Nov. 28, 1944. J. A. PITTMAN 2,363,989

ATTACHMENT FOR TYPEWRITERS

Filed July 12, 1943 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

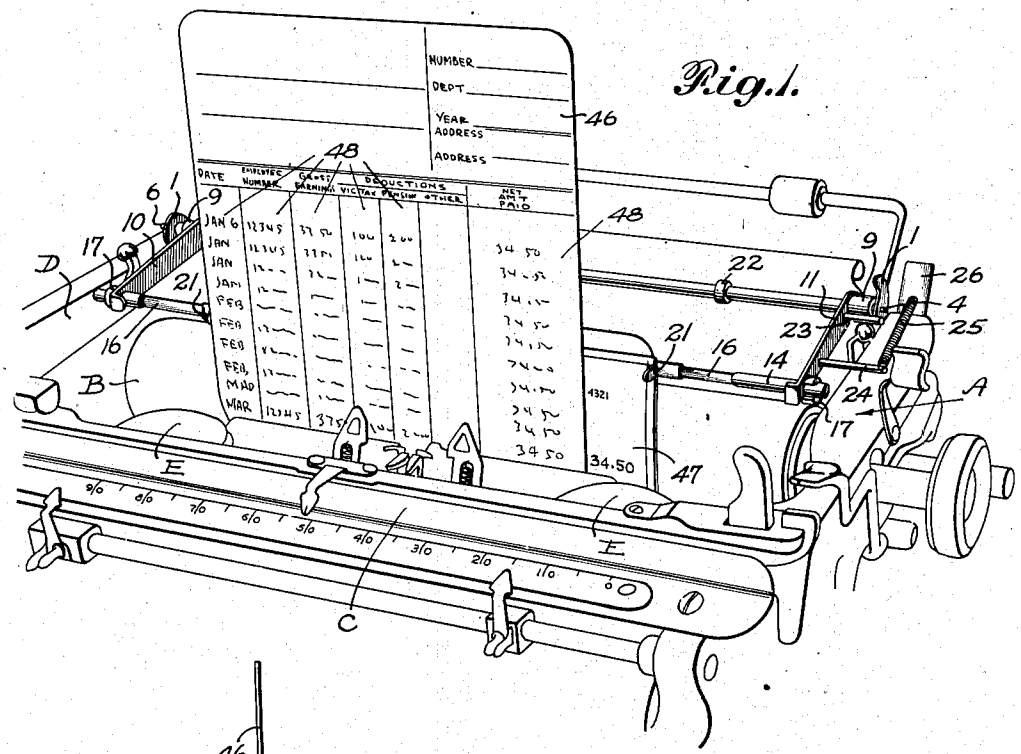


Fig. 2.

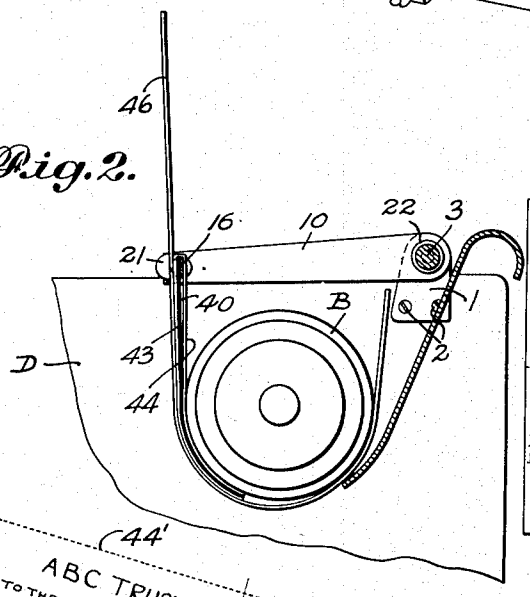


Fig. 7.

