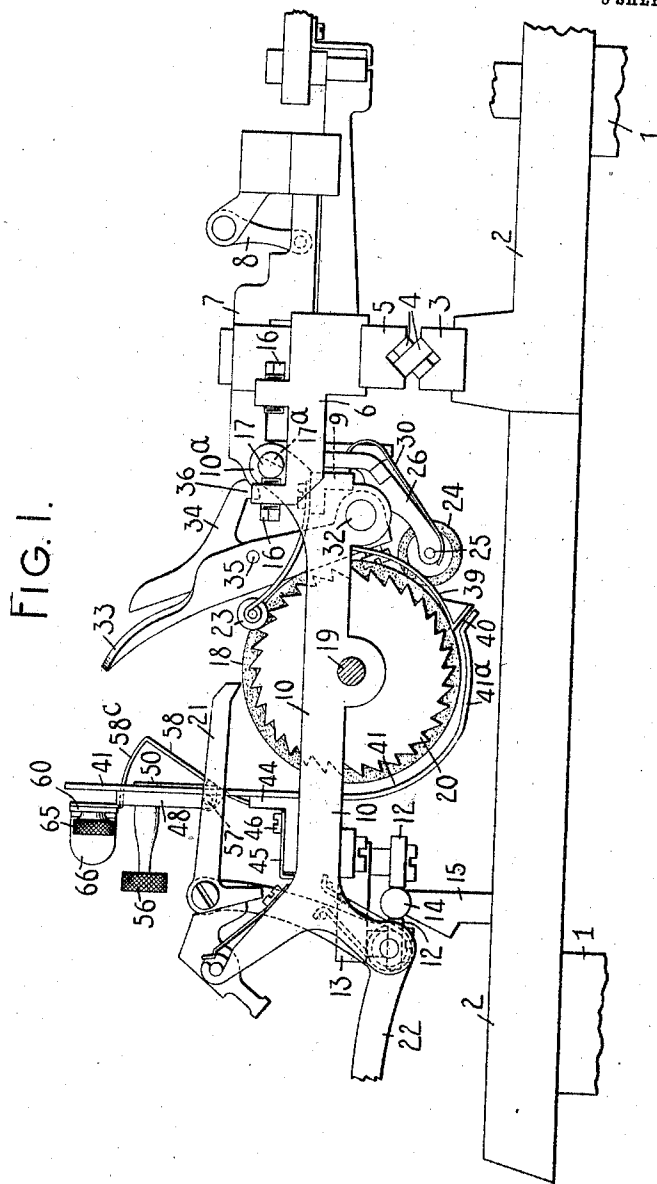


965,835.

E. PARMLY, JR.
TYPE WRITING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 2, 1907.

Patented July 26, 1910.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

E. M. Wells
m. w. Pool

INVENTOR:

Eliagar Parmly Jr.

By Jacob F. Fild
HIS ATTORN

965,835.

Patented July 26, 1910.

6 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 3.

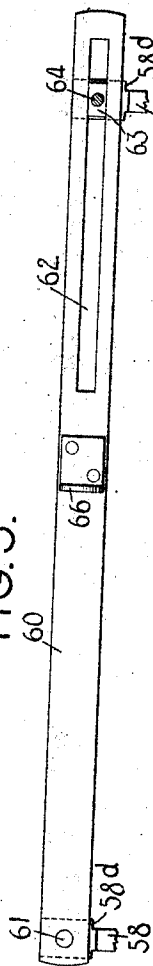
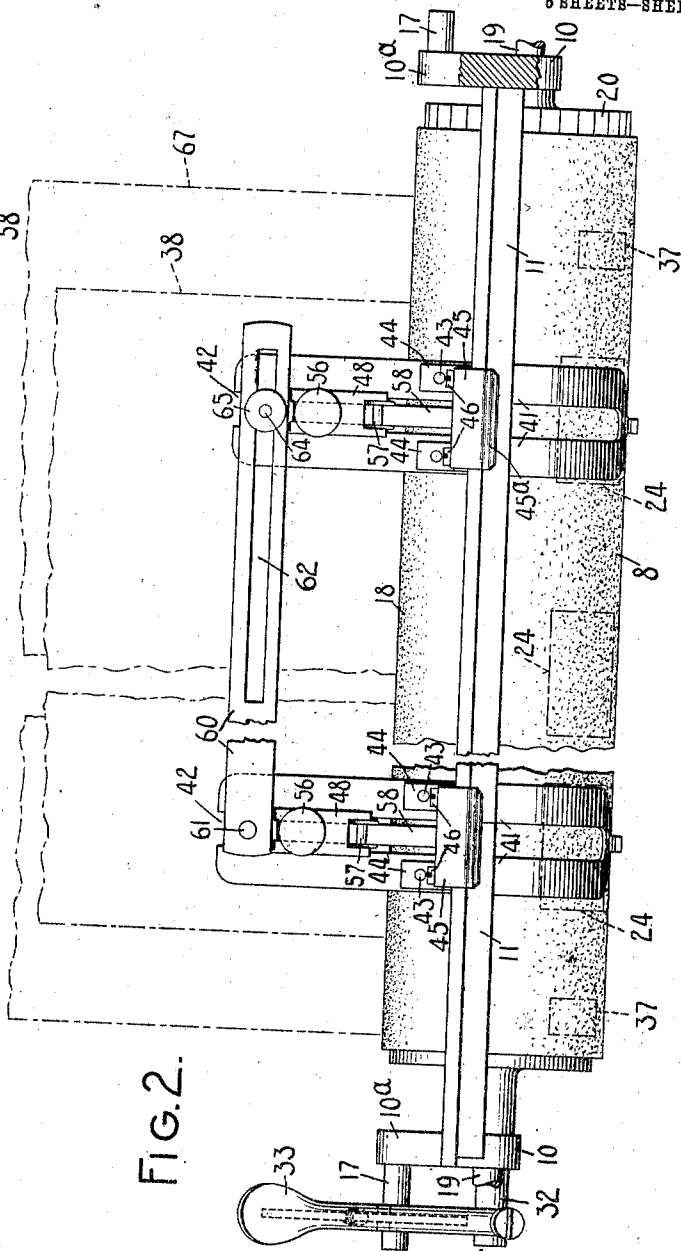


