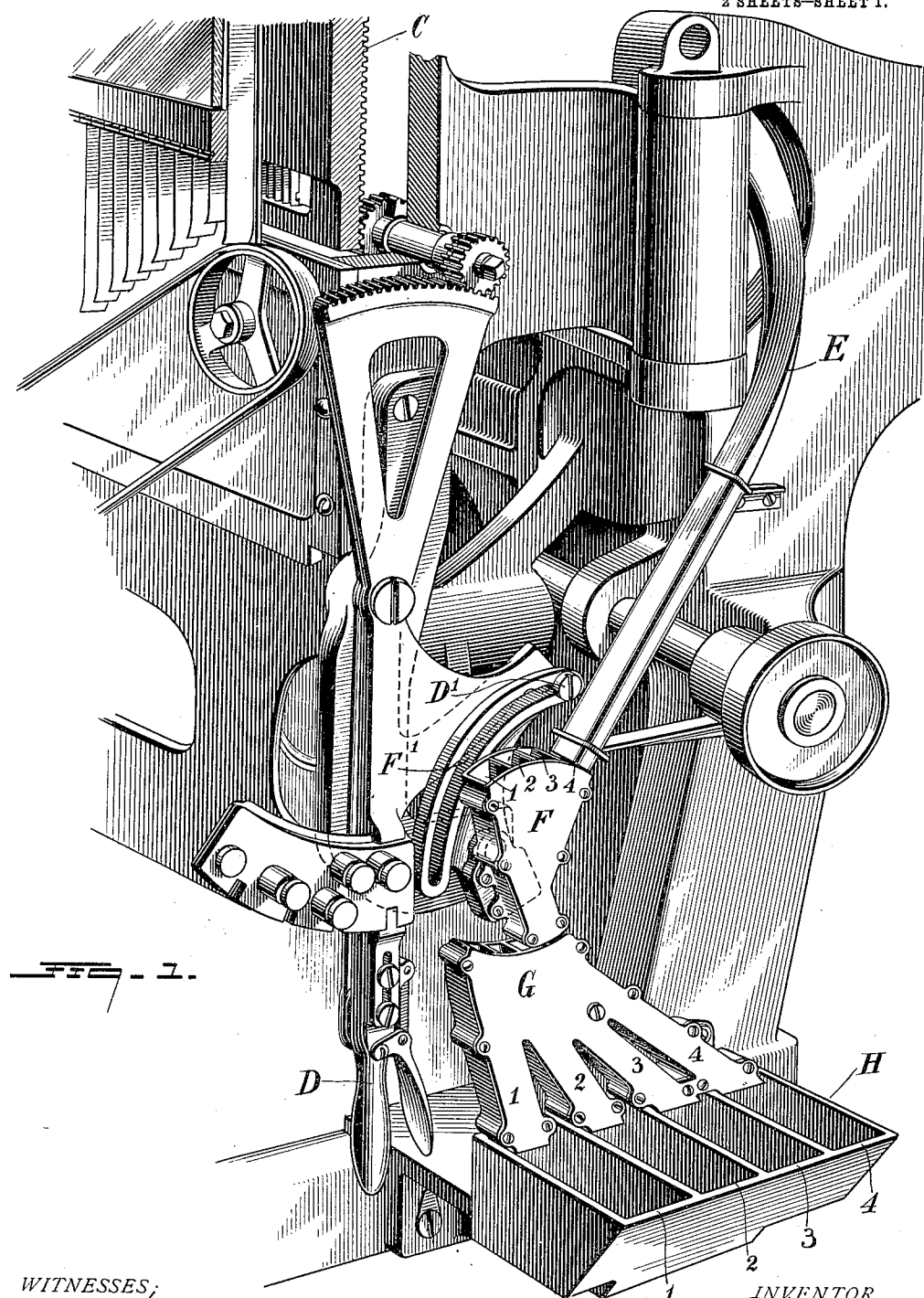


D. S. KENNEDY.
 TYPOGRAPHICAL COMPOSING MACHINE.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 3, 1912.

1,064,487.