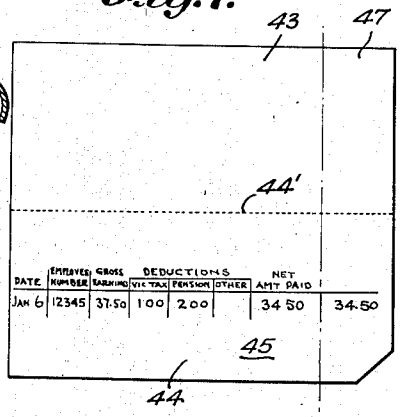
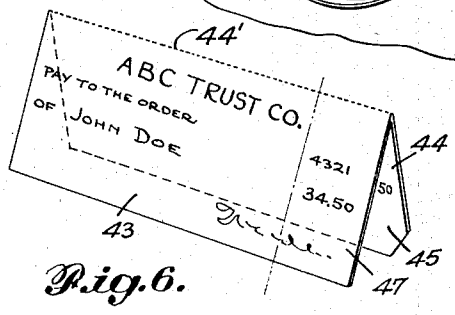


Fig. 6.



Inventor
Jesse A. Pittman

By Ralph J. Bassett
Attorney

Nov. 28, 1944. J. A. PITTMAN 2,363,989

ATTACHMENT FOR TYPEWRITERS

Filed July 12, 1943 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

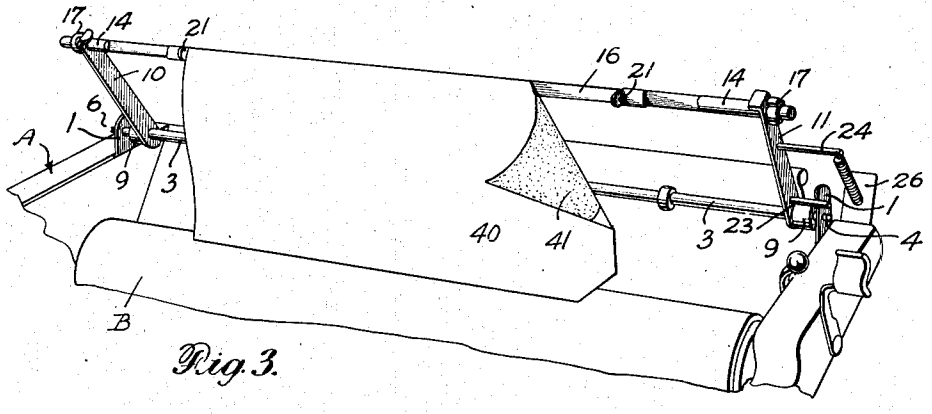


Fig. 3.

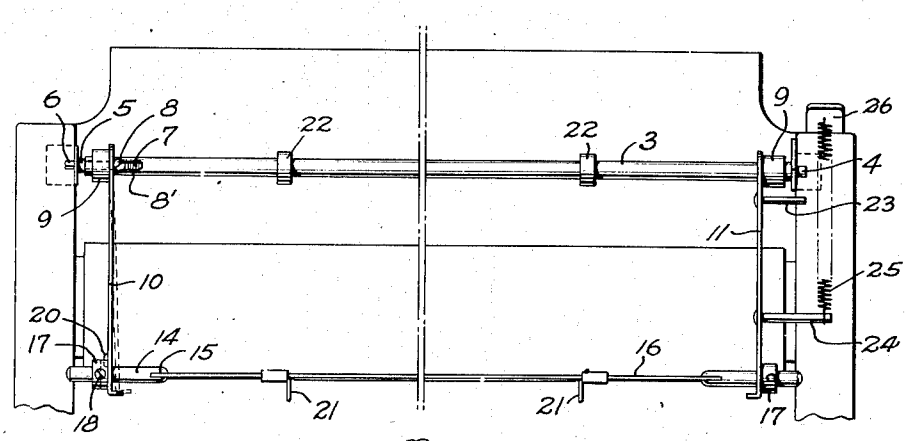


Fig. 4.

