

# Condensed Caslon, No. 113

**E**FFORTS TO PERFECT A MEANS OF SETTING SINGLE TYPE BY MACHINE ENGAGED THE Attention Of Many Inventors For A Period Of Over Seventy Years Before The Complicated Problem involved was solved by Tolbert Lanston, an American. The discovery of Lanston's first application for a patent on his typesetting machine was characterized by innovative activity on the part of inventors in this field. Lanston was employed in the United States Pension Office at Washington, and had been devoting his out-of-office time to work on various mechanical contrivances. He saw the need of a machine to set type, and, after analyzing the means employed by other inventors, concluded that a typesetting machine must make its type as well as set it. He applied his inventive genius to this problem, and in 1855 filed application for a patent on a machine to die-stamp a strip of metal and cut it into pieces to make type and then assemble the type into justified lines. This patent was granted in 1857. He gave the name "Monotype" to this machine. Lanston's efforts to perfect his original typesetting machine convinced him of its impracticability as a type maker, and he started to work out the details of a machine for casting his type from hot metal. Application for a patent on this type-caster was filed in 1850, patent being granted in 1856. This he then superseded by perfecting an arrangement whereby the selection of the character to be cast was determined by the location of perforations in a single paper roll, the perforations being made by an operator working at a keyboard. This patent he applied for in 1851 and obtained in 1857. This combination of a keyboard and a casting machine working as a unit to cast and assemble type in justified lines formed the basis of his several experimental machines built from 1850 to 1859, and is fundamental in the Monotype of today. It was a wonderful thing to conceive an idea as revolutionary as that embodied in Lanston's first Monotype and to build it into a machine which performed successfully under the stress of practical operation. It has been no less praiseworthy to evolve from Lanston's original concept a machine for typesetting which meets every need of the printer, and to develop new mechanisms for casting type and material which form the basis of a new system of composing-even operation far bettering the quality of printing and reducing its cost. This task was assumed and has been carried to success by the Lanston Monotype Company, an organization created to build and market Lanston's machine. Today the Monotype is firmly established as an integral part of the printing industry throughout the world. It is used in every country in which printing is done by modern methods. Its products are everywhere cited in discriminating knowledge and contributing to the advancement of civilization. It has lightened the compositor's labor and been a factor in releasing his time to creative effort and recreation. Like many other inventors, Lanston did not visualize the full application and possible development of the machine to which he was devoting his talents. The Monotype of Lanston was at its best a crude device as compared to the present machine. Its sets type in 6, 8, 10 and 12 point sizes only, its capacity was limited to 120 characters of one size of type, the cap and 5 Point, 11 1/2 J, 5 Set—Monotype Machine Typesetting

**T**HE DECADE PRECEDING LANSTON'S FIRST APPLICATION FOR A PATENT ON HIS Typesetting Machine Was Characterized By Intensive Activity On The Part Of Inventors in this field. Lanston was employed in the United States Pension Office at Washington, and had been devoting his out-of-office time to work on various mechanical contrivances. He saw the need of a machine to set type, and, after analyzing the means employed by other inventors, concluded that a typesetting machine must make its type as well as set it. He applied his inventive genius to this problem, and in 1855 filed application for a patent on a machine to die-stamp a strip of metal and cut it into pieces to make type and then assemble the type into justified lines. This patent was granted in 1857. He gave the name "Monotype" to this machine. Lanston's efforts to perfect his original typesetting machine convinced him of its impracticability as a type maker, and he started to work out the details of a machine for casting his type from hot metal. Application for a patent on this type-caster was filed in 1850, patent being granted in 1856. This he then superseded by perfecting an arrangement whereby the selection of the character to be cast was determined by the location of perforations in a single paper roll, the perforations being made by an operator working at a keyboard. This patent he applied for in 1851 and obtained in 1857. This combination of a keyboard and a casting machine working as a unit to cast and assemble type in justified lines formed the basis of his several experimental machines built from 1850 to 1859, and is fundamental in the Monotype of today. It was a wonderful thing to conceive an idea as revolutionary as that embodied in Lanston's first Monotype and to build it into a machine which performed successfully under the stress of practical operation. It has been no less praiseworthy to evolve from Lanston's original concept a machine for typesetting which meets every need of the printer, and to develop new mechanisms for casting type and material which form the basis of a new system of composing-even operation far bettering the quality of printing and reducing its cost. This task was assumed and has been carried to success by the Lanston Monotype Company, an organization created to build and market Lanston's machine. Today the Monotype is firmly established as an integral part of the printing industry throughout the world. It is used in every country in which printing is done by modern methods. Its products are everywhere cited in discriminating knowledge and contributing to the advancement of civilization. It has lightened the compositor's labor and been a factor in releasing his time to creative effort and recreation. Like many other inventors, Lanston did not visualize the full application and possible development of the machine to which he was devoting his talents. The Monotype of Lanston was at its best a crude device as compared to the present machine. Its sets type in 6, 8, 10 and 12 point sizes only, its capacity was limited to 120 characters of one size of type, the cap and 5 Point, 11 1/2 J, 5 Set—Monotype Machine Typesetting

