No. 815,980. PATENTED MAR. 27, 1906.

J. P. RIVETT.

PRINTER'S GALLEY.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 29, 1904.

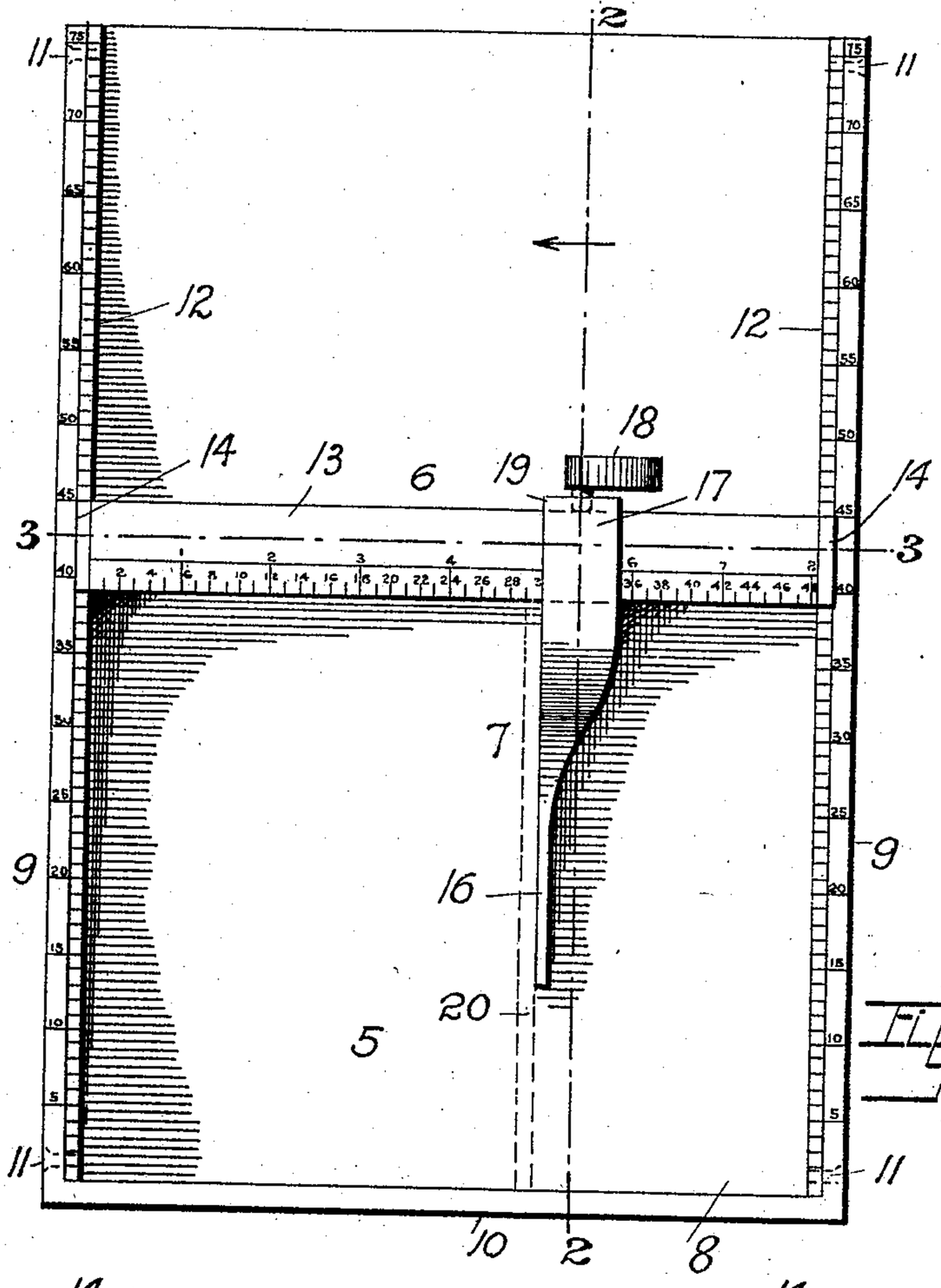

Fig. 1.

