

etaoin

Anexo 1.
Análisis de manuales

Isabella Vicuña Ocampo

**diseño
gráfico**
Universidad del Cauca



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Prácticas de composición
en Linotipia

Anexo 1. Análisis manuales

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LINOTYPE PARTS

CATALOG NO. THIRTY
MODELS 8 · 14 · 25 · 26



Manual 1.

Linotype parts and supplies

Catalog No. 30 for models 8, 14, 25, 26

Autor:

Mergenthaler linotype Company. Brooklin, New York

Año:

1934

Idioma:

Inglés

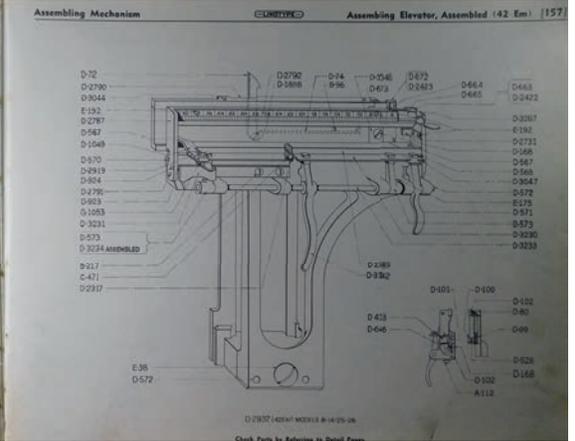
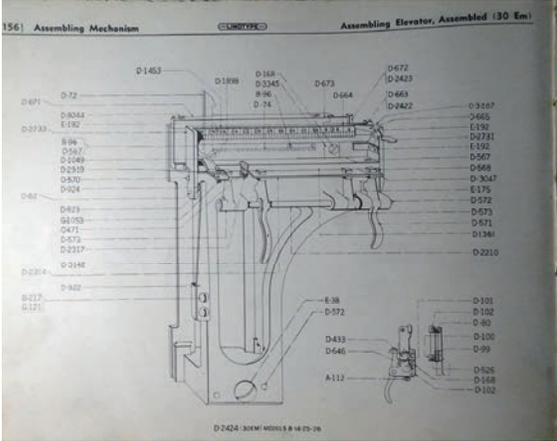
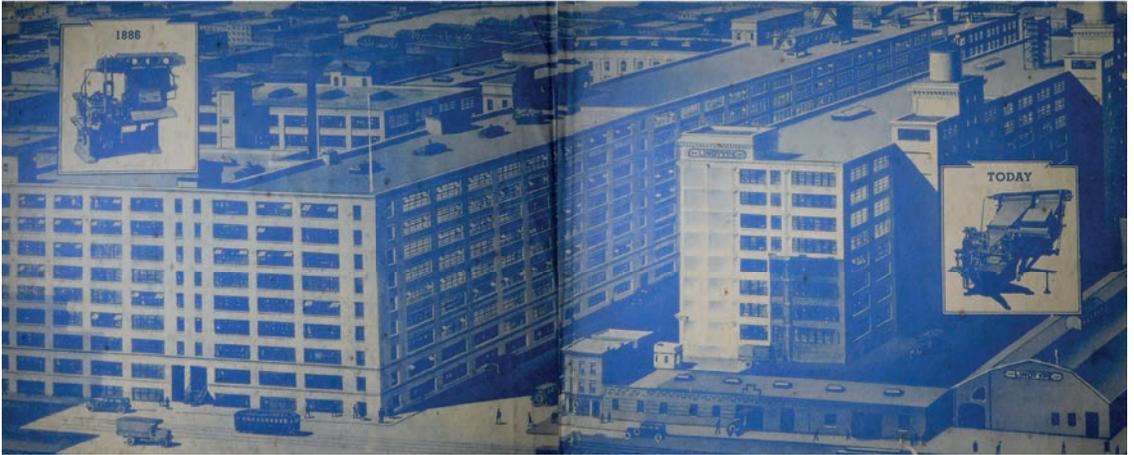
Consulta:

Propiedad del laboratorio de impresión y documentación tipográfica, Universidad del Cauca

Descripción:

Es un manual de la linotipia, su propósito es informar a detalle cómo está compuesta la máquina a detalle desarmando cada una de sus partes, hace énfasis en las pequeñas partes que componen la linotipia y es minucioso hasta al hablar de cada uno de los tornillos que necesita la máquina, esto hace evidente que cada parte, tuerca o tornillo está sistematizado con un código para identificarlos y fuera más sencillo buscar los repuestos. Éste manual además indica en qué lugares se pueden conseguir los repuestos originales de la marca, qué herramientas se van a necesitar para el mantenimiento o arreglo de sus partes y en algunos casos aparece publicidad de la empresa.

Cada una de sus partes y mecanismos están ilustrados, hay ilustraciones de sólo líneas e ilustraciones que simulan la fotografía; también aparecen fotografías de trabajadores y de las máquinas linotipia.



A LINOTYPE IS NO STRONGER THAN ITS SMALLEST PART



Take, for example, the distributor box matrix pusher slide lever cam roll pin (see illustration). A long name for a small part... just a pin. But if that pin breaks, **wig!** happens: production stops, and the rest of the Linotype is idle until the pin is repaired.

Every part of the Linotype—large and small, on fingertip or hidden deep in the machine—performs a specific and indispensable function in the operation of the machine. Therefore every individual part has been designed and tested for long, efficient service. As a result, the Linotype as a whole can be depended on to save the operator time and energy because every angle, cam and cog and lug and lever is especially designed to fulfill this purpose of efficient service.

Don't trust substitutes when a part must be replaced. Get genuine Linotype parts. They are durable... simple... up-to-date... efficient.

TRADE MARK **LINOTYPE** PATENTED

LINOTYPE TOOLS & SUPPLIES

[158] Assembling Mechanism

Assembling Elevator

Use only in conjunction with D-2677 on Face Plate frame.

