

Caslon Bold, No. 79

THE OPERATOR OF THE MONOTYPE KEYBOARD DOES Not Actually Set Type Or Print Letters Or Other Characters. What he does is to strike keybuttons on the keyboard and thus make perforations in a long strip of paper in the form of a roll. This paper, called the "controller paper," being transferred to the type-caster, acts through the medium of the perforations and directs the type-caster in making certain characters and spaces to fill justified lines. The operator, knowing the point-size and set-size of the type to be cast and the width of the line, sets the em scale of the keyboard, and then proceeds to strike keybuttons representing the characters and spaces desired. As he strikes the keys, punches rise and make holes in \$1234567890
5 Point, 79j, 6½ Set - Monotype Machine Typesetting

AS THE KEYBOARD OPERATOR STRIKES KEY AFTER KEY A Mechanism On The Keyboard Adds The Width Of each character until a bell warns the operator that the line is nearly full. The operator then glances at the justifying scale and elects to either finish the final word or divide it. He touches the special keys indicated on the justifying scale, which will automatically control the thickness of the spaces between the words required to completely fill the line. Then he starts another line, etc. All operations of the keyboard punches, the character-width adding mechanism, the justifying scale, etc., are automatic and the \$1234567890
6 Point, 79j, 7 Set - Monotype Machine Typesetting

THE TYPE-CASTER BEFORE IT CAN BEGIN TO Operate Must Be Equipped With The Proper Point-size mold, wedges to fix the width of each type body and a matrix case in which are placed the matrices representing various letters and characters desired. Each matrix has a predetermined fixed position in the case, as indicated by the matrix-case layout. The controller paper is put in its place \$1234567890
7 Point, 79j, 8 Set - Monotype Machine Typesetting

THE CONTROLLER PAPER IS PUT IN PLACE In The Type-Casting Machine And The Making of type and spaces for each line begins. The holes in the controller paper now serve, with the aid of compressed air to bring the desired matrix over the opening in the mold and to fix the width of body of the character or space to be made. Hot metal is then forced into the mold \$1234567890
8 Point, 79j, 8½ Set - Monotype Machine Typesetting

THE TYPE HAVING BEEN CAST ANOTHER Matrix Goes Into Position And Another Cast is made, and the operation is continued automatically until a full line of words and spaces has been completed, when the line is pushed onto the galley and another one started. This goes on continuously at a rate up to 150 casts per minute depending upon the point-size of the type in use. It has been noted that the last thing which the operator does as \$1234567890
9 Point, 79j, 9 Set - Monotype Machine Typesetting

IN SETTING A LINE THE LAST THING The Operator Does Is To Strike The Keys which will control the size of the spaces between words required to justify each line. Inasmuch as the size of the spaces in each and every line must necessarily be established in the type-caster before the line is started, the holes which were last punched at the keyboard will be the first used in the type-caster. \$1234567890
10 Point, 79j, 10½ Set - Monotype Machine Typesetting

CHARACTERS IN FONTS

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ&Æ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzæ œ ß ð ñ ò ó
\$1234567890 .-'':!?

Standard C2 Arrangement for sizes up to and including 12 Point. Special Arrangement for 14 and 18 Point.

(Can be combined in Special Arrangement with Caslon Bold Italic for Monotype Machine Typesetting in sizes up to and including 12 Point.)

Machine Typesetting - 3 to 12 Point, 82 Characters; 14 and 16 Point, 78 Characters

Long Descenders in 6, 8, 10 and 12 Point: g j p q y

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ&Æ

(Small Caps are available in 9, 10, 11 and 12 Point and can be combined in Special Arrangement with Caslon Bold and Caslon Bold Italic.)

