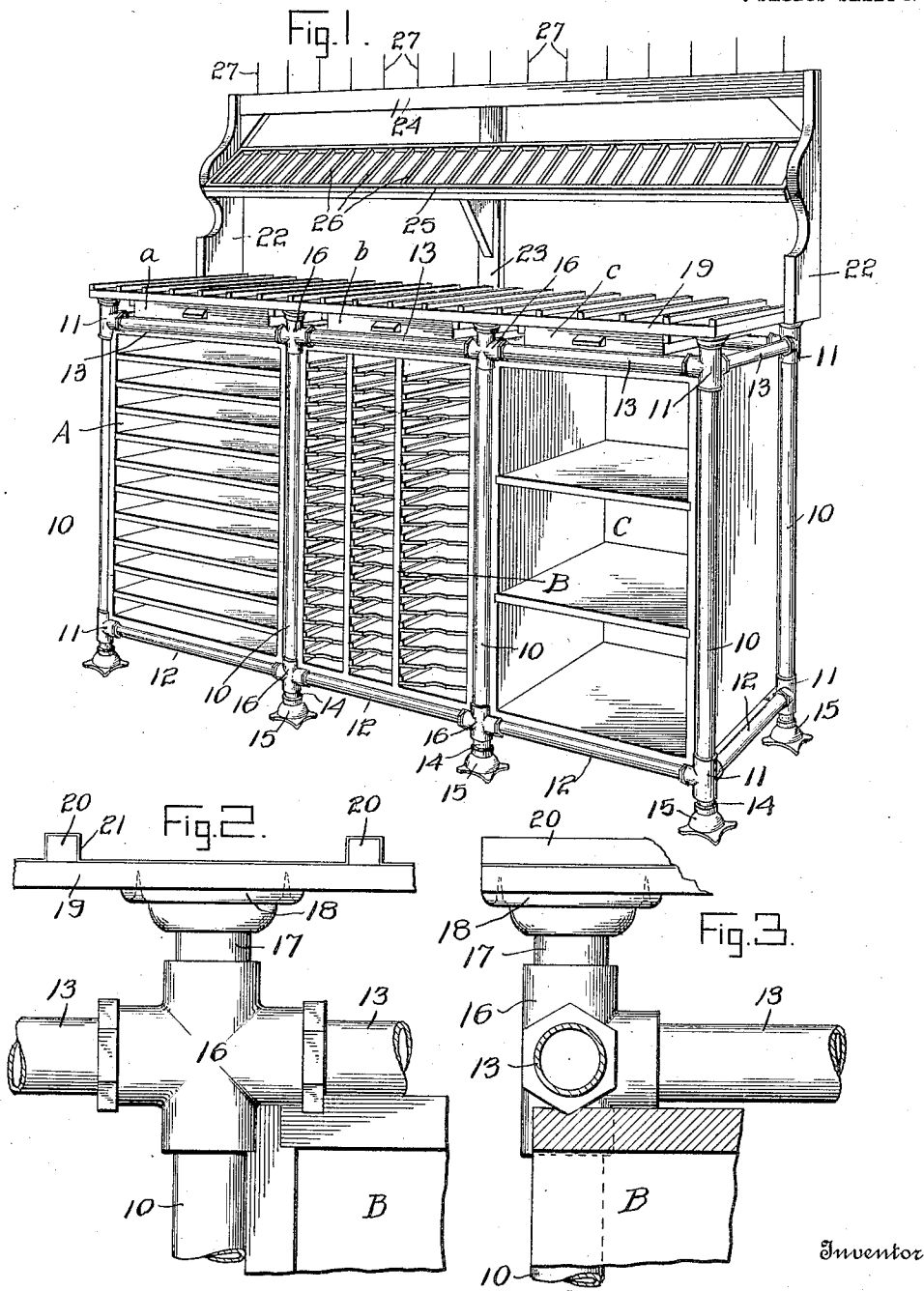


1,057,371.

