

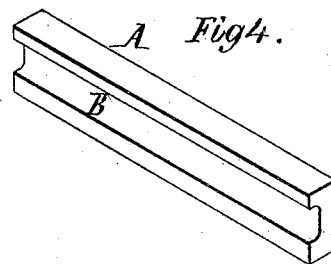
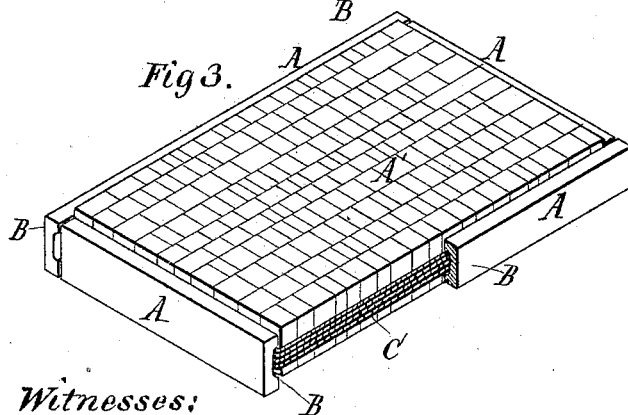
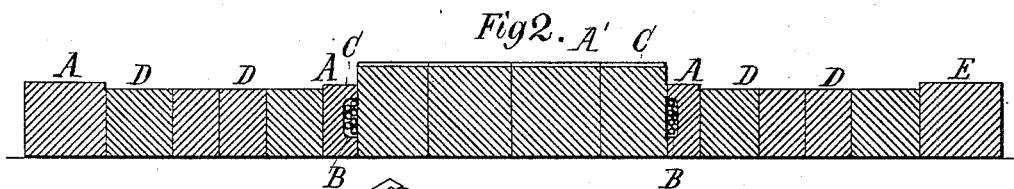
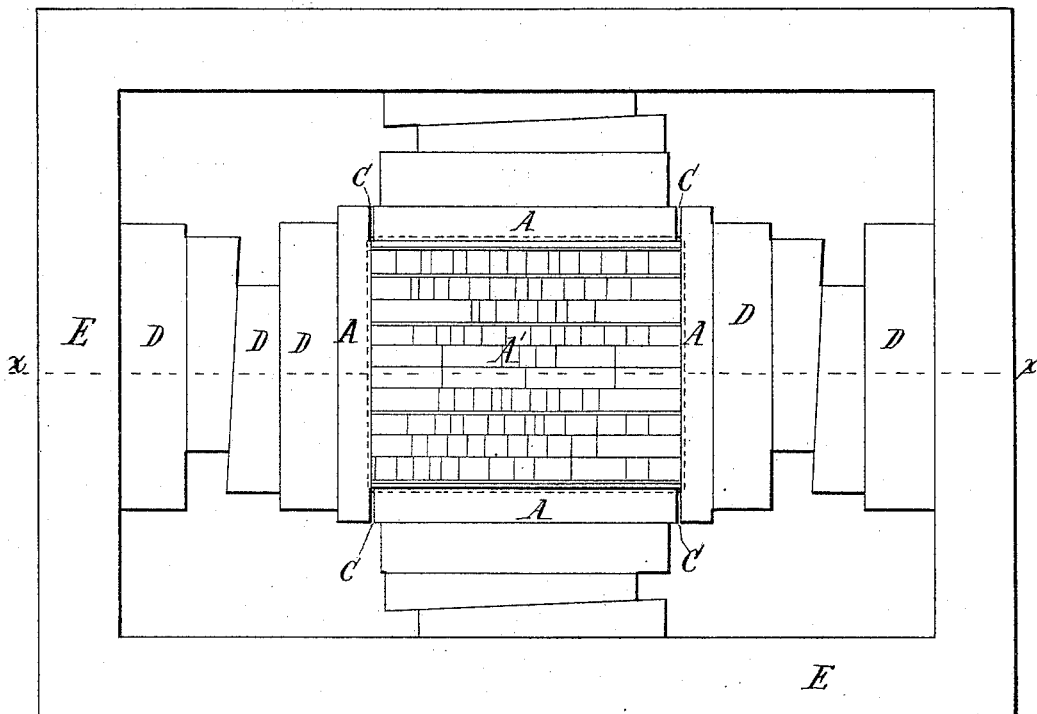
(No Model.)

