(No Model.)

F. H. BOYNTON.

PRINTER'S GALLEY.

No. 378,654. Patented Feb. 28, 1888.

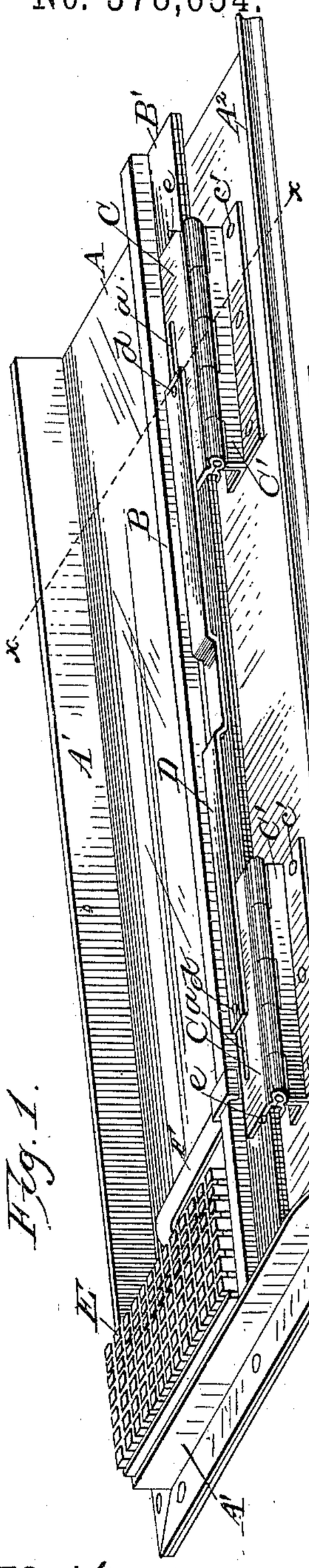

Fig. 1.

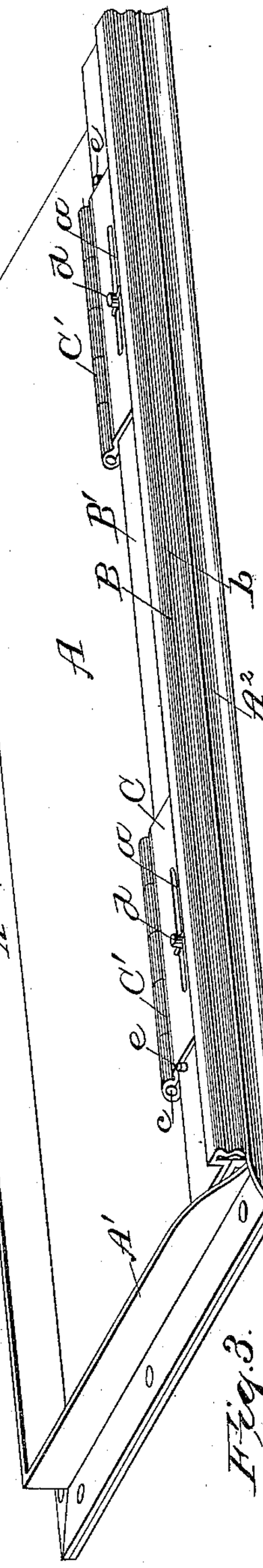

Fig. 2.

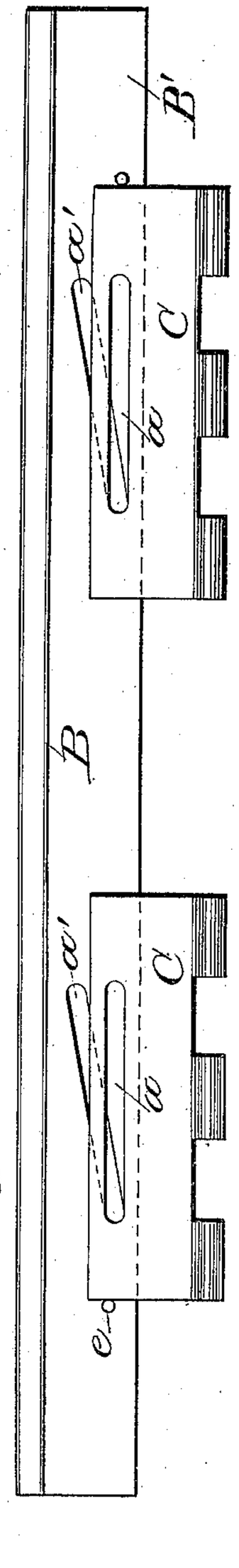

Fig. 3.