Assembling Mechanism

A-112 Assembling elevator gate hinge rail screw 4 1/2 x 1/4"	8-14 20 20	D-2768 Assembling elevator digiter rail stop (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
R-96 Assembling elevator latch spring screw 4-8 x 1/4"	8-14 20 20	D-2769 Assembling elevator back rail (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
S-96 Assembling elevator digiter rail, long, finger screw 4-8 x 1/4"	8-14 20 20	D-2770 Assembling elevator gate hinge rail (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-112 Assembling elevator gate spring screw 8-22 x 1/4"	8-14 20 20	D-2771 Assembling elevator gate, assembled (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-113 Assembling elevator latch	8-14 20 20	D-2772 Assembling elevator scale (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-74 Assembling elevator back spring	8-14 20 20	D-2821 Auxiliary line safety lever cam	8-14 20 20
D-80 Assembling elevator back rail panel spring	8-14 20 20	D-2824 Assembling elevator scale (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-82 Assembling elevator back hinge rail (20 ems)	8-14 20 20	D-2825 Assembling elevator gate back (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-86 Assembling elevator back rail screw 4-8 x 1/4"	8-14 20 20	D-2826 Assembling elevator gate hinge rail screw 8-16 x 1/16"	8-14 20 20
D-162 Assembling elevator back rail panel stop pin 1/16" x 3/16"	8-14 20 20	D-2827 Assembling elevator gate spring (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-402 Assembling elevator plate, front, extension piece down, small (20 ems)	8-14 20 20	D-2828 Assembling elevator gate, assembled (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-587 Auxiliary one safety lever cam screw 4-8 x 11/32"	8-14 20 20	D-2829 Assembling elevator gate handle (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-589 Assembling elevator digiter rail stop screw 4-8 x 11/32"	8-14 20 20	D-2830 Assembling elevator plate, front (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-572 Assembling elevator gate backing pin	8-14 20 20	D-2837 Assembling elevator plate, front, extension piece (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-574 Assembling elevator gate panel	8-14 20 20	D-2848 Assembling elevator plate, front, extension piece down, large (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-444 Assembling elevator gate panel hinge pin, 200 x 2 x 2"	8-14 20 20	D-2871 Assembling elevator gate and stop pin, assembled (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-642 Assembling elevator gate panel spring	8-14 20 20	D-2880 Assembling elevator gate, assembled (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-672 Assembling elevator back rail panel	8-14 20 20	D-2849 Assembling elevator gate, assembled (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-573 Assembling elevator back rail hinge pin, 200 x 1 x 1"	8-14 20 20	D-2848 Assembling elevator gate, assembled (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-712 Assembling elevator digiter rail, long, finger screw (20 em) 1/4 x 1/4"	8-14 20 20	D-2864 Assembling elevator matrix support rail (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-604 Assembling elevator back rail, assembled (20 ems)	8-14 20 20	D-2865 Assembling elevator matrix support rail spring (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-946 Assembling elevator matrix support rail spring block screw (20 ems) 1/4 x 3/16"	8-14 20 20	D-2869 Assembling elevator latch screw (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-922 Assembling elevator gate spring	8-14 20 20	D-2870 Assembling elevator matrix support rail screw (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-923 Assembling elevator gate spring rail	8-14 20 20	F-28 Assembling elevator screw 3/8" x 1/4"	8-14 20 20
D-950 Assembling elevator gate spring rail stud	8-14 20 20	F-102 Assembling elevator gate panel spring screw 4-8 x 1/4"	8-14 20 20
D-1069 Assembling elevator digiter rail, long, finger	8-14 20 20	F-102 Assembling elevator gate matrix finger screw 4-8 x 1/4"	8-14 20 20
D-1216 Assembling elevator back (20 ems)	8-14 20 20	F-102 Assembling elevator gate matrix finger screw 4-8 x 1/4"	8-14 20 20
D-1265 Assembling elevator digiter rail stop (20 ems)	8-14 20 20	G-354 Assembling elevator matrix support rail cam	8-14 20 20
D-1453 Assembling elevator scale (20 ems)	8-14 20 20	G-1093 Assembling elevator digiter rail, long, finger screw rail 8-16 x 1/4"	8-14 20 20
D-1454 Assembling elevator scale (20 ems)	8-14 20 20	J-239 Assembling elevator matrix support rail spring retainer, 1/16" (20 ems) 1/16" x 1/16"	8-14 20 20
D-1682 Assembling elevator back (20 ems)	8-14 20 20		
D-1684 Assembling elevator back (20 ems)	8-14 20 20		
D-2422 Assembling elevator gate panel	8-14 20 20		
D-2423 Assembling elevator back rail panel	8-14 20 20		
D-2731 Assembling elevator gate matrix binder	8-14 20 20		
D-2732 Assembling elevator gate and stop pin, assembled (20 ems)	8-14 20 20		
D-2747 Assembling elevator gate and stop pin, assembled (20 ems)	8-14 20 20		

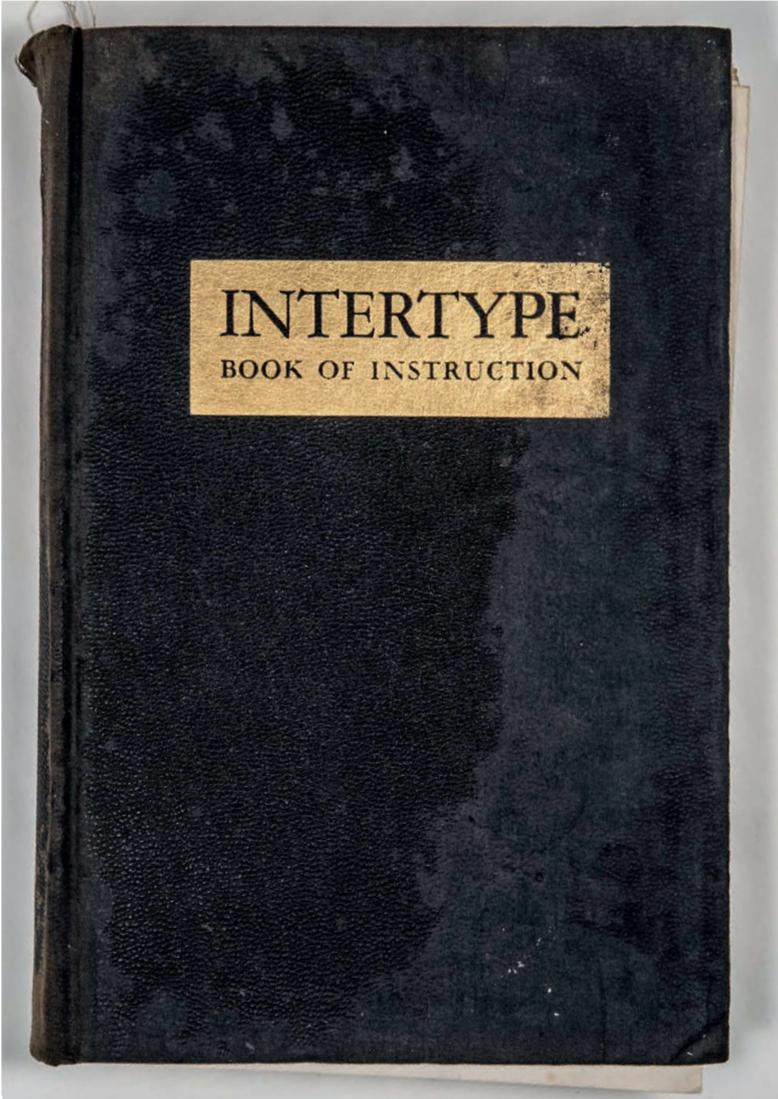
Assembling Elevator [159]

