

No. 667,862.

Patented Feb. 12, 1901.

C. J. BLAIR.
PRINTER'S GALLEY.

(Application filed Jan. 24, 1900.)

(No Model.)

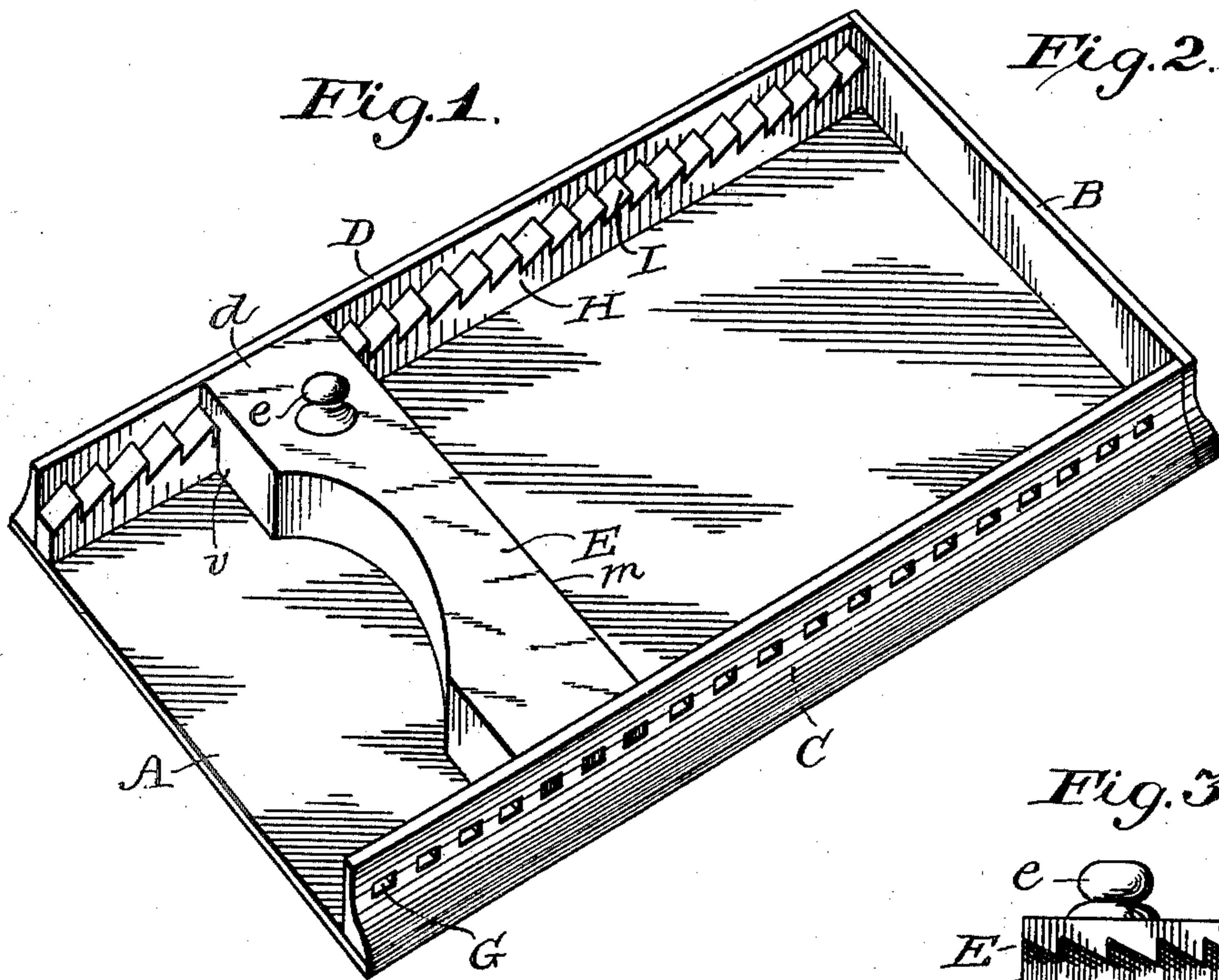


Fig. 2.

