

No. 870,601.

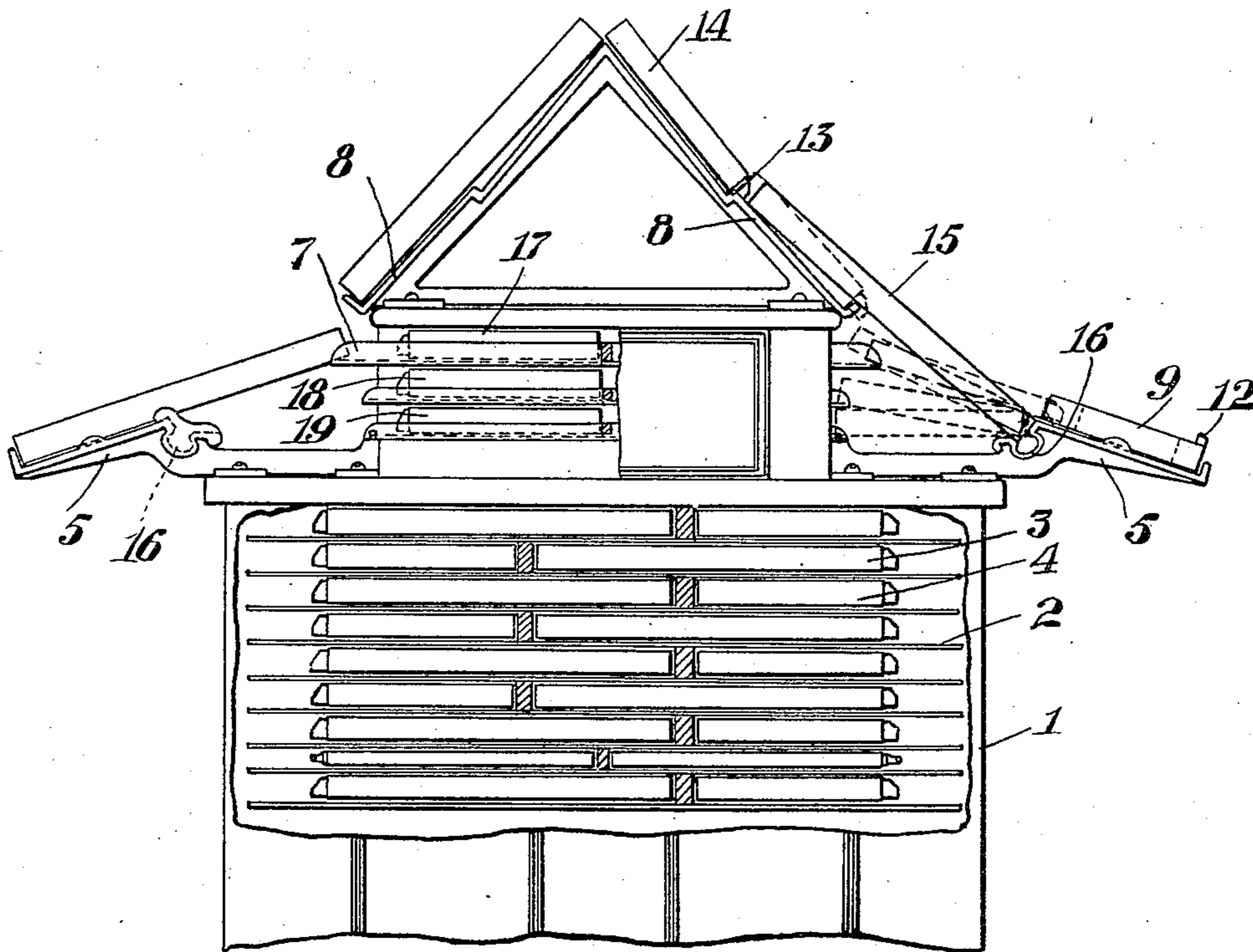
PATENTED NOV. 12, 1907.