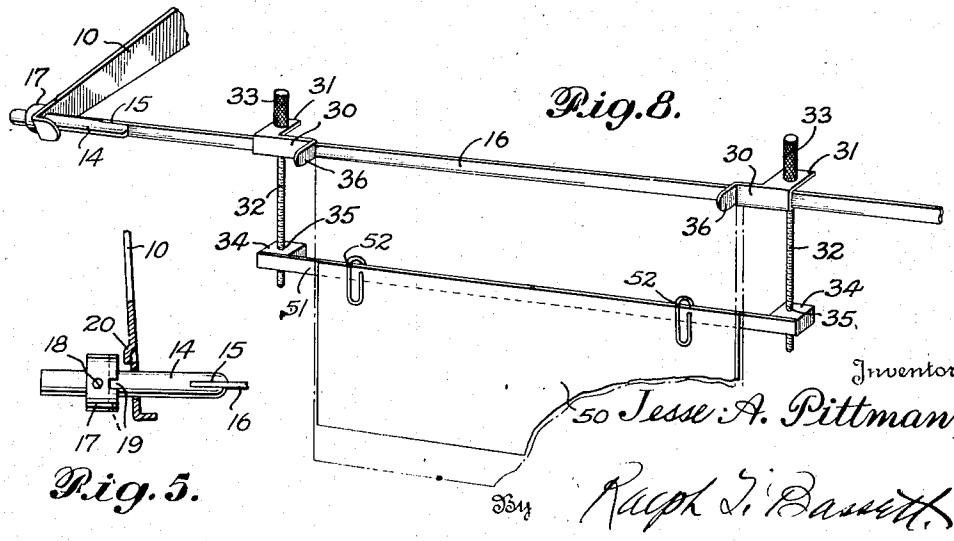


Fig. 8.

Fig. 5.

Inventor

Jesse A. Pittman,

By Ralph J. Bassett.

Attorney

Patented Nov. 28, 1944

2,363,989

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,363,989

ATTACHMENT FOR TYPEWRITERS

Jesse A. Pittman, Nashville, Tenn.

Application July 12, 1943, Serial No. 494,379

10 Claims. (Cl. 197—126)

This invention relates to an attachment for typewriters to facilitate the writing of payrolls.

The main purpose of the invention is to provide a device which may be attached to any commercial typewriter which will facilitate the writing of payroll data including the employee's record card, the pay check and the employee's statement of earnings and deductions.

More specifically the invention comprehends the provision of a carbon supporting framework so constructed and arranged as to be readily adapted for use with any conventional typewriter, which framework cooperates with the typewriter mechanism permitting the writing of payroll data including carbon records.

Other objects and advantages will more clearly hereinafter appear by reference to the accompanying drawings forming a part of the specification and wherein like characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a typewriter with one form of the present invention attached.

Fig. 2 is an end elevation partly in section showing the device in operation and associated with the typewriter platen.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of a typewriter carriage with the invention in elevated position and the carbon partly detached to show its adhesive surface.

Fig. 4 is a top plan view.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged plan partly in section showing the end of the carbon supporting bar.

Figs. 6 and 7 are perspective and plan views of the check used in connection with the invention, and

Fig. 8 shows a modification in perspective.

The structure of the two forms of the invention will be described before out-lining the use and operation of the development. With this invention shown and described it is only necessary to attach two small sheet metal brackets to the conventional typewriter in a manner which does not interfere with its normal operation and by means of cover plate screws forming a part of the original assembly, in order to convert the same into a payroll writing machine. The upper portion of the typewriter assembly is shown in illustrating the invention with the brackets 1 attached by means of the screws 2 (see Fig. 2), which brackets are formed with alined openings for the reception of the bearings at the rod extremities. One of these bearings 4 is provided by reducing the rod extremity which thus provides a shoulder which forms a limit stop to center the assembly in one direction by engaging the inner face of the supporting bracket. The opposite bearing 5 is in the form of a pin having a reduced extremity 6, the pin sliding in an axial socket at the end of the rod 3 and against a coiled spring 7, which latter functions to maintain the pin in extended position at all times. A vertically extending lug 8 acts as a guide for the pin, travelling in a slot 8' in the rod 3, and projecting therethrough to facilitate manipulation. By this arrangement a retraction of the pin 5 by manipulation of the radially projecting lug 8 will permit a pivot rod 3 to snap into its proper position into the brackets. Hubs 9 are fixed to the end of the rod 3 as connecting means for the spring arms 10 and 11. These arms 10 and 11 are formed with alined openings at their free ends for the reception of the extremities of a carbon supporting bar 16. The carbon support includes the elongated end portions 14 which may be of any cross section, although illustrated as cylindrical in the present instance and formed of conventional stock material. The inner extremities of the end portions 14 are slotted at 15 to receive the ends of the flat carbon supporting bar 16. The rounded end portions 14 extend through the alined openings of the spring arms 11 and on these projecting end portions 14 are the fixed stops 17 which can be clamped in position by screws 18 or other suitable means. The stops 17 are more clearly shown in Fig. 5, being formed with crossed slots 19 to receive the lug 20 in the ends of the arms 10 and 11. The lugs 20 in the ends of the arm 10 and 11 prevent the rotation of the carbon holding support except when released by inward pressure of the arms to disengage the pins from the ends of the slots 19. When these arms 19 are so disengaged from the stop members 17 the carbon carrier can be rotated a half turn to present a new carbon face for the operator as will be more clearly hereinafter described. Gauge stops 21 slidably arranged on the carbon carrying rod and similar guides 22 are provided on the hinge rod 3 for alining the sheets during operation of the machine. A lateral extending pin 23 projects outwardly from the spring arm 11 for engagement with the adjacent bracket to act as a limit stop when the carbon holder is swung to its rearward position. A pin 24 extends laterally of the spring