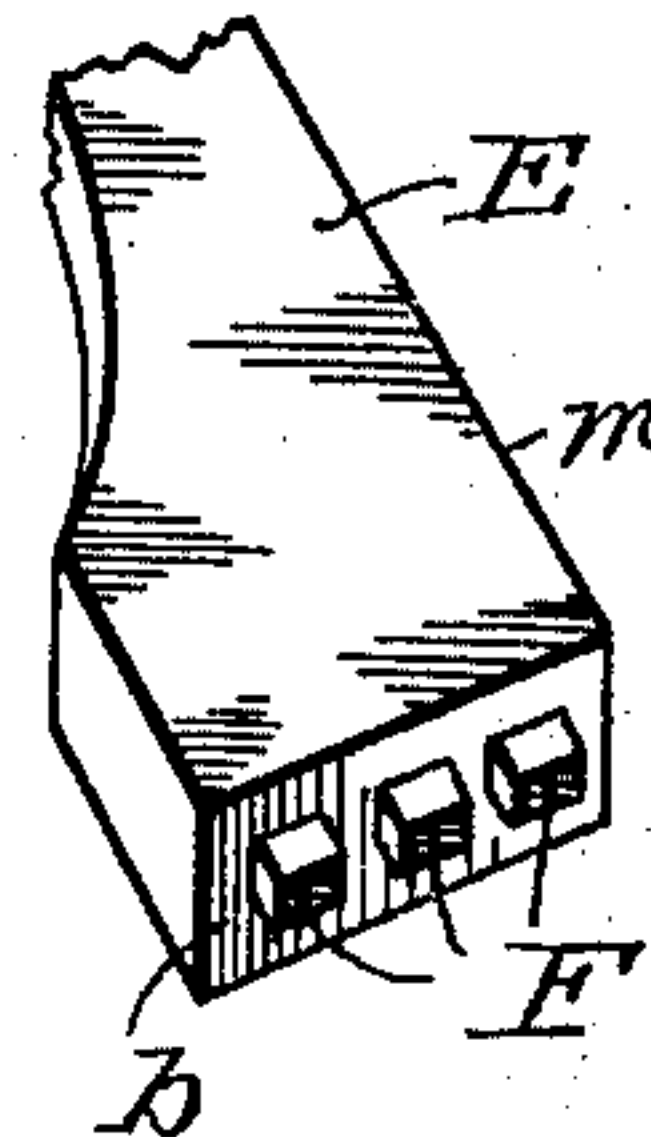


Fig. 3.

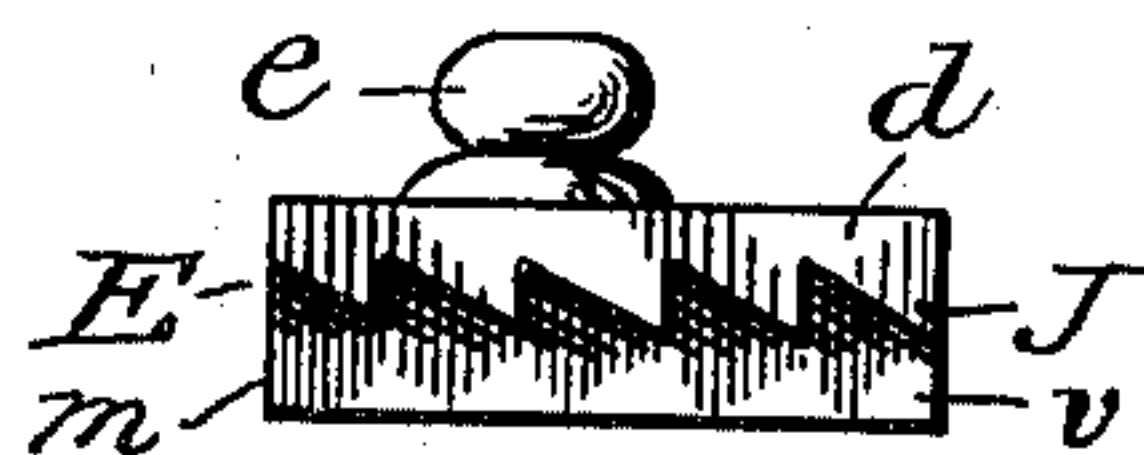


Fig. 4.

