

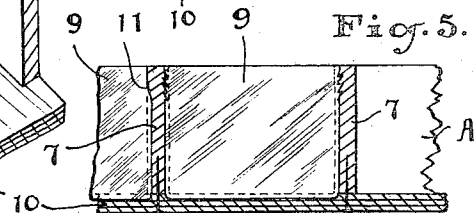
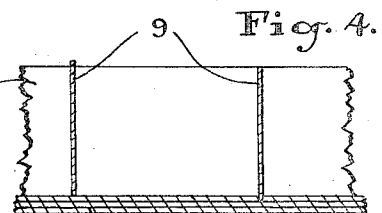
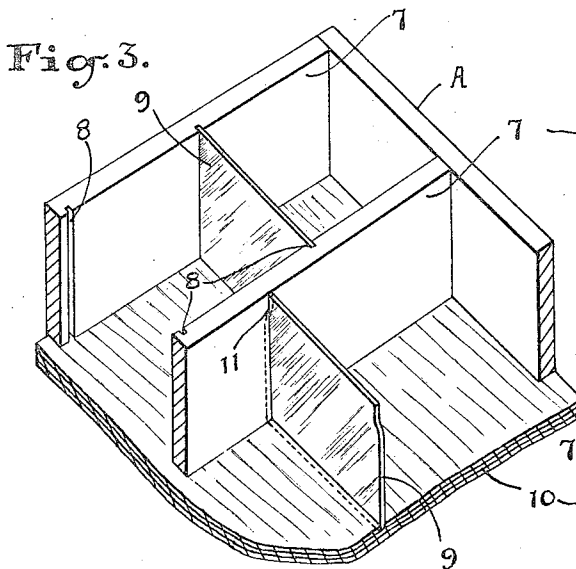
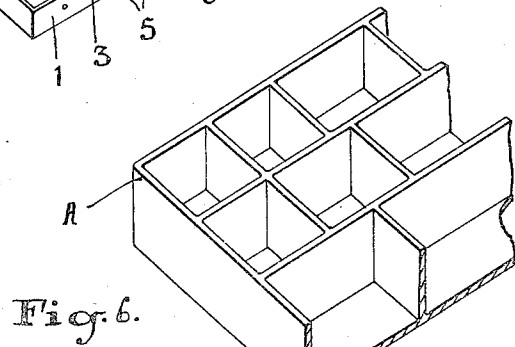
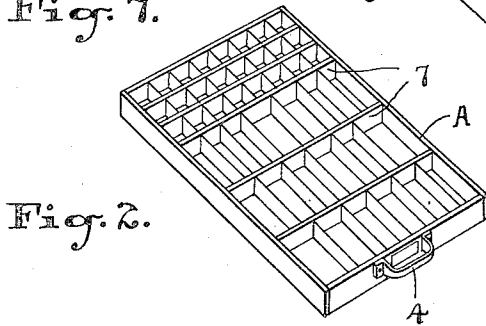
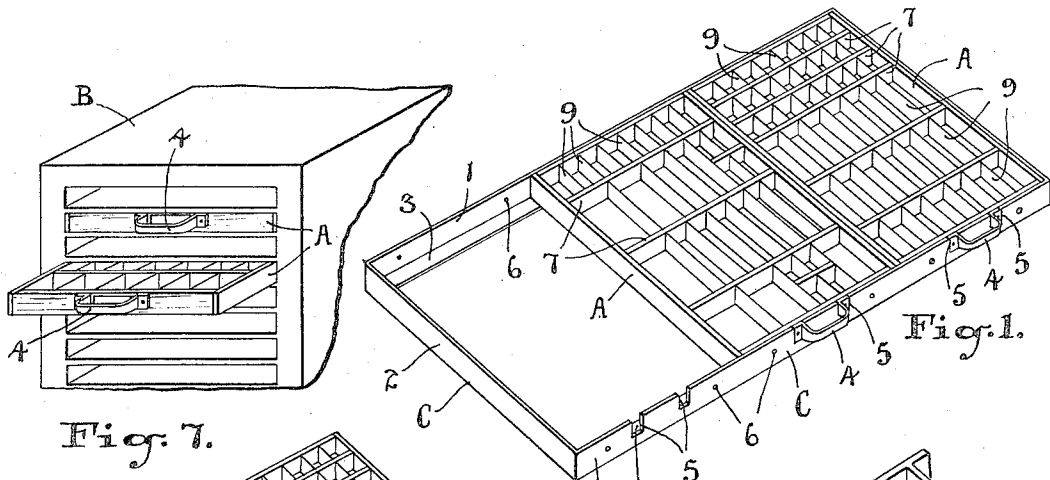
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SECTIONAL TYPE CASE