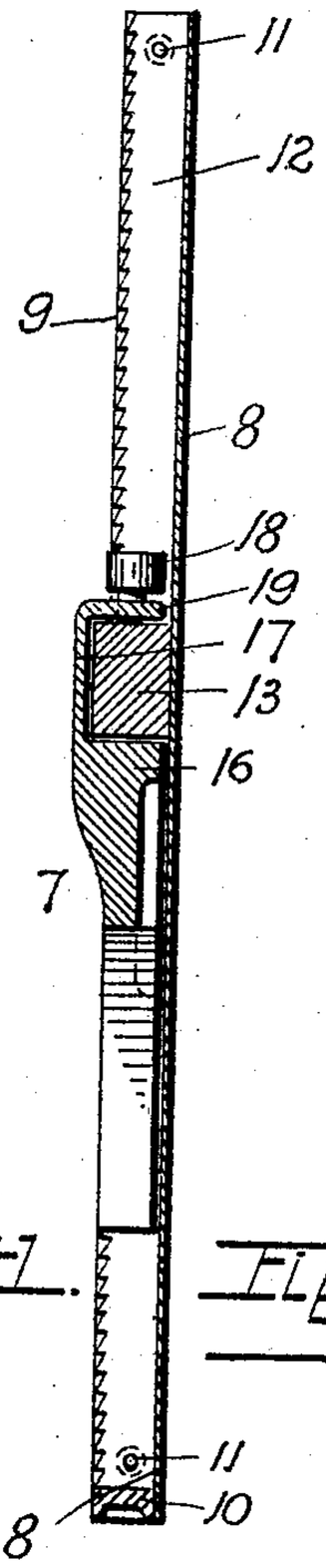

Fig. 2.

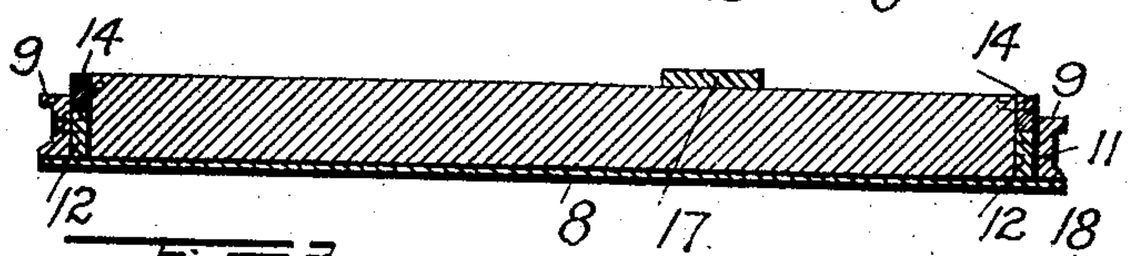

Fig. 3.