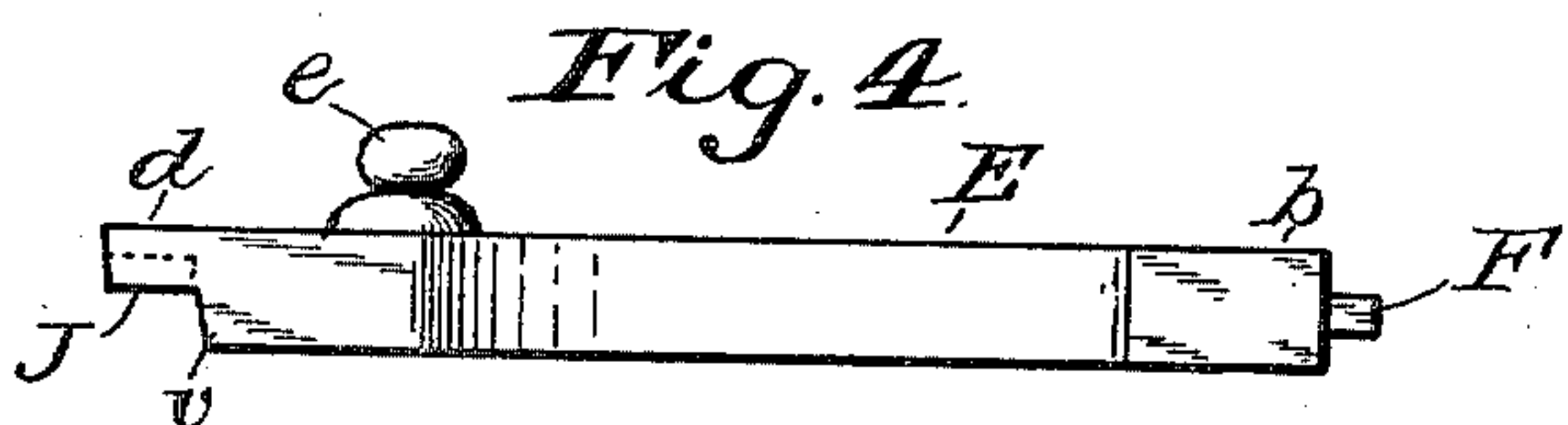


Fig. 5.

