

No. 10,768

Aug. 6, 1878

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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 &

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS HERRIET, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO DAVID WOLFE
BRUCE, OF SAME PLACE.

DESIGN FOR A FONT OF ORNAMENTAL PRINTING-TYPES.

Specification forming part of Design No. **10,768**, dated August 6, 1878; application filed July 15, 1878.
[Term of patent 14 years.]

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS HERRIET, of the city and county of New York, and State of New York, have originated and designed a new Design or Pattern for a Font of Ornamental Printing-Types, of which the following is a specification:

The nature of my design is clearly shown in the accompanying typographic impression, which serves as a drawing, and to which reference is made; and consists of lower-case and capital letters, points, and figures, the distinguishing features of which are—

First. The heavy lines composing the lower-case letter, without ceriph, and with the stem-lines, whether perpendicular or inclined, terminating in short curved points, as best shown in the lower-case l, v, w, and x in the drawing.

Second. The increased weight or thickness of the upper and lower curved or rounded portions of body-lines of the lower-case letter, as seen in the lower-case a, c, e, and o, the taper of these curved or rounded portions at their connection with the stem-lines and final termination after such connection in short points curving inward toward the center of the letter, as shown in the lower-case d, h, m, n, and others, and the taper, in the reverse direction, into a long curved pointed tail-like termination, carried or continued below the line, as shown in the lower-case h, m, and n.

Third. The removal of the conventional balls from the lower-case a, g, r, s, y, and j, and the substitution therefor in the case of the five first-mentioned letters of the single-pointed curved leaf-like figure, which is equivalent to the upper and lower curved or rounded portions of the body-lines described above; and, in the case of the lower-case j, of the single-sided curved lanceolate-leaf-like figure attached to the convex side of its lower termination and projecting downward. This last-mentioned figure appears again in the capital letter and in the points.

Fourth. The characterization of the capital letter by heavy or increased weight or thickness, with taper in the upper and lower curved or rounded portions of the body-lines similar to those of the lower-case letter; but the connection of those portions with the stem-lines

here is not complete, the tapering curve inward toward the center of the letter being clearly discernible to its termination, which is in many cases further finished by the addition of a small ball. (See upper curved or rounded portion of the capital B, P, R, and corresponding lower portion of the capital B, the latter without the ball.)

Fifth. The substitution, in the place of ceriph and corresponding portions or lines in the capital letter, of—

First. A single curved continuation of the body or stem line similar to the upper and lower curved or rounded portions of the body-lines of the lower-case letter above described, with the terminating ball added. (See upper termination of stem-line of the capital B, P, and R.) The tongues of the E and F are similar, but projecting from the side of the stem-line instead of from its termination, and are of smaller size.

Second. The same single-curved continuation of the body or stem lines, with an additional small leaf-like figure projecting from the convex side of the curve at the point where it is continued onward into the stem or body line. (See upper left-hand portions of the capital A, H, K, U, V, W, X, and Y.)

Third. The same single-curved continuation of the stem-line, with a similar curve in the opposite side of equal size and extent; or, in other words, a split or divided continuation, forming two similar curved extremities. (See upper and lower terminations of capital I and upper terminations of capital L.)

Fourth. The same continuation, with double-curved extremities similar, but of unequal extent, one portion being substituted for the ceriph, and the other forming a determining portion of the body of the letter. (See pendants to the capital E and F.)

Fifth. The division of the stem-lines at their extremities into two or more portions, one of these portions being the single-sided curved lanceolate-leaf-like figure noticed above as termination of the lower-case j, which here also, in many cases, extends below the line, (see lower extremities of the stem-lines of the capital B, F, and P, but in others terminates at the line, (see stem-line of capital K and R;)

and in either case is the final termination of many of the letters, being in a few, as at the lower portion of the capital M, T, V, W, and Y, double, pointing in opposite directions, connected at their convex sides, but separating more widely toward their points in the M and T than in the others.

Another portion is the small curved single-pointed leaf-like figure thrown out and projecting from the stem or body lines by a split or partial division thereof in many cases at very slight distance from the last mentioned, but varied in position in different letters. Two of these combined form the crescent-like figure seen at the left of the stem-line of the capital B, E, F, and P, and in similar or varied positions in other letters.

Other features are the small pointed projection upon the body or stem lines upon the opposite side of the split or partial division forming the last-mentioned figures and in other positions, the curved tendril-like cross-lines to the capital A and H and the termination of the lower curved or rounded portion of the capital P, the elliptical-looped crotch of the capital W, and the divided double plume or leaf-like upper portion of the capital T, one side of which again appears in the pendants of the capital C and G.

The points are the conventional balls or dots, varied by the addition of the single-sided lanceolate-leaf-like figure previously mentioned, to the comma, semicolon, and apostrophe, the leaf-like shape of the hyphen, the lance-like staff of the exclamation-point and the interro-

gation-point, which has the heavy curved or rounded upper portion already described in the capitals and lower-case letter.

The figures are a mixture of the different characteristics of the heavy upper and lower portions, curved or rounded, terminating balls or dots, projecting leaf-like figures and points, and divided or split stem-line extremities already described in the lower-case and capital letter, and the same may be said of the dollar-sign, which is classed with them.

The design differs from each and every other either because of the great weight or thickness of its body or stem lines, its freedom from ceriphs, the terminations of its stem or body lines, with the taper in opposite directions from the heavy curved or rounded portions, the figures substituted in the place of ceriphs, the projecting leaf-like figures and points, the split or divided stem-lines, the curved tendril-like cross-lines and terminating ornament to the capital A, H, and P, the looped crotch to the W, the divided double plume or leaf-like upper portions of the C, T, and G, all described above, or because of the combination of all these different characteristics in a single design.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The design for a font of ornamental printing-types, as shown and described.

JULIUS HERRIET.

Witnesses:

V. B. MUNSON,
D. F. AHEARN.