

(No Model.)

E. L. SHATTUCK.
PRINTER'S GALLEY.

No. 489,572.

Patented Jan. 10, 1893.

Fig. 2.

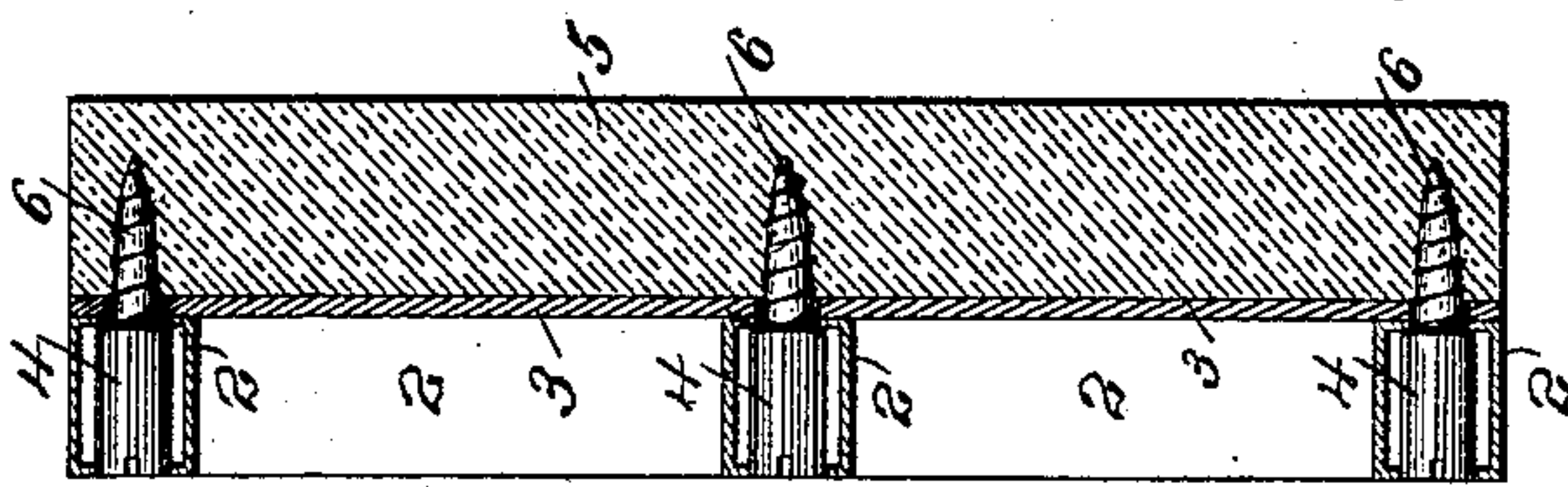
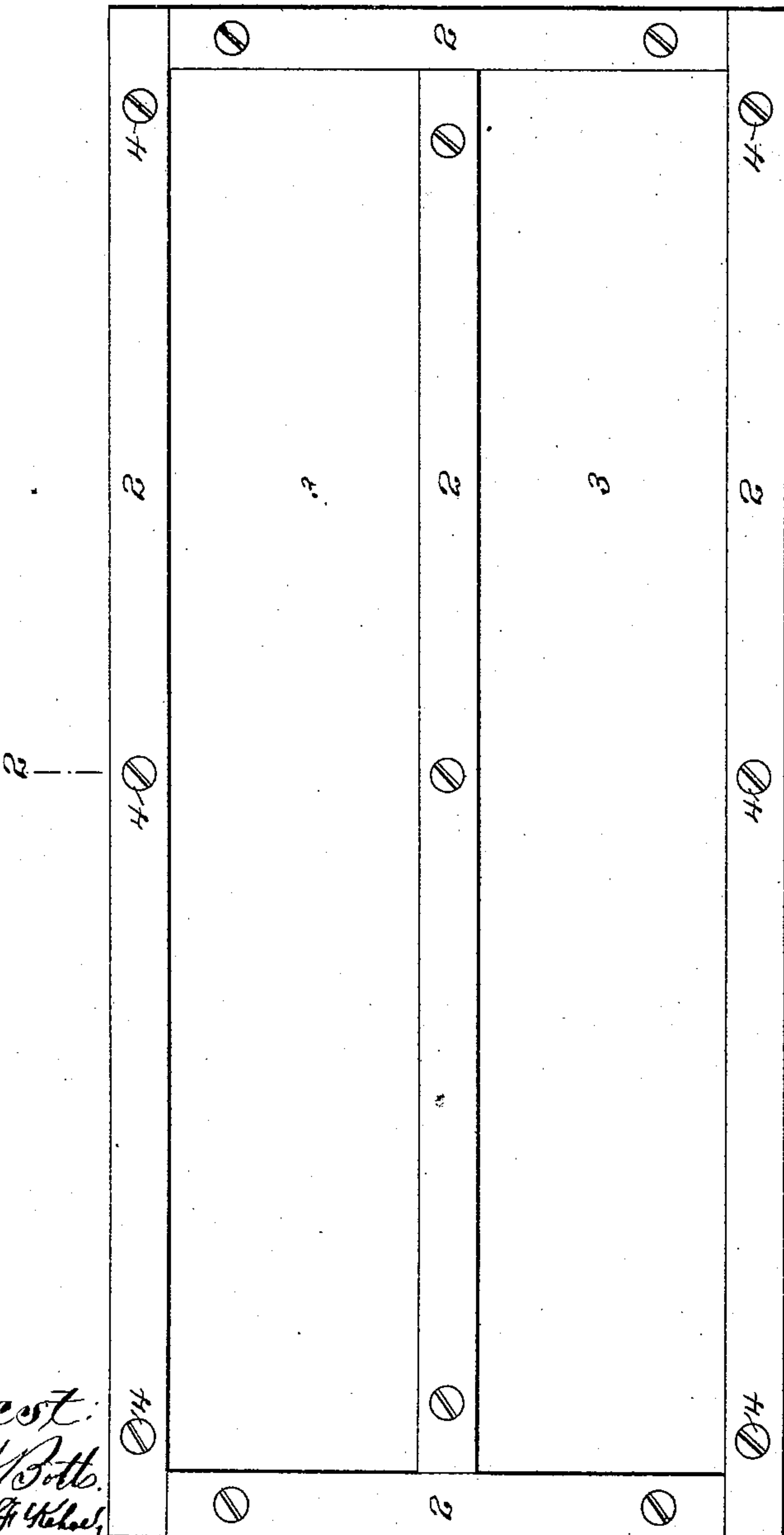


