Sept. 19, 1939. J. J. RIEHL 2,173,728

GALLEY LOCK

Filed May 13, 1939

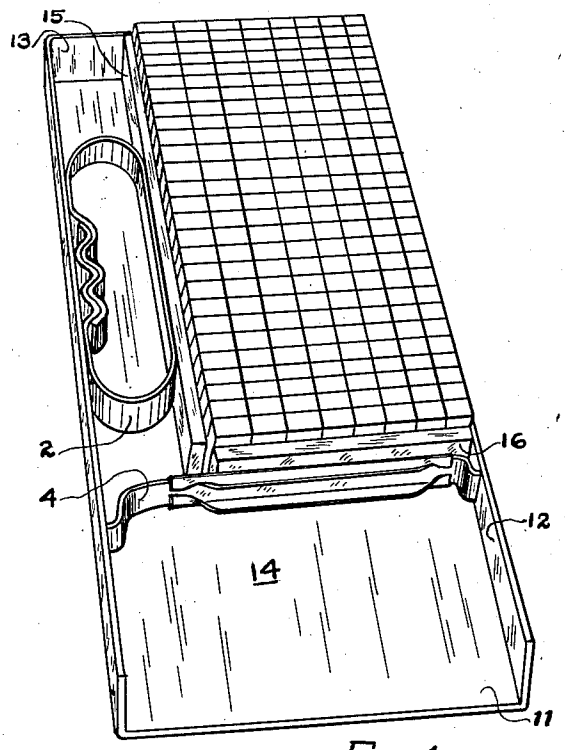


FIG. 1

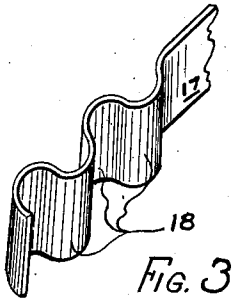


FIG. 3



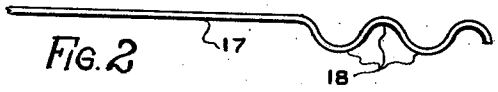
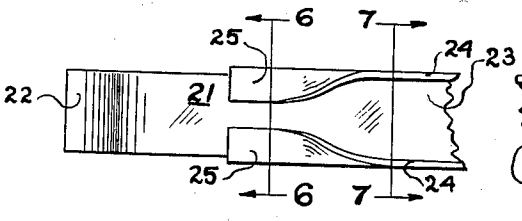


FIG. 2



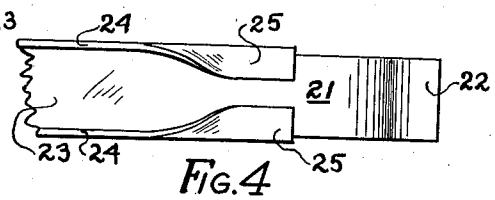


FIG. 4



FIG. 5

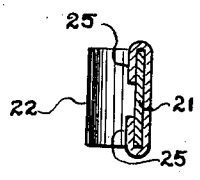


FIG. 6

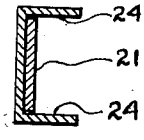


FIG. 7

INVENTOR.
John J. Riehl.
BY
Morton S. Brockman
ATTORNEY.

Patented Sept. 19, 1939 2,173,728

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,173,728

GALLEY LOCK

John J. Riehl, Cleveland, Ohio

Application May 13, 1939, Serial No. 273,489

5 Claims. (Cl. 276—41)

This invention relates to type setting and particularly to galley locking devices.

As conductive to a clearer understanding of the invention it may be well to point out that in setting metal type for printing on conventional flat bed presses, the type is arranged and placed in a metal tray and secured therein by various means.

The most frequently used method is to fill the vacant portions of the tray with blocks or slugs and then tying the entire contents therein with a simple cord. Such methods, while satisfactory for limited printing and for jobs in which time is not an element, are generally inconvenient for rapid composition and undesirable where the galley and type are to be preserved intact for a subsequent reprinting.

It is therefore an object of this invention to provide simple, durable and convenient clamps which are quickly applied to or removed from a set of type in a galley to hold them in place therein; which will secure them firmly while being handled or stored for future use; which are adjustable and may accommodate various sizes of galleys and different amounts of type; and finally which are inexpensive to manufacture, store and use.

