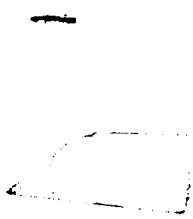


DESIGN.

J. SCHMOHL & E. LAUSCHKE.
FONT OF PRINTING TYPE.

No. 21,125.

Patented Oct. 20, 1891.



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\$1234567890ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ&

Witnesses.

Jean Elliott
Julia Heler

Inventor.

Julius Schmohl
Ernst Lauschke
By Burton & Burton their Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS SCHMOHL AND ERNST LAUSCHKE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS
TO BARNHART BROTHERS & SPINDLER, OF SAME PLACE.

DESIGN FOR A FONT OF PRINTING-TYPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Design No. 21,125, dated October 20, 1891.

Application filed September 26, 1891. Serial No. 406,939. Term of patent 14 years.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JULIUS SCHMOHL and ERNST LAUSCHKE, subjects of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented and produced a new and original Design for a Font of Printing-Type, which is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying typographical impressions, forming a part thereof.

This design comprises lower-case letters, figures, points, capitals, dollar-mark, and character &. It is medium bold-faced, somewhat condensed, devoid of hair-lines, and serifs, when present, are very slight. Individual letters in many instances are rendered awkward in appearance, with the effect of making the font or matter composed therefrom slightly grotesque, and the awkwardness of appearance of a few of the letters takes the form of an incipient flourish, so that the slight grotesqueness produced by the awkwardness of certain letters is blended with a slight ornamental appearance contributed by the few in which the individual awkwardness is caused by ornamental appendage or flourish. These characteristics of the font in general are due chiefly to the following particulars: Lower-case a has its principal element leaning to the left, as if supported by the other element. Lower-case b and d are made to appear mutilated by the suppression of the lower end of the stem, accomplished by the device of merging it in the oval element. Lower-case f has its characteristic oblique to the stem and abrupt. Lower-case g has, in lieu of the conventional element below the line, a flourish consisting of an oblique downward stroke and a right and left flourish in flowing curves from the lower end of it, the whole resembling a vertically-compressed figure 5 without the

characteristic top stroke. Several of the letters which comprise two lines terminating in the same direction—that is, upward or downward—have one of them extended and awkwardly bent sideward, producing the appearance of having been accidentally marred by sideward blow. This characteristic is to be observed in lower-case v and w and in capitals A, M, N, U, V, and W. Lower-case j and y have their lower terminals similarly bent aside, contributing to the same appearance. Capital B has its upper element joining the stem by an oblique downward stroke and the lower element starting from the middle point of such oblique stroke and finishing in a spiral flourish, which passes beyond the stem to the left and returns across it, terminating within the letter, the whole effect being that of a flourish and giving at the same time an awkward appearance to the individual letter because of the disproportion of size in the upper and lower curves of the letter. The characteristic of capital Q is a direct abrupt stroke. Capital S has both its curves irregular—that is, not flowing, but exhibiting a tendency to right-angle corners, the lower element being further finished with an incipient spiral curvature, producing a slightly-ornamental effect.

We claim—

The design for a font of printing-type herein shown and described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, at Chicago, Illinois, in the presence of two witnesses, this 22d day of September, 1891.

JUL. SCHMOHL.
ERNST LAUSCHKE.

Witnesses:

CHAS. S. BURTON,
JEAN ELLIOTT.