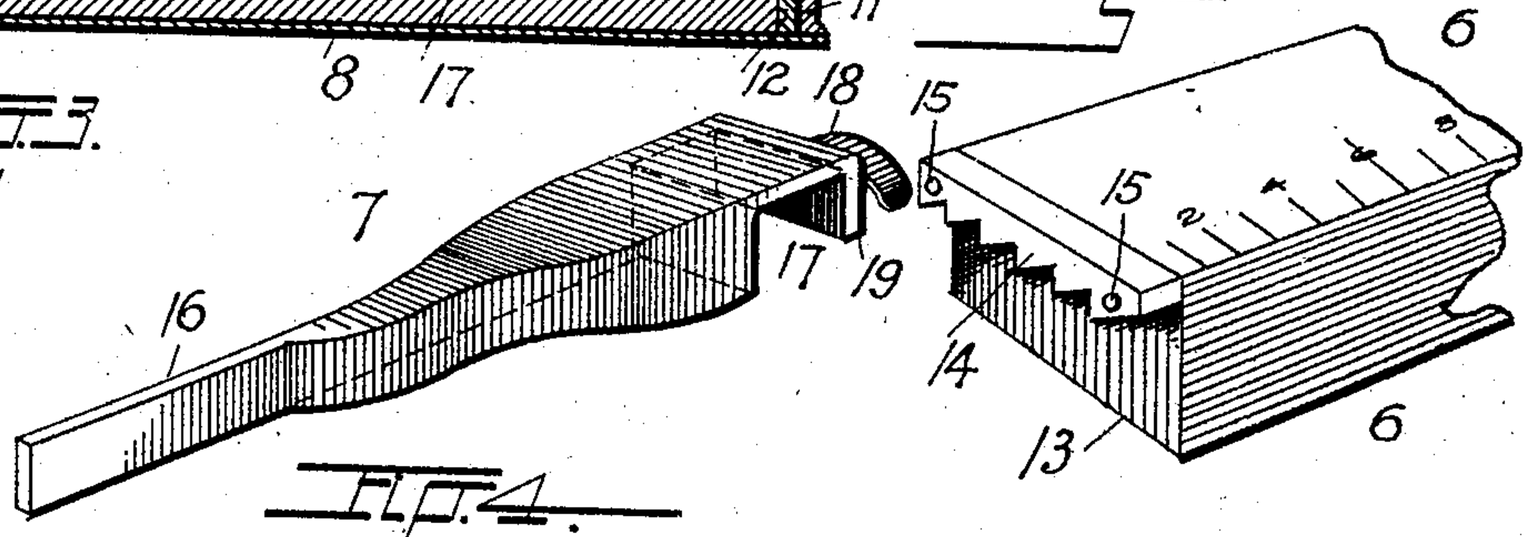

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

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PRINTER'S GALLEY.

No. 815,980. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 27, 1906.

Application filed December 29, 1904. Serial No. 238,779.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH P. RIVETT, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printers' Galleys, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in the oblong shallow trays used by printers in setting type for page or job work and commonly known as "galleys;" and its objects are to produce a device of the class named the use of which not only will effect saving of time and labor, but will at the same time enable the operator to produce better work by insuring perfect justification, and consequently uniform length and width of all columns belonging to a page or of the various pages composing a publication. In the latter case an additional advantage is gained by the fact that the positive uniformity of the blocks of type used in printing the various pages of a publication makes it possible to accurately and perfectly register the position of the printing on the sheets.

Another advantage derived from the use of my device is its adaptability to job-work of any variety, making it possible for the workman to set up odd jobs, such as advertisements, &c., having diagonal lines, curves, &c., without the use of a chase, as has been necessary heretofore. Its use, furthermore, obviates the necessity of having to tie the type when taking proof and by insuring absolutely square work facilitates the work of locking the type in the chase.

The construction of the various parts contained in my invention being very simple, the device may be manufactured at low cost, is easily manipulated, may be readily and accurately adjusted to any length or width work, and has the additional advantage that it enables the operator to instantly and readily remove the bars or gages employed in holding the type at the completion of the work in hand.

I attain my objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan view of the device; Fig. 2, a section taken along the line 2 2, Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrow; Fig. 3, a cross-section taken along the line 3 3, Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the line-supporting gage, and Fig. 5 a perspective view of one of the ends of the foot-stick employed in my device.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the various views.

My device consists of three parts—viz., the tray 5, similar in size and form to the ordinary galley now in use, the adjustable foot-stick 6, and the adjustable longitudinally-extending line-support 7.

The tray 5 is composed of the flat bottom plate 8, to which are secured the side ledges 9 and 9 and the head-ledge 10. These ledges may be integral with each other, as shown in the drawings, or may be composed of three parts, as is usually the case in the galleys now in use. Extending along the entire length of the side ledges on the inside of the tray and secured thereto by means of countersunk screws 11 are two racks 12 and 12, having upwardly-extending inclined or ratchet teeth the points of which are preferably made to lie in one plane with the upper surface of the ledges, thus maintaining the type-supporting quality of the latter.

The foot-stick 5 is composed of the bar 13, the length of which is determined by the distance between the racks and which is provided at each end with a plurality of inverted ratchet-teeth 14, corresponding with and adapted to engage the teeth of racks 12 and 12. Bar 13 extends in practice transversely on the tray and may be held firmly at any predetermined point by means of the teeth at its ends, which normally rest in between the teeth of the racks. The bar thus secured against lateral movement provides a foot-ledge the position of which in relation to the head-ledge determines the length of the page or job it is desired to prepare. In accordance with the measurements in use by type-setters and to facilitate the rapid and accurate adjustment of bar 13 the teeth of racks 12 have been made of uniform length, equal to one pica, while the upper surfaces of the two side ledges have been graduated and numbered in correspondence with the number of teeth in the racks. Although the teeth 14 may be attached to bar 13 in any suitable manner, I prefer, on account of economy in manufacture, to secure them against the ends of the bar by means of pins or screws 15. The number of teeth, although immaterial in the operation of the device, should be sufficient to guard against wear and consequent inaccuracy of adjustment.

The third member of my device, 7, com-

prises a straight-edge 16, preferably made of cast brass or iron and provided at its outer extremity with a saddle 17, which in practice straddles bar 13 and firmly holds the gage 7 against lateral movement by means of a set-screw 18, which, extending through a correspondingly-threaded aperture in the outer extremity 19 of the saddle, may be made to engage the side of bar 13, thus securing the straight-edge at any predetermined point.