F. J. WALKER.  
COMPOSITOR'S BRACKET CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 25, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

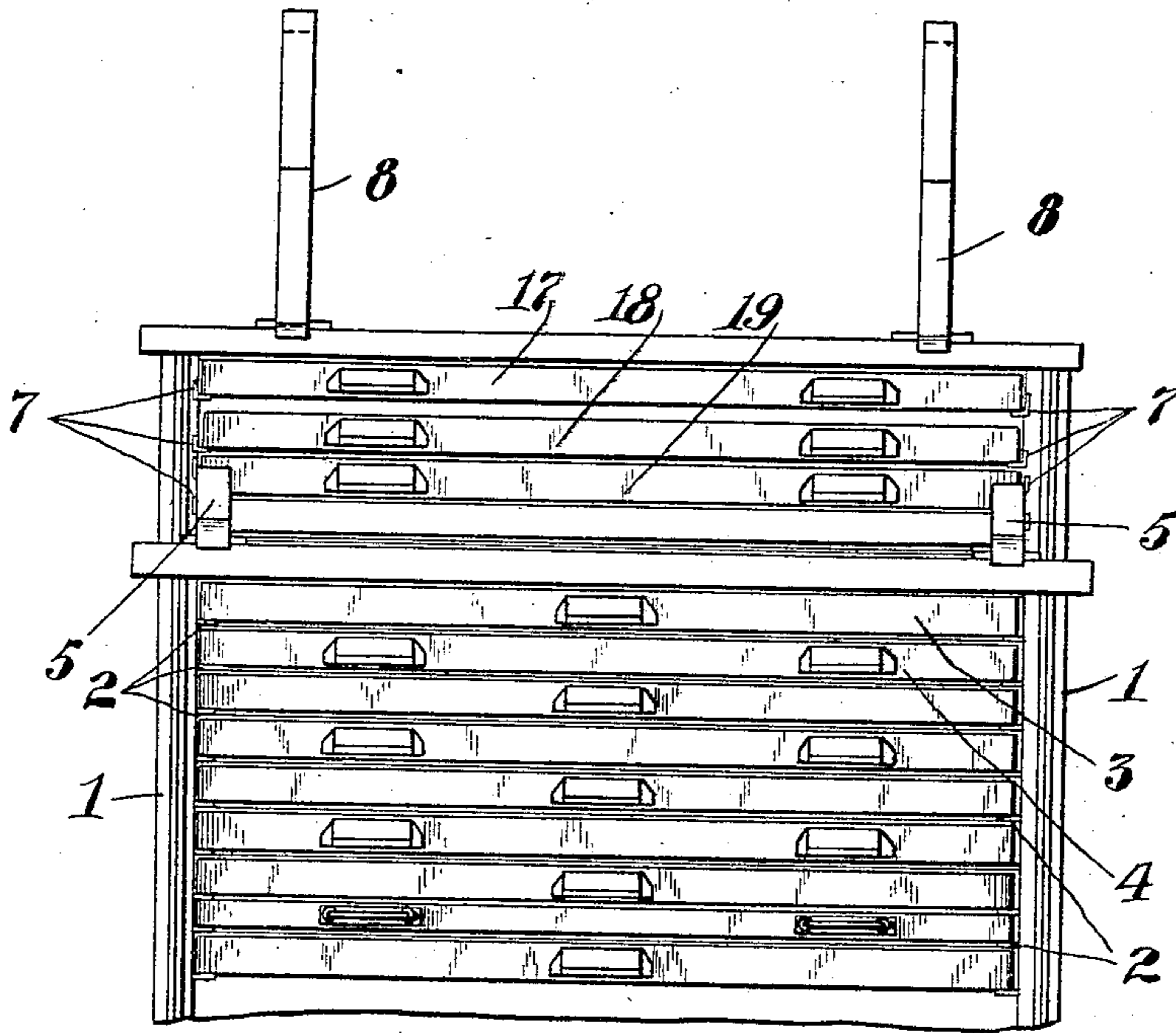


Fig. 3.

