(No Model.)

L. BENSON.

DEVICE FOR LOCKING UP TYPE IN GALLEYS OR CHASES.

No. 465,316. Patented Dec. 15, 1891.

Fig. 1.

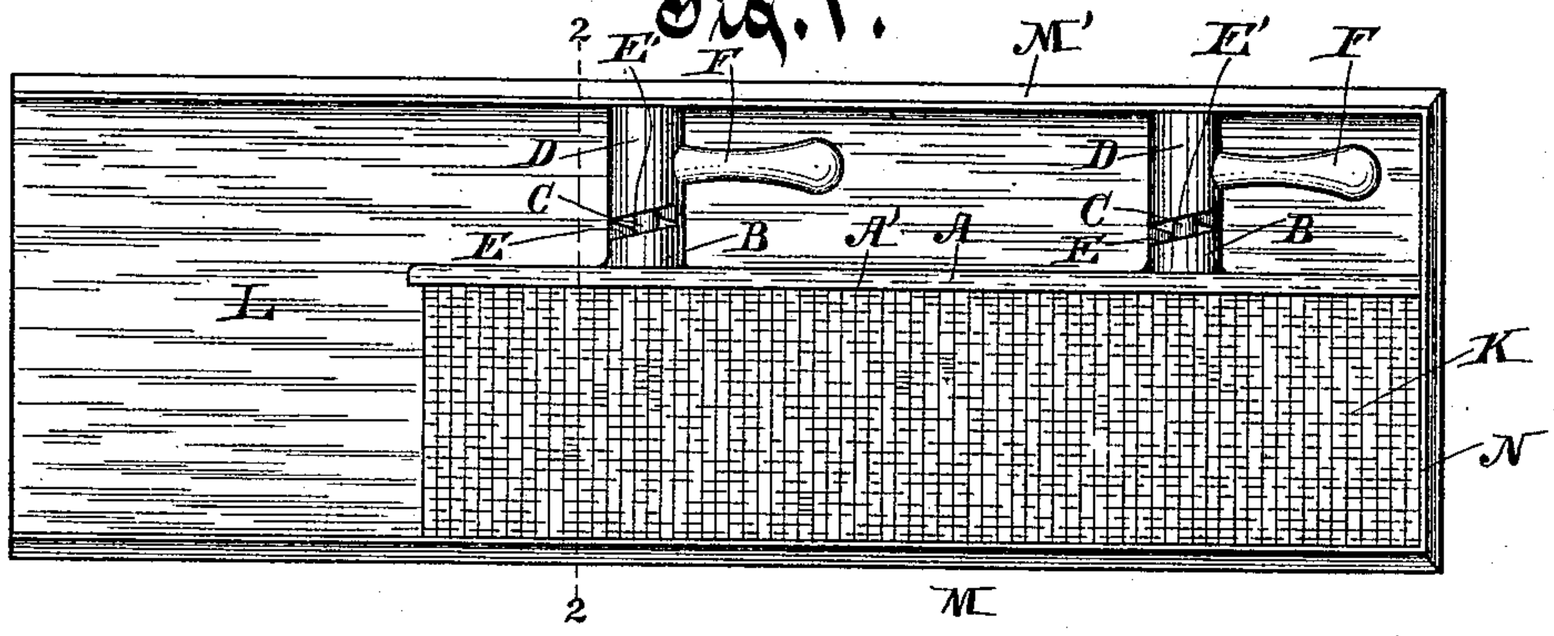


Fig. 2.

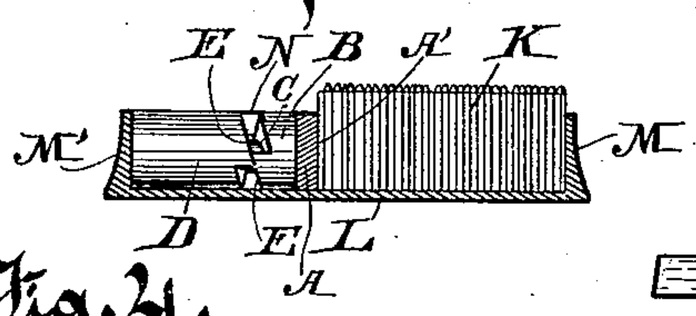


Fig. 3.