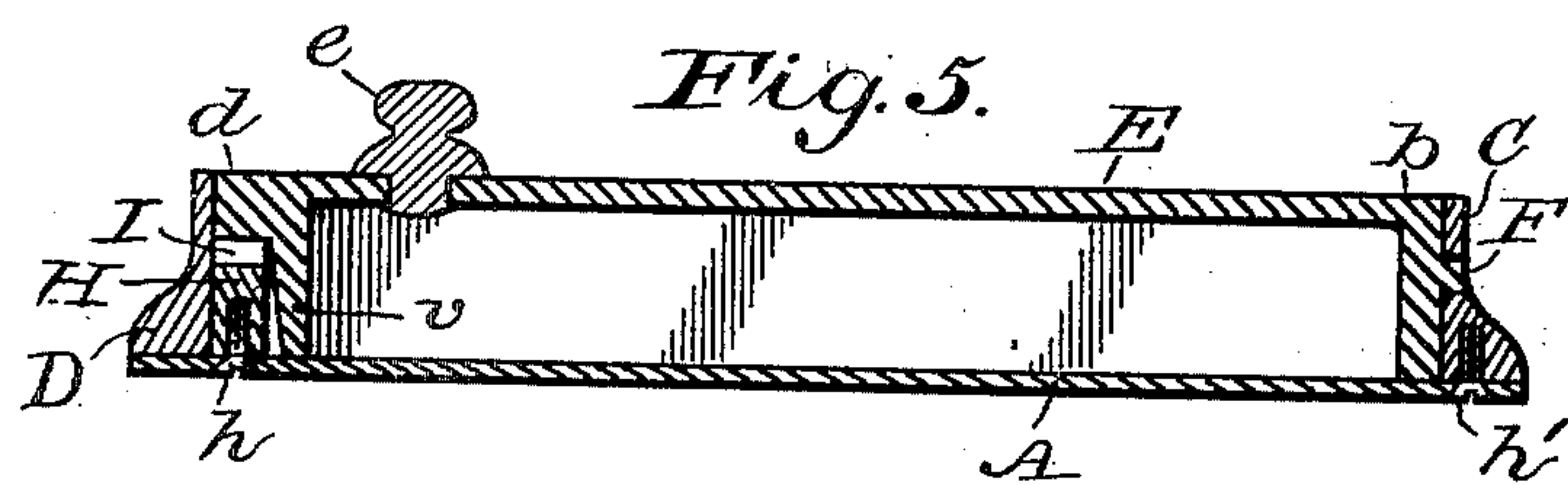


Fig. 6.

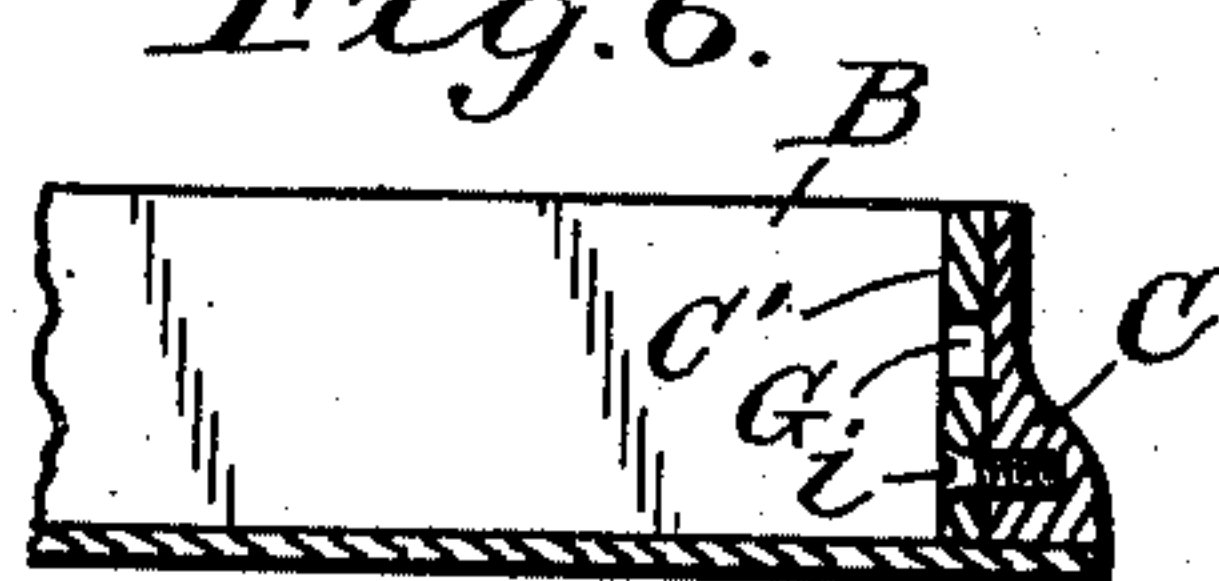


Fig. 7.

