

C. R. BRAINARD.

COMBINED COPY HOLDER AND GALLEY STAND.

No. 177,681.

Patented May 23, 1876.

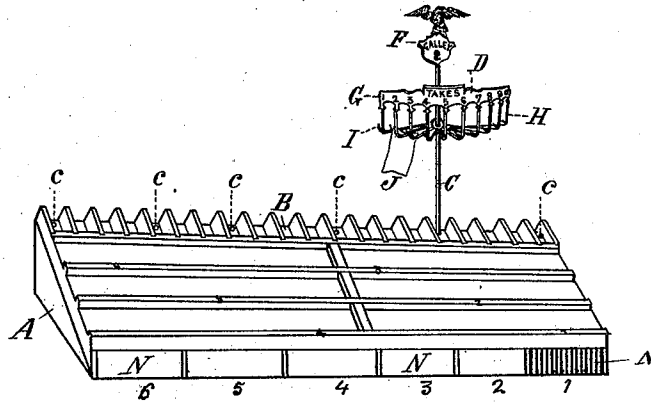


Fig. 1.

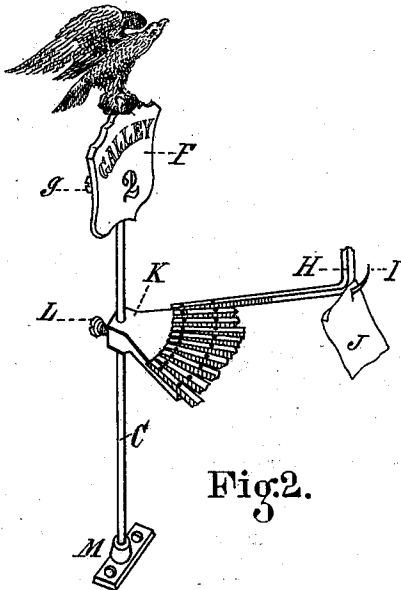


Fig. 2.

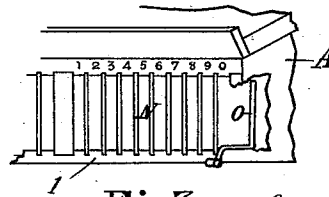


Fig. 3.

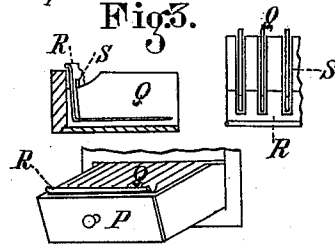


Fig. 4.

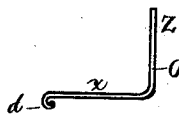


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CHARLES ROLLIN BRAINARD, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMBINED COPY-HOLDERS AND GALLEY-STANDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **177,681**, dated May 23, 1876; application filed November 15, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES ROLLIN BRAINARD, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Compositors' Copy-Holders, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometrical perspective view, showing the galley-stand provided with holders. Fig. 2 is a sectional isometrical perspective view of the holder for small copy detached from the galley. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the holder for large copy detached from the galley; Fig. 4, sectional views for reference; and Fig. 5 a view of the clearer detached.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawing.

My invention relates principally to means for holding the copy, in printing-offices, assorted by "takes," and in readiness for the proof-reader, being in part an improvement upon the devices shown in Letters Patent of the United States No. 149,092, granted to me on the 31st day of March, 1874; and consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a simpler and more effective article of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

The nature and operation of my invention will be readily obvious to all conversant with such matters from the following description:

In the drawing, A represents the galley-stand, which is divided into a series of rectangular compartments, numbered, respectively, from 1 to 6, and provided at the top with the ordinary slug or furniture boxes B. Beneath the stand there are also a series of boxes or shelves, N, numbered to correspond with the galley-compartments on the stand, and subdivided into smaller compartments or "pigeon-holes," the pigeon-holes being numbered, respectively, from 1 to 10, as best seen in Fig. 3. Each of these smaller compartments is provided with a clearer, O, consisting, prefer-

ably, of a piece of wire, or narrow strip of sheet metal, bent as shown in Fig. 5, the part *z* being inserted in the pigeon-hole as far as possible, leaving the part *d* projecting therefrom, the part *x* forming a false bottom, and the part *a* a false back to the compartment when the clearer is in place.