These and other objects as well as a fuller understanding of the invention may be had by referring to the following description and claims together with the accompanying drawing in which like parts are designated by like reference characters, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a printer's galley containing a set of type and locked into place with the devices of this invention;

Figure 2 is an enlarged plan view of one type of lock;

Figure 3 is an end view of the same lock particularly showing corrugations thereon;

Figure 4 is a rear elevation of the second type of lock;

Figure 5 is a top view of an end of the same lock;

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view of the second form of lock taken along the lines and in the direction of the arrows 6—6 of the Figure 4; and

Figure 7 is a cross-sectional view of the same lock taken along the lines and in the direction of the arrows 7—7 of the Figure 4.

The comprehensive plan view of the Figure 1 shows a conventional galley containing several lines of type which are locked therein with the devices of this invention.

The galley itself is a simple rectangular metal tray having a horizontal flat type bed or base 11, two longitudinal vertical side walls 12 and one vertical end wall 13. One end of the galley is open. The walls 12 and 13 are a little lower than the heighth of a bar of type.

The type 14 may be either machine or hand set and occupies a portion of the galley, usually one corner. The composed type is encased by metal slugs or wooden blocks of suitable length to prevent the type from shifting or falling out. The side block is indicated by the character 15 and the end piece is similarly indicated by the character 16. The blocks 15 and 16 are about the heighth of the side walls 12 and 13.

The first style of lock, the one illustrated in the Figures 2 and 3 and which is indicated by the character 2 on the Figure 1, consists of a strip of spring metal 17 having a width of approximately the heighth of the wall 12 or 13 and a length of approximately the length of the galley. Its thickness is not material except that it should be sufficient to provide tension and resilience when bent double or looped to hold a series of type in place as shown in the Figure 1.

The two ends of the strip of metal 17 are crimped or fluted so as to provide interlocking corrugations 18 when they are brought together. The folded strip 17 with its ends interlocked is inserted between the side wall 12 and the side block 15. The particular number of corrugations 18 thus engaged may be varied to suit the length or width of the galley, the tension increasing as more corrugations are interlocked and decreasing as their numbers are lessened.

The second type of lock, illustrated in the Figures 4, 5, 6 and 7 and which is indicated by the character 4 in the Figure 1, consists of a strip of spring metal 21, the two ends 22 both of which are bent or curved as indicated. The central portion 23 fits close up against the block 16 and presses the type 14 firmly against the wall 13. The strip of metal 21 is slightly longer than the width of the galley and the S like ends 22 are formed to adhere to the inside surfaces of the walls 12. Each of the vertical ends 22 possesses two sharp right-angled edges, two at each side of its two surfaces. The forward or outer edges, the edges facing with the brace ribs 24 are the edges that dig into or grip the inside surfaces of the walls 12. The metal strip 21 acts as a skewer and the S like ends 22 have a toggle effect, so that as the pressure or weight of the type 14 increases on the central portion 23 the firmer the extreme ends 22 grip the walls 12.

In order to increase the toggle effect of the

strip 21 in extremely wide galleys the central portions 23 are supplemented and provided with longitudinal backing member which has parallel marginal ribs 24. The ribs 24 may be made integral with the metal strip 21 or may be applied separately thereto as illustrated in the Figures 6 and 7 to facilitate or economize in their manufacture. The integral ribs however are not illustrated in the drawing as that particular construction is easily visualized and determined from the figures already shown. The ribs 24 project outward of the central portion 23 for a short distance forming right angles thereto and at their ends 25 are folded inward and are pressed against the metal strip 21 itself.

It will now be clear that there is provided by this invention galley locks which accomplish the objects of the invention. While the invention has been described in specific forms and while certain special terms and specific language have been used it is to be understood that the embodiment of the invention as described and illustrated is suggestive only and is not to be considered in a limiting sense. It is to be further understood that there may be other forms or adaptations of the invention and those modifications are also considered to be within the broad scope of the invention as no limitations upon it are intended other than those imposed thereon by the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A galley lock, consisting of a coiled strip of spring metal having interlocking corrugated ends integral therewith.

2. A galley lock, consisting of a strip of metal, grip means on the ends thereof, and longitudinal brace ribs centrally disposed thereon.

3. A galley lock, consisting of a strip of spring metal, galley wall engaging ends integral therewith, the said ends having outside gripping edges thereon, and brace ribs integral therewith and centrally disposed thereon.

4. A galley lock consisting of a strip of spring metal, S-shaped ends integral therewith the said ends having substantial toggle action and adherable to the said galley upon being tensioned, and a stiffening means on the said strip intermediate the said S-shaped ends.

5. A galley lock, comprising in combination, a strip of metal having spring ends thereon, the said ends having outside gripping edges engageable with galley walls, and a backing member having longitudinal ribs thereon retaining the said metal strip therebetween.

JOHN J. RIEHL.