D-2768 Assembling elevator digiter rail stop (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2769 Assembling elevator back rail (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2770 Assembling elevator gate hinge rail (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2771 Assembling elevator gate, assembled (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2772 Assembling elevator scale (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2821 Auxiliary line safety lever cam	8-14 20 20
D-2824 Assembling elevator scale (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2825 Assembling elevator gate back (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2826 Assembling elevator gate hinge rail screw 8-16 x 1/16"	8-14 20 20
D-2827 Assembling elevator gate spring (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2828 Assembling elevator gate, assembled (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2829 Assembling elevator gate handle (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2830 Assembling elevator plate, front (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2837 Assembling elevator plate, front, extension piece (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2848 Assembling elevator plate, front, extension piece down, large (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2871 Assembling elevator gate and stop pin, assembled (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2880 Assembling elevator gate, assembled (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2849 Assembling elevator gate, assembled (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2864 Assembling elevator matrix support rail (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
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D-2869 Assembling elevator latch screw (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2870 Assembling elevator matrix support rail screw (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
F-28 Assembling elevator screw 3/8" x 1/4"	8-14 20 20
F-102 Assembling elevator gate panel spring screw 4-8 x 1/4"	8-14 20 20
F-102 Assembling elevator gate matrix finger screw 4-8 x 1/4"	8-14 20 20
F-102 Assembling elevator gate matrix finger screw 4-8 x 1/4"	8-14 20 20
G-354 Assembling elevator matrix support rail cam	8-14 20 20
G-1093 Assembling elevator digiter rail, long, finger screw rail 8-16 x 1/4"	8-14 20 20
J-239 Assembling elevator matrix support rail spring retainer, 1/16" (20 ems) 1/16" x 1/16"	8-14 20 20

Part Not Illustrated

D-2731 Assembling elevator gate matrix binder	8-14 20 20
D-2732 Assembling elevator gate and stop pin, assembled (20 ems)	8-14 20 20
D-2747 Assembling elevator gate and stop pin, assembled (20 ems)	8-14 20 20

Give Model and Serial Number When Ordering



Manual 2.

Book of instructions

A book of instruction for its operation and general maintenance

Autor:

The intertype limited. USA: Slough

Año:

1948

Idioma:

Inglés

Consulta:

Archivo Digital - Internet. Link:

<https://www.urbancottageindustries.com/blog/intertype-manual-book-of-instruction/>

Descripción:

Es un manual de Intertype, desarrolla el funcionamiento de los mecanismos de la máquina a detalle, explica cómo hay que manipularla, los cuidados que se deben tener dentro de su uso diario, hace evidente la forma de sostener algunas partes, así como el armado y desarmado.

Hay ilustraciones técnicas sólo línea de la máquina, que muestran desde diferentes perspectivas cada uno de los procesos que realiza la máquina, también incluye fotografías de los modelos de Intertype que salieron al mercado.

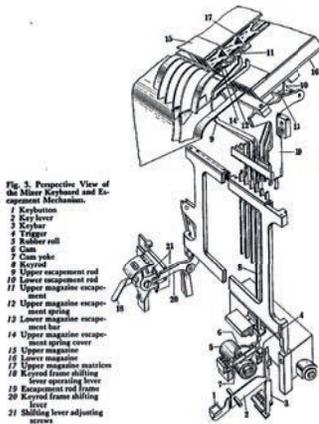


Fig. 3. Perspective View of the Miter Keyboard and Escapement Mechanism.

- 1 Keyboard
- 2 Key lever
- 3 Keybar
- 4 Trigger
- 5 Rubber roll
- 6 Cam
- 7 Cam yoke
- 8 Keyrod
- 9 Upper escapement rod
- 10 Lower escapement rod
- 11 Upper magazine escapement
- 12 Upper magazine escapement spring
- 13 Lower magazine escapement spring cover
- 14 Upper magazine
- 15 Lower magazine
- 16 Upper magazine matrices
- 17 Keyboard frame shifting lever
- 18 Escapement rod frame
- 19 Keyrod frame shifting lever
- 20 Shifting lever adjusting screws

the lever is pulled upward, matrices are released from the upper magazine, and when it is depressed, matrices are released from the lower magazine. Two different sizes and faces of matrices are therefore ready for instant use on a machine equipped with the miter keyboard and escapement mechanism.

The alignment of the keyrods 8, Fig. 3, with the escapement rods 9 and 10 is controlled by two adjusting screws 21, which bank against the outer end of shifting lever 20. The screws 21 should be adjusted against shifting lever 20 so that the keyrods will register fully with both sets of escapement rods. The ends of the screws are rounded to provide a smooth bearing surface for the shifting lever.

Twin Channel Attachment

All main magazines have two lower case "o" channels. There is, however, only one keybutton and one keyrod for both channels. A special attachment is used to move the keyrod automatically from one "o" escapement to the other as each line is raised to the delivery slide. One assembled line contains "o" matrices from one channel and the next line contains "c" matrices from the other channel.

When the assembling elevator is raised, lever 1, Fig. 4, causes cam 6 to turn one-fourth of a revolution. Keyrod lever 2 has a forked upper end which joins keyrod 3. Each time the cam turns, the keyrod is moved alternately under escapements 4 and 5. Spring 7 prevents lever 1 from slipping away from cam 6. Operating lever 8 is slotted so that the keyrod 3 may be aligned with escapements 4 and 5. The attachment can be thrown out of use by disconnecting lever 1 from cam 6. This is necessary when only one of the "o" channels is being used.

The bearings of the attachment should be oiled occasionally with clock oil.

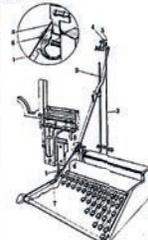


Fig. 4. Twin Channel Attachment

Rubber Rolls and Ferrule

The rubber rolls and shafts should be inspected at regular intervals to see if they are revolving steadily and if the rubber rolls are clean and fairly elastic. Remove the rolls from the machine occasionally and rub them with coarse sandpaper, then wash them with soapy water or high test gasoline. In putting a new rubber roll on the shaft, be careful not to crowd it. If it is more than one inch in diameter at any point, the keyboard cams directly above it will not clear the stop strip teeth. The two rolls must also be the same in diameter. If one is larger than

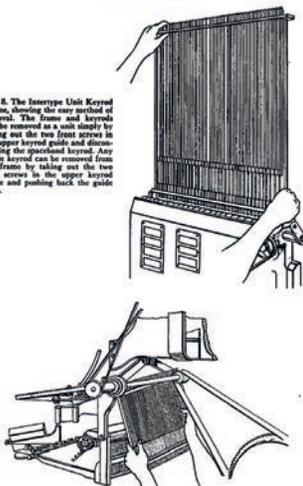


Fig. 8. The Intertype Unit Keyboard Frame, showing the easy method of removal. The frame and keyrods can be removed as a unit simply by taking out the two front screws in the upper keyboard guide and disconnecting the special keyboard. Any other frame can be removed from the frame by taking out the two rear screws in the upper keyboard guide and pushing back the guide strip.