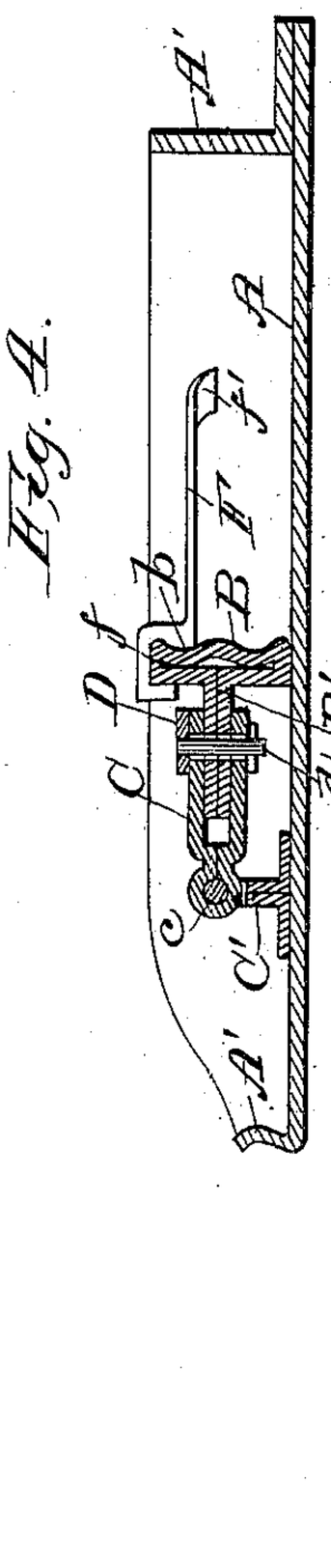

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK H. BOYNTON, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ALONZO FOWLE, OF SAME PLACE.

PRINTER'S GALLEY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 378,654, dated February 28, 1888.

Application filed March 27, 1885. Serial No. 160,230. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK H. BOYNTON, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, and in the State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printers' Galleys; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to printers' galleys; and it consists in certain peculiarities of construction, as will be fully set forth hereinafter.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved galley partly filled with matter. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the same empty and with the side-stick in a reverse position. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the improved side-stick, and Fig. 4 is a cross-section on the line *x x* of Fig. 1.

A is the tray of the galley, which has the ledge A′ on one side and end, and opposite the side ledge the edge is turned up, as shown at A^2, on a curved line, for a purpose hereinafter specified.

B is the side-stick, which is preferably formed out of thin sheet metal bent into the form shown in Fig. 4—that is, of a general ⊣ shape, the operative face of the head of which is furrowed, as at *b b*, to prevent the matter from adhering to it as it is withdrawn, and the stem B′ of which is formed of the two parallel folds of the sheet metal, forming a horizontal flange projecting from the center of the rear wall of the head. Instead of making the stick B and its flange B′ of sheet metal, it may be all cast solidly in one piece, if preferred.

C C′ are the hinges, also preferably made of sheet metal, the leaf C of each hinge being made double, with the folds apart, to embrace the flange B′ of the side-stick B, and the leaf C′ of each hinge being also made double, but with its two folds close together in the vertical portion, but spread out horizontally at the base, to afford means of attachment of the parts C′ of the hinges to the bottom of the galley, as shown at *c′*, Fig. 1, the two parts C and C′ of each hinge being united by a pin or bolt, *c*, passing through the interlocking knuckles of each leaf. The leaves C of the hinges are provided with longitudinal straight slots *a a*, identical in size and location in both folds of each leaf, and the intermediate flange, B′, of the side stick B is provided with two oblique slots, *a′ a′*, the ends of the slots in one part being in transverse line with the ends of the slots in the other part, so that the pins *d* of a strap, D, which serve to unite the hinge-leaves C and flange B′ together, will always be at the extreme ends of both sets of slots, *a a′*, at the end of the full limit of movement of the said strap in either direction, the said pins *d* of the strap D being secured below the leaves by cross-pins and washers, or other suitable fastening devices.

F is a friction-finger, on one end of which is a clamp, *f*, that fits over the upper edge of the side-stick, while its other end, *f′*, extends forward in position to bear against about the center of the matter E, to hold the latter in place. The clamp *f* slips onto the side-stick from one end, and as it is forced up, so that the end *f′* presses against the matter E, the leverage will cause it to bind and will lock it in place. While I have shown finger F as fitting on the side-stick B, it may be so modified as to fit on the side ledge, A′, in the same manner, and do its work just as well.