F. M. BASHELIER.
PRINTING OFFICE FURNITURE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 24, 1910.

Patented Mar. 25, 1913.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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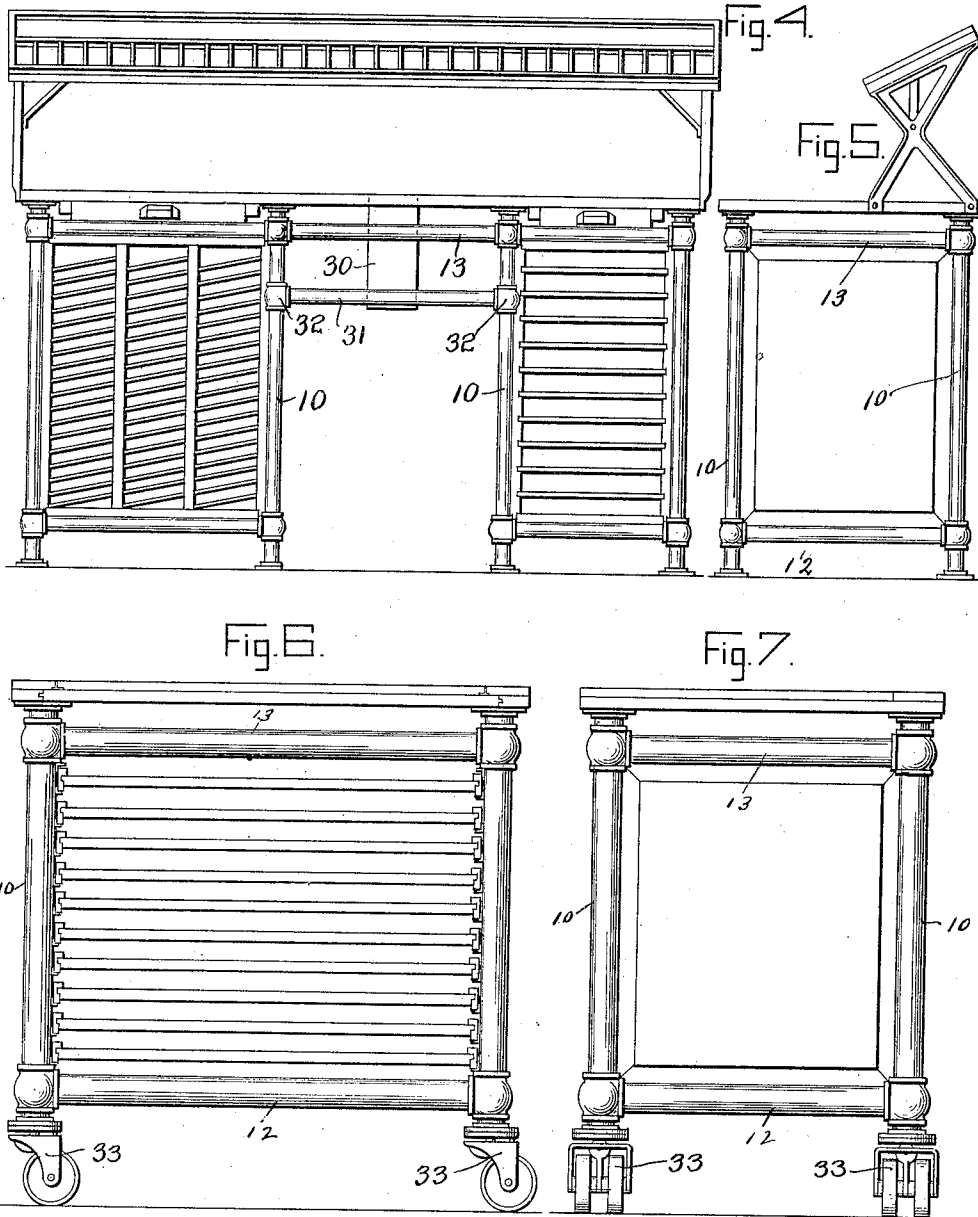
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5 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