Fig. 9. Removal of the Miter Keyboard Frame

the keybar 2 Fig. 7, and the guides 3 and 4, or between the keybar 2 and the banking bar 1. Remove the banking bar and clean the keybars with gasoline. Sometimes a key lever will be held down by a chip of metal or paper between the lever and its slot in the keyboard top plate.

If the keyboard continues to stay down, remove its cam. Wipe the free end of the cam yoke with a cloth and clear the slot into which it fits with a cloth wrapped around a thin piece of wood. If trouble with double letters continues, the keyboard should be removed from the machine and cleaned thoroughly as directed below.

Keyboard Maintenance

The keyboard should be removed from the machine and cleaned once or twice a year. In removing the keyboard, the following method should be used: Take back the magazines. Take out the two front screws in the upper keyboard guide and remove the assembled frame. Remove the cam yoke frame covers, the keyboard driving belt, and the copy tray and hooks. Take out the end screws in both cam yoke frames and lift them off. Detach the assembling elevator counterbalance spring. Disconnect the lever link from the assembling elevator. Drive out the taper pin in the assembling elevator handle and pull out the shaft. Remove the screw holding the right side of the keyboard to the post on the intermediate bracket, and loosen the two screws in the keyboard base. Sit down and support the keyboard with the knees. Take out the keyboard base screws and lift off the keyboard.

Place the keyboard on a bench with its front end facing you. Remove the keeper strip on the right side of the keyboard and take out the fulcrum rods on which the key levers are pivoted. (If you are unfamiliar with the layout of the keyboard, make a rough chart of the layout before proceeding.) Take out the key levers and the spaceband key lever. Turn the keyboard around and raise its rear end with blocks of wood. Remove the keybar locking bar and banking bar. Lift out the keybars.

Wash all the parts in high-test gasoline with a stiff fibre brush. Wash the keyboard frame, especially the slots in the top and back plates. Dry all the parts with compressed air or a soft cloth. If any part is rusted, remove the rust with metal polish. Rub the keybars on a graphite board and shake the excess graphite off each one. Smooth the fulcrum rods with a piece of fine emery cloth and polish them with graphite.

To assemble the keyboard, reverse the order of dismantling. When replacing the key levers, work upward. Replace the bottom row first and run a fulcrum rod through the holes. Return the next rows in the same manner.

Remove the keyboard cams from the frames. Wash them in gasoline. Wash the rubber rolls in soapy water or gasoline. Wash the cam yoke frames, especially the bearings and the slots in the guide plates. Dry the parts thoroughly. Apply a drop of clock oil to each cam pivot between the cam wheel and the yoke. Use nothing but clock oil on the cams and remove all excess oil with a clean rag. There is no substitute. Return the cams to the frames, making sure that the spaceband cam (marked SBD) is in its proper place. Pass a 1/16" locking wire

The fuses. To examine the fuses, remove them from the control box and test them with a lamp. If the fuses keep blowing, some part of the electric circuit is probably grounded or short circuited. The electrical connections will have to be tested under these conditions in order to locate and remedy the defect. In the case of fuses with removable links, make sure that the links are not shrivelled and that the link caps are tight.

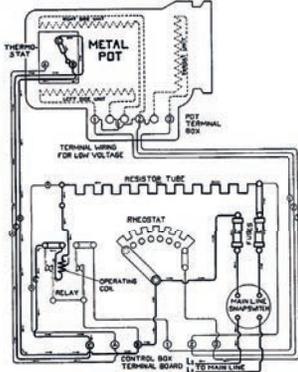


Fig. 76. Alternating Current Pot Wiring Diagram, showing the position of the thermostat contact arm and the relay when the circuit is closed. As the type metal approaches its minimum temperature, the thermostat contact arm touches the B terminal in the thermostat. This action energizes the relay operating coil, causing the relay to close and to complete the circuit indicated in heavy outline. The current then flows through the two side heaters and raises the temperature of the type metal. The direction of the current is shown by the arrows.

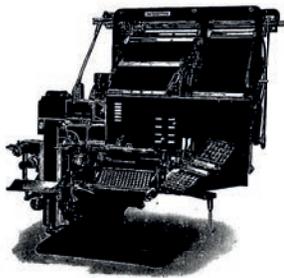
Testing the Heaters. If a heater is removed from the pot and is not replaced properly, it may burn out in the course of operation. When any of the three heaters is defective, there is generally sufficient indication to show which one is at fault. If the throat heater is burned out, the mouthpiece and crucible throat will be cold and it will be impossible for the type metal to pass through the mouthpiece. If either of the two side heaters is defective, the type metal nearest the defective heater will remain frozen long after the metal on the other side has melted. In an emergency, it is possible to operate a pot with one good side heater on 100 to 125 volt circuits, but the defective heater should be replaced as soon as possible to insure proper casting conditions. A defective heater must be replaced immediately on 200 to 250 volt circuits.

An open heater is one in which a wire has been broken, making it impossible for the current to flow through and to complete the circuit. If a heater burns out or becomes open and it is difficult to determine which one is defective, turn off the main line main switch and remove the terminal box cover at the left side of the pot. Disconnect terminal No. 1 (numbered 1 to 6 from left to right). Turn on the main line switch, make sure that the relay is closed, then tap the terminal with the disconnected wire. If the wire produces a spark, the left side heater is not open. Connect terminal No. 1 and repeat the same operation with terminal No. 3 to determine whether the right side heater is all right. The same test on terminal No. 5 will indicate whether or not the throat heater is open. The heaters can also be tested for open circuits with a lamp in series. The equipment consists simply of an ordinary incandescent lamp, a lamp socket, an attachment plug and a convenient length of cord, as shown in Fig. 77. Disconnect the inter-connecting wires on the heaters under test and connect the two bare lamp cord wires to two different terminals of the heaters. If the lamp lights, it indicates that the heaters are not open.

A grounded heater is one in which the insulation is loosened from a wire, causing contact with a metallic cable covering. The heaters must be removed from the pot in order to test them for grounds. Place the heaters on a board or any other non-conductive material. Place one wire of the test lamp against the outside sheath of the heater and the other wire on one of the terminals. If the lamp lights, the heater is grounded. If the lamp does not light, the heater is all right. Note that in the test for open circuits the lamp should light on a good heater, and in the test for grounds the lamp should not light on a good heater. Sometimes the mica washer at the terminals of the heater are loosened or broken by improper handling, causing a ground in the heater.

The frame of the machine should be grounded for efficient operation. This can be done easily by making a wire connection from the machine to a gas or water pipe.