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES:

E. M. Wells.
Wm. Pool

INVENTOR:

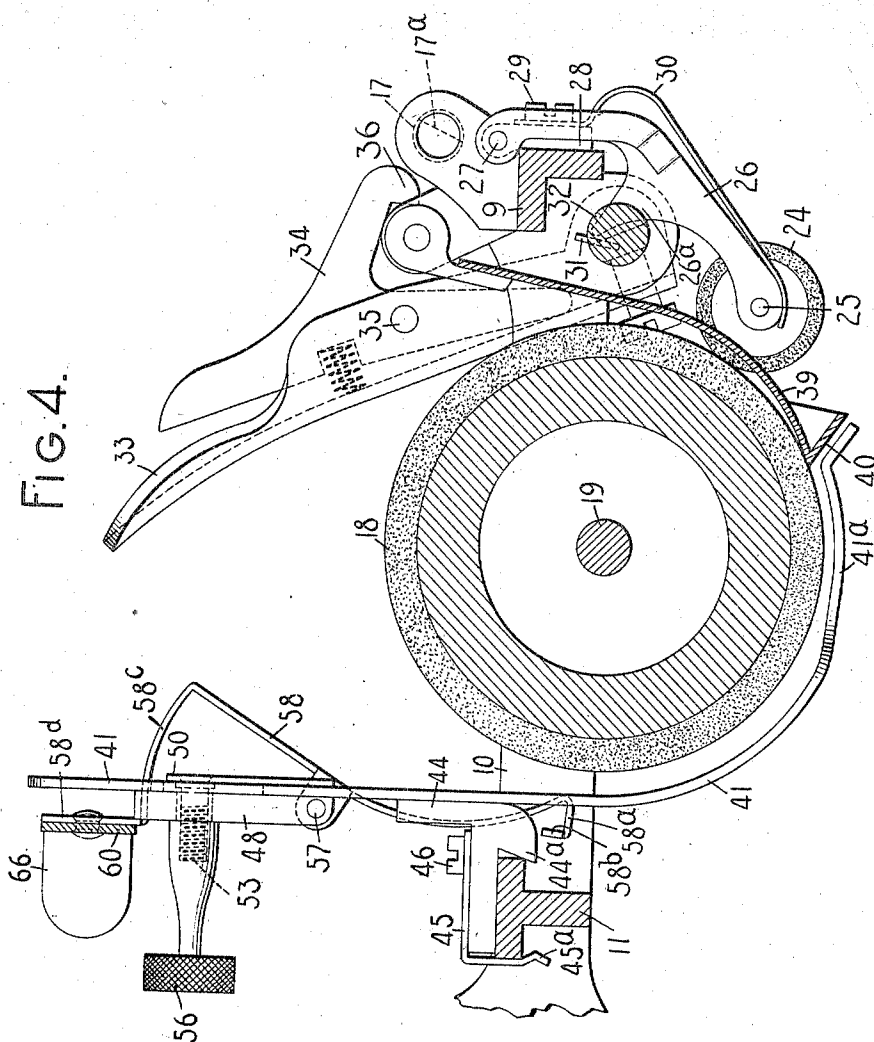
Eleanor Parmly Jr.
By Jacob Felsch
HIS ATTORNEY

965,835.