THE SEPARATENESS OF KEYBOARDING AND Type-Casting, Which Is A Feature Of Monotype machine typesetting, leaves the keyboard operator free of any connection with the type-caster, and makes it possible to do either the keyboarding or the type-casting at any time or place desired, each operation being apart from the other \$1234567890
11 Point, 79j, 11 Set - Monotype Machine Typesetting

EACH AND EVERY CHARACTER MADE ON The Monotype Machine Is Cast On A Single-type body, the character thus being the unit. In this respect Monotype cast type is exactly the same as foundry type, and therefore fundamentally different from the product of slug-casting machines in which the line is the unit. It is the casting of each letter on \$1234567890
12 Point, 79j, 12 Set - Monotype Machine Typesetting

IT WAS IN 1885 WHEN APPLICATION Was Made For The First Patent For A typesetting machine consisting of two separate units, one a keyboard and the other a type-making machine. Patent for this invention was granted in 1887. The keyboard embodied an \$1234567890
14 Point, 79j, 14 Set - Monotype Machine Typesetting

THE FIRST MONOTYPE DID Not Cast Any Types. What It did was press single types out of cold metal. This metal was supplied in a long \$1234567890
18 Point, 79j, 18 Set - Monotype Machine Typesetting

Caslon Bold, No. 79

THIS BOLD DESIGN IS A Most Substantial And effective display letter having its genesis in a desire for a bold letter to be used with Caslon types. While there is little similarity in character of design of Caslon Bold and Caslon Old Style, this bold is very effective when used in combination with the original roman when emphasis is

14 Point—For Hand Composition

A BOLD SERIES TO Be Used With Caslon types. It can be used in a wide range of work, and it is effective when used in the ad \$12345

18 Point—For Hand Composition

Fine Printers Are \$1357

42 Point—For Hand Composition

Largest Sizes Shown

48 Point—For Hand Composition

Use Caslon Bold

60 Point—For Hand Composition

Good For Ads

72 Point—For Hand Composition

CHARACTERS IN FONTS

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
R S T U V W X Y Z & Æ Œ
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v
w x y z fi fl ff ffi ffl æ œ ct st
\$ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 £ . , - ' ; ! ?

Display—14 to 36 Point, 84 Characters; 42 and 48 Point, 77;
60 and 72 Point, 72 Characters.

CAN BE PROPERLY
used in a wide \$67890

24 Point—For Hand Composition

SIMPLE DESIGN
a feature in Caslon

30 Point—For Hand Composition

FORCEFUL IN
news headlines

36 Point—For Hand Composition

Caslon Bold Italic, No. 79

THE FIRST MONOTYPE KEYBOARD EMBODIED THE MEANS OF Exact Justification Which Is Still One Of The Most Important features of the Monotype Machine. On the keyboard are produced two perforated paper strips, one of which directed the position of the matrix, the other to effect line justification. This machine did not cast types; it pressed single types out of cold metal which was supplied to the machine in long type-high strips, shaved to the thickness of the point size of the body required. The function of one of the perforated paper strips produced at the keyboard was to set the metal strip in motion and to control the extent of its movement to correspond with the width of the character that was to be made. The die-case holding the matrices, of which there were 196, each representing a separate character, was positioned by the second paper strip. When a piece of metal of the required width was automatically cut from the metal strip, it was then compressed to correct such irregularities as might exist, and was positioned while the desired character was stamped on its exposed upper end by means of a steel female die or matrix. The types, as completed, were assembled in perfectly justified lines. This, the first of Lanston's several machines had the essential \$1234567890

6 Point, 79K, 7 Set—Line Std. .06850"—Machine Typesetting

LANSTON'S CONCEPT OF A MECHANICAL DEVICE FOR Composing Type In Justified Lines Was Established On The premise that such a machine should make type representing the characters required as well as assemble it in justified lines and that both operations should be combined though operated separately. In this respect his ideas were different from those of all other inventors seeking a solution of the problem of setting single types by machines. Doctor Church, in 1820, and subsequent workers in this field had sought to assemble type only, and while many of these machines were successfully operated, none of them survived in competition with the Monotype and slug-casting machines. Lanston's efforts to perfect his original machine convinced him of its impracticability as a type caster, and he began to work on a machine for casting type from hot metal. Application for a patent on this machine was filed in 1896, and granted in 1896. The next step was to develop an arrangement whereby the \$1234567890

7 Point, 79K, 8 Set—Line Std. .07300"—Machine Typesetting

UP TO THE YEAR 1897 THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALL Of Lanston's Various Model Machines Had Been Done under his supervision in Washington. It was now decided to begin the manufacture of machines for sale, and the sixth model Monotype was built in that same year in the plant of Sellers & Company in Philadelphia. This model embodied all of Lanston's ideas, but was designed by and built under the direction of J. Sellers Bancroft, a highly talented mechanical engineer. It was smaller and more compact than any of Lanston's models, the characters available in the matrix case being limited to 132, and it excelled the previous models made by Lanston in casting-speed as well as simplicity and accuracy, while adhering to the basic principles of his invention. The keyboard was mechanically operated. The matrices were of \$1234567890