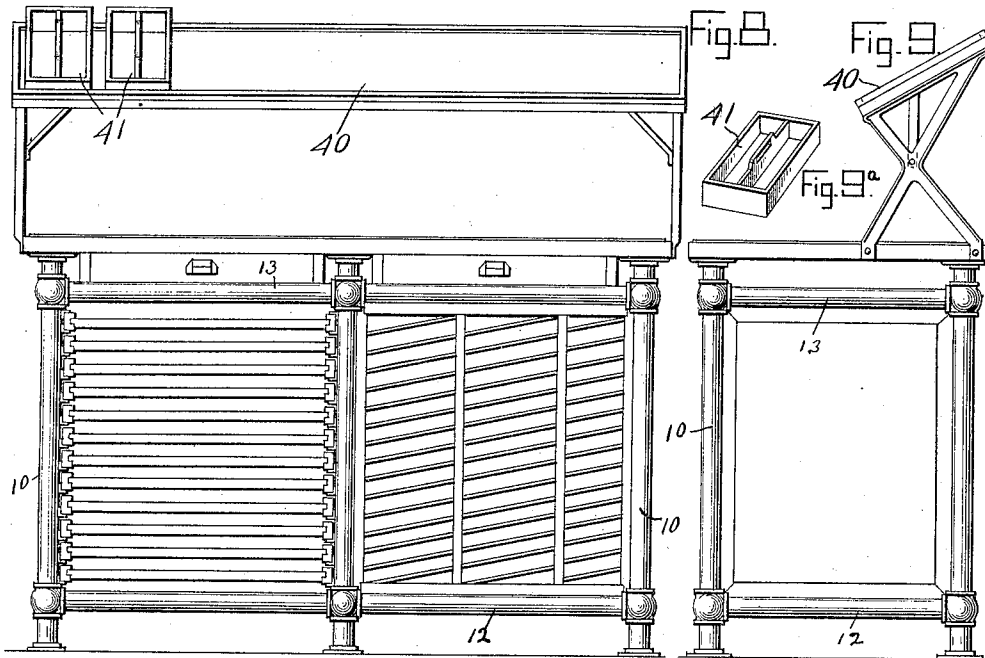
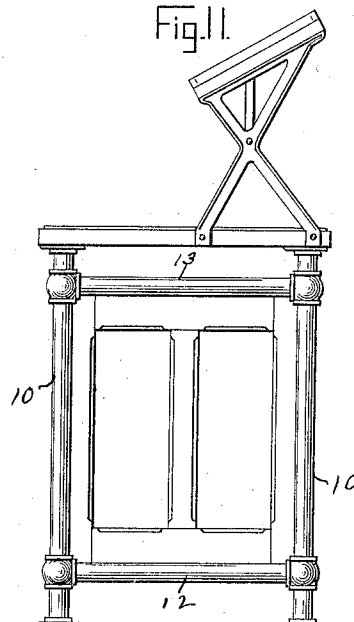
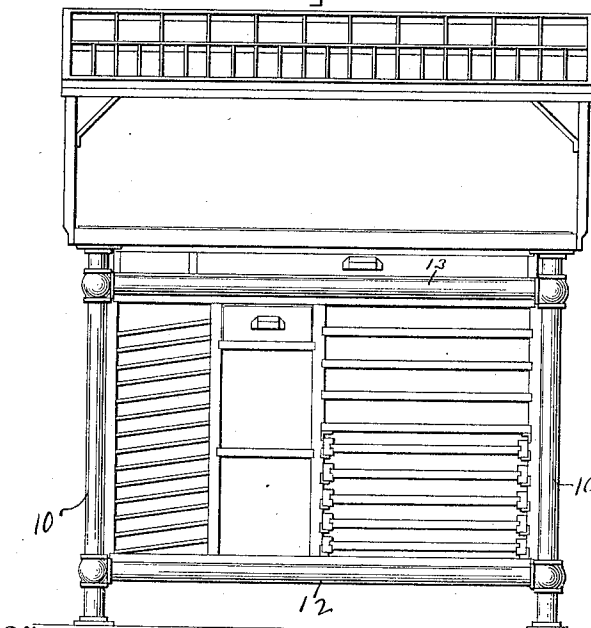


Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.