Removal and Replacement of Heaters. The three pot heaters, as mentioned previously, are placed around the crucible and are held in contact with the crucible casting by a number of covers. The heaters can be removed and replaced easily because they are located in very accessible positions. To remove the throat heater, remove the terminal box cover on the left side of the pot and remove the clamp over the two terminals of the heater. Loosen the two square head screws under the throat of the pot and remove the shield directly under the mouthpiece.



Model G4-4s.m. Intertype

WITH POWER SHEET

Mixer machine equipped with two 90-channel and two 72-channel main magazines and four side magazines. See table on page 357 for complete list of Intertype models and various equipment combinations.

How the Intertype Operates

The Intertype casts lines of type or slugs instead of individual types such as are used for hand composition. The slugs are cast from matrices punched with the various characters needed for type composition. After the line of matrices has been assembled and the slug has been cast, the matrices are returned automatically to a magazine until they are needed again.

ASSEMBLING

As the operator depresses the keybettons on the keyboard, matrices are released from the magazine. The matrices drop on a moving belt called the matrix delivery belt, which carries them to the assembling elevator in front of the operator. The assembling elevator, in cooperation with the assembler slide, assembles the matrices in a line preparatory to casting the line of type.

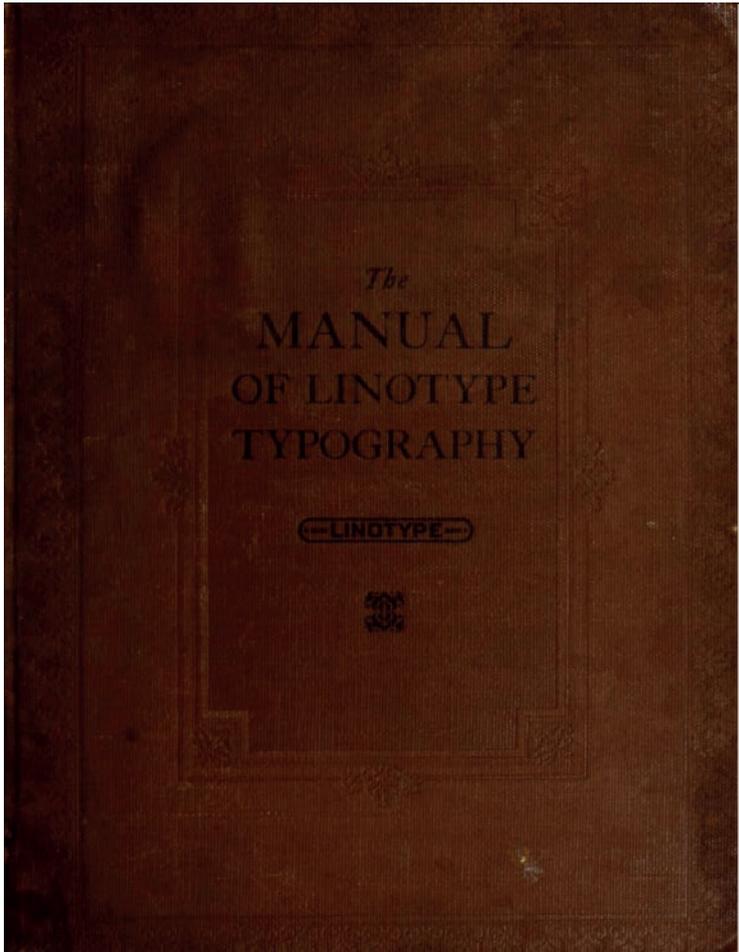
When the operator has filled out the line of matrices in the assembling elevator, he raises the elevator to the delivery slide. The slide carries the line of matrices to the casting mechanism and then returns to normal position, ready to receive the next line of matrices. Meanwhile the operator has started to set his next line, the line just sent in being handled automatically by the machine from this point on as described below.

CASTING

The delivery slide carries the line of matrices into the first-heater jaw, which lowers immediately, carrying the line of matrices to a position in front of the mold in which the slug is to be cast.

The mold contains a cavity of the size and length of the desired slug. The back of this cavity aligns with a passage leading from the metal pot, which is filled with molten metal. The first elevator presents to the front of the mold cavity that part of the matrices in which the characters are punched. The mold advances against the matrix line, and the metal pot, which also moves forward, locks against the back of the mold. Then the pot pump forces molten metal into the mold cavity, casting a slug, which bears characters as they are arranged in the line of matrices.

In order to understand the entire casting operation, it is necessary to go back to the assembling of the line in the assembling elevator. Besides depressing the keys on the keyboard for the matrices desired, the operator also depresses a spaceband key after each word. Each time the spaceband key is depressed, a spaceband drops into the line in the assembling elevator. Spacebands serve two main purposes: they separate the groups of matrices which form the words, and they justify (spread out) the lines so they will all be of even length. A spaceband consists of a short sleeve and a long wedge, the inner surfaces of which are tapered. When the line of matrices is carried from the assembling elevator to the



Manual 3.

The Manual of linotype typography

Autor:

Mergenthaler linotype Company. Brooklin, New York

Año:

1923

Idioma:

Inglés

Consulta:

Digitizing sponsor: Vitorio Miliano

Archivo Digital - Internet Link: <https://archive.org/embed/manualoflinotype00merg>

Descripción:

“Elaborado para ayudar a los usuarios y productores de impresión a conseguir una mayor unidad y belleza real en la página impresa”, es un libro que explica los elementos que componen una página, desde ahí propone cuáles son los estilos de composición que se pueden lograr con las tipografías propias de la Linotype, y muestra como se ve cada una de estas. Adicional a ésta información, contiene las descripciones de cada fuente de letras y ornamentos. Los ejemplos de las páginas se presentan en collage, hay páginas compuestas con cada una de las tipografías y estilos.

in which luxury has been sacrificed to commercial purposes.



The placing of type on a single page or leaf usually calls for equal margins at the top and sides, with slightly wider margins at the foot.



When the margin is so narrow that it becomes merely a white border around the page, a uniform width may be used.



But the page, for any purpose, must never have its widest margin at the head. Such a condition outrages the established feeling that the type hangs poleward from the top of the page—it is not to be piled up heavily upon the bottom.

With type alone, the marginal treatment established to fit the purpose and size of the book is followed without the slightest divergence throughout. The introduction of illustration often complicates the problem, but,



if the marginal scheme is steadfastly held, illustrations are merely so many masses confined to the limits of the type page. It is needless to add that used even thus formally they add interest to the appearance of the book, breaking the monotony of the solid type pages.



To secure further variety in the illustrated book, catalogue, or lesser work, illustration may extend into the marginal space as vignettes or pleasingly planned irregular shapes. In this case it is necessary to maintain carefully the general effect of unity in the marginal scheme by continually emphasizing the contour and position which the normal type page would occupy under similar conditions. It is sometimes necessary to adopt two margin plans: one for the type-page, and the second

for the illustration. In this case, the same rigid adherence to the plan insures unity in the resulting book.