R. CLARKE.
IMPOSITION FURNITURE FOR PRINTERS' USE.

No. 458,886.

Patented Sept. 1, 1891.

Fig1.



Witnesses:
J. P. Theo. Lang
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Inventor:
Robert Clarke
by his attorneys
Mason, Fenwick and Lawrence

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT CLARKE, OF GALVESTON, TEXAS.

IMPOSITION-FURNITURE FOR PRINTERS' USE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 458,886, dated September 1, 1891.

Application filed September 1, 1890. Serial No. 363,644. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT CLARKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Galveston, in the county of Galveston and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Imposition-Furniture for Printers' Use; 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.

My invention consists in a novel construction of the furniture or pieces which are employed immediately around a set-up page or form of type, and serve for aiding in locking said page of type in its set-up condition in the chase, the said furniture being provided with a groove on that side which is next to the type for receiving the cord which is placed immediately around the page or form for the purpose of holding the type together. By my improved furniture the page can be removed with the cord tied around it and set aside for future use and the improved pieces of furniture used around another and different page of type, and so on indefinitely, and thus one set of furniture-pieces is made to serve the purpose of an almost endless set of furniture-pieces of that style of furniture border-pieces where the groove is formed on the outside of the furniture border-pieces and the tying-cord is fitted in said groove and made to serve for tying up both the furniture border-pieces and the page. Under the old style of furniture-border just referred to if it was desired to submit a proof of one hundred pages of a book it would be necessary to have one hundred sets of furniture border-pieces, and the same would be out of use until the proof was returned, whereas with the improved internally-grooved furniture-pieces this would not be the case, as the same are not used until the form is ready for the press. Furthermore, in using the externally-grooved furniture border-pieces, if the type-matter should be a little shorter than the inclosing-border all the pressure would come on the frame or border and the type would drop out when lifted from the stone; but such difficulty and loss cannot be experienced with the use of the internally-grooved furniture-pieces.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is

a plan view of a page of type tied with a cord and inclosed by the internally-grooved pieces of furniture and locked in a chase. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same in the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a page of type tied up with a cord and inclosed on three sides by the improved furniture and partly inclosed on the remaining side by such furniture, a portion of the furniture on the side last referred to being cut away to expose the page-tying cord and a portion of the type completely; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view, on an enlarged scale, of one of the internally-grooved furniture-pieces.

A in the accompanying drawings indicates four of my improved furniture-pieces, which are to be in size adapted for book-work or any other work wherein the matter has to be tied up. On the inner side of each of these pieces, about midway of their depth, a groove B is cut from end to end, said groove being of a depth about equal to the diameter of the cord C, used in tying up the page or form of matter A'. The width of the grooves in the pieces of furniture may be such as to admit into it the usual two, three, or more winds of the cord around the page.

The invention herein described constitutes an improved labor-saving imposition-furniture, and will be found useful in book-work and other matter which has to be tied up, and by its use any form can be locked up with the cord on it and not to be removed until the page is ready for distribution, and it thus differs essentially from the old method, where the page is first tied up and then untied, and after it has been used tied up again.

It will be seen that the type-matter or page is tied up by the cord in the same manner as is ordinarily done when the cord has to be removed in order to use the page; but instead of removing the cord, as is usually done, it is allowed to remain, room for its reception being afforded by the groove in the improved pieces of furniture B, which pieces of furniture, in connection with the ordinary pieces of furniture D, serve for locking the page or form within the chase E, and thus it will be seen that when the improved pieces of furniture A, along with the ordinary pieces D, are taken away the page or form A' still remains tied up by the cord C, and can be set aside

and the furniture used for another and different form or page.

What I claim as my invention is—

The within-described internally-grooved
5 pieces of furniture for receiving and confining a cord-tied page-form, the surfaces of the type of the page-form bearing against the extreme inner surfaces of the pieces of furniture and the tying-cord entering the groove

in said pieces of furniture when the page-form is locked in the chase, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROBT. CLARKE.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. MARTIN,

PAUL GRUETZMACHER.