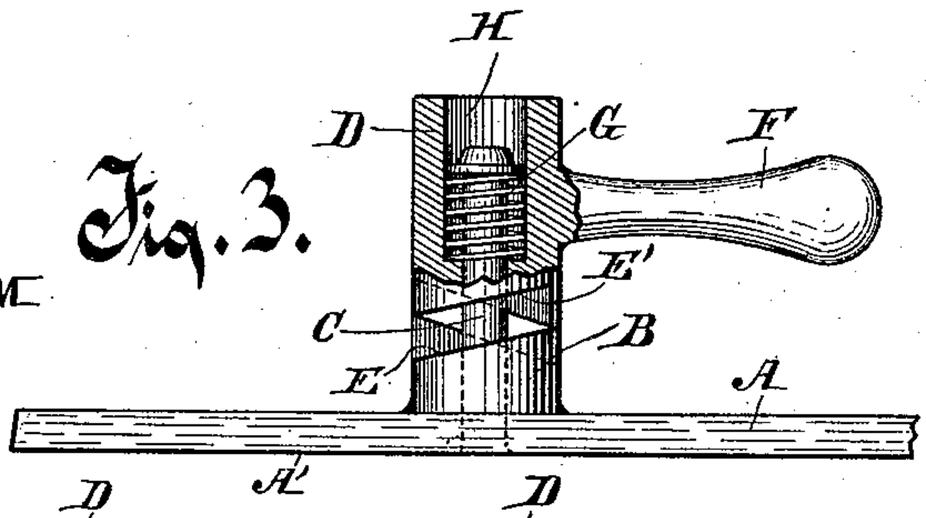
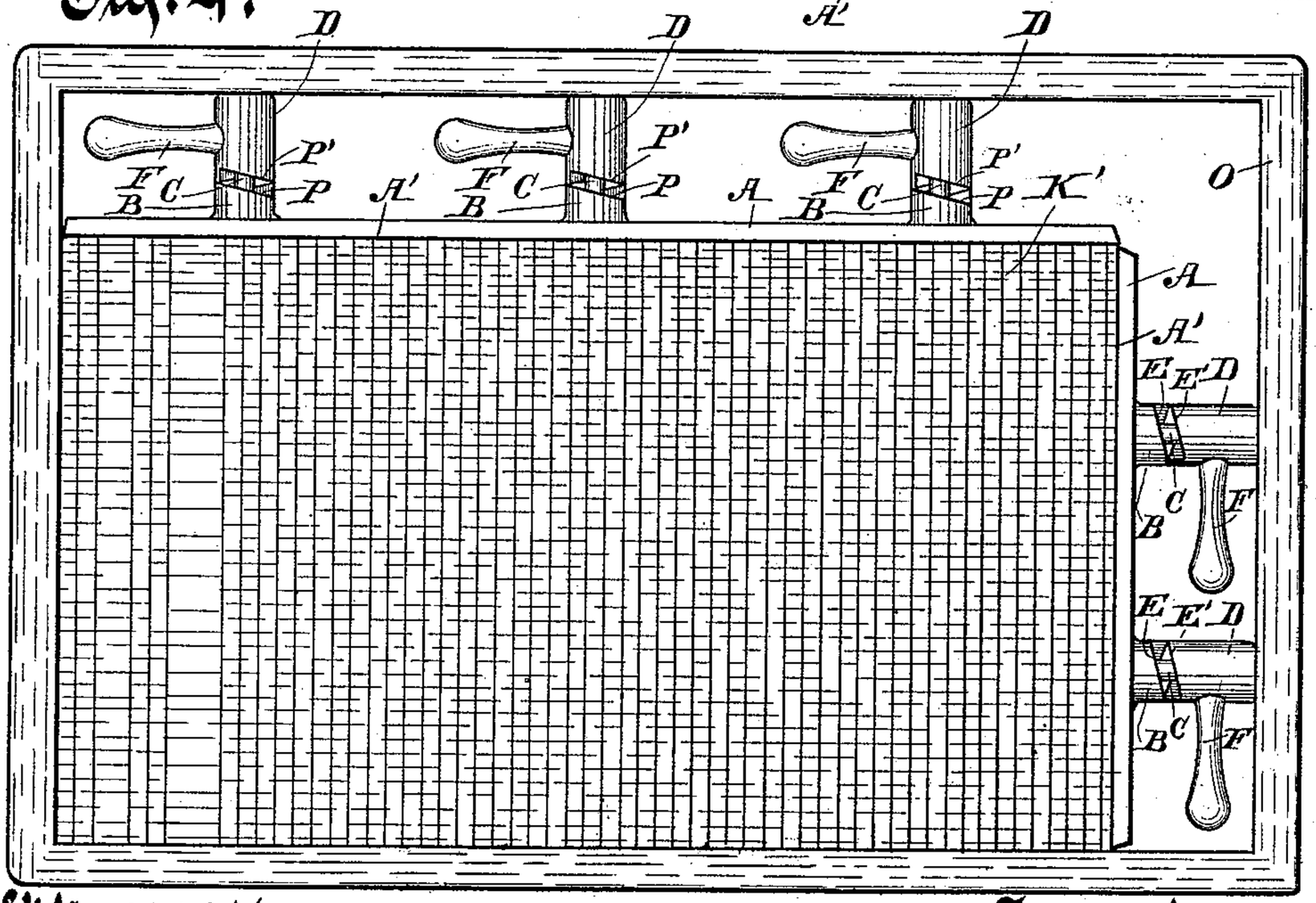


Fig. 2½.



