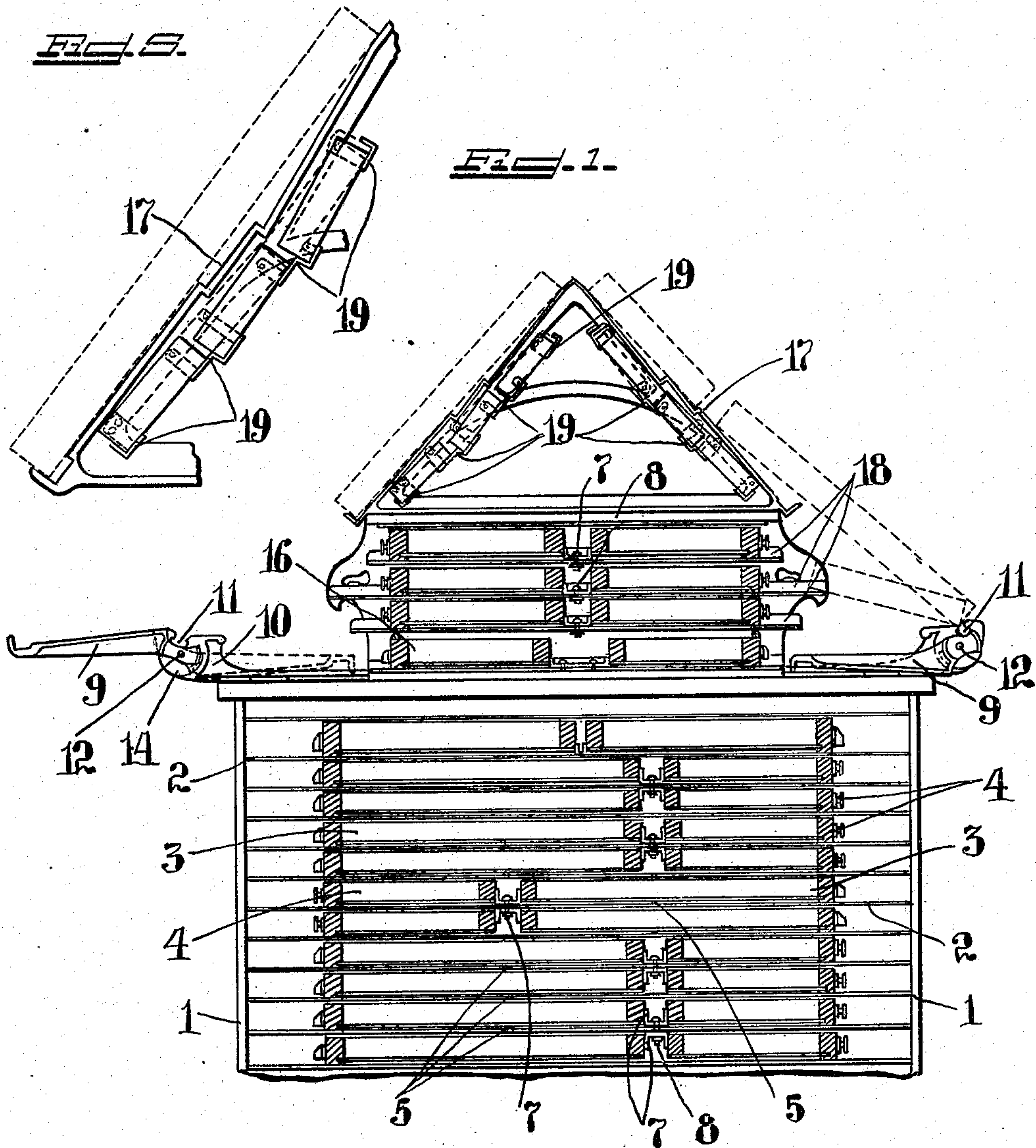


F. J. WALKER.
COMPOSITOR'S BRACKET CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 5, 1908.

930,579.

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Attest:
Connelly
Karl Fruning

by

Inventor:
Frank J. Walker
Wm. L. Pierce
his Atty

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Fig. 2.