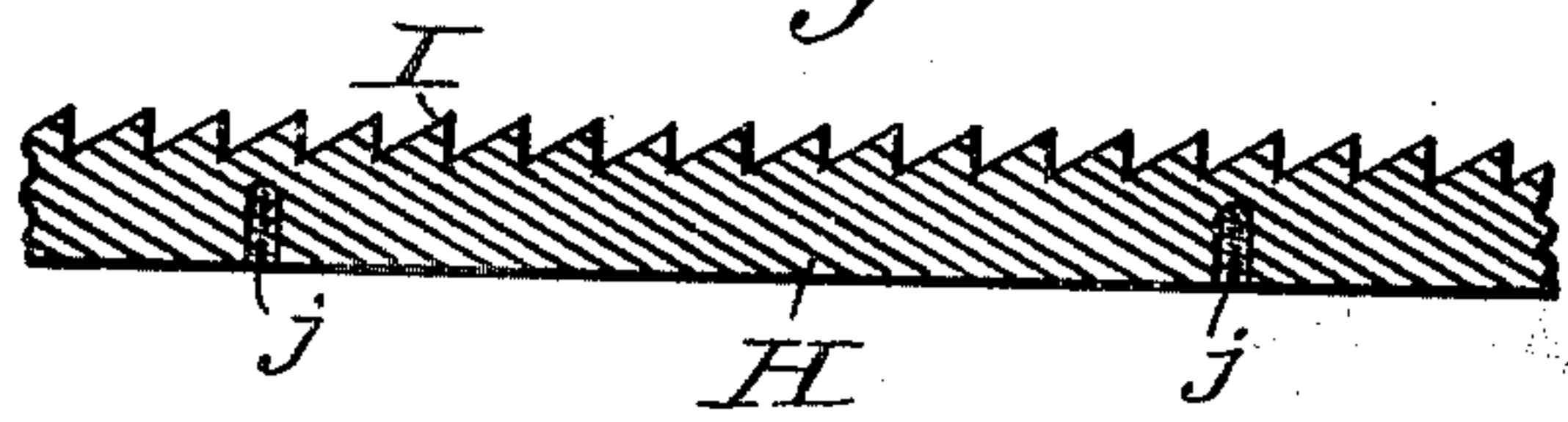
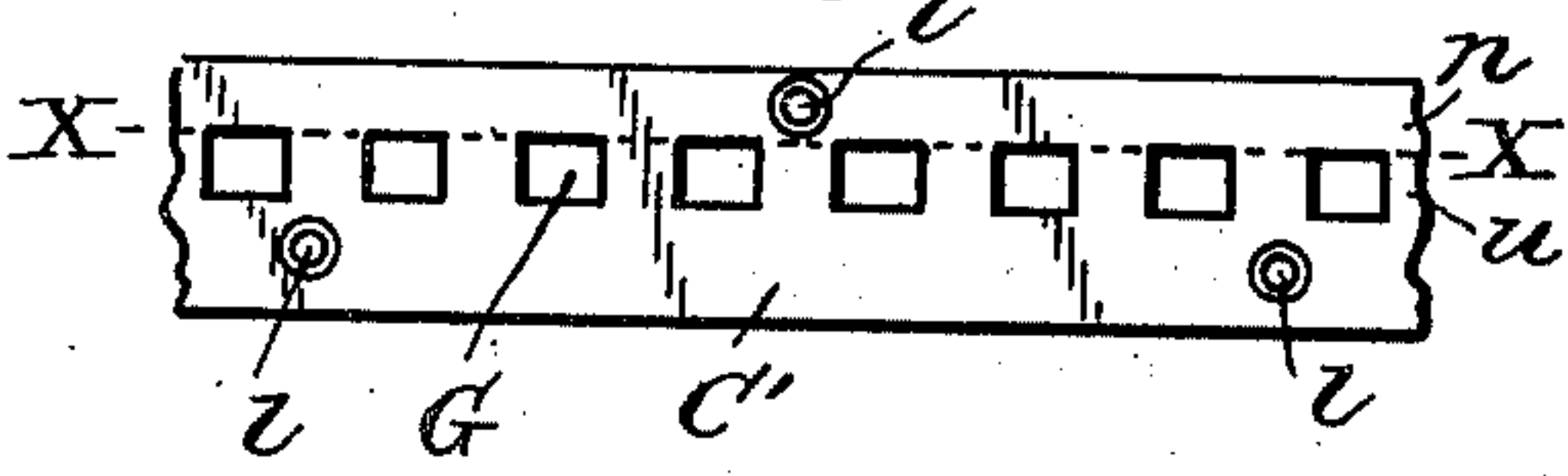


Fig. 8.



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PRINTER'S GALLEY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,862, dated February 12, 1901.

Application filed January 24, 1900. Serial No. 2,604. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CORNELIUS J. BLAIR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printers' Galleys; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to a peculiar type of tray known as a "printer's galley;" and it consists in improvements in that class of galleys usually termed "make-up galleys," whereby the same is rendered capable of gaging the length of pages or jobs, so as to insure perfect adjustment thereof.

It consists also in improvements in details of construction whereby an ordinary "proof-galley" may be converted into a make-up galley and afterward used for either purpose; and it consists, further, in the parts and combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter particularly described and claimed.

