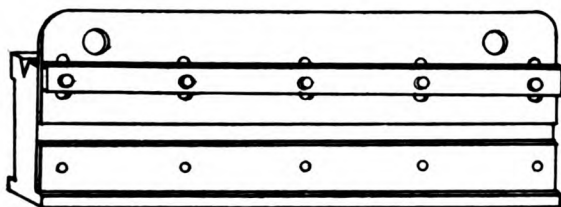


The edges of the mold-cell are not rounded. The trouble seemed to come on gradually, getting worse right along. Have to stop every once in a while and wipe off the mold. I would be very thankful for your information along that line." *Answer.*—The machine being a rebuilt one, it is possible some of the worn parts were not removed. The eccentric pin or roller which adjusts the stroke of the mold-slide may need renewing. The cam itself may be worn. There may be an accumulation of metal on the shoulder of the right-hand mold-locking stud, which prevents the mold coming against the matrices, or the bushings in the mold-disk may be loose. The pot-lever cushion spring should compress slightly when the pot locks up against the mold.

FIRST-ELEVATOR SLIDE GUIDE.—B. A., an Idaho operator, asks the following questions: "(1) If the first elevator in making its full up stroke causes the intermediate bar to show wear, and also causes a jar at times as it seats, what should be done to remedy this trouble? (2) Should the cam rollers always have contact with the cams during a full revolution? I notice that the first-elevator lever roller does not touch cam 1 at two places." *Answer.*—The first elevator on reaching full up stroke enters the slide guide. Its position at this point must necessarily be an exact one, otherwise the transfer of a line of matrices would be affected and damage would be done to the matrix teeth. To maintain this position of the elevator, it is necessary that the front jaw should have close contact with the intermediate bar on the back and the slide-guide adjusting strip on the front. A close fit must necessarily induce some friction, which results in the wear you have noticed. On two-letter machines, the first elevator will often seat with some force, as in the case of stiff springs on the duplex rail levers, or where these levers become dry where they have contact with the operating blocks in the slide guide. These surfaces may be rubbed with vaselin, so as to reduce the friction. Do not file or otherwise abrade these surfaces, as they are intended to give the first elevator a position of exactness in relation to the second elevator. (2) The cam rollers do not in every instance touch the surface of the cams during a complete revolution. This condition is present on cams, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10. On cam 1, when the first elevator is resting on the vise-cap, the roller should not have contact with the cam. When the second elevator is resting on the intermediate channel, the roller must also be free from the cam surface.

AN ADJUSTABLE RULE MATRIX-BLOCK.—The Mergenthaler Linotype Company, of Berlin, Germany, is offering a novelty in the shape of an adjustable rule-casting matrix-block, by which metal rules of any desired width may be

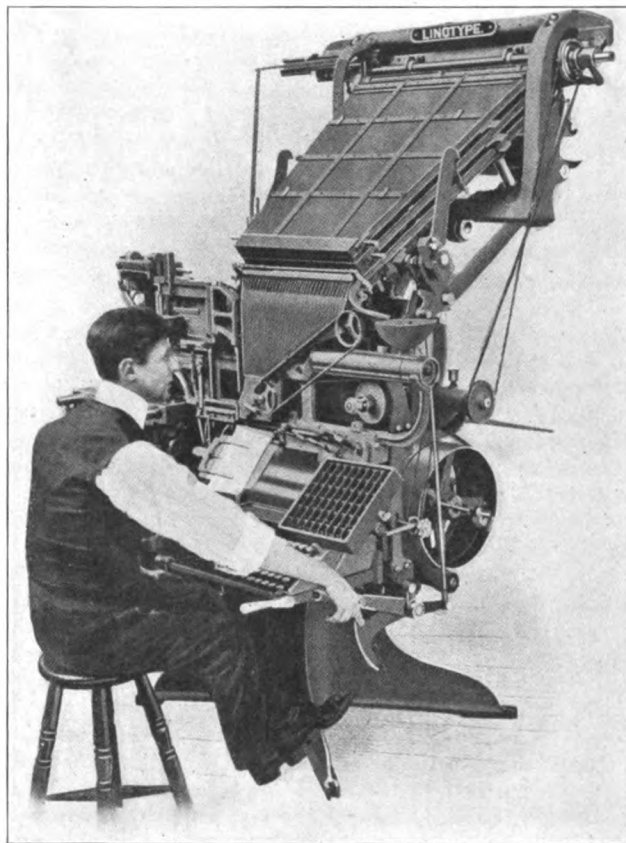


ADJUSTABLE RULE MATRIX-BLOCK.

cast on any type-body used on the Linotype. The lower edge of the face of the matrix-block, as shown in the illustration herewith, is a fixed plate, while the upper edge is variable, through a movable slotted plate, which may be placed at any desired distance from the lower, and fixed by means of screws. The smallest width of face is generally, for practical reasons, fixed at two points, while the widest

face is limited by the mold-body in use. It is possible, also, to let the face extend about two points over the body, if desired, or cast a smaller face on a large body.

THREE-MAGAZINE LINOTYPE.—British printers have a model of Linotype machine not seen on this side of the water. It is a "three-decker," and an illustration of it is reproduced here. The operator is shown in the act of shifting from one magazine to another, the hand-lever on the



"THREE-DECK" LINOTYPE OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

right-hand side of the keyboard serving to raise or lower the whole set of magazines to bring any one of them into operation. Of course, only one magazine can be used at a time, and distribution of one line must be completed before shifting to another magazine. The size of the mold can be altered by moving a lever at the left-hand side of the keyboard. The machine is known abroad as Model 4, and is manufactured by Linotype & Machinery, Limited, of London, England. The Linotype factories are at Manchester, England. This machine can be bought as a single-magazine machine and additional "decks" applied later, if desired.

QUADDING ATTACHMENT.—An Eastern operator writes: "I have of late been troubled with the quadding attachment, which was put on my machine a few weeks ago. The attachment seems to be out of adjustment. When a line is casting the catch which is located under the right-hand jaw is inclined to slip toward the right instead of remaining upright. I have tested the spring, but it seems to be in good order as it was at first. Will you kindly explain how adjustments are made as to the quadding attachment? The slugs have an overhang of one thirty-second of an inch." *Answer.*—The Mergenthaler Company publishes a booklet of instructions for adjusting the quadding-out attachment, which it will send on request. It is quite possible that the overhang, which we presume is on the right