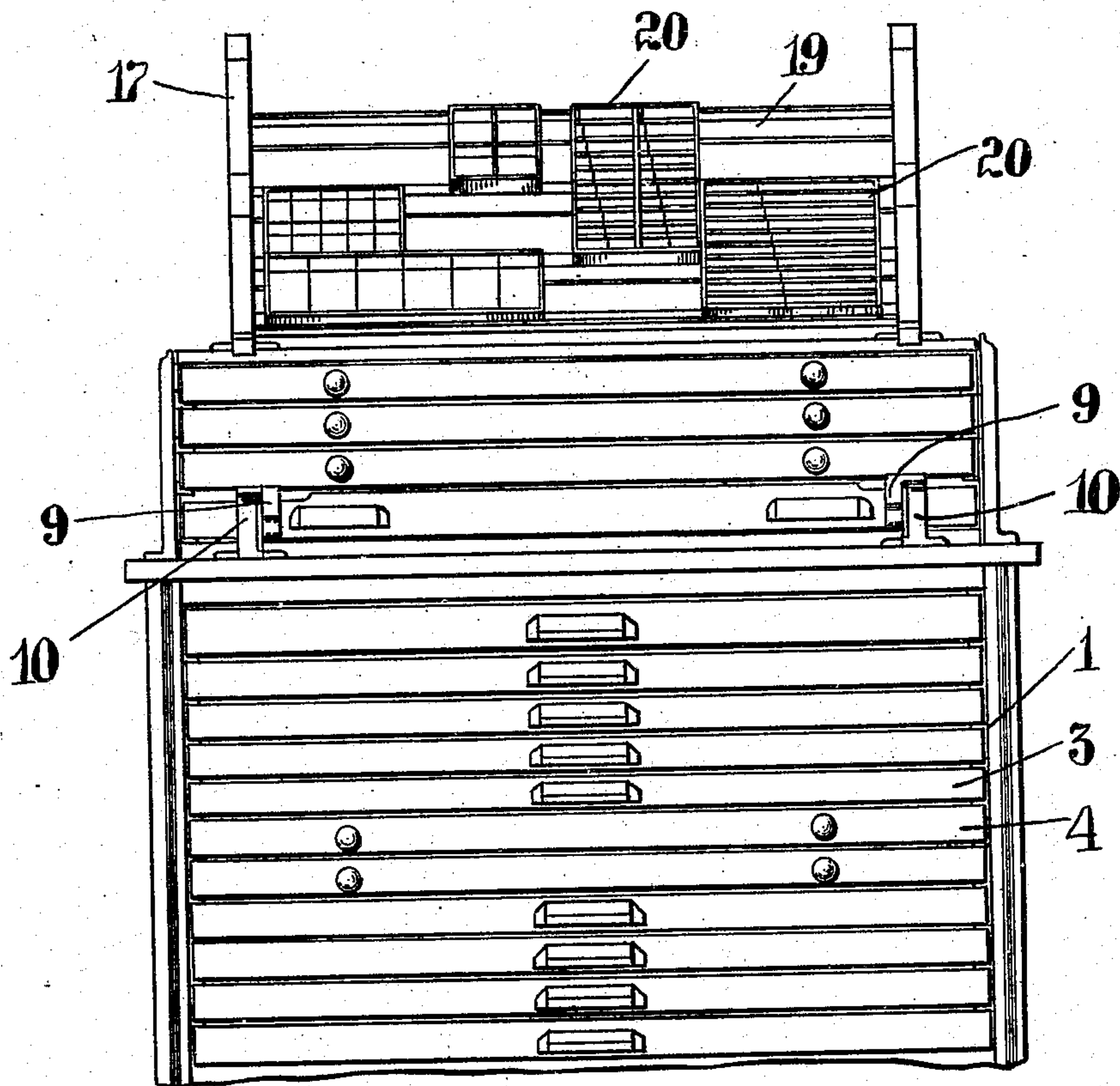


Fig. 3.