arm 11 and forms a connecting means for one end of the spring 25. The other end of the spring is connected to the bracket 26, the arrangement being such, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4 that the spring is tensioned off-center when the attachment is lowered whereby the parts are held either in upper or lower position.

Referring to Fig. 8, a modified form of carbon and check holder is provided, the modification residing entirely in changing the mechanism for supporting and elevating a carbon sheet. In this modification the carbon sheet depends from the supporting bar 16 by mechanism including the slides 30, these slides having rearwardly projecting horizontal ears 31 formed with central openings through which the elongated screws 32 depend. These screws have the enlarged knurled upper ends 33 of a dimension greater than the openings in the ears 31 whereby downward movement on the knurled extremities is prevented and at the same time the screws are free to rotate. Threaded on these screws 32 are the blocks 34 formed with threaded openings 35 for receiving the screws. A thin flat rod 51 connects the two blocks 34 and provides a supporting means for carbon paper. Guide ears 36 extend forwardly from the slide members 30 to facilitate the centering of the check which is carried by the rod 16 as will be more fully described.

To more completely illustrate the invention a conventional typewriter is disclosed embodying the carriage frame A, the platen B, the front scale bar C, the side frame D and ribbon spools E. In use it is intended that the device be employed primarily for the preparation of relatively small payrolls, for instance, where the employees range from twenty-five to two hundred and fifty and where it is necessary that proper and complete records shall be kept to include the employee's record cards, the pay check, and an employee's statement of earnings and deductions for a definite period and this in accordance with Federal payroll regulations.

In order to accomplish the foregoing without special equipment and by an attachment readily secured to and removable from a conventional typewriter the present embodiments have been comprehended. In that form of the invention shown in Figs. 1 to 7 conventional carbon paper having an adhesive at one edge is utilized. This carbon paper is illustrated by reference character 40 and the adhesive paper edge at 41 (see Fig. 3). The upper edge of the adhesive of the carbon paper is fixed along the flattened carbon supporting bar 16 between the guide elements 21, and a folded check of the type shown in Figs. 6 and 7 is positioned over the carbon paper 40 when supported on the bar 16 as shown in Fig. 2. In this figure the folded check includes the check section 43 and the receipt portion 44, the latter being primarily for receiving carbon copy records. This check folded medially at 44' straddles the bar 16 to which the carbon sheet 40 is attached, so that the face of the carbon paper is adjacent the face 45 of the check receipt portion 44. This assembly is now ready for insertion between the earning record card and the platen B of the typewriter, the earning record card being illustrated by reference character 46. The structure is such that when the carbon paper and the straddling check is lowered with its carrying framework there will be a definite relation between the parts, i. e., the check and carbon paper will stop at a definite fixed position relative to the writing line. It is intended that the check 43 shall extend to three-quarters of an inch more or less to the right of the record card, and since there is no carbon between the check 43 and the record card, the only written figures that can appear on the check are those directly applied to the end of the check extending beyond the record card. This end of the check indicated in Fig. 1 at 47 is free to receive directly from the type the amount for which the check is to be written. To get the name on the check it is necessary for the operator to remove the ledger card without disturbing the check, and applying the name directly to the check by use of the typewriter. Thus there appears on the check as an original the name to whom the check is written, together with the amount of the check. The numbers of the data including such facts as the end of the pay period, employee's number, gross earnings, deductions etc. which are to go on the earning record card as shown at 48 on the card 46, are originally typed on this earning record card and by means of the carbon on the receipt portion 44 of the check.