Thus, particularly in the matter of margins, the book itself dominates the designing of all other forms of printed matter, especially that rather difficult problem, the modern illustrated catalogue, but under any conditions, if pictures or illustrations do not violate the margin rule dominating the scheme of which they are a part, they will be acceptable.

PROPORTION

The relationship of various sizes, both of single type lines, masses of type or illustration, and dimensions of pages, involves proportion. Equal masses of type, or the division



of space into equal parts, or the use of equal dimensions, rarely achieves a pleasing effect. The eye prefers variety in the shapes and masses which form the book.



The amount of variation in size that will contrast most agreeably with the unalterable equality of masses is determined by good proportion. The designer or skilled typographer needs no formula or ratio of proportion to determine such relationship—his taste and judgment are sufficient. But to guide those less experienced, various rules have been given, derived from the measurement of the work of many designers and architects of all periods of artistic activity. These rules vary in their



exact numerical expression of the most agreeable proportion, but they may be approximated to the simple proportion of 3 to 5 (the mathematical solution of the matter is this: the smaller part is to the larger as the larger is to the sum of the two, which results in the expression $1 + \sqrt{2}$ or 1 to 1.414).



Good proportion is important as the start in planning the shape of the page.

ELZEVIR NUMBER THREE WITH ITALICS AND SMALL CAPS AND SWASH LETTERS

Much has been written regarding the necessity of keeping Linotype machines in good order to obtain large output, but little has been said regarding the desirability of keeping the operator in good health. To secure the maximum output the operator must be kept in good condition. To secure the maximum output the operator must be kept in good condition.

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FRANKLIN OLD STYLE

THE Franklin Old Style Series of Roman and Italic printing types was designed by Alexander Phemister, a Scotchman. While Mr. Phemister was employed in the type foundry of Miller & Richard, in Edinburgh, he designed and cut the steel punches of the Roman and Italic in a Long Primer size of old style character, modernized in shapes, proportions and weights, to avoid the irregularity and obscure qualities of the Caslon face. Before he became a partner in the famous concern of Phelps, Dalton & Co., proprietors of the Dickinson Foundry. A few months later, he began the cutting of the Franklin Series as we know it today, utilizing in part the design of the Long Primer size which he had cut in Edinburgh, but improving it in shapes and proportion which gave to the new face more of the old style character and definiteness. The completed series included Nonpareil, Minion (the last size Mr. Phemister cut), Brevier, Bourgeois, Long Primer, Small Pica.

The Franklin Old Style revolutionized book types, and the soundness of Mr. Phemister's taste and discernment was indicated by the general approval and adoption of these types by all classes of printers and publishers. They found their way into every printing office of importance in America and abroad, even being adopted by the English, German and French foundries. The success of the type was due not only to Mr. Phemister's wonderful knowledge of proportion and his artistic eye for curves and shading effects, but equally to his rare skill in handling fine tools. It is said that Mr. Phemister was one of the half dozen best Roman and Italic punch cutters since Gutenberg.

Both Old Style and Modernized Figures made for all sizes, either style may be ordered with a joint.

1234567890 1234567890

Swash Characters Included with all Elzevir No. 3 Fonts from 8 to 24 Point

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T

*Inventors of
The Linotype.*

OTT. MERGENTHALER COMPANY
BALTIMORE, MD.

Manual 4.

Illustrated Catalogue of Linotype Parts

Autor:

Ott. Mergenthaler & Co. Baltimore, MD

Año:

1898

Idioma:

Inglés

Consulta:

Autor: Año: Idioma: Inglés

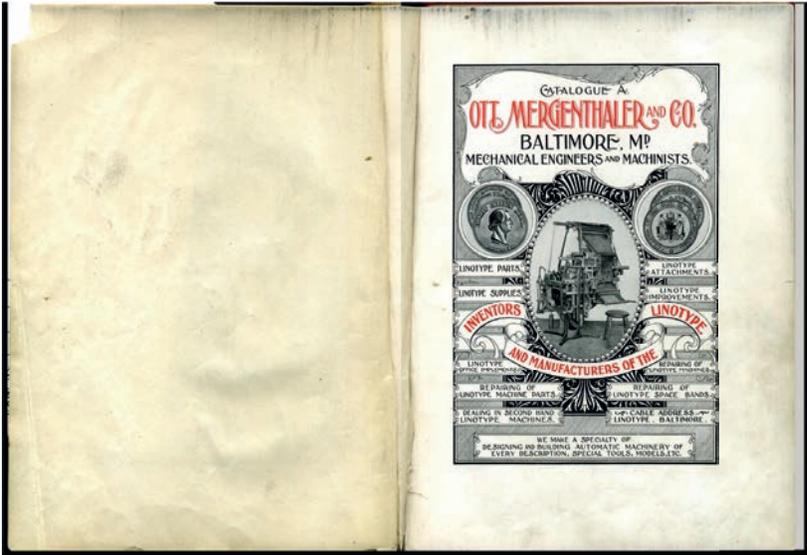
Digitizing sponsor: Stephen O. Saxe

Archivo Digital - Internet Link:

<https://archive.org/embed/OttmarMergenthalerCompanyCatalogueA1898>

Descripción:

Es un manual de la linotipia, contiene cada una de las partes de la máquina a detalle, explica cómo está compuesta mecánicamente y da los nombres de las partes, indica donde conseguir los repuestos originales, muestra generalidades de algunos mecanismos, también incluye fotografía las instalaciones así como de las divisiones de la empresa donde fabrican la máquina y los repuestos. El manual está ilustrado con dibujos técnicos de la máquina en escala de grises similares a una foto, parte por parte, y también hay fotografías de trabajadores, de la linotipia, del lugar donde producen los manuales.



INVENTORS OF THE LINOTYPE. 39

Sheet F.—Continued.

MOLD SLIDES.

36. Malt Slide.
 37a. Malt Slide (see No. 356).
For Malt Laver see sheet BB 35, page 35.
For Malt see sheet F, page 45.

EJECTOR SLIDES.

32. Guide or Support.
 33. Screws for Support.
 34. Ejector Frame or Slide (stationary).
 35. Lever.
 36. Slide (stationary) (see No. 295).
 37a. Buffer (see No. 300).
 37b. Spring for Buffer (see No. 322).
 37c. With two supports (see No. 302).
 37d. With (detachable).
 37e. With Locking Spring.
 37f. Throat and Cam.
 37g. Spring for Buffer.
 37h. Slide (detachable).
 37i. Guide or Support, complete.
 37j. Holes.
 37k. Bar.
 37l. Leather Strip.
 37m. Spring for Bar.
For Ejector Lever see sheet BB, page 35.
For Ejector Lever Case or Yaw see sheet C, page 35.

ALL OUR PARTS ARE TESTED TO FIT ANY MAKE OF MACHINES.