To facilitate the rapid and accurate adjustment of gage 7, bar 13 has been provided along its upper surface with a scale graduated to picas and numbered from left to right.

The line-support 7 when in its normal position is secured to bar 13 at a point remote from the upper side ledge of tray 5, the distance between them being determined by the width of the column or job it is desired to set up.

Having thus described the mechanical construction of my invention, its operation is as follows: The operator having determined the length and width of the column or job he is about to prepare adjusts the transverse bar 13 and the straight-edge 16 accordingly, being guided by the scales on the upper surfaces of the side ledges and the foot-stick, as heretofore explained. If, as the case may be, the length of the work exceeds that of the straight-edge, the distance between the latter and the upper ledge of the tray may be increased the length of one pica and a slug of corresponding thickness placed against the straight-edge and in between the opposite sides of the head-ledge and the foot-stick, as shown in broken lines at 20, Fig. 1. The operator now commences to set his type against the side of the head-ledge and in between the opposite sides of the upper side ledge and the slug until by means of leads and other appliances used in the trade he has completely filled the space bounded by the upper side and head ledges, the bar 13, and the slug 20. The work thus completed will accurately measure the desired length and width and the operator may remove the work and commence a second column or page with the absolute assurance that, providing the gages 6 and 7 are placed in the same position in relation to each other and the ledges of the tray, each column or page will accurately correspond with the preceding or following ones, thus insuring perfect alinement and register when the type is being printed. Should it be desired to obtain a proof of the work prior to its removal from the galley, it will not be necessary to tie the type with strings and disturb its alinement, as has been the case heretofore, for the block of type, being firmly held in place between the ledges and the gages, obviates its removal from the galley.

When preparing odd jobs, such as advertisements having diagonal and curved lines, which necessitates the setting up of the type from different sides, my device, being adapted to bound the work on all sides, will adequately take the place of a chase, the use of which has heretofore been a necessity in work of this kind.

To adapt my device to all sizes of work, it is my intention to furnish two or more line-supports 7 of different sizes with each tray, thus obviating the constant use of slugs.

When completed, the work may readily be removed from the galley by merely lifting bar 13 out of engagement with the teeth of the rack, notwithstanding the pressure exerted thereon by the type, which, augmented by the insertion of leads and other appliances, is often considerable.

It should be understood that although the device as shown and described is preferable variations in the form and arrangement of the different parts may be availed of within the principle of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A printer's galley comprising in combination, a plate having head and side ledges, the latter being provided with identical correspondingly-arranged graduated scales, upwardly-facing racks extending along said ledges, and a bar extending transversely between said racks, its ends being provided with inverted teeth, adapted to simultaneously engage the teeth of said racks.

2. A printer's galley comprising in combination, a plate having head and side ledges, a laterally-movable, graduated bar, transversely extending between said side ledges, means for holding said bar at any predetermined point, a straight-edge movably mounted on said bar, in parallel relation to said side ledges, and means for securing said straight-edge at any predetermined point.

3. A printer's galley comprising in combination, a plate having head and side ledges, racks extending along the latter, a bar transversely extending between said racks, its ends being provided with teeth, adapted to simultaneously engage the teeth on said racks, a straight-edge movably mounted on said bar at right angles thereto, and means for holding said straight-edge at any predetermined point.

4. A printer's galley comprising in combination, a plate having head and side ledges, a laterally-movable bar, transversely extending between said side ledges, means for holding said bar at any predetermined point, a straight-edge having a saddle extremity adapted to straddle said bar, and a set-screw in said extremity adapted to engage said bar.

5. A printer's galley comprising in combination, a plate having head and side ledges, racks extending along the latter, a bar transversely extending between said racks, its ends being provided with teeth adapted to simultaneously engage the teeth on said racks, a

straight-edge having a saddle extremity adapted to straddle said bar, and a set-screw in said extremity adapted to engage said bar.

6. A printer's galley comprising a plate having head and side ledges, the latter being provided with correspondingly-arranged graduations, racks extending along said graduated ledges, a graduated bar extending between said racks, its ends having teeth adapted to simultaneously engage the teeth in said racks, and a movable straight-edge mounted on said bar at right angles thereto and having means adapted to secure it at any predetermined point.

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

JOSEPH P. RIVETT.

Witnesses:

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