Witnesses

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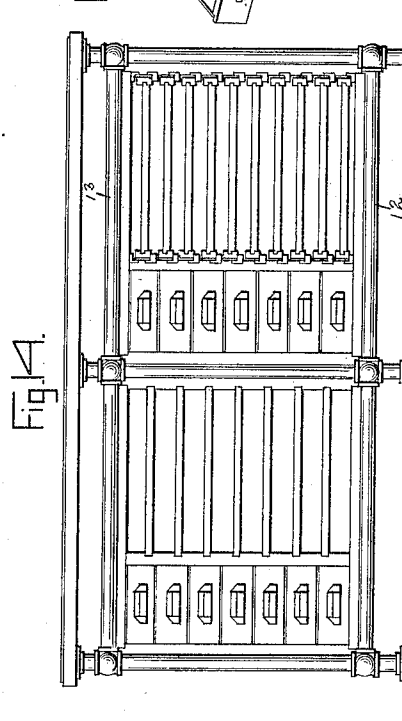
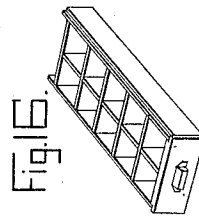
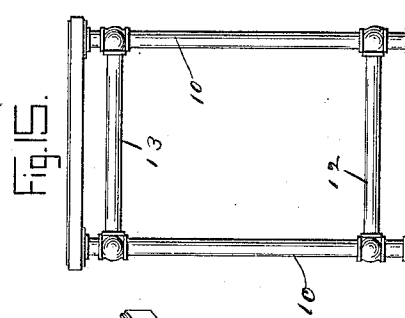
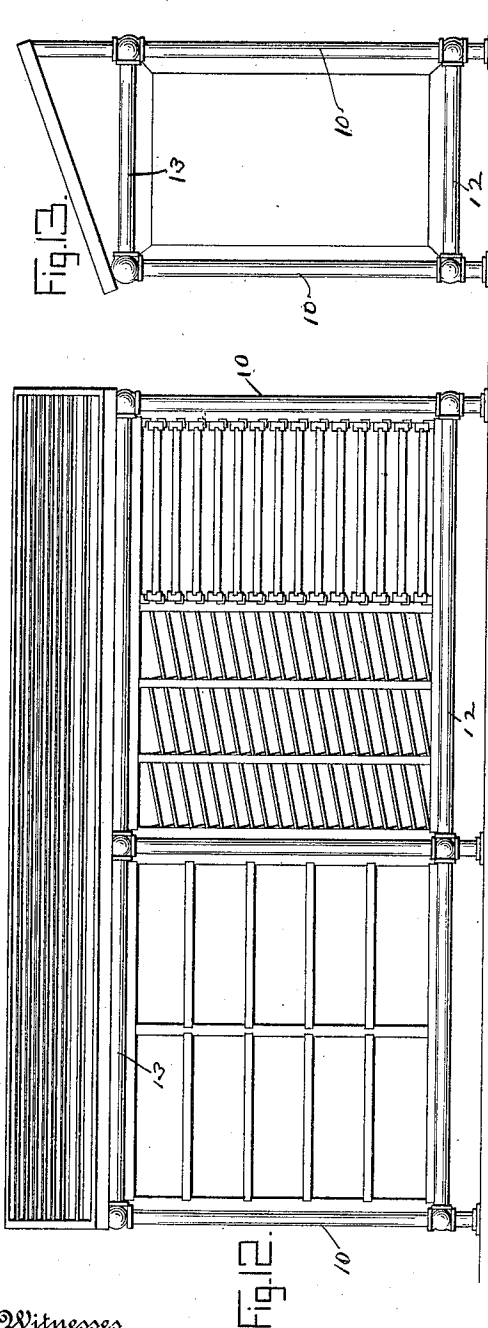
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5 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