The shelf or box N, subdivided into pigeon-holes, as described, is designed more especially for large copies or takes.

Projecting upwardly from the back of the galley-stand, and inserted in holes provided for that purpose, or secured in steps or sockets M, as may be preferred, there are a series of small copy-holders, one only of which is shown in the drawing. These holders consist of a vertical staff, C, carrying at its head the plate F, inscribed with the word "Galley," and also a numeral corresponding with the number of one of the compartments on the galley-stand. Arranged to slide vertically on the staff C, and rendered adjustable thereon by the screw L, there is a fan-shaped stock, K, carrying a series of ten horizontally-projecting radial arms, H. These arms are bent upwardly at their outer ends, and connected by a plate, D, inscribed with the word "Takes," and also with the numerals 1 to 10, each arm being numbered in regular succession from left to right. Projecting laterally from each of the arms H, preferably from the left-hand side near the curve, and with a slight upward and outward turn, there is a spur, I. This spur is not long enough to interfere with the next adjacent arm, and is for receiving and holding in regularly assorted files the small copy or takes J, prior to the reading of the proof, after the manner in which the compartments or pigeon-holes in the box N hold the larger copy.

In the use of my improvement the "matter" is dumped upon the bank, the takes, as they are deposited on the galley or stand being numbered in regular succession in the usual manner, but the copy corresponding with any particular take, instead of being thrown promiscuously into a drawer or other receptacle in the ordinary way, is put in one of the pigeon-holes, or impaled upon one of the spurs, as the case may be, and in accordance with the nature of the copy—that is to say, whether it

is written upon a large or small sheet, or constitutes a large or small take, the holder C not being so well adapted for large copy or sheets of a large size as the holder N.

In disposing of the copy after being set the compositor first dumps his matter on the bank, and marks the take in the usual manner. He then observes the number of the galley or compartment in which the matter is located, and places the copy in or upon the holder, as the case may be, corresponding with the number of the galley or galley-compartment, and also in that subdivision of the holder corresponding with the number of the take. For example: If the number of the galley on which the take is dumped or deposited is 2, and the number of the take is 2, then the copy, if small, would be disposed of by being placed on spur No. 2 of the copy-holder or galley No. 2, or precisely as shown in Fig. 1, and if large, in pigeon-hole No. 2 of box No. 2 under the galley-stand. In gathering up the copy to prove the matter, the copy from each pigeon-hole is placed with that from the corresponding spur of the holder for the same galley—for instance, the copy on spur No. 2 of holder No. 2 would be placed with the copy from pigeon-hole No. 2 in box No. 2, if the take should chance to be divided in such a manner as to have a large and small piece of copy in the same take; otherwise the copy would be removed from both holders in regular order.

I have found, however, in actual practice that the holders C, provided with spurs I, as described, will usually answer all purposes, unless the copy is given out on very large sheets of paper, and even then can be made to work well with the exercise of a little extra care.

It sometimes happens that the copy will be accidentally pushed into the pigeon-holes too far, or become wedged so as to render its removal difficult. To obviate this, I provide the clearers O, which are fitted to work nicely

in the compartments in such a manner as to discharge their contents when withdrawn, the use of the clearers thus rendering the pigeon-holes adapted to the reception of small as well as large copy.

Instead of the boxes N I sometimes use drawers P, provided with compartments Q, and a lifter or clearer, R, for readily removing the copy. This lifter is provided with teeth (not shown) like a comb, one of the teeth extending into each of the compartments under the copy, in such a manner that all of the copy may be elevated or brought within reach at the same time by raising the lifter. I also sometimes omit the spurs I, and sharpen the ends of the arms H to receive the copy, numbering the arms to correspond with the takes, but the spurs are preferable. I have also used the drawer P, numbered to correspond with the galley, omitting the compartments Q and clearer R, but the holder C is preferable in all offices where there is a large amount of copy.

It will be obvious that, without departing from the spirit of my invention, the clearer O may be omitted, and that letters or other symbols may be used instead of figures, both on the stand and holders.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A subdivided copy-holder, having a letter or symbol attached to each subdivision, in combination with a galley having a like number of subdivisions bearing corresponding letters or symbols, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A copy-holder consisting of a standard, c, in combination with a movable piece, K, having projecting arms H, spurs I, and set-screw L, all constructed, arranged, and operated as set forth.

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