Patented June 10, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

Geo. P. Thompson
L. J. Harrison

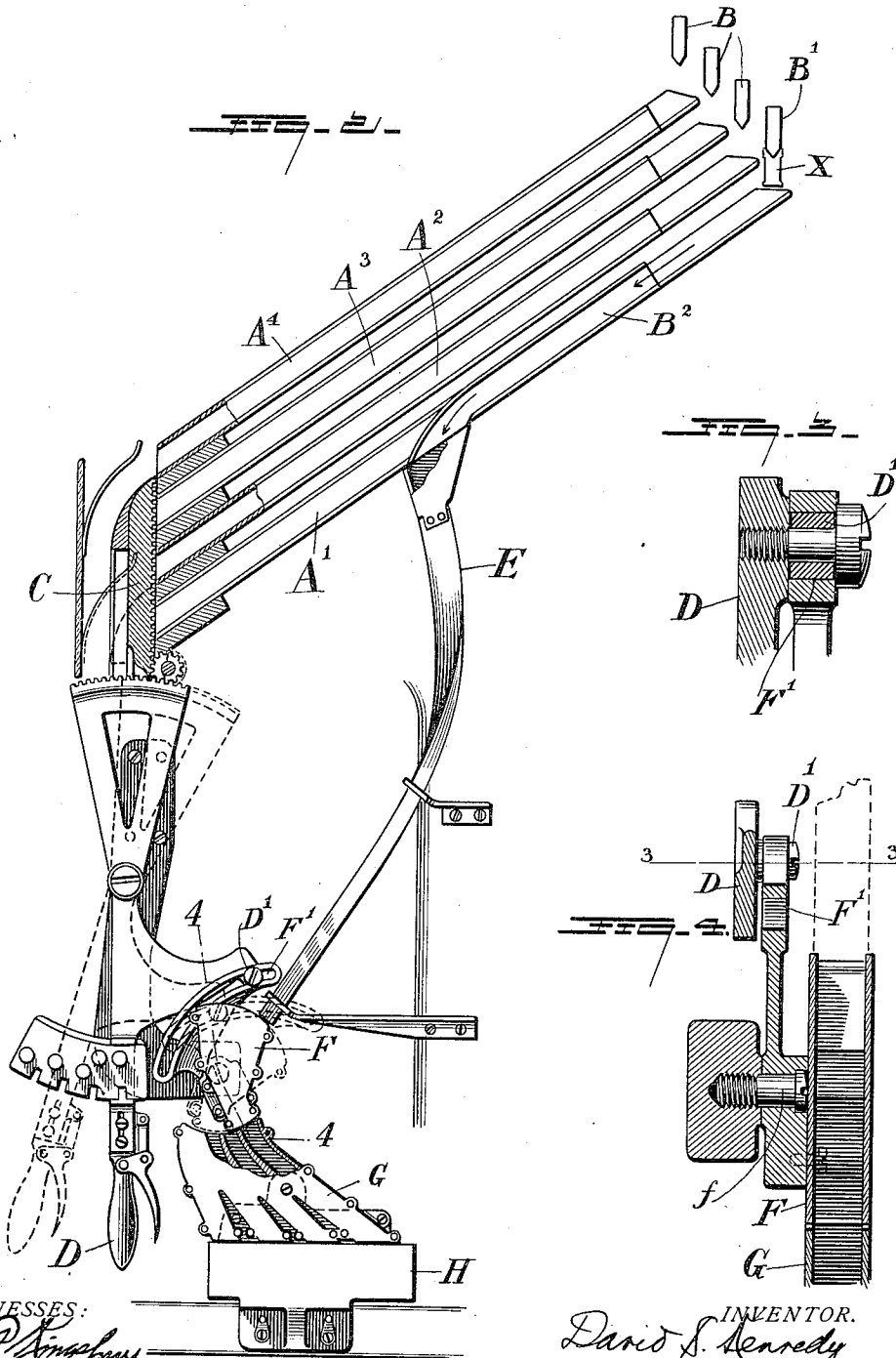
INVENTOR.
David S. Kennedy
 BY *P. T. Dodge*
 ATTORNEY

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WITNESSES:

Geo. L. Langham
L. V. Morrison

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID SHERWOOD KENNEDY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

TYPOGRAPHICAL COMPOSING-MACHINE.