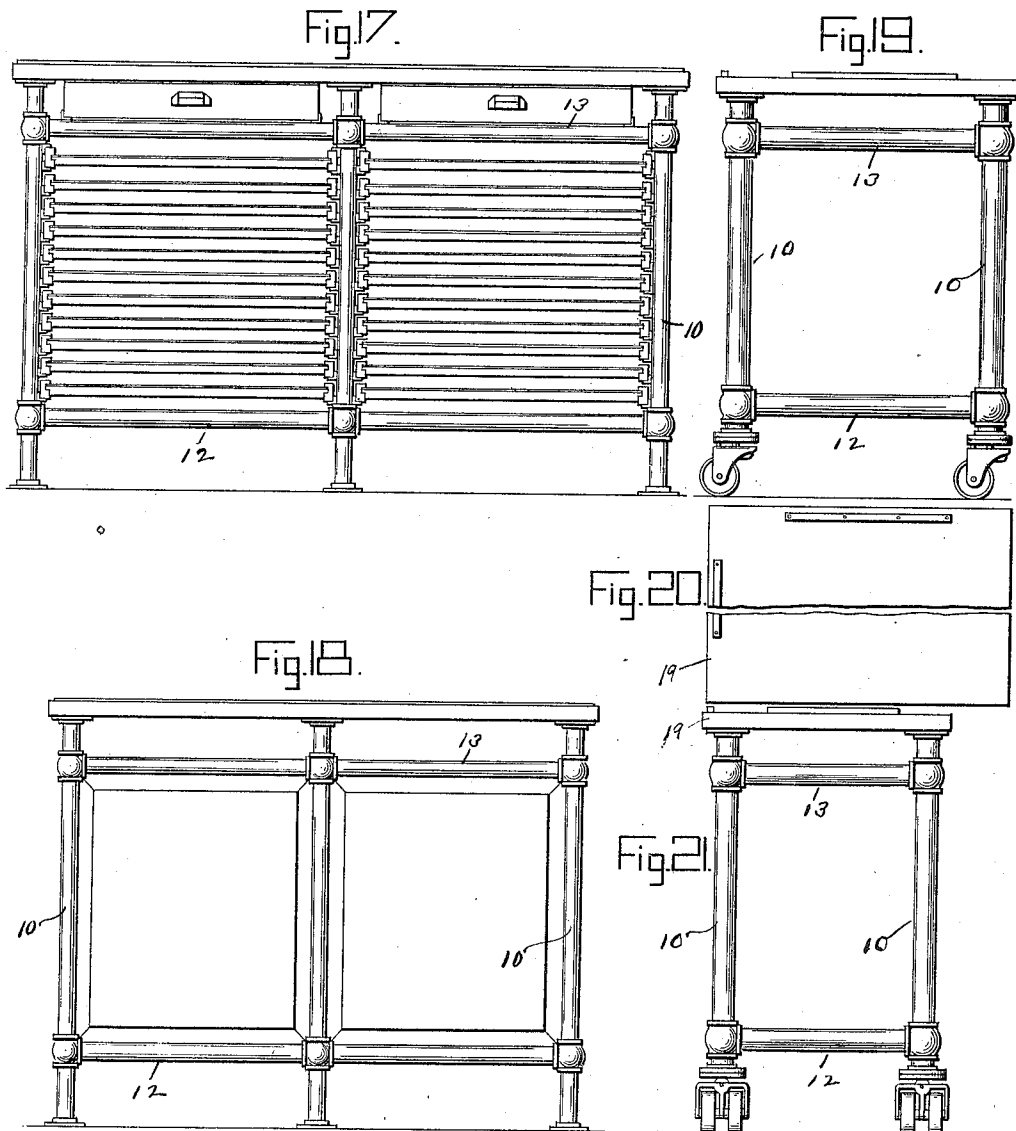


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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PRINTING-OFFICE FURNITURE.

1,057,371.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 25, 1913.