E. PARMLY, JR.
TYPE WRITING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 2, 1907.

Patented July 26, 1910.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



WITNESSES:

E. M. Wells

Wm. Pool

INVENTOR:

Eleazer Parmly Jr.

By Jacob Falbel

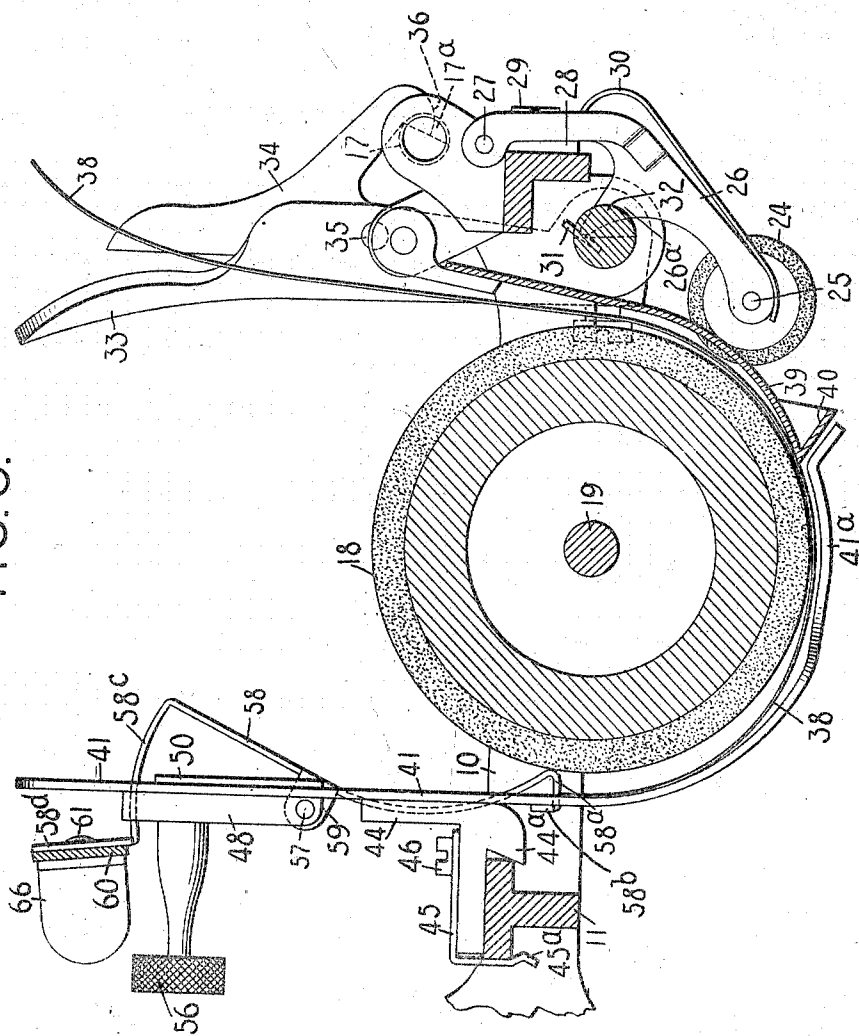
HIS ATTORNEY

965,835.

Patented July 26, 1910.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

FIG. 5.



WITNESSES:

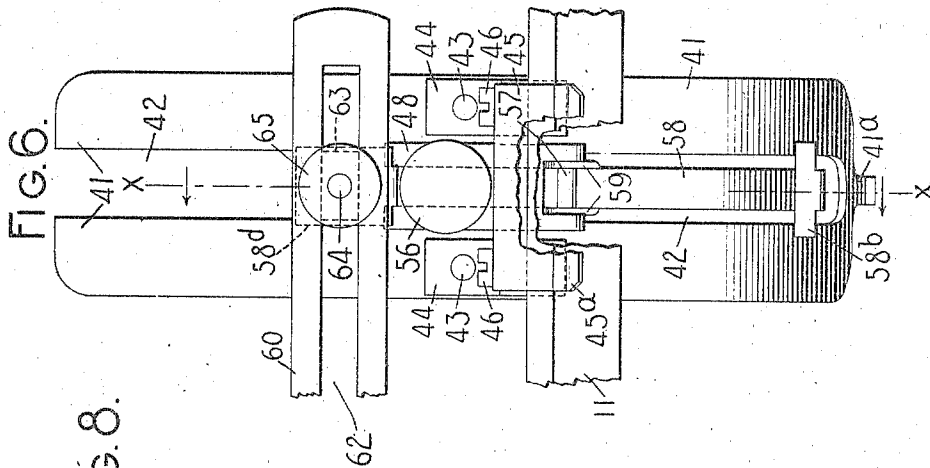
E. W. Wells.
m. w. Pool

INVENTOR:

Eugene Parmly Jr.
By Jacob Feller
HIS ATTORNEY

965,835.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 5.



