief in said body portion and having at one side an outwardly extending line adapted to meet the character of an adjacent type member and form therewith a continuous word or group of type members.

3. A printing type member adapted to simulate engraving, comprising a body part having a character in relief thereon and having a connecting hair line leading from one side of the character to the adjacent abutting edge of the body part and said body part at its other abutting edge having a marginal configuration closely approaching the general outline of the character in relief whereby when a number of the type members are assembled in line the characters in relief provide practically a continuous and uninterrupted character line from end to end of the series.

PAUL DIXON.