Application filed August 24, 1910. Serial No. 578,673.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK M. BASHELIER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jenkintown, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printing-Office Furniture, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my said invention is to provide a construction of composing room furniture, such as cabinets, cases and other similar articles for printing office use, which will be rigid and durable, and, at the same time, sanitary, capable of withstanding the severe strain and wear to which such furniture is subjected because of the nature of the use to which it is put, and also of a construction whereby all the space therein may be utilized to the greatest advantage, and the material stored and held in the most convenient arrangement for use, whereby both the time of the compositor and the space of the composing room is economized and utilized to the best advantage, and it consists in various improvements in the details of construction and arrangement of parts of such furniture whereby such objects are accomplished, all as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

To illustrate the invention I have shown in the principal views, and particularly described, a special piece of composing room furniture which I have denominated a "linotype dumping and storage cabinet", it being intended especially for dumping and storing linotype forms and matter for making up such forms, and to illustrate the adaptability of the general construction to other forms of composing room cabinets and cases I have shown, as modified forms, several other such cabinets embodying the same general features of construction as the cabinet shown in said principal views but intended for different purposes.

Referring to the accompanying drawings which are made a part hereof and on which similar reference characters indicate similar parts, Figure 1 is a perspective view of said linotype dumping and storage cabinet illustrating my said invention, Fig. 2 a detail view of a section of the front of the same on an enlarged scale, Fig. 3 a detail cross section near one corner, Fig. 4 a front elevation of another piece of composing room furniture embodying the same general features

of construction which I have termed a "linotype correcting bank", Fig. 5 an end elevation of the same, Fig. 6 a front elevation of a case for the storage and transfer of complete newspaper forms, Fig. 7 an end elevation of the same, Fig. 8 a front elevation of a case especially adapted for the distribution of type forms after they have been used, and known as a "stripping frame", Fig. 9 an end elevation thereof, Fig. 10 a front elevation of a case known as an "assembling frame" used in making up type forms for newspaper pages, Fig. 11 an end elevation thereof, Fig. 12 a front elevation of a cabinet which I have termed a "foreign advertising frame and storage bank", Fig. 13 an end elevation thereof, Fig. 14 a front elevation of another cabinet which I have termed a "receiving and storage table", Fig. 15 an end elevation thereof, Fig. 16 a perspective view of one of the drawers therein, Fig. 17 a front elevation of another cabinet which I have termed an "imposing frame", Fig. 18 an end elevation thereof, Fig. 19 a front elevation of a "make-up table", Fig. 20 a top or plan view of the same with a section of the top broken away, and Fig. 21 an end elevation thereof.

In the general features of construction, as will be noted from the drawings, these several cabinets are similar, all being composed of iron frames of a special construction, to be hereinafter more fully described, and arranged to form compartments to receive special cabinet sections adapted for special purposes.

I will first proceed with the description of the linotype dumping and storage cabinet, shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, as a description of the main features of construction of this cabinet will apply to most of the others. Said cabinet consists of a frame, or stand, of wrought iron piping connected together with iron fittings and formed to contain cabinet sections, which are divided into storage compartments of suitable arrangement for the particular purpose intended, having upon its top a table divided into galley slides, brass covered, and supporting on suitable brackets above said top a brass lined storage bank, and having drawers in suitable compartments under said top, all as will be now described more in detail. Said frame, or stand, comprises a number of posts 10 composed of sections of wrought

iron piping of suitable length for the purpose. Said posts are located at each corner of the structure and at the front and rear between the ends, positioned to divide the space into transverse compartments of the size desired. The several corner posts have a fitting 11 on each end which has screw-threaded sockets extending horizontally at right angles with each other in which are threaded the lower horizontal members 12 and the upper horizontal members 13, respectively. In the lower end of each of the fittings 11 is mounted (by a screw-threaded connection) a short section 14 having a foot, or base, 15 on its lower end which is adapted to rest on the floor and afford a suitable support for the stand.

The intermediate posts 10 are provided with fittings 16 like the fittings 11 except that their horizontal sockets extend in opposite directions, instead of at right angles, to connect by a threaded connection with the horizontal members 12 and 13 respectively of the frame. The short sections 14 with the fittings 15 are mounted in the lower ends of the lower fittings 16. The frame shown is composed of eight posts, or uprights, 10, arranged to divide it into three, substantially equal, transverse compartments. The top fitting 11 and 16 each have mounted in their upper ends a short section 17 carrying on its upper end a top-supporting plate 18 with screw-holes.