In order that the invention may be adapted for use with other carbon paper the development of Fig. 8 has been provided. In this development the carbon 50 may be secured to the flat cross bar 51 by means of any conventional form of spring clip 52, by first folding the paper edge of the carbon about the bar 51. The check straddling the paper bar 16 in this modification permits the carbon to be shifted relative thereto by manipulation of the knurled nuts 33.

Contrary to the operation shown in Fig. 8, an adjustment of the carbon in Figs. 1 to 7 is accomplished by springing the arms 10 and 11 inwardly to free the cylindrical nuts 17 of the carbon carrying bar from the lugs 20 carried by the spring arms. When so freed the carbon carrying bar can be rotated a one-half turn to present a new carbon surface for transfer of the data to the carbon check. It will be noted that in all instances the data to be transferred by carbon from the original earning record card is solely confined to a single line although there is no reason why this record is so confined other than convenience in the preparation of the data involved.

What I claim is:

1. In a typewriter attachment for the writing of payroll records, in combination, a typewriter frame including side frames, a pair of brackets fixed at the back of each side frame member and formed with alined openings, a frame extending transversely of said typewriter and including front and rear members and side members, said side members rotatably supporting said front member, and one of said side members having a yielding engagement with said front member to prevent rotation of same, the rear member having extremities for hinged engagement in the openings in said bracket and the front member forming a supporting means for adjustably supporting a carbon sheet, and means for suspending a folded check over said carbon.

2. In a typewriter attachment for the writing of payroll records, in combination, a typewriter frame including side frame members, a pair of brackets fixed at the back of each side frame and formed with alined openings, a rectangular frame having hinge means for engaging in said openings, said frame including a vertically ad-

justable front carbon supporting bar, means for adjusting said bar for elevating said carbon, and means for supporting a folded check over said carbon independent of said adjusting means.

3. In a typewriter attachment for the writing of payroll records, in combination, a typewriter frame including side frame elements, a pair of brackets mounted at the rear portion of each side frame element and formed with aligned openings, a frame member including a hinge bar having portions seating in said openings, spaced side members and a rotatable carbon paper supporting bar carried at the outer ends of said side members, one of said side members being resilient to frictionally engage said carbon support to retain same in adjusted position, and means for supporting a folded check in working association with carbon paper.

4. In a typewriter attachment for the writing of payroll records, in combination, a typewriter frame, brackets carried by said frame, a pair of spaced arms hinged to said brackets, one of said arms being yieldable laterally, a carbon supporting bar removably carried at the extremities of said arm, means for securing carbon to said bar, means for rotating said bar to shift said carbon on said bar, and means for supporting a check on said bar independent of the adjusting means.

5. In a typewriter attachment for the writing of payroll records, in combination, a typewriter frame, spaced brackets carried at the rear of said frame, a platen at the front of said frame, a pair of spaced resilient arms hinged to said brackets, a carbon supporting bar removably carried at the extremities of said arms, means for securing carbon paper to said bar, means for shifting said bar to adjust carbon supported thereby, means carried by one of said resilient arms to secure said carbon supporting bar in its adjusted position, and means for supporting a check for manifolding cooperation with said carbon, whereby the movement of said bar will shift said carbon and said check into operative position with said platen.

6. The substance of claim 5 characterized in that the carbon supporting bar is rotatable for shifting the carbon.

7. In a typewriter including a frame and a platen, means for supporting and inserting a folded check and inter-leaved sheet of carbon between said platen and a record sheet, said means including a hinge frame having a shiftable and removable front bar to which said carbon is supported and over which said folded check is suspended in straddled position, adjustable guide means for said folded check carried by said front bar, and means for locking said bar in adjusted position.

8. The substance of claim 7 characterized in that the carbon is adjusted with respect to the check by being wrapped about said front bar.

9. The substance of claim 7 characterized in that the carbon is suspended from said front bar and in spaced relation thereto by threaded supporting elements.

10. In combination, a typewriter including a frame, spaced brackets supported at the rear sides of said frame, a carbon sheet supporting member, a pair of arms detachably hinged to said brackets and supporting said sheet supporting member at their outer ends, one of said arms being formed of thin resilient metal and normally resiliently binding said sheet supporting member in fixed position, and means for adjustably supporting carbon sheet on said bar.

JESSE A. PITTMAN.