

S.W. Brown.
Printers' Galley.

N^o 684.
31688

Fig. 1. Patented Mar. 12. 1861.

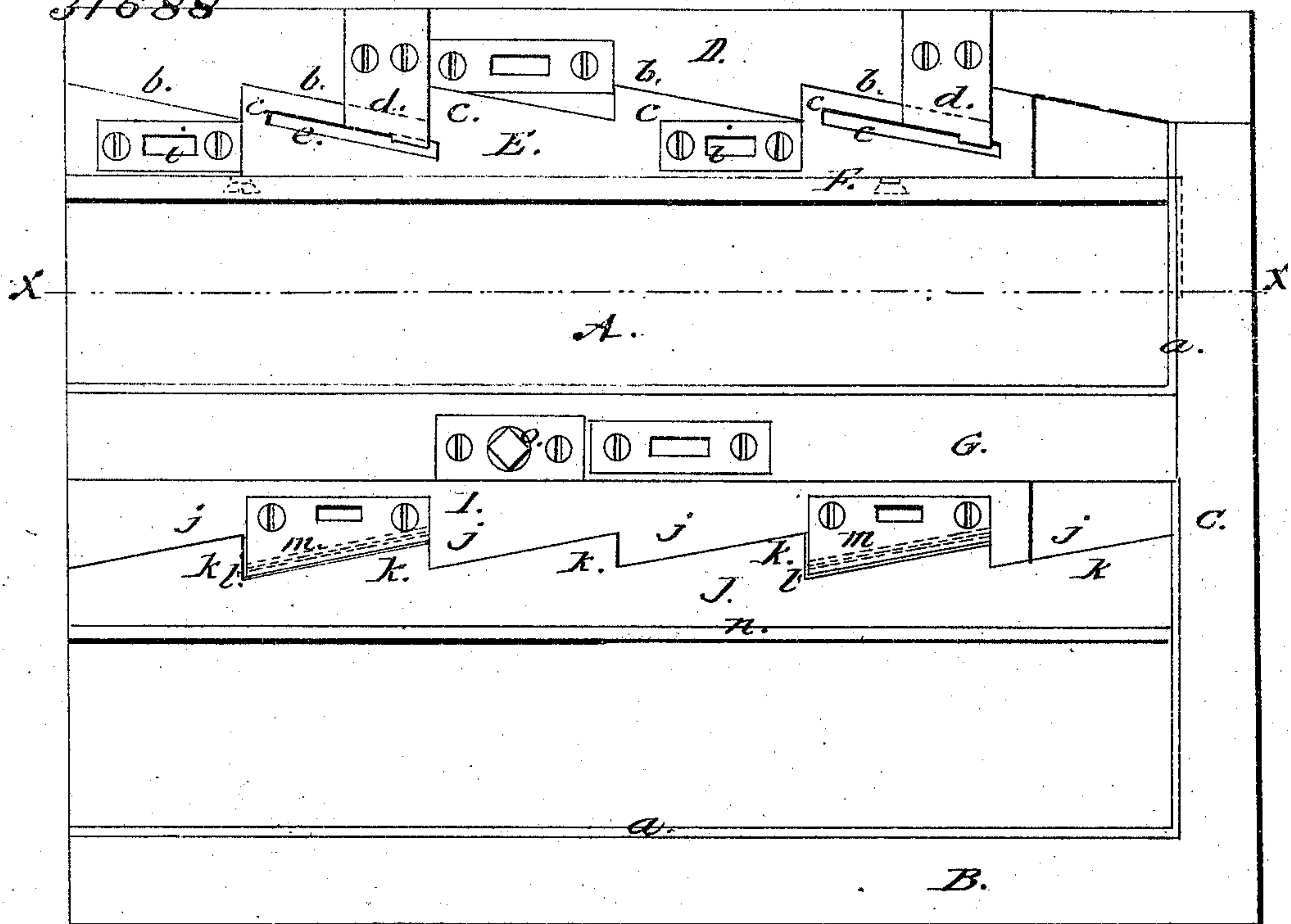
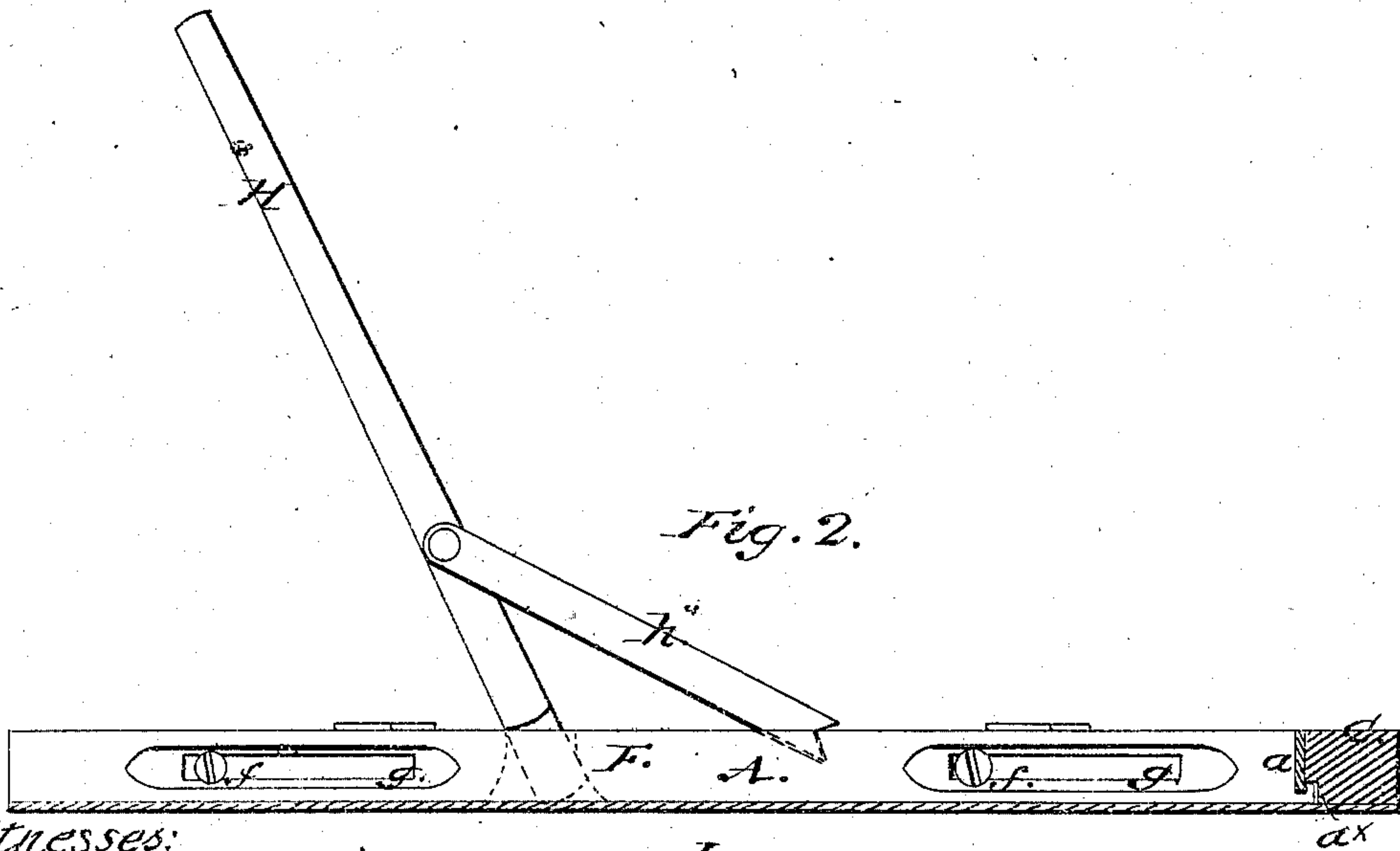