The top 19 of the stand is preferably of wood and is secured on the top faces of the plates 18 by means of screws, as indicated in Figs. 2, and 3. Strips 20 are mounted to extend transversely across said top, being arranged a distance apart to provide for receiving columns of linotype or type matter, and the entire top is covered with a sheet of brass, 21, which is formed to fit over said strips, as best shown in Fig. 2. Upright brackets 22 are secured to the ends of said top near its rear side and a central bracket 23 at its rear edge, said brackets extending for a distance above the top of the stand and being connected at their upper ends by a bar 24. Said brackets support a receiving bank 25, which comprises a board set at an angle, as shown, surrounded by strips forming a rim around its edges and divided by transverse strips 26 into compartments of standard column width. Said bank is covered, or "lined", with a sheet of brass formed to fit over the transverse strips and the edges of the bank.

In the compartments of the frame surrounded by the several posts 10 and the longitudinal members 12 and 13 are mounted a series of wooden cabinets. Cabinet A contains flat shelving for storing matter made up in forms. Cabinet B contains three tiers of galley shelves each tier containing eight individual galley compartments. Cabinet C

is divided by shelving into three compartments designed especially for storing empty galleys. Above each cabinet, between the upper horizontal member 13 of the frame and the table, or top, and the top sections of the posts, are mounted a series of drawers *a*, *b* and *c*, respectively, which may be used for the storage of cuts, etc. The bank 25 is intended to receive matter that may be left standing from day to day, such as advertisements that go into the make-up daily, or on certain days. Said cabinet may also have pressed steel sides and back, if preferred, as shown for some of the other cabinets, for example in Figs. 5, 7, 9 and 18.

Each of the cabinets A, B and C are formed of rectangular wooden frames containing the shelving desired, each of said frames being of a size to fit snugly and be rigid within the respective compartments of the iron frame, being notched at the corners to fit and engage around the fittings 11 and 16 so as to be supported firmly in place and rest against posts 10, which will hold them from spreading. This construction not only insures rigidity but that the cabinets will be held tightly in place and prevented from moving or sliding as the heavy galleys and forms are slid in and out on the shelves in their several compartments.

In the use of such a cabinet, the compositor sets a column, or a portion of a column, and then places it on the table, or top, 19, of the stand in one of the brass lined slides, in which position he is enabled to fit into the proper place, any desired "ads.", or cuts, which are carried in the bank 25, or one of the drawers, and is thus enabled to rapidly and conveniently make up his form. The empty galleys are in cabinet C, a convenient place for reaching them, the make-up galleys are readily stored in the cabinet B, without moving, and the forms in cabinet A are stored as made up ready to be taken on trucks provided for the purpose to where they are to be used. All of the cuts and standing ads. being at his hand, in a most convenient position, the printer is enabled by the use of this cabinet to make up his forms in much less time than required by the use of the facilities for the purpose commonly employed.

A series of pointed pins 27 are preferably provided on the top edge of bar 24, on which proof and printed forms may be hung to guide the compositor in making up his work.

While I have described a particular form of cabinet, for a special purpose, the main features of the construction can, as will be readily seen, be utilized in the building of cabinets for other special purposes, as, for instance, by changing the form of the top, or the compartments of the several individual cabinets, and making other modifica-

tions in the arrangement, the cabinet may be readily adapted for other uses than that particularly described. To illustrate, I have shown a few of such modifications, before referred to, and which may be further briefly described as follows: The piece shown in Figs. 4 and 5 is intended for use in correcting galleys and forms, as by taking out portions and inserting other matter, or correcting mistakes. The frame is of much the same construction as the frame of the cabinet shown in Fig. 1, except that the intermediate cabinet B and the intermediate lower rail 12 are omitted and a central opening thus left through the cabinet in which a truck, or other receptacle, may pass for receiving the discarded material, which is deposited by the printer through an opening in the central part of the table into a chute 30, which conducts it to a truck standing in said open space. A brace-bar 31 extends between the intermediate posts 10, a distance below the intermediate top rail 13, being connected to each of said intermediate posts by fittings 32 to give the necessary rigidity to the frame. In effect, the intermediate lower rail 12 of Fig. 1 is raised up to a point where a dumping truck may pass beneath it. The end cabinets are shown with a different form of shelving to adapt the case for the special purpose for which it is intended.