When the galley is to be used, the side-stick B is turned back into the position shown in Fig. 2, (except that preferably the pins *d d* should be at the extreme right-hand limit of the slots *a a*,) and the matter is placed in the tray, and the side-stick is then turned over into the position shown in Fig. 1, and the strap D is drawn to the left, which will move the pins *d* in the same direction, and as the slots *a* in the hinge-leaves C are parallel with the length of the stick B and at an acute angle to the slots *a′* in the flange of the stick the said pins *d* will wedge the stick B and hinge-plates C apart, thus advancing the stick up against the matter, as the leaves C are held stationary by the leaves C′, which is instantly and easily accomplished, the action being wholly automatic and the movement equal throughout the entire length of the stick. When the matter is to be removed, the reverse of this action will serve to unlock the stick from contact with the matter and partly withdraw it, and then the stick may be turned back again out of the way.

When the galley is empty and its stick in the position last described, by moving the pins

d to the left the furrowed face *b b* of the stick will be forced against the correspondingly-shaped rim A^2, as shown in Fig. 2, and the stick will be thus locked in that position and prevented from flapping while being carried about, and at the same time the rounded construction of the rim A^2 enables the galley to be easily picked up when it is resting upon a flat surface.

My device may be variously modified without departing from the spirit of my invention. For instance, the folds of the leaves C may be close together and the folds of the flange B′ outside of them, or the oblique slots *a′* may be in hinge-leaves C and the longitudinal slots *a* in the flange B′, instead of the reverse. Longitudinal movement of the side-stick is prevented by means of the pins or lugs *e e*, rising therefrom against the exterior edges of the hinge-leaves C.

I am aware that heretofore cuts, slugs, and like articles of furniture have had their sides or bearing-edges grooved or roughened to prevent said furniture from rising—such a construction, for instance, as that shown in the patent to A. B. Auer, granted May 22, 1883, where this is done to obviate the blacking of paper, occasioned in printing when the furniture rises, as stated; but my described furrowed side-stick B is not only for a totally different purpose, but accomplishes a result that would not be as well attained by the use of Auer's grooved or roughened furniture, even if applied to a galley in place of my described side-stick. It will be seen that the operative face of my side-stick is not roughened or grooved, but provided with smooth rounded furrows, the object of which is to afford the least possible contact between the matter E and the side-stick B in the galley, because otherwise (the whole being wet) the adjacent face of the side-stick (even if grooved or roughened, like Auer's furniture) would have a tendency to stick to the type, and cause some of the latter to adhere thereto on withdrawal; and, further, as a galley is only used for a proof impression there would be no reason for grooving or roughening the side-stick, as in Auer's device, which, as stated by him in his patent, is solely for the purpose of preventing the rising of the furniture.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a printer's galley, the combination of a side-stick having a horizontal flange hinged to the tray, the horizontal leaves of the hinges, and the flange having slots, the slots in one part being longitudinal or straight and the slots in the other part being oblique, with a movable strap having pins extending through the slots and uniting the flange and hinges, substantially as set forth.

2. In a printer's galley, the combination of a tray with a movable side-stick secured thereto, and having a slotted flange adapted to be extended laterally, and pins working in said slots and connected together by a strap capable of longitudinal movement only, whereby one movement of said strap in either direction will operate both pins and cause the slotted flange to laterally advance or recede equally or parallel with the side-stick its entire length, as set forth.

3. In a printer's galley, the combination of a hinged laterally-extensible side-stick having a furrowed face with a side rim or flange curved to correspond to said furrows, substantially as set forth.

4. In a printer's galley, the combination of slotted hinges with a laterally-extensible slotted side-stick secured thereto, the slots in each part being of the same length, one set being straight and the other set oblique, a strap having operating pins or projections extending through said slots, and the side-stick having pins or lugs to prevent longitudinal movement, whereby, when the stick is moved from or toward the hinges, its movement will be equal and parallel its entire length, substantially as set forth.

5. In a printer's galley, the combination of the tray with a side-stick permanently attached thereto and laterally extensible, said stick being provided on its operative face with a series of smooth rounded furrows, whereby contact between the said side stick and the matter in the galley will be reduced to a minimum, while the said matter will be in contact with the top and bottom inner edges of the said side-stick, and thereby be maintained always in a vertical position, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, in the presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK H. BOYNTON.

Witnesses:
H. G. UNDERWOOD,
H. J. FORSYTH.