**I**N AN EFFORT TO PROVIDE HEAVIER TYPES FOR USE WITH THE Caslon Series, This Letter Was Designed. It Is In Reality a condensed version of Caslon Bold and not a condensed form of any Caslon type. It is an admirable display letter. While possessing a few of the characteristics typical of Caslon types, this letter is appropriately used with Caslon for emphasis and display and has had extensive use in advertising and commercial printing. Efforts to perfect a means of setting single type by machine engaged the attention of many inventors for a period of over seventy years before the complicated problems involved were solved by Tolbert Lanston, an American. The decade preceding Lanston's first application for a patent on his typesetting machine was characterized by intensive activity on the part of inventors in this field. Lanston was employed in the United States Pension Office at Washington, and had been devoting his out-of-office time to work on various contrivances. He saw the need of a machine to set type, and, after analyzing the means employed by other inventors, concluded that a typesetting machine must make its type as well as set it. He applied his inventive genius to this problem, and in 1855 filed application for a patent on a machine to die-stamp a 1234567890 8 Point, 11 1/2 J, 8 Set—Monotype Machine Typesetting

CHARACTERS IN FONTS

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ&Æ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzæ ßllllllll

\$1234567890 „-“:;!?

Standard CI Arrangement

Composition—5 to 12 Point, 82 Characters

**I**T IS IN REALITY A CONDENSED VERSION OF Caslon Bold And Not A Condensed Form Of Any Caslon type. It is an admirable display letter. While possessing few of the characteristics typical of Caslon types, this letter is appropriately used with Caslon for emphasis and display and has had extensive use in advertising and commercial printing. In an effort to provide heavier types for use with the Caslon series, this letter was designed. From the beginning the Monotype Company has tried to place at the disposal of Monotype users every facility necessary to compose both machine and hand-set type. Progress has been steadily forward. Today a composing room equipped with Monotypes may not only be entirely independent of all other means of producing machine-set type and of other sources for new type and material used in hand composition, but it may also enjoy many advantages not otherwise available. This has involved much of the original work in design and in the application of old designs to Monotype use. A steadily increasing number of type faces and sizes has been added in response to the needs of Monotype users, and a wealth of decorative 10 Point, 11 1/2 J, 9 1/2 Set—Monotype Machine Typesetting

**W**HILE POSSESSING FEW OF THE MANY Characteristics Typical Of Caslon Types, This condensed letter is used very well with Caslon for emphasis and display and has had extensive use in advertising and commercial printing. In an effort to provide heavier types for use with the Caslon series, this letter was designed. It is an admirable display letter. From the beginning the Monotype Company had endeavored to place at the disposal of the Monotype users every facility necessary to compose both machine and hand-set type. Progress has been steadily forward. Today a composing room equipped with Monotypes may not only be entirely free of all other means of producing machine-set type and of other sources for new type and material used in composition, but it may also enjoy many advantages not otherwise available. The Monotype has 1234567890 12 Point, 11 1/2 J, 11 Set—Monotype Machine Typesetting

# Condensed Caslon, No. 113

**I**N AN EFFORT TO PROVIDE Heavier Types For Use With The Caslon face, this letter was drawn. It is in reality a condensed version of Caslon Bold and not a condensed form of any Caslon typeface. It is a good type for display heads. While it possesses few characteristics of the Caslon types, this letter is used with Caslon for emphasis and display and has had frequent use in display and commercial printing. Efforts to perfect a means of setting single type by machine engaged the attention of many inventors for a period of more than seventy years before these complicated problems

14 Point—For Hand Composition

USEFUL WITH READING Matter Where Many Words are required in limited space, in narrow measures, \$12345

18 Point—For Hand Composition

Pleasingly Proportioned \$13579

42 Point—For Hand Composition

Cast This Size On The Giant

48 Point—For Hand Composition

Single Types Are Best

60 Point—For Hand Composition

A Condensed Caslon

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 Æ  
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 £ . , - ' : ; ! ?

Display—14 to 36 Point, 82 Characters; 42 to 72 Point, 72 Characters

WHILE POSSESSING FEW  
of the characteristics \$67890

24 Point—For Hand Composition

HAS EXTENSIVE USE  
as a newspaper headletter

30 Point—For Hand Composition

THIS CONDENSED  
face colorful and tall

36 Point—For Hand Composition

Pleasingly Proportioned \$13579

42 Point—For Hand Composition

Cast This Size On The Giant

48 Point—For Hand Composition

Single Types Are Best

60 Point—For Hand Composition

A Condensed Caslon

72 Point—For Hand Composition