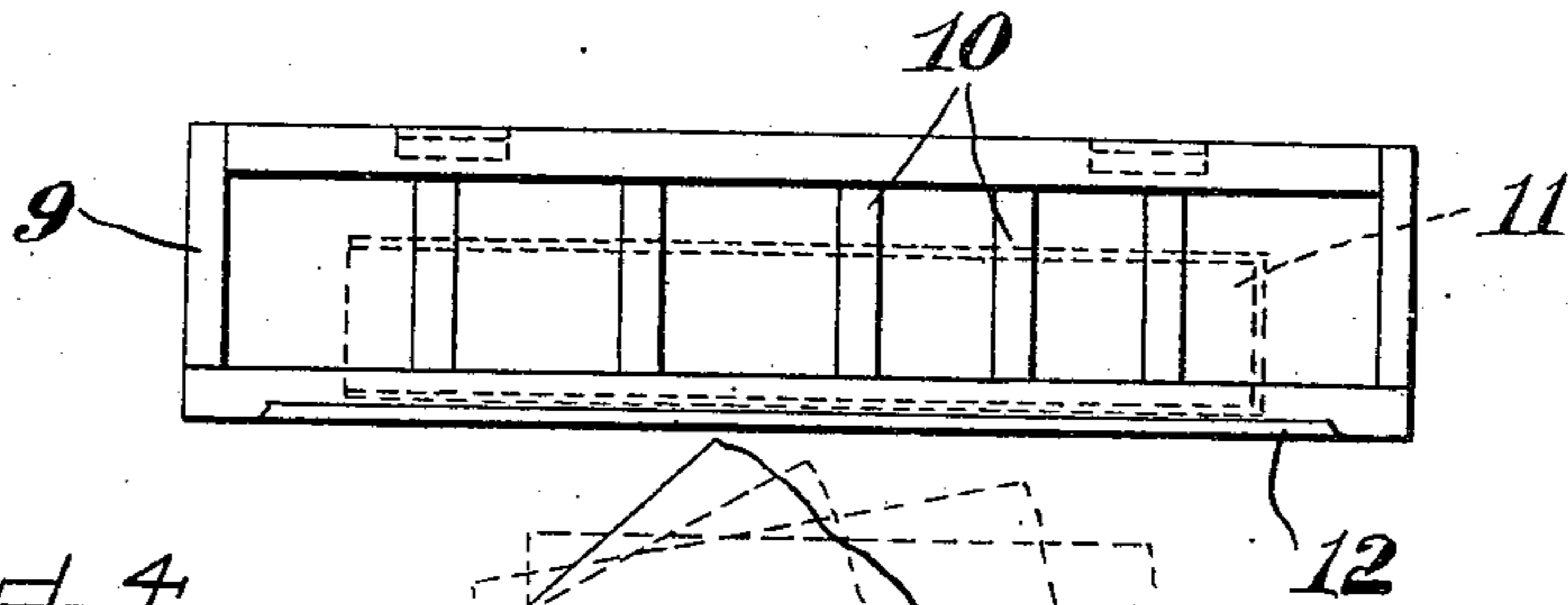