8 Point, 79K, 8½ Set—Line Std. .08500"—Machine Typesetting

THE MEANS OF SUPPORTING THE MATRICES IN The Matrix-Case Was A Horizontal Wire Which Passed through each matrix in a row. One hundred machines of this model were made, the first one to be put into practical operation in a printing plant being installed by Gibson Brothers, Washington, D. C., late in 1898. Still greater improvements and refinements were contained in another model, built in 1899, also designed by Mr. Bancroft with the assistance of Mauritz C. Indahl the inventor of many improvements on the Monotype machine. The machine was substantially the same in essential details of construction and operation as the present-day Monotype. The keyboard was \$1234567890

9 Point, 79K, 9 Set—Line Std. .09500"—Machine Typesetting

CHARACTERS IN FONTS

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ&Æ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzæø ß fl ff fl ff
\$1234567890€ .-' :;!?

Standard C2 Arrangement

(Can be combined in Special Arrangement with Caslon Bold for Monotype Machine Typesetting in the sizes shown; and with Caslon Bold and Small Caps in 9, 10, 11 and 12 Point.)

Machine Typesetting—6, 8, 10 and 12 Point, 83 Characters; 7 and 9 Point, 78 Characters.

Long Descenders in 6, 8, 10 and 12 Point: **g j p q y**

DURING THE FORTY-NINE YEARS SINCE The Monotype Machine First Went Into Practical use many improvements, attachments or adaptations have been applied to it without the necessity of making important structural alterations in the keyboard or the type-caster. This fact is in itself proof of the perfection and the scope of Lanston's invention. The first of these improvements concerned changes in the keyboard, which was given a standard typewriter arrangement along with an air-cushion touch. Later its range was increased from 60 to 90 ems. The present cellular matrix is the \$1234567890

10 Point, 79K, 10½ Set—Line Std. .10500"—Machine Typesetting

ALL MONOTYPE TYPE FACES INTENDED For Machine Typesetting Are Made As Close-fitting as is consistent with good design and proper printing practice. This normal close-fitting may in most cases be made even closer by reducing the set-size of the face and thus reducing the width of the body on which the character is cast. Likewise, Monotype faces may be "opened up" by increasing the set-size and thereby broadening the width of the type body and thus increasing the space between letters. Often two faces of \$1234567890

11 Point, 79K, 11 Set—Line Std. .11500"—Machine Typesetting

THE MONOTYPE MACHINE WAS THE First To Both Make Type And Assemble it in justified lines during the course of unified operation. However, it was by no means the first of the successful "typesetting" machines. In fact, it entered a field that was occupied by several thousand other machines which functioned as slug-line typesetting or as single-type assembling machines which \$1234567890

12 Point, 79K, 12 Set—Line Std. .12500"—Machine Typesetting

Caslon Bold Italic, No. 791

THIS ITALIC SERIES
Has Characteristics Of its companion bold letter. It is sturdy, forceful and has had extensive use in display advertising forms and also for headings. Caslon Bold and Caslon Bold Italic had their origin in a desire for a display letter to be used with Caslon types. There is some similarity between an

14 Point - For Hand Composition

BETTER DESIGNS
Also More Readable printing are yours if you own a Monotype. New type and faster service adds \$12345

18 Point - For Hand Composition

CHARACTERS IN FONTS
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
Q R S T U V W X Y Z & Æ Œ
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u
v w x y z æ œ fi fl ff ffi ffl
\$ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 . , - ' : ; ! ?

Casting for Hand Composition - 14 to 36 Point, 81 Characters; 42 to 72 Point, 77 Characters.

NEW PUMPS BEST
for the entire \$67890

24 Point - For Hand Composition

NINE INJURED
as taxicabs collide

30 Point - For Hand Composition

HEADLINES
for news items

36 Point - For Hand Composition

Furniture Sale \$3457

42 Point - For Hand Composition

Mansett Boulevard

48 Point - For Hand Composition

Olympic Sports

60 Point - For Hand Composition

Pacific Island

72 Point - For Hand Composition