

No. 786,020.

PATENTED MAR. 28, 1905.

H. S. FOLGER.
TYPE CHASE AND FURNITURE THEREFOR.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 3, 1903.

FIG. 1.

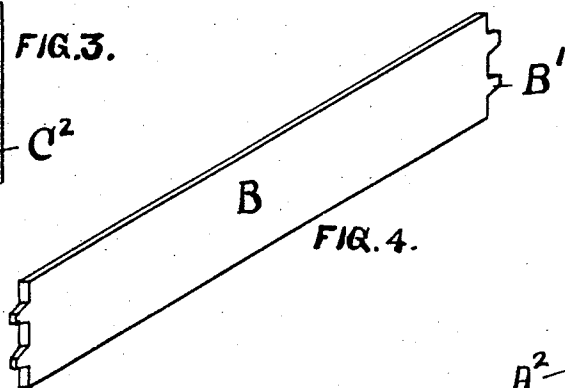
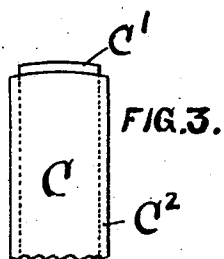
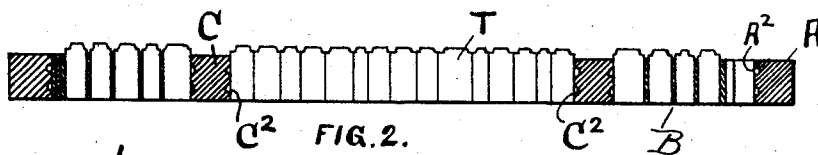
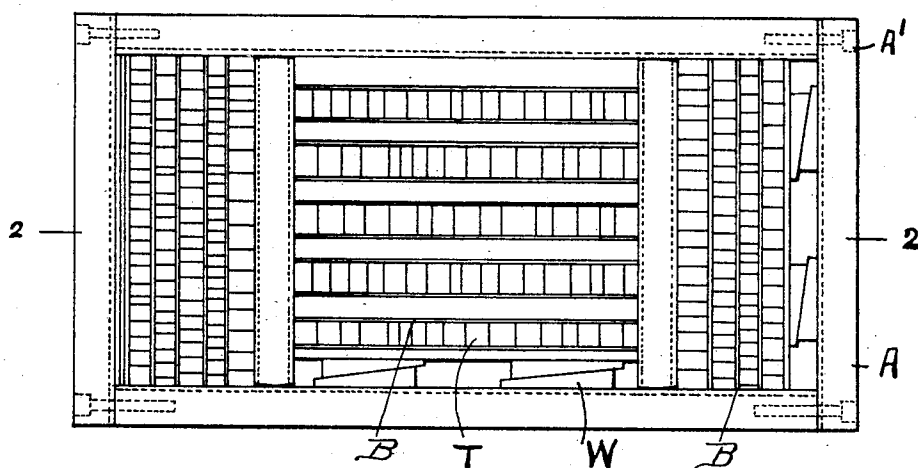


FIG. 5.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY S. FOLGER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TYPE-CHASE AND FURNITURE THEREFOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 786,020, dated March 28, 1905.

Application filed June 3, 1903. Serial No. 159,903.

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-Chases and Furniture Therefor, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to type-chases and furniture therefor, and has for its object the construction of a form of chase that will hold the furniture securely thereto and the furniture will hold the type from displacement by means of a moderate friction.

It is also my object to accomplish this result without decreasing the type-holding area of the chase, without weakening the frame, and without interfering with the ready insertion of the leads, bridge-bars, and other pieces constituting the furniture.

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

Figure 1 is a plan of a chase having type held therein according to my method. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged end of one of the bridge-bars. Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of one of the leads, and Fig. 5 is an enlarged section of one of the side bars of the chase.

In the said drawings, A is a chase formed of four bars secured together by the screws A'. On the inside of these bars are cut two shallow grooves A². The chase is made up of separate bars for the purpose of facilitating the cutting of the grooves A²; but obviously I might cut such grooves in an ordinary solid chase.

The leads B are of a length equal to the distance across the inside of the chase, and they have projections B' on their ends adapted to fit into the grooves A². The grooves A² are spaced equal distances from the upper and lower faces of the chase, so that the leads B will be the same whichever side happens to come up. By making the grooves shallow and the projections short but a very small amount of metal is removed from the body of the chase, and the leads may be easily inserted by inclining them slightly from their

normal position. It will be obvious that instead of making two grooves in each side of the chase and two projections on each end of the leads I might make only one groove and one projection. I prefer, however, to make two grooves and two projections, because if only one of each is used the leads will have a tendency to turn, as upon pivots, while by using two of each there is no such tendency. It will be observed that when made in this way the leads will be securely held in the chase, that they will not fall down nor turn as upon pivots, and that they have no lateral projection that will interfere with the handling of them when not in the chase. When a lead like the one described is supported in the chase on each side of a line of type, it will be evident that but a slight locking pressure will be required to hold the type in place. Other parts of furniture for a similar chase and similar leads are bridge-bars C, which are like the leads, but are much thicker and have in their opposite sides grooves C², which in size, form, and location correspond to the grooves A². The ends of the bars C and their tongues or projections C' are slightly curved, as shown in Fig. 3, so that they may be readily inserted in the chase with the projections C' in the grooves A².

An illustration of the way the various parts are used is shown in Fig. 1. In this case the type-holding space of the chase is divided into three parts by two bridge-bars C. These bridge-bars, having their projections C' in the grooves A², are supported in the chase and are to all intents and purposes part of the chase. The type T are then held between leads B, which leads have their projections B' supported in the grooves C², and consequently are also held to the chase. These are then locked in place in the ordinary manner by wedges W. The spaces at the ends of the chase are filled with transverse lines of type, and the leads for these are supported in the side bars of the chase in the same manner as described for those between the bridge-bars C.

A chase provided with furniture in the manner described is specially desirable in large sizes, as large bodies of type may be securely

held by a moderate pressure. On account of the reduction of the pressure required to hold the type the sides of the chase do not need to be so heavy. This construction is also specially desirable when type is to be held in what is known as a "flat-form cylinder-press." In this form of press a chase is held upon a flattened part of a cylinder, which cylinder is rotated at high speed. Heretofore it has been impossible to hold large bodies of type in such positions or to attain high speed, because the centrifugal force throws the type out. My improvements are also useful in holding rubber type, in which case the locking devices may be dispensed with, and sufficient pressure to hold the type may be obtained by forcing in a few fillers or leads without the projections B'.

What I claim is—

- 20 1. The combination with a chase having shallow grooves formed in the inner faces of the opposite sides thereof, of leads having projections on their ends adapted to fit into said grooves, said grooves and projections being

so arranged that they will support said leads upright in said chase.

2. The combination with a type-chase having two parallel grooves in each of two opposite walls, of leads having projections on their ends adapted to fit into the grooves of opposite walls.

3. The combination with a chase having grooves formed in the inner faces of its opposite sides, of a bridge-bar having similar grooves on its opposite sides and having projections on its ends adapted to fit into the grooves in said chase; and leads having projections on their ends adapted to fit into grooves of either said chase or said bridge-bar whereby said leads are prevented from displacement.

Signed at Chicago, Illinois, this 29th day of May, 1903.

HARRY S. FOLGER.

Witnesses:

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FRED B. STEWART.