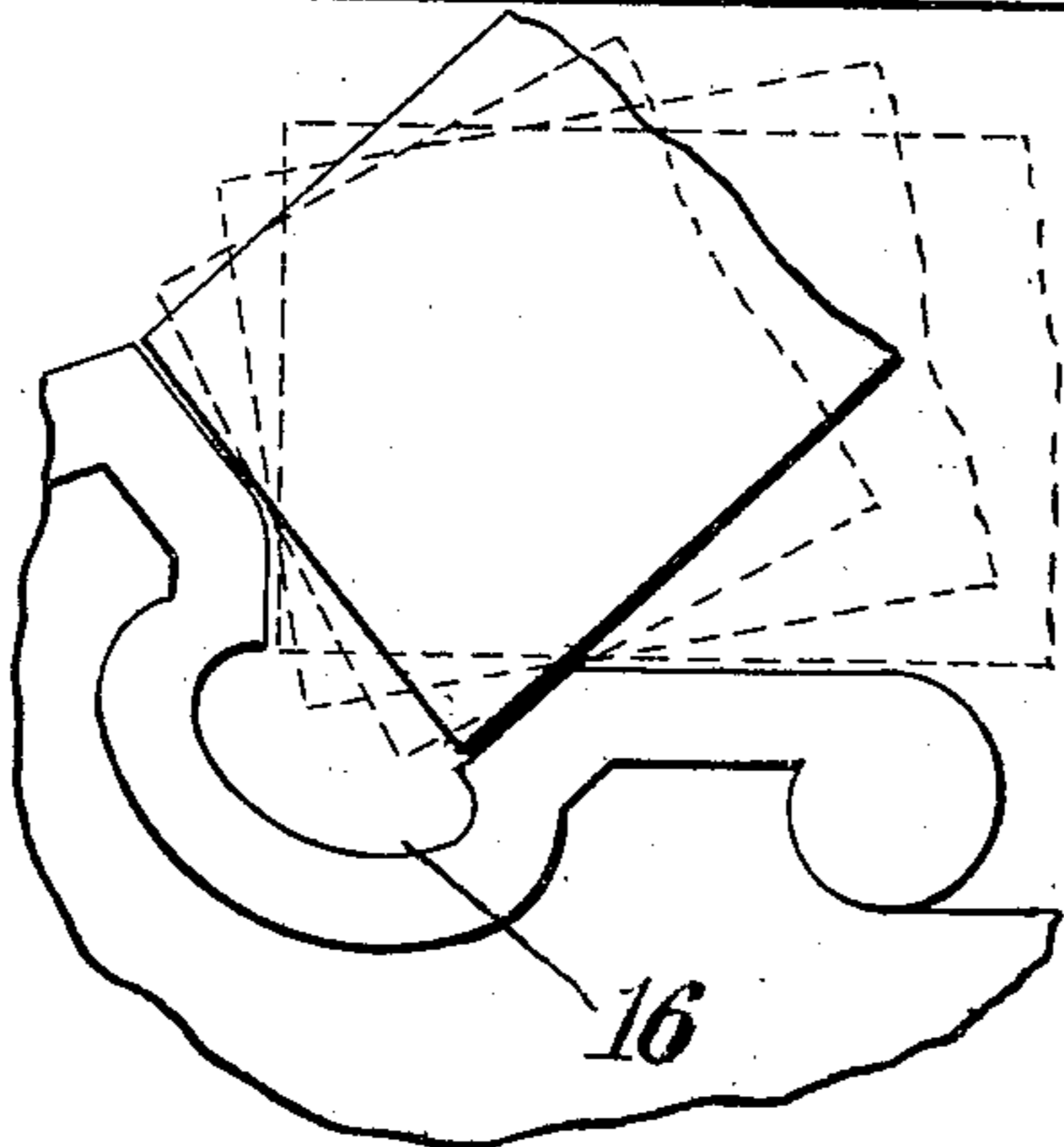