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SECTIONAL TYPE CASE

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7 Claims. (Cl. 276—44)

The principal object of this invention is to facilitate the proper proportioning of type in accordance with the requirements of the particular type-setting job encountered and to provide an improved type case which will be of standard dimensions and will at the same time be of considerably greater type-holding capacity.

The principal feature of the invention resides in the novel construction of a sectional type case in which the type is retained in a series of removable and interchangeable type-holding transfer trays, each of which retains a complete set of type in a predetermined fonted proportion whereby the capacity of the case may be quickly altered to meet the special requirements of any type-setting job.

A further and important feature resides in the novel manner of interesting the interchangeable transfer type trays within a light framework of flanged construction and in the novel manner of constructing the sub-dividing partition layout of the individual transfer tray whereby the type-holding capacity of the type case is greatly increased.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a type case constructed in accordance with the present invention showing one of the interchangeable type-holding transfer trays removed therefrom.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of one of the interchangeable transfer trays.

Figure 3 is an enlarged fragmentary perspective view showing a preferred form of construction for the individual transfer trays.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary sectional elevation taken transversely of one of the thin separating partitions showing the same embedded in the tray bottom and illustrating a second corresponding partition strip before embodiment.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary vertical section taken at right angles to Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary perspective view of a modified form of type-holding tray construction in which the bottom, sides and sub-dividing partitions are cast or moulded integral the one with the other in a unitary structure.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of the upper portion of a cabinet illustrating the manner in which the individual and interchangeable transfer trays may be stored to be readily accessible for interchange purposes.

According to the present universal practice the type case comprises a main bottom section having relatively thick sides and ends and a multiplicity of partitions are built permanently above the

main tray bottom and subdivide the tray into permanently related type-holding compartments.

According to such construction no provision was made for quickly altering the relative proportions of type in the various compartments composing the case, and where a particular job required a greater proportion of a certain type than the case could furnish, the case became inadequate for the job and it was necessary to either obtain an entirely new case with its several compartments or to laboriously fill up the exhausted compartments by hand before the type-setting job could be completed. Moreover the considerable space occupied by the thick wooden partitions and the thick side and end sections of the case considerably reduced the type-holding capacity. The present invention has been devised to overcome these pronounced difficulties and to enable the rapid and convenient proportioning of type in accordance with the requirement of each individual job.

In carrying the present invention into effect I provide a series of separate type-holding transfer trays, each representing an independent unit retaining a complete set of type or characters in the desired fonted proportion and each preferably being of a size representing one third of the capacity of the usual standard triple compartment type case.

These transfer trays A are adapted to be stored in stacked arrangement within a cabinet B as shown in Figure 7 and as illustrated in Figure 1, they are adapted to be nested in side-by-side relation to form a type case of usual dimensions, two only of these transfer trays being shown in Figure 1.

According to the invention I propose to provide a light metal frame C formed of thin gauge angle iron having the upright flanges 1 and 2 forming the sides and ends respectively of the frame. The external dimensions of the frame preferably correspond exactly with the external dimensions of a standard type case and the removable transfer trays A are so dimensioned that they fit snugly together within the side and end members 1 and 2 of the frame to form a triple compartment type case with the trays resting on the lower flange portions 3 of the frame.

Each of the transfer trays is here shown provided with a handle 4 secured to the forward end wall thereof which facilitate withdrawal of the individual trays from the cabinet B and the front flange 1 of the light metal frame C is here shown notched at 5 to accommodate the extending portion of the tray handles.