Witnesses.
O. F. Keeney.
Anna Faust.

Inventor.
Lee Benson
by Curtis T. Kendrick
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEE BENSON, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

DEVICE FOR LOCKING UP TYPE IN GALLEYS OR CHASES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 465,316, dated December 15, 1891.

Application filed September 15, 1890. Serial No. 365,005. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEE BENSON, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Devices for Locking up Type in a Galley or Chase, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which are a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a device which is combined in a single implement, is thereby convenient and ready for use, is adapted for quick manipulation, is certain and reliable in its action, and accomplishes a perfect and complete locking up of the type either in a galley or chase, with either of which it may be used, and is adapted for other convenient and necessary uses in the correction and adjustment of type-set matter, as will be hereinafter further described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of my improved device shown in connection with a galley and type-set matter thereon. Fig. 2 is a transverse section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of a portion of my device, parts being broken away to show interior construction. Fig. 4 is a plan of a modified form of my device in connection with a chase and type-set matter therein with which my device in modified form is adapted to be used.

My improved device consists of a bar or rule A, having a flat front surface A′, two or more rearwardly-projecting studs B B, a rearwardly-extending pin C, fixed centrally in each of the studs B B, and a sleeve D, secured movably on the pin C. The stud B terminates at its outer end in a crown-cam E, and the inner end of the sleeve D is a corresponding crown-cam adapted to bear against and be actuated by the cam E on the stud B. The sleeve D is provided with a laterally-projecting handle F, whereby it is rotated conveniently. I also preferably use a spring G, inserted between the head of the pin C and the inner wall of a socket H in the sleeve D, whereby the sleeve is held yieldingly to the stud B.

In using this device for locking up type-matter in a galley the face A′ of the bar A is placed against the type-set matter K, which stands in a column on the galley L, bearing against the wall M at one side and against the wall N at the end, and the outer end of the sleeve D bears against the other side wall M′ of the galley. The locking device is so constructed that it will just nicely fit into the galley between the type-matter K and the wall M′ when the sleeve D is rotated to such position that the entire face of the cam E′ bears against the entire face of the cam E, or, in other words, when the device is so arranged that the distance is the shortest possible between the face A′ of the bar and the outer end of the sleeve D. In the locking devices adapted for use with a galley the handle F is so inserted and arranged in the sleeve D with reference to the cam-face that when the cam-faces bear entirely against each other the handle, when the bar A is in position in the galley, projects toward the left upwardly, preferably at an angle of about forty-five degrees. In this position the handle is readily caught by the hand, thereby aiding quick manipulation, and the cams are so constructed that the sleeve D will be forced outwardly its greatest distance, at the same time locking up the type-matter perfectly by throwing the handles over to the right about three-eighths of a revolution upon the bottom of the galley and into the position shown in Fig. 1. In thus locking up the type-matter the strain of the cams laterally on the rule A is toward the right or head of the galley, thus pushing against the type-matter in the direction in which it is supported by the end wall N, as well as laterally by the wall M.

In constructing my improved locking devices for use at the side in locking up type-matter K′ in a form or chase O, as the type-matter is commonly placed in the left-hand corner of the chase, the cam-faces P and P′ are inclined in the reverse direction, so that the handles F F in locking up the matter are rotated toward the left, or in a reverse direction to that used in locking devices arranged for use with a galley and at the end of the form. These devices, particularly for use with a chase, may be made of different sizes, so as to be used without furniture, in the manner shown in Fig. 4, though furniture may be used with these locking devices if preferred or found necessary in any particular case.

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

In a type-locking device, the combination, with a bar or rule having a flat face and rearwardly-projecting studs terminating in outwardly-presented cam-faces, and pins inserted rigidly in the studs, the outer ends of which do not extend beyond the outer surfaces of the sleeves, of sleeves rotatable limitedly on the pins, which sleeves have cam-faces held movable limitedly against the cam-faces of the studs, springs located in sockets in the sleeves, bearing against the sleeves, pin-heads adapted to hold the sleeves to the studs yieldingly and with limited endwise movement, and handles permanent in the sleeves at right angles to their axes and arranged for and limited to partial revolutions with the sleeves being thus limited by the form of the cam-faces and the permissible movement endwise of the sleeves on the headed pins, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LEE BENSON.

Witnesses:
C. T. BENEDICT,
C. H. KEENEY.