STANDARD PARTS KEPT IN STOCK IF ORDERED BY MISTAKE MAY BE RETURNED INSIDE OF 10 DAYS, IF FREE OF EXPENSE TO US.

38 OTT, MERGENTHALER & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Sheet F.



FACTORY FRONT VIEW.

OUR WORKS

ARE ADJACENT TO

The Baltimore & Ohio
Railroad,

ENSURING

The Most Favorable
Shipping Facilities.

Magazine Attachment.

(Patent applied for.)

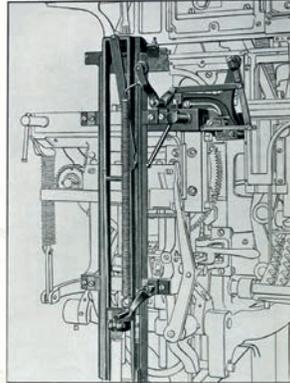
The large attachment, shown on page 164, just duplicates the number of matrices now handled in the machine, as its magazine, being the same as the standard one, will hold 50 additional characters. It is operated by a keyboard, placed alongside of the regular one, and its matrices when released are carried over and down to the assembler by means of an endless belt connecting the sections of the two magazines.

It may contain matrices of one or more fonts, just as the case calls for; for instance, a complete set of bold face matrices for setting up headings or side headings in newspapers, as well as for inserting the black figures and letters in advertisements; or, when to be used in book offices, it may carry lower and upper case of one font (italics, etc.), and small caps or the lower case of another. During busy times it will also assist or substitute to a certain degree the so-called lead letter machine.

Matrices running through this machine are provided with 8 distributing teeth in order that the large number of additional matrices (to which if required may be added 50 more), may be automatically distributed; from their use will be limited to this special machine, a fact of no moment, however, in newspaper offices where the matrices are carried in magazines which are always inserted into these machines only to which they belong. Should one of these matrices by accident get run into another machine, it would drop into the quad box, doing no harm whatever.

In book offices having but few machines it would, of course, be an easy matter to use the 8 tooth matrix on all machines, as the regular matrix can easily be converted into one with 8 teeth. New office ordering machines may get them already properly equipped so that in case of its being desirable to install the large attachment, no extra expense may be involved. The magazine may be operated by a direct-writing keyboard as shown in cut, or preferably by a standard keyboard, same as used on the regular machine.

Movable Right-hand Jaw.



M. M. Pemberton

NARRACION

de Datos Técnicos del Cuidado y Conservación de

LINOTIPOS



Manual 5.

Narración de Datos técnicos del cuidados y conservación de linotipos

Autor:

Desconocido – Impreso en E. U A 610.37.1. E-WW-6x

Año:

Desconocido

Idioma:

Español

Consulta:

Libro encontrado en Mercadolibre Argentina
(Se hizo la gestión para comprarlo)

Descripción:

Este manual muestra los de datos técnicos y de cuidado de la máquina linotipia, es un resumen de la narración de los expertos técnicos de linotipia que dirigía las conferencias mecánicas, según dice la descripción del libro “se recibían muchas solicitudes de ejemplares como este y fue reimpresso varias veces”, la idea de edición de este manual era conservar las instrucciones técnicas que les daban de manera oral en las conferencistas. Las ilustraciones son dibujos mecánicos de la máquina sólo línea, y son reducciones de grandes gráficos que el conferencista usaba para explicar los detalles.

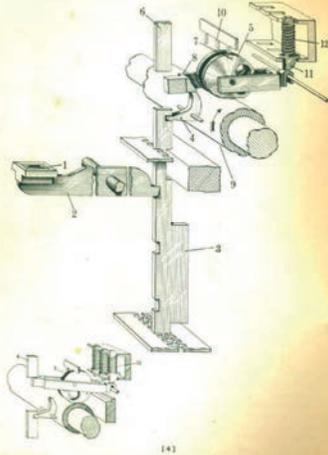


ESTE FOLLETO contiene un resumen de la narración del experto técnico de Linotype cuando dirige las Conferencias Mecánicas. Se han recibido tantas solicitudes de ejemplares de este material, que ha sido reimpresso.

Unas palabras sobre las conferencias. Las ilustraciones mostradas en este folleto son reducciones de los grandes gráficos en colores (64" x 64") que el conferenciante usa mientras explica los detalles que aparecen en los dibujos mecánicos. La explicación de cada gráfico es seguida por un período de preguntas y respuestas que culmina en discusión.

Se espera que con la impresión del texto de cada conferencia, ciertas instrucciones técnicas podrán conservarse para mayor utilidad.

Desarrollo del Linotype - GRÁFICO 1



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Si los espaciadores se limpian sobre una tabla cubierta con una mezcla de polvo, arena y grafito, se desgastarán sus costuras según es debido. Por lo tanto, las tablas deben cubrirse cuando no se están usando. Y sobre todo, las tablas deben limpiarse ocasionalmente y cubrirse de nuevo con grafito. No debe olvidarse de limpiar los espaciadores después de cada jornada de ocho horas. También se debe tener en cuenta que no haya partículas sueltas sobre los espaciadores antes de entregarlos a su caja.

• LINOTYPE •

REPRESENTANTES EN LA AMERICA LATINA

- | | |
|---|---|
| ARGENTINA
Ortiz, E.A. - Grafías Central Industrial y Financiera, 28 de Mayo 264, Buenos Aires. | MEXICO
Grafías Industrial E.A., diagonal 29 de Noviembre No. 2943, México, D.F. |
| BOLIVIA
Mecanografías Reunidas S.A. S.R.L., Calle Paredón 45, La Paz. | NICARAGUA
Agencia Linotype de Nicaragua, Apartado No. 163, Managua. |
| BRAZIL
Linotype do Brasil S.A., Avenida Brasil Número 220, Rio de Janeiro, R.F., con su representación en las ciudades principales. | PANAMA
Agencia Linotype de Panamá, Apartado 3513, Panamá. |
| CHILE
Reunión S.A.C., Calle Bustos 122, Santiago. | PARAGUAY
Grafías, S.A. - Paraguayoí (Grafías Industrial y Financiera), Buenos Aires 229, Asunción. |
| COLOMBIA
Sociedad Mecánica Topografía, Carrera 84 No. 124F, Bogotá. | PERU
Sociedad Mecánica Limit, Jirón Cáceres 118, Lima. |
| CUBA
Difusión para Topografía S.A., Calle República No. 410, Habana. | PUERTO RICO
Reunión Limitada y Hijos, Inc., San Juan 121, San Juan. |
| ECUADOR
Reid & Reed, Legajo 107-113, Guayaquil, con oficina en Quito. | REPUBLICA DOMINICANA
Vigilias Reunidas S.A., Calle José Reyes 44, Ciudad Trujillo. |
| EL SALVADOR
Jose Pelaez, Apartado Postal 323, San Salvador. | REUNION
L. J. Williams Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 24 Market Square, Part of Spain. |
| HAITI
Agencia Publica P.H., Legajo Central 11, Port-au-Prince. | URUGUAY
Ortiz, E.A. - Grafías Central Industrial y Financiera, Calle Corrientes 472, Montevideo. |
| HONDURAS
Agencia Linotype de Honduras, Apartado 223, Tegucigalpa. | VENEZUELA
Reunión S.A., Avenida Dr. Ruiz, Avenida San Juan de Vico, Edificio Avila Verde, Bella Vista, Caracas. |

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY

Oficinas Principales: 29 Ryerson St., Brooklyn 5, Nueva York, E.E. UU.

