(No Model.)

J. G. PAVYER.

TYPE MATRIX HOLDER AND GAGE.

No. 303,542. Patented Aug. 12, 1884.

Fig. 1.

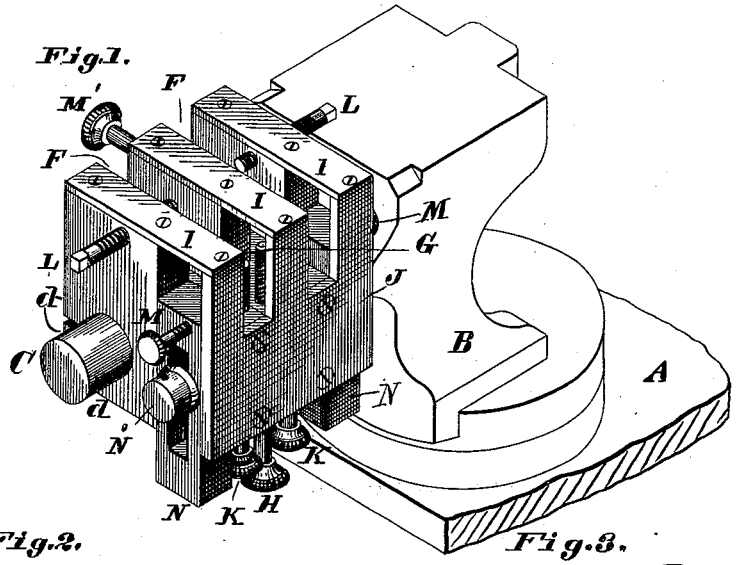


Fig. 2.

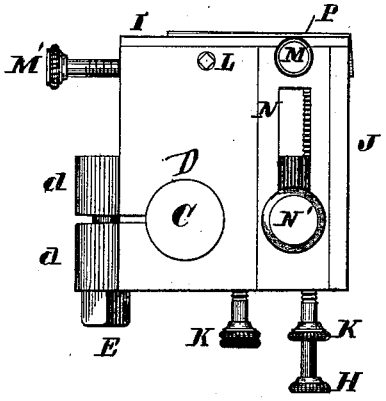


Fig. 3.

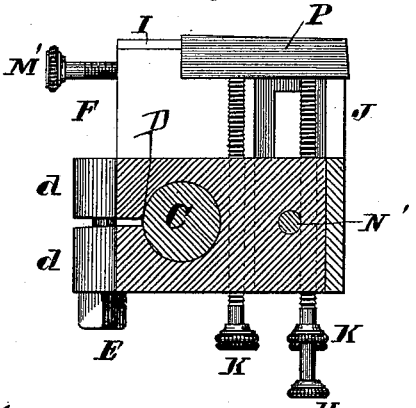


Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 7.

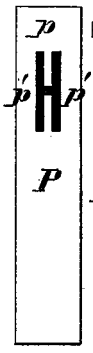


Fig. 4.

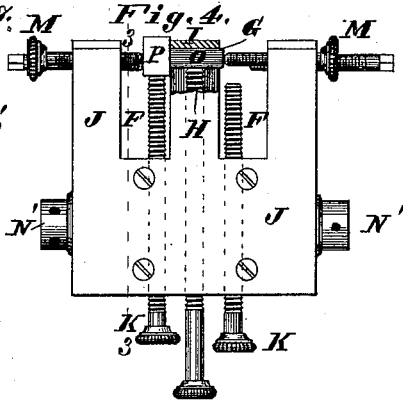


Fig. 8.

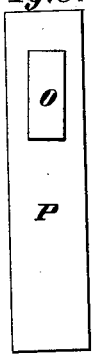
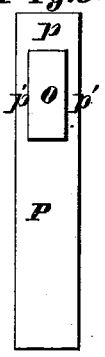


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES. G. PAVYER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

TYPE-MATRIX HOLDER AND GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,542, dated August 12, 1884.