1,064,487.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 10, 1913.

Application filed April 3, 1912. Serial No. 688,121.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID SHERWOOD KENNEDY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Typographical Composing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to typographical composing machines, and more particularly to that class thereof known to the public under the name "Linotype", and as illustrated for instance in Letters Patent of the United States, to O. Mergenthaler, No. 436,532. In machines of this type, it is the common practice to make use of matrices representing characters other than those controlled by the keyboard. These extra or "sorts" matrices are inserted by hand in the matrix line during composition, and are subsequently delivered by the distributor at a common point, from which ordinarily they descend by gravity through a receiving tube into a pi-stacker or other receptacle at the front of the machine. Such a mechanism, generally speaking, is old in the art and is shown in Letters Patent of the United States to J. R. Rogers, No. 630,112.

In the more advanced and refined practice, machines have been devised wherein are employed a plurality of magazines, any one of which may be brought into operative relation to the keyboard and escapement mechanism at will, this result being sometimes attained by shifting the magazines with reference to the other devices, and sometimes by leaving the magazines stationary and shifting some of the other mechanisms with reference thereto. Such a plurality of magazines is intended to provide a larger and more varied assortment of characters, which in turn may be again supplemented by the employment of additional or sorts matrices, that are more rarely used and are not contained within the magazines or represented by the keyboard. These sorts correspond more or less in their face or style to the particular face or style carried by the magazine in operation, and it is therefore desirable that they should be segregated in the same way that the primary matrices in the magazines are kept separate. To this end, therefore, I provide a plurality of receptacles for the sorts, in combination with automatic means whereby the appropriate one will be brought into operation, so that the sorts appertain-

ing to each magazine will be received in a separate receptacle, and will be readily available to the compositor without the necessity for searching through a mixed mass thereof to discover the particular face or style desired.

My invention may be specifically applied in a variety of different forms, and in the accompanying drawings I have illustrated it in connection with the particular machine set forth in Letters Patent of the United States to J. R. Rogers, Nos. 848,771 and 930,693, wherein a plurality of stationary magazines is employed in connection with a vertically adjustable sash frame, which carries the escapement actuating devices, etc., and may be brought into operative relation to any selected magazine. Obviously, however, the same principles are capable of far broader application and may be adapted to distinctly different styles of machines, such for instance as where the magazines themselves are movable, as well as to other forms of typographical machines, such for instance as those which handle type or dies instead of matrices. Generally speaking, I desire it to be understood that I do not limit myself to any specific form or embodiment except in so far as such limitations are specified in the claims.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a linotype machine of the class described, having my invention applied thereto; Fig. 2 is a detached side view of certain of the parts, partly broken away and partly in section; Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional detail, taken substantially on the line 3—3 in Fig. 4; and Fig. 4 is a sectional view, taken substantially on the line 4—4 in Fig. 2.

The magazines A^1 , A^2 , A^3 , A^4 , are mounted in permanent relation to the individual distributor rails or bars B and B^1 , and the vertically movable sash frame C , carrying the adjustable elements (not herein shown), is operated by the hand lever D , all as in the previously mentioned Letters Patent, Nos. 848,771 and 930,693. As will be understood by those skilled in the art, the matrices, representing characters other than those controlled by the keyboard, are inserted by hand into the matrix line in the course of composition, and are automatically released by the distributor at a common point, as set forth for example in the Letters Patent to P. T. Dodge, No. 539,985.