The objects of my invention are to provide a galley of this character which may be employed interchangeably as a plain type-holding galley, on which proofs of column-matter may be taken, and also as a make-up, job, or book-page galley, on which also proofs may be taken either as column-matter or as pages.

Another object is to provide an inexpensive galley of this character having but few simple parts, whereby a printer may gage and perfectly and rapidly adjust either one or any number of pages to a uniform length, thereby obviating the necessity of readjustment of the pages when locking up the forms in a chase.

These objects are attained in my invention, which is, furthermore, durable and economical in use.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a complete galley embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a fragmentary perspective view showing one end of the foot-stick; Fig. 3, a view in elevation of the opposite end of the foot-stick; Fig. 4, a front

elevation of the foot-stick; Fig. 5, a transverse vertical sectional view of the galley, taken through the foot-stick; Fig. 6, a fragmentary sectional view showing the manner in which a portion of my invention may be applied to an old ordinary galley; Fig. 7, a vertical longitudinal sectional view taken through a fragment of the rack-bar, and Fig. 8 a front elevation of a portion of the bottom ledge or facing for same.

In practically carrying out my invention I provide a novel portable "foot-stick" or bar adapted to be pressed against the bottom of a page or the like of type which has been set upon the galley to be adjusted, the foot-stick extending across the galley and adapted to engage the ledges or sides of the galley at predetermined points, so as to provide an accurate gage and insure perfect adjustment and so designed as to be instantly removed when adjustment is effected or while making the adjustment, and coöperating with the foot-stick are means embodied in the galley whereby the foot-stick is engaged, these means being applied to the galley either when constructing the same or afterward, as may be desired, as hereinbefore indicated.

In detail I preferably construct as follows: A bottom A is formed of sheet-brass or other suitable material and rectangular and preferably oblong in plan, to which is suitably secured a headpiece B, as is usual, forming a ledge at the end of the galley which is termed the "top" or "head." As employed, the side ledge C is termed the "lower" and the opposite side D the "upper" ledge, the latter being formed of suitable material and secured to the bottom A by any suitable means, as by riveting or soldering. To this extent the galley may be of well-known form and construction. The piece forming the ledge C is similar in contour to that of the opposite ledge D, but is provided with sockets G in the inner face thereof and situate in a line extending longitudinally of the ledge and parallel to the bottom A. When constructing new galleys, these sockets extend through the ledge horizontally and may be formed by gang punches, or the piece may be formed in two parts divided as on a line X X in Fig. 8, in which case the sockets may be cut by a milling-tool into the edge of the part *u* shown below the line, and

then the part *n* attached to the other part by brazing or otherwise, so as to be permanent, after which the inner face may be trued and the piece attached suitably to the bottom A by screws *h'* or otherwise. When transforming an old galley and in some cases in manufacturing new galleys, I employ a thin strip C' of metal of suitable breadth and length in which the sockets are punched and provided usually with pin-holes *l*, by which the strip is secured to the ledge C by screws *i* or rivets entering suitably-prepared holes. In altering old galleys the old lower ledge may be removed and be replaced by my improved ledge having the sockets G and be secured to the bottom A by screws *h'*, as indicated in Fig. 5. As it is customary to make up type-pages to conform to certain numbers of "picas" in length, the sockets are spaced accordingly, each being either rectangular or circular and equal to one-half of a pica or a nonpareil (one-twelfth of an inch) in diameter measured longitudinally of the galley and a space of equal width between each two sockets, so that the graduation is in even picas.

At the opposite or upper side of the galley I attach a rack-bar H, provided continuously at its top with ratchet-teeth I. While this bar may be made integrally with the piece forming the ledge D, it may be most cheaply and accurately made separately, and it is preferable that it be of less height than the ledge D, so that the teeth shall not be an obstruction at the top surface of the galley. The side of the bar toward the ledge C is smooth. The rack-bar may be provided with screw-holes *j* and secured to the bottom A of the galley by screws *h*, or it may soldered thereto and also secured to the ledge D or to this alone, as may be desired. The pitch of the teeth I is such that the vertical faces of the teeth are toward the head B of the galley and are each one pica apart.