Representantes en las principales ciudades del mundo

1952-53

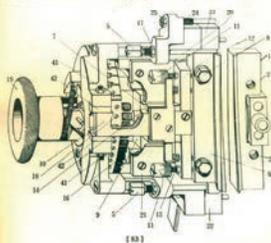
Por más de 70 años la LINOTYPE ha hecho algo más que fabricar máquinas y matrices. Ahora, más de 850 idiomas y dialectos son compuestos en Linotype en más de 100 países del mundo, diseminando conocimientos, cultura y buena voluntad. Los muros que manjan el teclado del Linotype mantienen informado al mundo.

Gráfico Núm. 24

BLOQUE DE CUCHILLAS

En el gráfico de la presente página se muestra una vista trasera del bloque de cuchillas del nuevo estilo. Tiene marcas micrométricas en los tornillos de ajuste; es variable desde 5 hasta 45 puntos; tiene una tercera guía para mantener un movimiento perfectamente paralelo a la cuchilla de la derecha. También tiene un botón para cambiar el ajuste de puntos, que se cambia de una medida a otra sin rozar contra los tornillos de ajuste.

Cada medida, por supuesto, es ajustable individualmente sin desordenar la otra medida. Es conveniente tener en reserva un juego extra de cuchillas afiladas. El afilado de las cuchillas traseras y laterales es un trabajo para un experto que tenga una afiladora Drouse & Sharpe y utilice aparatos especiales para obtener ángulos correctos. En nuestros talleres efectuamos una doble revisión de las cuchillas después de afilar para lograr una exactitud de 0.025 mm. (0.001") y quedan con una superficie lisa que no recoge polvo. Esta exactitud es necesaria para producir lingotes exactos.



(18)

Conservación del Lingote - GILFORD 25

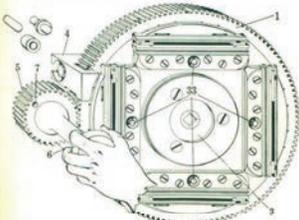


(19)

Gráfico Núm. 19

EL DISCO DE MOLDES

En el gráfico al pie de esta página hay un diagrama del disco de cuatro moldes junto con el piñón del disco. Al lado pueden verse los pernos de mando del piñón del disco; el tipo antiguo a la izquierda y el moderno a la derecha. Debajo tenemos el bajo ubicado en el piñón. Estas piezas son comparativamente poco costosas, pero es necesario reemplazarlas cada varios años. Debido a que el disco da el primer cuarto de vuelta antes de la fundición, y las tres cuartas restantes después de la fundición, es escudado para su debida posición donde se hallan los engranajes cónicos. Cualquier huelgo que existiera en la puntal del eje de impulsión (detrás del piñón), o en el perno del piñón o su bajo, impediría que los pernos de cierre del disco (33) entrasen debidamente en los bloques de los pernos de cierre en la delantera. El disco debe estar a escuadra antes de adelantarse para pintar los pernos y bloques. Si estos últimos deben soportar este esfuerzo de encadenamiento, pronto se aflojarán o se desgastarán, lo que originaría mala alineación de



(19)

las matrices al fundirse el lingote, y, si mismo, afectaría adversamente el corte del lingote por las cuchillas laterales. Cuando los pernos de cierre del disco se hallan flojos o desgastados, es muy difícil, si no imposible, regular el corte por las cuchillas laterales.

Como medida de conservación preventiva, aplíquese semanalmente una gota o dos de aceite al piñón de impulsión y su bajo, y también un poquito con el dedo a las extremidades de los pernos. Téngase cuidado de que no haya demasiado aceite sobre los pernos para que llegue a las esparcidoras o matrices. Aplíquese aceite común al cubo del disco cada semana, y también úntese una pizca del mismo alrededor de la orilla anterior del disco conveca a los dientes del engranaje. Las guías del disco deben rozar suavemente con el disco a la orilla y alguna lubricación es necesaria.

En la pag. 68 hay un diagrama del mecanismo giratorio del disco de moldes, junto con las zapatas (24) de la cambia que poseen a escuadra el disco antes de que se adelante para entrar en los bloques de los pernos. Las zapatas (24) de la cambia después de algún tiempo necesitarán un ajuste, debido al desgaste que han sufrido en sus varias partes. Dichas zapatas se ajustan por medio del tornillo o bajo de rosca (45), ubicado debajo de los tornillos (44). Las zapatas siempre se ajustan paralelamente a la superficie exterior la banda de la cambia (16) y se debe emplear un micrómetro o fin de que sea entre 0.01 y 0.02 p. (0.025 y 0.50 mm.). No obstante, practíquese que no haya ninguna presión evidente contra la zapata de la cambia cuando está paralela con el bloque.

Al ajustar las cambia, síquese la tapa del engranaje y, terminada las zapatas en contacto con el bloque cuadrado— así estará cuando el primer revolvedor haya bajado hasta la tapa de la delantera— sosténgase debajo del piñón cónico un huelgo adecuado, para que se pueda ver exactamente cuál es el huelgo o espacio libre antes de ajustar. Para comenzar esto debe ser entre 0.01 y 0.02 p. (0.025 y 0.50 mm.). No obstante, practíquese que no haya ninguna presión evidente contra la zapata de la cambia cuando está paralela con el bloque.

Sobre la tapa del engranaje hay un arañador y limpiador de fieltro y las zapatas deben ser constantemente aceitadas por su intermedio. Téngase cuidado también de tener la tapa del engranaje puesta. Aparte de ser peligrosos los engranajes desahucados, el metal derramado al cual podría llegar a los moldes y si un lingote llegara a caer entre ellos podría originar la ruina de la cambia.

El eje de impulsión del disco es mantenido firme por un freno equipado con zapatas de cuero en su interior y este conjunto ejerce contra los costales una presión ajustable por medio de un resorte. Este diagrama muestra el tipo de freno moderno con zapatas de cuero aproximadamente dos veces el largo de los antiguos. Estas zapatas deben ser reemplazadas periódicamente. El objeto de este freno es de sostener firmemente el disco de moldes después

(20)

**diseño
gráfico**
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del Cauca