In the present instance, the extra or sorts matrices X are delivered by the distributor rail B¹ and pass therefrom through the channel B², the stationary tube E, the movable throat F, and the fixed throat G, into the sorts box H. The box H is provided with separate receptacles or compartments 1, 2, 3, 4, corresponding in number to that of the magazines, and similarly the fixed throat G is formed with a corresponding number of passages or channels 1, 2, 3, 4, each leading to a separate compartment in the sorts box. The throat F is also provided with a corresponding number of passages or channels 1, 2, 3, 4, and is pivotally mounted at f, so that it may be moved to make the proper connection between the tube E, the throat G, and the compartment of the box H corresponding to the magazine in operation. The adjustment of the throat F is automatically effected, and in the present instance preferably by its connection to the lever D so that when the latter is actuated to bring any selected magazine into operative relation to the other parts, the throat F will be simultaneously moved to connect the tube E with that compartment of the box H corresponding to the particular magazine. These connecting means may be constructed and arranged in many different ways. In the present instance, they are shown as comprising a cam roller D¹ carried by the lever D and engaging in a cam slot F¹ formed in the throat F or in a part connected thereto. Referring more particularly to Figs. 1 and 2, the uppermost magazine A⁴ is operative, and at this time the throat F is so adjusted as to deliver the sorts matrices through its channel 4 into and through channel 4 of the throat G, into compartment 4 of the box H. When the parts assume the dotted line position shown in Fig. 2, the handle D has been moved to render the magazine A² operative, and simultaneously to cause the sorts matrices to pass through channel 2 of throat F, channel 2 of throat G, into compartment 2 of the box H. In other words, the selection of the proper compartment in the sorts box is automatically governed by the change of magazines.

As previously set forth, the invention has been shown in preferred form and by way of example in connection with the class of machine having a plurality of stationary magazines, but obviously its principle is capable of far wider application, and it may similarly be adapted to machines wherein the magazines are differently disposed and arranged, the cardinal principle being the automatic delivery of the sorts into a distinct compartment or receptacle which corresponds to the operative magazine, and this irrespective of the particular element or de-

vice to be moved or adjusted, the throat F being selected for that purpose herein simply as a convenient mode of illustration. These and many other variations will suggest themselves to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, its construction and mode of operation, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is as follows:

1. In a typographical composing machine, the combination of a plurality of magazines capable of independent use, a corresponding plurality of sorts-receiving devices, and connections whereby the mechanical selection of a magazine effects the selection of the corresponding sorts-receiving device.

2. In a typographical composing machine, the combination of a plurality of magazines capable of independent use, and a corresponding plurality of sorts-receiving devices, together with means whereby the selected magazine and its corresponding sorts-receiving device are simultaneously brought into operative relations to the other parts.

3. In a typographical composing machine, the combination of a plurality of magazines capable of independent use, a corresponding plurality of sorts-receiving receptacles, means to deliver the sorts into one of the said receptacles at a time, and connections to adjust said delivery means to correspond to the magazine in operation.

4. In a typographical machine, the combination of a plurality of magazines capable of independent use and adjustable means adapted to deliver sorts-matrices at one point or another corresponding to the magazine in operation.

5. In a typographical composing machine, the combination of a plurality of magazines capable of independent use, means adapted to deliver sorts-matrices at one point or another, and connections whereby the said means are adjusted to correspond to the magazine in operation.

6. In a typographical composing machine, the combination of a plurality of magazines capable of independent use, a corresponding plurality of sorts-receiving receptacles, a movable switch or throat to deliver the sorts into any of the said receptacles, and connections to move said switch or throat to correspond to the magazine in operation.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand this 26th day of March, 1912, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

DAVID SHERWOOD KENNEDY.

Witnesses:

JOHN R. ROGERS,
ARTHUR P. PAINE.