Application filed September 16, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES G. PAVYER, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Type-Matrix Holders and Gages, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This is an instrument that is attached to a bench or table, and which has means for holding the type and the matrix in connection therewith in such position that the end and sides of the matrix may with certainty be dressed off true with the letter-recess in the matrix.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the instrument secured to a bench or anvil. Fig. 2 is an end view of the instrument. Fig. 3 is a vertical section at 3 3, Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is a side view of the holder proper. Fig. 5 is a face view of a type. Figs. 6 and 7 are, respectively, face views of the matrix before and after being made true; and Figs. 8 and 9 are, respectively, similar figures with the type in position upon the matrix.

A represents a bench or table, to which is attached a bracket, B. The bracket is shown in form of an anvil. From the bracket extends a circular horizontal bar or arbor, C, giving support to the holder proper. The holder has a socket, D, in which the arbor C fits. The socket is open on one side, at *d d*.

E is a screw connecting the two jaws *d*, and by means of which they can be drawn together to compress the socket upon the arbor and fix the holder firmly in position thereon, whereas, when the screw is loosened, the holder can be turned upon the arbor to bring another side to the top, to facilitate the operation of facing up the sides and end of the matrix.

The holder head or block is made with two transverse channels, F, quite large enough to receive an undressed matrix. The two channels F are connected by a transverse rectangular aperture, G, of sufficient size to receive the type, the type being held firmly in position therein by vertical screw H, and horizontal screws M and M′ bearing, respectively, against the under side, the end, and the vertical side of the type when the holder is in the position shown. Two sides of the holder are formed of hardened-steel plates I and J, respectively. These plates arrest the action of the file (used in dressing) when it has reached the proper place on the matrix. The matrix is held firmly in position in the channel or recess F by sustaining-screws K and horizontal screws L and M, the latter of which turns in an adjustable nut-block, N, working or adjustable in a channel in the holder-block, and held in position by a set-screw, N′, passing through a slot in the block N, and screwing into the holder-head. This adjustable feature in the nut-block enables the screw M to be adjusted to matrices of different sizes.

The type is shown at O, and the matrix at P. The matrix has a given space, *p*, outside the letter-recess at the end, and a narrower space, *p′*, outside said recess at the sides. The type, likewise, has a space, *o*, outside the letter, (serving to give the proper space between the letters in printing.)

The hardened-steel plates I are in thickness equal to the width of the space *p′*, minus the width of *o*, so that when the file reaches the steel plate the space *p′* shall be reduced to the exact width required. In like manner, the thickness of the plate J equals the width of space *p*, minus space *o* at the end of the letter.

The holder-block is rectangular, and all the channels and recesses are made parallel with some of its sides and at right angles with its other sides, so that when the type is forced into the corner of its recess formed by the steel plates I and J, its length extends transversely to the channel F, (for the reception of the matrix.) When the type is in position, its letter alone projects into the channel F, and upon this letter is fitted the letter-recess in the matrix. Then the matrix is held in position upon the type by the screws L and M. In this position the parts of the side and end of the matrix that are to be removed will project beyond the planes of the plates I and J, respectively. The holder is shown in the best position for dressing the side of the matrix. When this is done it may be turned one-fourth of a circle on the arbor C to bring the side J horizontal, and the end of the matrix may be dressed. The rotary movement of the holder may be limited to one-fourth of a cir-

cle by any suitable stops. One of the channels F is used in dressing one side of the matrix, and the other channel for the other side.

I claim herein as my invention—

1. A type-matrix holder and gage having a channel to receive a matrix, and transverse aperture to receive the type projecting from the matrix, as set forth.

2. A matrix and type holder having matrix-channels, and type-aperture transverse of the matrix-channels to receive the type at either end thereof, as set forth.

3. The type and matrix holder having channels F and recess G, for the purpose set forth, and suitable clamping-screws for holding the type and matrix in position.

4. In a matrix and type holder and gage having matrix-channel and type-aperture, the adjustable nut-block and set-screw, as set forth.

JAS. G. PAYYER.

Witnesses:
SAML. KNIGHT,
JOS. A. M. GRABLE.