A movable foot-stick E is made, preferably, of cast metal, cored out at the under side, and is adapted to engage both the sockets G and the ratchet-teeth I, while its gage edge *m* is pressed manually against the type-matter to be adjusted. The end *b* is provided with one or more studs F, projecting at right angles from the end face and adapted to fit neatly into the sockets G, and being necessarily frail it is preferable that two or three studs be employed. At the opposite end *d* the lower part *v* of the foot-stick is recessed to clear the bar H, and at the under side of the projecting upper portion are ratchet-teeth J, corresponding to the teeth I, but in reversed positions, so as to properly engage each other. A knob *e* is preferably attached to the top of the foot-stick for convenience in lifting the same. Either or both of the ledges may be provided with indicator-gages denoting a scale of picas, or a piece of paper may be temporarily pasted upon one ledge as an indicator when making up pages for convenience.

In practical use the type-matter is placed

upon the galley in the usual position, the foot-stick being first removed and the length of the page roughly measured off to the desired length by means of a numbered brass rule or other suitable measure. Then the foot-stick is taken in the hand and pressed at the end *b* against the type-form, when, if the studs enter the proper sockets under proper force, the other end *d* is pressed up until the proper ratchet-teeth interlock without play. Should the foot-stick not properly lock, a lead or more may be withdrawn or be inserted in the type-form. By inserting a side-stick a proof may be taken of the form before removing from the galley, which is often a convenience. In manipulating the foot-stick the end *d* is raised and lowered in locking and unlocking, but when unlocked may be moved slightly in a lateral direction with sufficient range while the opposite end is engaged.

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

1. A printer's galley comprising a bottom plate for supporting type-forms, a head-ledge secured to the bottom plate, a lower ledge secured to the bottom plate and having sockets therein, a rack-bar situate parallel to the lower ledge, a foot-stick having studs at one end thereof insertible in the sockets so as to prevent lateral and vertical movements of one end of the foot-stick while permitting lateral movement of the opposite end thereof, and teeth attached to the free end of the foot-stick so as to engage the rack-bar automatically when depressed vertically thereon.

2. In a printer's galley, the combination of the bottom plate, the head-ledge, the upper ledge, the lower ledge, the sockets, the foot-stick having a plane-faced end and a stud projecting from such end into a socket and having the ratchet-teeth attached to the under side of the opposite end thereof, a finger-hold at the end of such stick having the ratchet-teeth, and the rack-bar engaged by such ratchet-teeth, substantially as set forth.

3. In a printer's galley, the combination of the bottom plate, the head-ledge, the upper ledge, the lower ledge, the sockets, the foot-stick engaging the sockets, the recess at the under side of the free end of the foot-stick, the ratchet-teeth in said recess, and the rack-bar disposed at the inner side of such upper ledge and having the ratchet-teeth engaged by the ratchet-teeth in said recess, substantially as set forth.

4. In a printer's galley, the combination of the bottom plate, the head-ledge, the lower ledge, the sockets, the foot-stick engaging such sockets, the recess at the under side of the free end of said foot-stick, the ratchet-teeth projecting downwardly from said recess, the upper ledge, the rack-bar disposed at the inner side of such upper ledge and having the ratchet-teeth projecting upwardly and engaged by said downwardly-projecting teeth, substantially as set forth.

5. In a printer's galley, the combination of the bottom plate, the head-ledge, the upper ledge, the lower ledge, the foot-stick E having a series of studs F projecting from one
5 end thereof and having the recess *v* at the opposite end thereof, the teeth in said recess, the knob at the top of said foot-stick, the sockets for said studs, and the rack-bar engaged by said teeth, substantially as shown
10 and described.

6. In a printer's galley, the combination of the bottom plate, the head-ledge, the upper ledge, the lower ledge, the rack-bar having the smooth vertical face disposed toward the

lower ledge, the teeth disposed at the top of
said rack-bar, the foot-stick, the teeth at one
end of said stick projecting into the teeth on
said bar, the studs at the opposite end of said
stick, the plate attached to said lower ledge,
and the sockets in said plate engaged by said
20 studs, substantially as set forth.

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

CORNELIUS J. BLAIR.

Witnesses:

STEPHEN HUBERTIS,
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