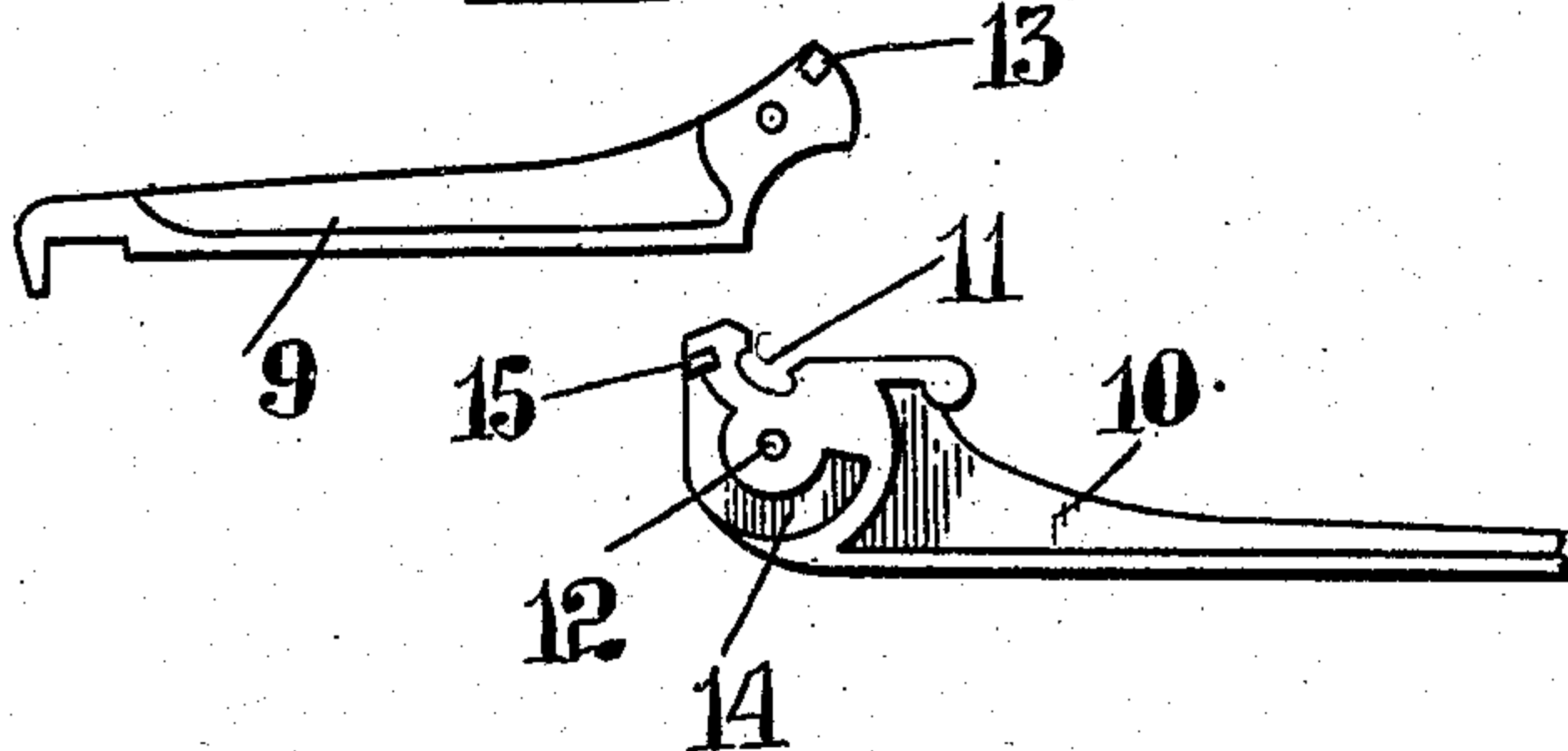
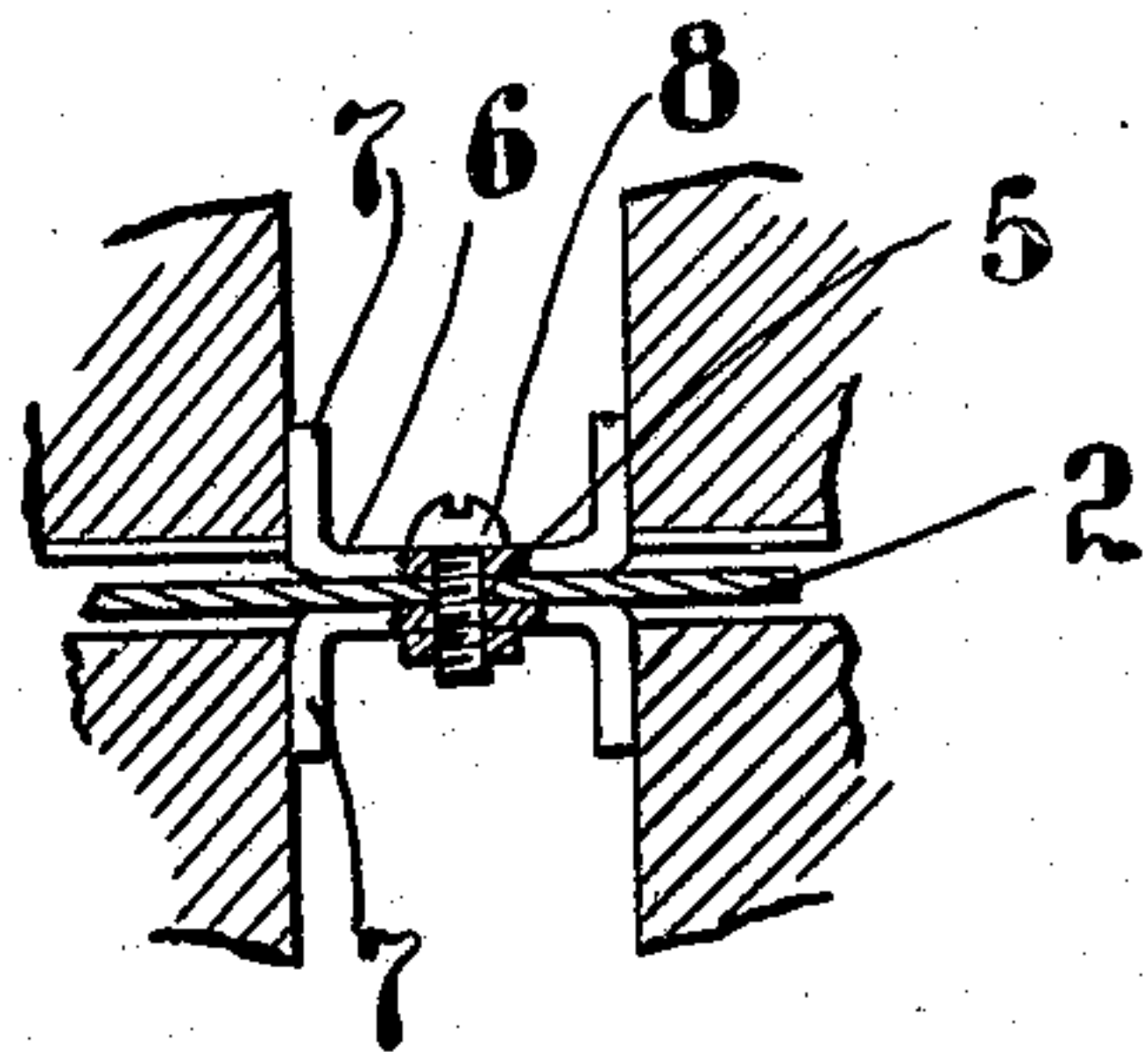


