

(No Model.)

L. F. LAING.
PRINTER'S GALLEY.

No. 563,495.

Patented July 7, 1896.

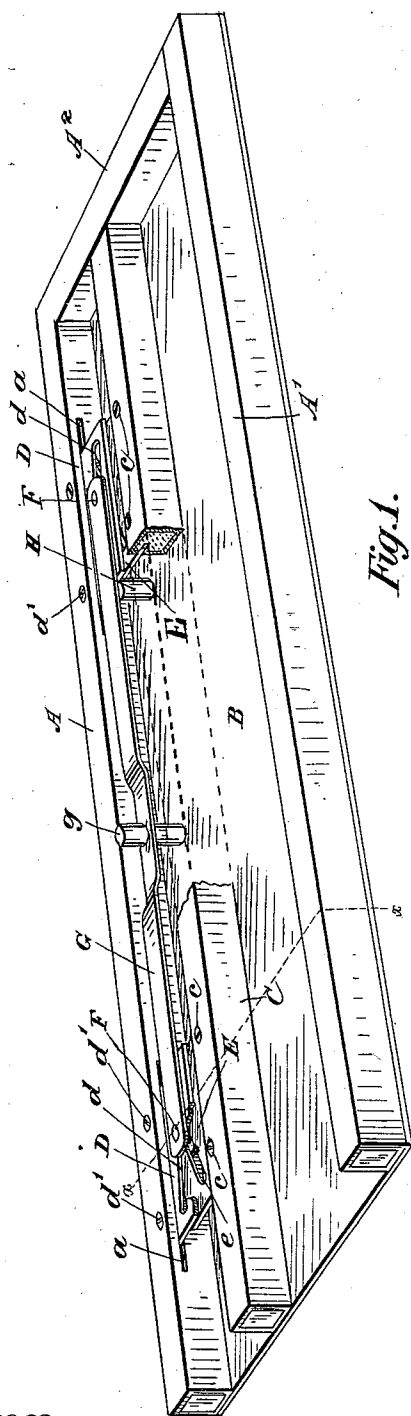


Fig. 1.

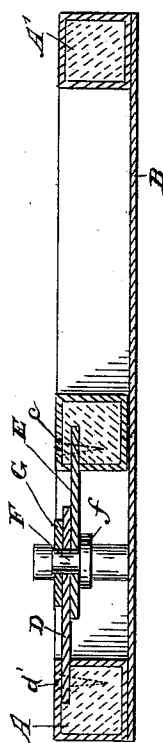


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

W. J. Withrow
E. R. Case

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS FREDERICK LAING, OF TORONTO, CANADA.

PRINTER'S GALLEY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,495, dated July 7, 1896.

Application filed August 10, 1895. Serial No. 558,904. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS FREDERICK LAING, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printers' Galleys, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in printers' galleys patented to Samuel E. Horne on the 18th day of March, 1890, under No. 423,559, and in which patent I hold an undivided one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) interest, and the object of the present invention is to simplify the construction of the mechanism by which the sidestick is laterally moved; and it consists, essentially, of two pairs of obliquely-slotted plates, one pair being reversely slotted to the other, and the outer plates of each pair being securely held in the side bars of the galley above the plates secured in the sidestick and the plates being operatively connected together by pins, which extend through the slots and have their heads underneath the plates attached to the sidestick, and their upper ends riveted in the operating-bar, which is provided centrally with a moving pin, a further pin being provided extending upwardly from the bottom plate of the galley, so as to abut preferably the outer ends of the pair of plates near the closed end of the galley, as hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a galley constructed in accordance with my invention, showing the sidestick partially broken away to exhibit the construction. Fig. 2 is a cross-section through the galley on line *xx*, slotted plates, and connecting-pin and operating-bar.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A A' are the side bars of the galley; A², the closed end; B, the bottom plate, and C the sidestick.

D are the upper plates of each pair of plates, which are provided with oblique slots *d*. One edge of each plate D is secured in an elongated recess *a* in the side bar A by the screws *d'*, which extend through portion of the side bar A and the plates D, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2.

E are the lower plates of each pair of plates,

which are provided with oblique slots *e*, reversely cut to the slots *d* in the plates D. One edge of the plates E is secured in the sidestick C by screws *e*, which extend through portion of the sidestick and the plate E, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2.

F are pins which are provided with heads *f*, which abut the edges of the lower slot *e*. The upper ends of the pins F are riveted in the operating-bar G at each end, so as to hold the plates and bar together and the sidestick down upon the bottom plate B of the galley.

g is a pin which extends through the operating-bar and has the bottom end resting on the bottom plate B of the galley. The lower extension of the pin *g* serves to stiffen the bar G, and thus prevent the ends of the bar from springing and thus forcing or disconnecting the riveted upper ends of the pins F from it. The upper extension provides for the movement of the bar, and consequently the lateral movement of the plates E and sidestick C, to which they are attached.

It will be noticed that one end of the galley is entirely open. In order to hold the sidestick from moving longitudinally, I provide a pin H, which is secured in the bottom plate B of the galley and extends up, so as to abut the plates D and E near the closed end A². The pin H is of course necessarily placed against the ends of the plates D and E farthest away from the closed end A², as shown.

It will be seen from the simple form of galley which I describe that the sidestick will be held down by the outer slotted plates being above the plates secured in the sidestick, and will also be held rigidly by the pins F with the heads *f* underneath the plate E. The upper ends of the pins F are riveted, as hereinbefore described, to the operating-bar, and consequently the plates and bar are held securely together, and the sidestick may, therefore, be moved laterally without any fear of being thrown up or forced out of position at the top.

In my form of galley it will be seen that as the slotted plates are entirely above the bottom plate of the galley, and also as the end of the galley is open opposite the space in which the plates are placed, that any type which falls into this space may be readily re-

moved by simply tilting the galley and not as in former galleys having to turn the galley upside down.

What I claim as my invention is—

- 5 In a galley the combination with the side bars, closed end and sidestick, of obliquely-slotted pairs of plates, the upper one of each pair being secured in the side bar and the under one secured in the sidestick, the pins
10 with heads at their ends extending through

the reversely-formed slots in each pair of plates, the operating-bar extending over the upper plates and having riveted in it the upper ends of the connecting-pins and the pin H abutting the ends of the plates D and E as and for the purpose specified. 15

LOUIS FREDERICK LAING.

Witnesses:

B. BYD,

H. G. S. YOUNG.