Fig. 4.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK J. WALKER, OF NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK.

## COMPOSITOR'S BRACKET-CABINET.

No. 870,601.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 12, 1907.

Application filed June 25, 1907. Serial No. 380,818.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK J. WALKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Rochelle, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented or discovered certain new and useful Improvements in Compositors' Bracket-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to compositors' bracket-cabinets, and is particularly adapted for use when correcting book matter as composed and cast on monotype machines, but may be used when correcting any other class of matter set in any manner, or when setting by hand any sort of matter, whether book, newspaper, or job.

In correcting monotype matter, the discarded type are not distributed and kept for further use, but are thrown into a waste box to be remelted and recast. Heretofore in printing offices there has been no satisfactory provision made for the location of a waste box, or for the disposal of this waste type, nor has there been provided a separate and satisfactory rest for the galley containing the matter to be corrected. This has heretofore generally been placed on the lower type case, and shifted from place to place thereon in order to afford access to the different type in the case. I have provided a combined galley rest and a waste box adapted to set on the lower end of the lower brackets, and entirely separate from the type cases.

One of the chief impediments to efficient and economical correcting is the difficulty of obtaining ready access to type of the proper face; more especially is this the case in book work where type of many different faces are often required in correcting a single galley of matter. In correcting especially it is necessary to obtain access to a small number only of each of these various faced type. I have accordingly devised a condensed type-case, which in a concentrated form holds a sufficiency of type for correction purposes, and, is more conveniently stored and handled, and more serviceable on the bracket than the standard case. This condensed case is primarily designed for use as an auxiliary in conjunction with the main or standard size case, but may be used separate therefrom if so desired. It is adapted to use on the same run-ways in the same cabinet and on the same brackets as the main case, but, relative to the said main case is much reduced in width and capacity, approximately to one-half. In practice it puts together within easy reach of the type-corrector a greater assortment of cases and more varieties of type, for the expediting of his work; and it doubles the capacity of the brackets by enabling the said brackets to accommodate an increased number and variety of cases and by facilitating the adjustment of the same.

In order to present to the corrector in a convenient manner a large number of cases containing different faced types, and to make economical use of the floor

space in the composing room, I construct a two-front bracket-cabinet for the use of two men facing each other with the bracket-cabinet between them. In the lower part I provide a plurality of run-ways, each pair to receive a standard case with a pull toward one compositor, and a condensed case with pulls toward the other compositor. On alternate pairs of ways the arrangement is reversed, the condensed case pulling toward the first compositor, and the standard case toward the other, thus giving each of the two compositors like facilities for work, each having an equal number of both standard and condensed type-cases arranged alternately in the cabinet. Surmounting this I provide for each compositor a pair of short brackets to support a galley rest and waste box. Above these brackets are a plurality of condensed cases arranged as drawers, and having their run-ways so constructed that they will act as supports for the upper sides of the condensed case when drawn out for use, their lower sides being supported by a socket provided for them on the upper ends of the brackets. One pair of these run-ways is also adapted to support the upper side of a standard case, the lower side of which may be rested on the brackets above mentioned, whenever it becomes necessary or desirable to use the device to hold a pair of common cases for regular straight composition. I also provide upper case brackets which may hold a standard case, or two condensed cases, or may hold a condensed case on their upper portions, while their lower portions act as a support for the upper side of the standard main case, when dropped down into close proximity to the work galley rest, the lower side of the case being supported in the above mentioned sockets.

In the drawings, Figure 1, is a side elevation of my device, portions being broken away to better show the construction. Fig. 2, is a front elevation. Fig. 3, is a plan view of the combined galley rest, and waste box—the galley being shown in place by dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a detail view of one of the sockets at the ends of the lower brackets.

The lower portion 1, of my device, contains a plurality of run-ways, 2, on which slide alternately standard cases, 3, and condensed cases, 4—stops being provided within the ways so that the cases will not go entirely through. Each pair of ways contains a condensed case pulling in one direction, and, separated from it by stops, a standard case pulling in the opposite direction. Above this construction are brackets, 5, adapted to support one side of the lower case, the other side of which is supported by the ends of run-ways, 7, and above this are provided brackets, 8, for the upper case. This arrangement is shown on the left hand of Fig. 1, and is the usual arrangement when the bracket-cabinet is used for straight hand composition.

The brackets, 5, are narrow, being little more than half the width of a full sized case, and when the

bracket-cabinet is used for correcting, there is placed on these brackets a combined galley-rest and waste box, 9, which consists of an open rectangular box, about as long as the usual type case, but a little less than half as wide as the usual type case, and about the depth of a type case. Across the top of the rest are placed cross bars, 10, on which the galley, 11, shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, rests, being prevented from sliding off by a stop, 12, provided at the lower edge of the galley-rest. It will be seen that this arrangement provides a waste box surrounding the galley on three sides, and large enough to contain the discarded type from several galleys full of matter being corrected. The openings in the waste box being very near to all portions of the galley, making the disposal of waste matter taken out of the galley extremely easy, and if the waste box is occasionally emptied into a larger waste receptacle the facility of correcting will be greatly enhanced.