Fig. 4.



Attest:
Karl Fanning

by

Inventor:
Frank J. Walker
Wm. L. Pierce
his Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

COMPOSITOR'S BRACKET-CABINET.

No. 930,579.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.

Application filed May 5, 1908. Serial No. 430,945.

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 may be applied to all articles in this class as designed for use in all classes of printing, but is especially adapted to those for use in correcting type matter set up on monotype machines, and particularly such compositors' bracket-cabinets as are illustrated and described in my Patent No. 870,601, dated November 12, 1907. In that patent the lower brackets project, as a whole, from the body of the cabinet and when not in use are an obstruction to the use of the remainder of the device. To obviate this difficulty I have provided in my present invention for folding these projecting brackets back onto the cabinet in such a way that as obstructions they are removed and are so placed that they do not interfere with the functions of any other portions of the device, excepting that they hold back on its runways the combined galley-rest and waste-box, which the lower brackets are adapted to support when extended.

In the lower portion of my former device certain of the runways were arranged to carry standard cases on one side and condensed cases on the other side, while certain other runways were arranged to carry condensed cases and standard cases in the reverse order. In use it has been found desirable to make this arrangement more elastic so that when desired several consecutive runways might carry standard and condensed cases, so that the standard cases would all pull in one direction, or by slight manipulation, so that the condensed cases would all pull in that direction. And, in order to meet this requirement, I have provided on the runways removable adjustable stops, so that on any runway a condensed case may be arranged to pull in either direction while a standard case pulls in the opposite direction.

Another object of my present invention is to provide means for supporting in position for ready access to the compositor or corrector an increased variety of different faced

type; and to this end I have devised and adopted a number of small boxes or caselets which I have termed "inserts," the outer dimensions of which are fractional portions of the inner dimensions of the standard and condensed cases, so that for storage purposes a number of the inserts may be snugly fitted into a case which has no internal divisions. To support these inserts in a position for use I have provided rests extending between the upper pair of brackets and so far below their surface that when the inserts are in position on their rests a case may be placed on the brackets without interfering with the inserts.

I have shown one form of my invention in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a transverse section of a double compositor's bracket-cabinet. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same. Fig. 3 a detail view of the folding bracket. Fig. 4 is a detail of the removable adjustable stop. Fig. 5 a detail view in section illustrating the arrangement of the supports for the inserts.