The piece shown in Figs. 6 and 7 represents a smaller frame, composed of four posts and top and bottom rails, connected by suitable fittings. A suitable top for the purpose is mounted thereon. In lieu of the feet 15, shown in Fig. 1, the lower sections of the posts are mounted on casters 33, on which the frame may be moved from place to place. The cabinet is arranged to receive complete newspaper forms which are stored therein and moved to where they may be needed for use.

The piece shown in Figs. 8 and 9 is a cabinet intended especially for use in distribution of type forms after they have been used and is commonly known as a "stripping frame." The construction of the frame is substantially the same as that of the frame of the cabinet shown in Fig. 1, but with one less cabinet section, and the cabinet sections and other parts are formed and arranged for the special purposes intended. It is provided with a rack 40 on its top arranged to hold trays 41 for receiving the various assortments of type, leads, slugs, etc., in which they may be conveniently carried to the appropriate cases, the form of tray being illustrated in Fig. 9^a.

The piece shown in Figs. 10 and 11 is a case, or cabinet, intended especially for use in making up type pages for newspapers, the frame being of substantially the same general structure as shown in Fig. 1, but with a single space for a cabinet section,

which cabinet section is divided into various compartments suitable for the special purpose for which it is intended.

The piece shown in Figs. 12 and 13 is a frame similar in general construction to that shown in Fig. 1, but with an inclined top, which is divided into various compartments for the storage of advertisements, set up, the cabinet sections being arranged for the storage of letter boards, galleys, and the bins for plates and type. This is known as an "advertising frame and storage bank" and it is especially adapted for such use.

The piece shown in Figs. 14 and 15 is known as a "receiving table and storage frame", designed for receiving galleys of type after being corrected and containing a number of drawers, as shown in Fig. 16, for holding "sorts" and other matter, with the cabinet sections arranged to adapt them for the particular purpose intended.

The piece shown in Figs. 17 and 18 is known as an "imposing frame", its general construction the same as that shown in Fig. 1, only having three uprights in front and also being of greater depth and having three uprights on the ends, the top being more nearly square and affording greater surface adapted for the purpose intended. The cabinet sections are arranged to receive forms from either side.

The piece shown in Figs. 19, 20 and 21 is a "make-up table" on which the page forms are made up, the same being mounted on casters to enable them to be then rolled into the stereotyping room.

These modifications, thus illustrated and briefly described, are only a few of those for which this special construction of frame is adapted and are shown merely to illustrate the wide scope of its use in this particular line of furniture.

Having thus fully described my said invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A printer's cabinet comprising an iron frame consisting of posts suitably arranged and connected by horizontal members at a point a distance from their lower ends and at a point a distance below their upper ends, fittings mounted on said lower ends extending below the lower horizontal members and carrying feet, top supports mounted on their upper ends extending above the top horizontal members, separate cabinet sections mounted between the posts and the upper and lower horizontal members of the iron frame, and a top mounted on said supports above said cabinet sections, substantially as set forth.

2. A printer's cabinet comprising an iron frame, cabinet sections rigidly mounted in compartments in said frame and fitted in said compartments to interlock securely with said frame, fittings on said iron frame to

support the same extending below the cabinet sections, top supports on the top of said frame extending above said cabinet sections, and a top mounted on said top supports, substantially as set forth.

3. A printing office cabinet comprising an iron frame, individual cabinet sections mounted in compartments in said frame and fitted to engage around portions of the frame to secure close and rigid engagement therewith, each of said cabinet sections being formed and arranged for a distinct use in the employment of the cabinet as a whole,

a top mounted on said frame adapted for the work intended, and a storage rack or bank supported above said top, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Washington, District of Columbia, this 20th day of August, A. D. nineteen hundred and ten.

FRANK M. BASHELIER. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

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J. D. YOAKLEY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."