I have shown in full lines on the right hand side of Fig. 1, the usual arrangement of galley rest and type cases when correcting. It will be seen there that there is a stop, 13, part way down the upper bracket on which rests a condensed case, 14. A standard correcting case, 15, is immediately under this and extends almost to and a little below the edge of the galley rest, thereby putting the work galley and correcting case in the most perfect relative position for correcting. This lower case is supported at its upper side by the lower portions of the upper brackets, 8, and at its lower side rests in sockets, 16 on the upper ends of the brackets, 5. This arrangement is very satisfactory and convenient for correcting straight matter in which is used only body type of a single face or when only an occasional different face type is needed. This occasional type being taken from one of the cases in the lower part of the cabinet or from the case, 14. When it is necessary to have more frequent access to different faced types, the case, 14, may be omitted, making it possible to slide the case, 15, up, so as to be wholly supported by the upper brackets, 8, and thereby giving access to a plurality of condensed cases mounted on run-ways between the brackets, 5, and the brackets, 8.

In Fig. 1, I have shown three such condensed cases marked respectively 17, 18, 19. The sockets, 16, as shown more plainly in Fig. 4, are so constructed as to hold rigidly the lower sides of each of these condensed cases at the different angles, when drawn out for use, and the length of the run-ways for these cases is regulated so that their outer ends support the upper sides of the condensed cases when in use, as shown in dotted lines at the right hand side of Fig. 1. The upper pair of these ways for the condensed cases being the ways 7, which support a full width lower case. Apertures are provided in the upper side of the galley rest corresponding to the pulls on the cases, so that when desired a condensed case may be taken from the lower part of the cabinet or drawn out from the ways of and rested on the brackets, 5, above the galley rest, and on the ways, 7. Similarly a condensed case may be taken from the lower part of the cabinet and rested in the sockets, 16, and the ways, 7. It will be seen that with

my bracket there may be made numerous combinations of condensed cases and standard cases, according to the number of different faced types to which it is necessary to have access in correcting. Heretofore it has generally been considered too expensive to provide each compositor with a large number of different faced types due largely to the fact that foundry made type are expensive; but in offices using the monotype machines it is much less expensive, and much more convenient to provide each compositor with a small number of each of a great many different faced types cast on the monotype machines. The small number of each different faced types necessary in correcting makes it possible to use a condensed case the internal divisions of which are arranged about as those of a standard case, and the use of such condensed type cases makes it possible to store a large variety of type in a small space, and it is one of my objects in this invention to provide for such storage in the manner permitting of most ready access thereto.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a compositors' bracket-cabinet a plurality of condensed type cases, run-ways on which the condensed type cases slide, adapted to support one side of the type case when in position for use, and sockets adapted to support the other side of the type case when in position for use.
2. In a compositors' bracket-cabinet a combined galley rest and waste box, brackets for supporting the combined galley rest and waste box, sockets on the brackets for supporting one side of a type case and brackets for supporting the other side of the type case, and a condensed case.
3. In a compositors' bracket-cabinet a combined galley rest and waste box, brackets for supporting the combined galley rest and waste box, a plurality of condensed type cases, separate pairs of run-ways for each condensed type case to slide on and having outer ends adapted to support one side of the condensed type cases when in position for use, and sockets on the brackets adapted to support the other side of either of the condensed type cases, or one side of a standard type case, and brackets adapted to support the other side of the standard case when none of the condensed cases is in use, and adapted to entirely support the standard case when either of the condensed cases is in use, and stops on the last mentioned brackets to support a condensed case when the aforesaid standard case is either removed or dropped into the sockets.
4. In a compositors' bracket-cabinet, brackets adapted to support a combined galley rest and waste box and brackets adapted to support a standard case or two condensed cases, or one condensed case, and partially support a standard case which is also supported by sockets on the first mentioned brackets.
5. In a compositor's bracket cabinet, brackets adapted to support a case, run-ways below said brackets adapted to carry a case, brackets below said run-ways adapted to support a case or a combined galley rest and waste box and a case on the run-ways adapted to pull out into the space between the two sets of brackets.
6. In a compositor's bracket cabinet, brackets adapted to support a combined galley rest and waste box or one side of a standard case, run-ways adapted to carry condensed cases the ends of which run-ways being adapted to support the other side of the standard case, and brackets above adapted to support a case.

Signed at New York, this 22nd day of June, 1907.

FRANK J. WALKER.

Witnesses:

KARL FENNING,  
WM. J. WYMAN.