Fig. 1.



Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PRINTER'S GALLEY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,572, dated January 10, 1893.

Application filed May 12, 1892. Serial No. 432,718. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN LELAND SHATTUCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printers' Galleys, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

This improvement relates to printers' galleys, and more especially to what are known as standing galleys, although it is equally applicable to ordinary or portable galleys.

Heretofore the modern printer's galley has been made so as to expose metal surfaces as a resistant to the action of the washing lye and water, and the approved construction has been to make the rails of metallic tubes to afford the resistant surface which tubes are filled with a wooden core to provide a means for attaching the said rails to a metal base plate. A galley thus constructed has its rails secured to the base plate by means of screws passing through the plate and entering the wooden core. This necessitates holes through the shell of the tubular metal rails for the passage of the fastening screws, and although the metal surfaces of the bottom of the rails and the top of the base plate are brought snugly together when the galley is new, the use for a short time of the fluid required to cause temporary adhesion of the type to enable its convenient handling or for the purpose of cleaning the type, results in the permeation of the fluid through the seam between the contact surfaces and its entrance into the tube through the screw holes, or through the corner seams opened by hard usage. This moisture thus entering within the tube attacks the wooden core and causing it to swell results in bursting the seams of the metal tubular rails thus destroying the galley. Even if the steam side of the tube is placed at the top side of the rail the swelling wooden core is equally destructive as any distortion even without breaking of the surface will throw the bearing sides of the rail out of rightangular position with the bed plate and render the galley useless.

To remedy these defects and yet provide a metal surfaced galley with smooth exterior

surfaces and devoid of any destructive elements, is the object of the present invention, a practical embodiment of which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which

Figure 1 is a plan view of such a galley, and Fig. 2 a cross sectional elevation taken on a line passing through the fastenings.

The supporting rails 2 of this galley, whether the same are at the side or end or constitute divisions, are formed of hollow metal tubes preferably rectangular, attached to the metal base plate 3 by means of screws the shouldered heads 4 of which bear directly upon the lowermost plate of the tubular rail and hence draw the contact surfaces of that plate and the base plate 3 tightly together, thus presenting none but metallic surfaces to the action of the moisture. These screws may of course be machine screws depending wholly upon the threaded holes in the base plate, but since it is practical to strengthen the base plate with a wooden support 5, the said screws may be ordinary screws with their threaded ends 6 entered into the wood only. It is of course preferable that there shall be no exposed openings into the rails and hence the apertures through which the screws must be passed to bear upon the said lower plate will preferably be closed. This might be done by solder alone or used to hold covering plates in place but a novel and preferable mode of closing this opening and one which at the same time affords a brace stiffening said rails and preventing lateral weakness is to make the heads 4 of the screws of such diameter as to fill the openings through which they must be passed and of a length sufficient to be even with the top surface or upper side of the rail. This might be accomplished by two heads, one to provide a bearing shoulder on the lower plate of the edge rail and a flanged head to fill the opening through the upper plate of said rail, but it is preferable to have their heads of equal diameter throughout and made long enough to permit of slight filing down to obtain a smooth surface finish for the upper plate of the rail.

A metal surfaced galley thus constructed will have all of the resisting qualities of a cast metal galley, and yet possess the lightness

and cheapness of a galley with tubular rails, and one which is wholly devoid of readily destructive characteristics and yet possessed of greater strength than has the common galley with tubular rails.

5 Of course most of the advantageous results of this invention would be reached by a rivet the head of which bears upon the lower plate of the rail and the other end of which is head-
10 ed against the outer surface of the base plate or upon a washer bearing upon the wooden reinforcing of said plate. I prefer, however, the precise construction shown, as it constitutes a practical device of sufficient strength
15 perfect finish, adequate lightness, and cheap construction.

What therefore is claimed is:—

1. A printer's galley composed of a metal

base plate and tubular metal rails united by screws the heads of which bear upon the in- 20
ner surface of the lower plate of the said rails, substantially as described.

2. A printer's galley composed of a metal base plate and tubular metal rails united by screws the heads of which bear upon the in- 25
ner surface of the lower plate of said rails and fill the openings in the upper plate of said rails through which they are entered, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set 30
my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWIN LELAND SHATTUCK.

Witnesses:

H. T. MUNSON,

J. J. KENNEDY.