The lower portion 1 of the compositors' bracket cabinet consists of side portions carrying runways 2 on which rest the standard cases 3 and condensed cases 4. In each of these runways is provided two holes 5 at such distances from the end that when the adjustable stop is placed in one hole a condensed case will rest on the runways between that hole and one end of the runway while a standard case is carried the other portion of the runway. If, however, the adjustable stop is arranged at the other hole, the arrangement will be reversed and the condensed case carried between the hole and the other end of the runway, while the standard case pulls in the opposite direction.

The adjustable stop 6 comprises two U-shaped members 7 against which the inner ends of the cases abut, and one of which depends from the runway while the other is above the runway. The two U-shaped members 7 are held to the runway and in position thereon by means of a screw bolt 8 extending through them and one of the holes 5 in the runway 2.

The lower brackets consist of two portions, an outer arm 9 attached temporarily to carry a combined galley rest and waste box, and an inner member 10 rigidly attached to the cabinet and on which the outer arm 9 swings. At the outer end of the member 10 is the socket 11 described in my previous patent

and also a pivot 12 about which the arm 9 swings. The arm 9 carries a projecting stop 13 traveling in a guide-way 14 against one end of which the stop 13 rests when the arm 9 is in position for use, and against the other end of which the stop 13 rests when the arm 9 is swung in. A projecting stop 15 is provided at the outer extremity of member 10 to divide the strain and assist in limiting the outer movement and to partially support the arm 9 when in position for use.

It will be seen that when arm 9 is swung in there is but a very slight projection beyond the face of the cabinet so that a compositor may not be impeded in his work and so that a person passing down the alley between two rows of my bracket-cabinets may not be impeded; and at the same time the socket 11 at the outer end of member 10 is not interfered with, nor is access to any of the cases or drawers on the runways precluded, excepting the combined galley-rest and waste-box 16 resting on the lower set of runways on the upper part of the cabinet, and which is used only when the arms 9 are in their outer position; at which time the matter to be corrected is in the most convenient position for the operator.

For job-composition on my device the outer arm 9 is entirely disregarded and only the upper set of brackets 17, the runways 18 and the socket 11 are used either with or without the supports 19 for the inserts. This arrangement is shown at the right-hand side of Fig. 1. The upper brackets 17 are provided intermediate their ends with two stops on the lower of which may rest a condensed case when in connection therewith is being used a standard case, the lower end of which rests in the socket 11. When, however, a condensed case rests on the upper stop of the brackets, another condensed case may be used on the lower portion of the said brackets 17. Below the plane of and connecting the brackets 17 I provide cross-bars 19 which in addition to acting as braces for the brackets 17 act as rests upon which may be arranged, in any combination which may be desired, a plurality of inserts 20 each of which contains a small number of type of a different face or a large number of type of a single character, or any special matter which may be necessary or desirable in connection with the matter which is being set up or corrected. The distance from one support 19 to the adjoining one is equal to the height of the smallest insert and they are so arranged that a small insert may be rigidly

held by two adjacent supports, but an insert twice the smallest height will be rigidly held by three adjoining supports. The rods 19 are arranged so far below the plane of the brackets 17 that a case may be placed on the brackets without interfering with the inserts on their supports, which, however, will be covered and rendered inaccessible by the case as long as it remains on the brackets.

A considerable advantage is obtained by having exposed for use between the brackets 17 a large variety of type and at the same time having free for temporary use the brackets 17. For instance,—if in correcting it is found necessary to use a full set of inserts on the supports 19 and at the same time a condensed case from the lower part of the cabinet on the bracket 11, and it is necessary for temporary use to get at the lower one of the condensed cases in the upper portion of the cabinet, this may be conveniently and expeditiously done by placing the condensed case temporarily on brackets 17 which gives access to the condensed case on the lower runways in the upper part of the cabinet after the use of which the condensed case may be brought down from the brackets 17, making necessary merely a single movement of the condensed case. A portion only of the supports 19 may be used for inserts, and a condensed case in connection therewith may be placed on the brackets 17 above or below the supports 19 in use, so that the inserts thereon will be exposed for use.

It is obvious that changes in various details might be made without departing from my invention.

What I claim is:

1. In a compositor's bracket cabinet, brackets for supporting a combined galley-rest and waste-box, sockets on the brackets adapted to support one end of a case, and means for folding the brackets without impairing the functions of the socket.

2. In a compositor's bracket-cabinet, a pair of brackets for supporting type cases, and rods connecting the brackets each three adjoining rods being arranged to support two rows of short inserts or one row of long inserts.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 29th day of April 1908.

FRANK J. WALKER.

Witnesses:

PHILIP S. LARNER,
WM. H. SOMERVELL.