It may be desired to secure the trays A in the frame and holes 6 are here shown extending through the flanges 1 for this purpose to receive fastening screws.

5 If it is desired to store the sectional type case thus produced with its triple arrangement of type compartments, it may be accommodated in cabinets now available for the present type of triple compartment cases.

10 It will be readily appreciated that by providing a series of independent type-holding sections in the form of transfer trays as defined a triple type case may be quickly produced by simply selecting the particular transfer trays most suitable for the particular job and thereafter grouping same within the holding frame so that considerable time and effort is saved.

15 In accordance with the showing in Figures 3 to 5 of the drawing, the transfer partitions 7 are preferably formed of wood strips corresponding in thickness and height to that of the sides and ends of the tray and narrow vertical slots 8 are cut in aligned relation in the opposite side faces of the wood strips to receive thin sheet metal partitions 9, these metal partition strips being extremely thin, occupying very little space, and as indicated in Figures 4 and 5 they have their lower edges sunk into the ply-wood bottom 10 of the tray, being preferably forced thereto by pressure applied simultaneously to all of the strips in a suitable press.

20 The sinking of the thin partitions 9 in this manner into the bottom of the tray effectively eliminates difficulties experienced heretofore due to thin type characters becoming lodged beneath the partitions which were frequently spaced above the bottom, permitting thin type to work its way into the next compartment.

25 The end edges of the thin metal partition strips are shown in Figure 5 as suitably serrated so that they will effect a positive physical interlock with the transverse partitions 7.

30 The present invention represents an improved method for facilitating the adequate proportioning of type in accordance with varying requirements as well as representing distinct structural advance in the art.

35 As shown at the left-hand part of Figure 5, the slot 8 may terminate short of the top of the partition, leaving the later unbroken and the thin sheet metal partition strip may be shaped to correspond, permitting ready insertion before the bottom is applied and a shoulder interlock will be effected at 11 which will positively retain the thin strip 9.

40 What I claim as my invention is:—

1. A sectional type case, comprising in combina-

tion a frame, a plurality of interchangeable type-holding transfer trays proportioned to fit together side-by-side in said frame to form a type case, each of said interchangeable transfer trays having a set of longitudinal and transverse partitions permanently sub-dividing the same into a plurality of compartments of relatively proportioned size to retain the type therein in a predetermined fonted proportion, whereby the capacity of the case may be quickly altered to suit the requirement of the particular type-setting job encountered by the removal of one sub-divided tray from the case and the insertion of another.

2. A type case comprising, a holding frame, a series of individual interchangeable transfer trays each permanently sub-divided to retain the type in a desired fonted proportion and each representing one-third of a standard triple type case and being removably placed side-by-side in said holding frame to form a type case of predetermined capacity.

3. A printer's type case, comprising a light rectangular metal frame of angular cross section presenting upstanding flanges and inwardly disposed flanges, a plurality of interchangeable type-holding transfer trays proportioned to fit side-by-side in said frame and resting on the intumed flanges thereof, said transfer trays having handles projecting from the end thereof, and notches formed in the upstanding flange portion of said frame to accommodate said handles.

4. A type-holding compartment having transverse partitions and thin strips of material of considerably less thickness than the aforesaid partitions disposed transversely thereof, said thin strips of material being recessed at the end into said transverse partitions and being recessed into the bottom of the type compartment.

5. A type-holding compartment as claimed in claim 4 in which said thin strips of material are notched form at the ends to effect a positive physical interlock with the transverse partitions.

6. A printer's multiple tray type case comprising a light metal frame, interchangeable type-holding trays removably resting on said frame in side-by-side relation and each being sub-divided into type-holding compartments of predetermined proportion, and means removably securing said sub-divided trays in position on said frame.

7. A printer's multiple tray type case as claimed in claim 6 in which said light metal frame carries upstanding side flanges between which the sub-divided trays are snugly nested, and the means for removably securing the trays in position comprises fastening screws directly connecting the said trays with the frame flanges.

SYDNEY H. MOORE.