

XII. Attachments

ROGERS TABULAR

THE Rogers system for rule and figure work has made the composition of tables and other intricate rule work on the Linotype practically as easy as *straight matter*. By this system the most complicated tabular matter can be composed rapidly, conveniently and *economically*. The necessary parts for using the system can be readily applied to any outstanding Linotype. They consist of a special mold, mold cam lever, matrices and spacebands, and some minor parts.

Rogers tabular matrices are like ordinary Linotype matrices, except that the figure or *letter is in* the bottom of a slot, so that when the matrices are assembled their slots align and form a part of a mold in which the top part of the slug is cast. They are made on the unit system setwise, a unit being one quarter of a point.

At the proper points in the line, where the rules are to be inserted, special space matrices without routing, of a thickness corresponding to the brass rule, are assembled from the keyboard in the regular way. Thus, the machine produces slugs with narrow slots in them for the reception of shallow brass rule.

The mold is identical with the Universal Adjustable mold, except that it is of less thickness from front to rear. When the line of matrices is presented to the mold, the matrix slot aligns with and forms a continuation of the mold slot, so that the body or base part of the slug is cast in the mold as usual, while the top part is cast in the matrices.

The slugs are delivered from the machine with rule slots cast therein and no sawing, cutting, or other work is necessary. After proofs have been taken and corrections made, the rules should be inserted. When the form is locked up the rules are held securely in place, on account of the very slight variation in the *rule slots*.

Box heads, cross rules, etc., may be set with equal facility. The brass rules may be made continuous throughout the form and extended beyond the slugs for the box heading. All tables, however complicated with reading matter between column rules, reference marks, light and dark figures, light and heavy rules, leaders, horizontal rules, etc., can be reproduced by the Rogers tabular system *more rapidly* and more satisfactorily than in any other manner.

Hints to Operators.—The Rogers tabular attachment does not require any extraordinary degree of skill to use it successfully. Any reasonably

good operator can, with a little study of the system, equip himself to set the most intricate and complicated tabular work at practically the same speed as straight matter.

The Rogers tabular attachment greatly simplifies the problem of tabular composition. Justification being practically automatic, and the operator requiring only one spaceband in a line, the entire operation of producing lines with this attachment is really easier than without it. All that the operator need do is to familiarize himself with the practice of "casting up;" the remainder of the operation, i.e., the actual composition, is easy.

ADJUSTMENT OF TRIMMING KNIVES

All Rogers tabular matrices are made on the one point unit system, which enables the operator to run text characters through the figure columns and obtain a perfect justification. When a table is divided into several "takes" that are set on two or more machines, be sure that the side trimming knives on the different machines are adjusted so as to trim the slugs to exactly the same thickness. If they are not so adjusted, the parallel columns will be of unequal length. Care should be taken that the face portion of the slugs is of equal length. It is important that the right-hand jaws of all machines be adjusted uniformly to obtain a correct alignment of the slots in the slugs. The operator should keep a slug showing the layout of the table before him for ready reference to assist him in case corrections are to be made. It is important that the matrices be kept clean and straight.

DISPLAY EQUIPMENT

With this equipment it is possible to cast slugs up to 36 point on the Linotype direct from the keyboard. This improvement gives the quick-change magazines a range from 5 to 36 point in body and 5 to 42 point in face.

The mold used is similar to our recessed mold, the recess being deeper to accommodate the increased slug. Some older styles of molds have a range of 5 points only, thus, to cover the entire range of bodies from 15 to 36 points, four molds would be required as follows:

15 to 19 point mold	26 to 30 point mold
20 to 24 point mold	32 to 36 point mold

The above will cast any measure except $5\frac{1}{2}$, $7\frac{1}{2}$, $9\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{1}{2}$, $15\frac{1}{2}$, $17\frac{1}{2}$, $19\frac{1}{2}$, $21\frac{1}{2}$, 24, 27, 29, $29\frac{1}{2}$. On any of the excepted measures a special mold is required, which, if necessary, will be made upon special order.

Display molds which are now standard have a greater range of adjustment than those listed above, one of which is adjustable from 18 to 24 point, and one from 30 to 36 point.

In ordering a display mold be sure to state the body of the slug to be cast and the various lengths, as it is sometimes necessary to move or leave out a groove in the mold cap for certain lengths of slug.

If the machine is equipped with a four-mold disk, the entire range of bodies can be accommodated without changing molds, and the operator can change from one mold to another without leaving his seat, having only to turn the mold disk pinion in order to bring the mold required into action.

Solid ejector blades can be used with head-letter molds as follows:

5 point blades will eject 15, 20, 26, or 32 point slugs.

6 point blades will eject 16, 21, 27, or 33 point slugs.

7 point blades will eject 17, 22, 28, or 34 point slugs.

8 point blades will eject 18, 19, 23, 24, 29, 30, 35, or 36 point slugs.

DISPLAY-ADVERTISING FIGURES

In many department-store advertisements the price of articles advertised appear in display figures from 12 to 42 point, in connection with two to four lines of matter set in roman. When set on the Linotype the usual custom has been to set the text matter, quad out that part of the line where the display figures appear, then cut off the blank space and insert the figures by hand.

With the advertising-figure equipment display figures can be cast at any desired point in the line of text matter, the figures casting on the first slug and against the lip of the mold, thus overhanging one or more slugs, the first slug which carries the overhang is not trimmed. In succeeding line or lines, a blank space is left at the point corresponding to the overhang for supporting the large overhanging characters. This eliminates cutting the slugs and inserting the display figures in type by hand and the subsequent distribution.