Fig. 2.



Witnesses;

B. Giroux

Wm Livingston

Inventor;

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

S. W. BROWN, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, AND JOEL McCOMBER,
OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

METHOD OF LOCKING TYPE-GALLEYS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 31,688, dated March 12, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN W. BROWN, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Printers' Galleys; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan or top view of my invention. Fig. 2 a section of the same taken in the line Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention I will proceed to describe it.

A represents a metallic plate of suitable width and length, and B, is a ledge secured to one side of the plate, C, is a ledge secured to one end of it, and D, a ledge secured to the side opposite ledge B. These ledges are all permanently secured to the plate A, which forms the bottom of the galley, and they project upward sufficiently or, are of such a height as to retain the types within the galley, which is simply a shallow box. The ledges may be of wood and those with which the types are brought in contact may be faced with metal plates *a*.

The ledge D, has its inner side notched or recessed so as to form a series of oblique projections *b*, as shown clearly in Fig. 1, and adjoining this ledge D, there is a bar E, the side of which adjoining ledge D, is notched so as to form oblique projections *c*, similar to *b*, on ledge D, the projections *b*, *c*, abutting against each other. The bar E, has a longitudinal sliding movement allowed it, and it is retained in proper position by means of guides formed of plates *d*, *d*, which are attached to the upper surface of ledge D, and have their inner ends which project over the bar E, bent downward and fitted in oblique grooves *e*, *e*, made in the upper surface of said bar, the grooves *e*, being parallel with the faces of the projections *b*, *c*.

The inner side of the bar E, has a plane surface and to it a metal bar F, is attached by screws *f*, *f*, which pass through longitudinal slots *g*, in the bar and into the bar E. The slots *g*, of bar F, are countersunk

at their outer sides so that the heads of screws *f*, may fit therein and have their outer sides "flush" with the outer side or face of bar F. The screws *f*, are allowed to work freely in the slots *g*, as the bar E, is moved, and the end of bar F, is fitted in a recess *a*^x, in ledge C, behind its plate *a*, to prevent any longitudinal movement of the former see Fig. 2.

From the above description it will be seen that by moving the bar E, longitudinally it will also have an oblique lateral movement in consequence of its projections *c*, acting against the projections *b*, of ledge D, and the metal bar F, will be moved laterally and made to clamp the type between itself and a parallel stationary bar G, in the galley. The bar E, may be moved by a direct application of the hand or a lever H, may be employed for the purpose as shown in Fig. 2, the lever being fitted in the ledge D, and provided with a bar *h*, to fit in recesses *i*, in the bar E.

A modification of the above described device is shown by the bar G, sliding bar I, and a laterally moving bar J. The bar G, as previously alluded to is stationary and the sliding bar I, has lateral oblique projections *j*, similar to the projections *b*, *c*, of the ledge D, and bar E. The adjoining side of the bar J, is also provided with oblique projections *k*, which abut against the projections *j*. The bar J, has guide plates *l*, attached to it, which plates are fitted into and work in sockets *m*, attached to the bar I. The inner side of the bar J, is provided with a metal plate or face *n*, and the end of said plate is fitted in the ledge C, precisely similar to the metal bar F. The bar I, may be operated by a rack and pinion the rack being attached to the side of the bar I, adjoining the bar G, and the latter having a pinion fitted in it which gears into the rack; the axis of the pinion being provided with a square *o*, to receive a key. This rack and pinion is simply another means which may be employed for operating the longitudinally sliding bars E, I.

It will be seen that the modification last described is substantially the same as the first, three bars being employed in each instance, and two of them provided with oblique projections, in one case however, the one first described, the bar D, which is pro-

vided with projections *b'*, serves as a ledge or side for the galley, whereas, in the other case the bar *G*, serves simply as a bearing for the sliding bar *I*.

5 It will be understood that in practice only one set of obliquely notched bars are required to each galley, but, for the sake of convenience two are represented in one galley.

10 I do not confine myself to any particular means for operating the longitudinally sliding bars *E*, *I*, for various devices may be used for the purpose.

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

The arrangement in the construction of a 15 printer's galley, of the parts *B*, *C*, *D*, *E*, *F*, oblique slots *e*, *e*, guides *d*, *d*, slots *g*, *g*, and screws or pins *f*, *f* in the manner and for the purposes described.

STEPHEN W. BROWN.

Witnesses:

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M. M. LIVINGSTON.