To use these figures the advertising-figure mold and universal knife block are required.

The Advertising-figure mold has a wide lip on the cap. The grooves of the cap are ground parallel, instead of being tapered, as in the universal adjustable mold. With this mold a regular slug of any size may be cast from 5 to 12 point, inclusive, but not above 12 point. The reason for this is that if a mold cap with this extra-thick lip were raised any higher it would interfere with the back jaw of the first elevator.

Special Advertising-Figure Mold.—A special advertising-figure mold has been developed particularly for use with extra large figures and display faces. It can be used on any Linotype having a head-letter attachment. This mold will cast large advertising figures up to and including 42 point; thus its scope is much larger than that of the ordinary advertising-figure mold. This mold has a wide face cap to provide for an extra-large overhang, and is a one-letter mold for use in the auxiliary position only. Regular mold liners of 5 to 12 point can be used, but the 12 point liner makes

the largest solid body that can be cast on this mold (matrices in auxiliary position, of course). It will fit in any mold disk with a head-letter pocket.

Only matrices punched in the auxiliary position can be used with this mold. Ordinary advertising figures cannot be used, as they are punched in regular position; but regular head-letter matrices (18-point and larger) can be used, as they are punched in auxiliary position. One-letter matrices punched in regular position cannot be used; but auxiliary characters in two-letter matrices can be used. In assembling a line in which two-letter matrices are used in conjunction with the large overhanging figures, a space matrix should be placed between the large figures and the adjoining two-letter matrices, to prevent metal escaping into the regular position of the two-letter matrices. The amount of space that can be used on the face of the mold cap of this mold is 27 points. To determine the size of liners to be used with the large overhanging figures, subtract the sum of the blank slugs used as supports from the size of the face.

Advertising-Figure Layout.—We have arranged a special advertising-figure layout for the keyboard, by means of which both the regular figures contained in the font in use and an extra font of advertising figures can be run in the magazine at the same time, as follows:

1 in fi channel	8 in Z channel
2 in ffi channel	9 in @ channel
3 in ffl channel	0 in lb channel
4 in ? channel	¢ in & channel
5 in channel	. in (channel
6 in * channel	, in) channel
7 in X channel	\$ in ! channel

In ordering advertising figures, be sure to state whether they are to run in the regular channels of the magazine according to the special advertising-figure layout, or as sorts. If the former, whether they are to be used for upper or lower magazine. Certain large faces of advertising figures, 18- to 42-point, are too wide to run in the channels of the regular magazine, and must be run as sorts or in the auxiliary magazine.

The use of the automatic sorts stacker is recommended in connection with the advertising-figure equipment. It is a valuable addition to any Linotype, whether using display figures or other sorts matrices.

SORTS STACKER

This device is simple in construction, compact and durable. This attachment permits the convenient use of any number of special characters in addition to those obtained from the keyboard. It is especially valuable on machines equipped for head-letter, advertisements and technical work, where extra and special characters are always in demand. An endless

number of special characters can be used in addition to the 180 in a single-magazine machine and 820 in a four-magazine machine. The extra matrices in the line are delivered to the pi stacker and assembled in the order in which they were used. When names, addresses, or the like are *to be repeated*, the group of matrices are all transferred by one action from the pi stacker to the assembler, thus saving much time. The pi stacker is a great time saver where composition runs to irregular sorts and a large number of extra characters. It can be attached to any model, but when ordering, the model to which it is to be applied should be stated. The pi stacker is valuable also in saving the walls and ears of sorts matrices.

The Linotype Company has recently placed upon the market a small tray made of aluminum, for the purpose of *holding* sorts matrices. The use of these holders or cases is recommended especially where there are a large number of pi characters used in connection with the work of the machine.

Many offices use a little cabinet to contain these holders, made with drawers *specially* designed for the use of the office. These cabinets are found very useful and convenient by many of our *customers*.

In large offices where many fonts of matrices are used the "sorts" should be kept in a properly designed cabinet. This Company furnishes such cabinets but many offices design and build their own. Matrices are expensive and easily mixed up, and much time will be saved by having an orderly and *systematic arrangement* of matrices so that they can be found instantly when wanted.

Wherever possible, full fonts of matrices should be stored in their own magazines, and these magazines should have proper holders as spoken of in another part of the book.

Where magazines are changed, care should be taken that the pi which belongs with the *magazine* should go with it. On split magazines, in some cases, a little case is provided attached to the magazine.

Where this is not the case, a small box or holder of some sort should be made which can be stored with the magazine.

Many of our customers have fifty or more different type faces in one office. Each of these faces or fonts has its own pi characters. It is of the greatest importance that *system* should be used in the storage of this pi and in seeing that the operator or machinist when a change is *made*, have the pi follow its proper magazine.

Nothing is more annoying or causes more delay and expense than the discovery after a galley or more of proof is set that there is a wrong font character or characters used.

A systematic scheme for handling and storing magazines usually includes a number or distinguishing letter for each magazine. This, in turn, forms the basis for a copy-marking system whereby it is possible to avoid writing repeatedly the names and sizes of the type faces.

Much profanity, bad temper and serious loss of time and money can be saved by *giving* the matters above mentioned forethought and attention. The most successful offices are those which are the most systematic in their equipment and operation and which require their operators to conform to the system.

It is not at all necessary that "the system" be irksome or arbitrary; it can be flexible enough without sacrificing efficiency and performance to slovenly morale.