666

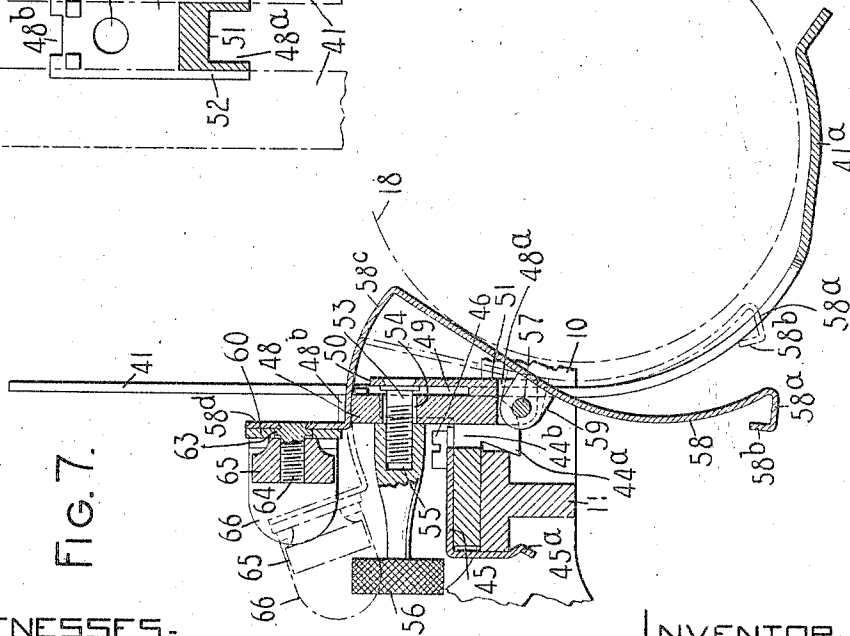
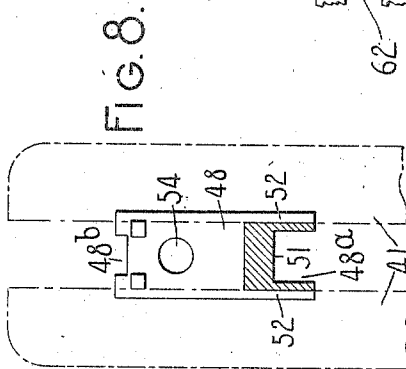


FIG. 7.

WITNESSES:

E. M. Wells.
New Pool.

INVENTOR:

Eliezer Parunly Jr.
By Jacob Felber.
HIS ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELEAZAR PARMLY, JR., OF BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, OF ILION, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINE.

965,835.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 26, 1910.

Application filed July 2, 1907. Serial No. 381,911.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELEAZAR PARMLY, JR., a citizen of the United States, and resident of Bronxville, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Writing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to paper controlling devices for typewriting machines and has for its main object to provide improved gaging or stop means for properly squaring or alining the paper or work sheet when it is introduced into the machine.

To the above and other ends, my invention consists in the features of construction, combinations of devices and arrangements of parts hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

My invention is shown as applied to a No. 8 Remington typewriting machine, but it is to be understood that said invention may be embodied in other forms of writing machines.

In carrying out my invention in the present instance, a pair of novel paper fingers are adjustably arranged on the front bar of the platen frame or carrier, said paper fingers providing supports for leading edge stop devices which are pivotally mounted on blocks slidable up and down on said paper fingers. The stops are preferably connected by a bar and are movable in and out of operative position, being adapted to cooperate with the leading edge of the work sheet or paper after the latter has been advanced in the machine past the printing point. The position of the stops relative to the printing point or line being adjustable, the margin at the top of the work sheet may of course be readily varied. Prior to the introduction of the work sheet the main paper feed roller of the machine is released or moved to inoperative position and preferably locked and after the work sheet has been brought into cooperation with the leading edge stops the main feed roller is released and allowed to engage with the work sheet.

My invention is of especial advantage when employed in forms of commercial

work in which statements or bills are required to be introduced into the machine and written upon a number of times prior to completion. For example, in establishments where bills or other printed forms are written upon it is desirable to bring printed forms always into the same position for the first writing line. In other words, it is highly important in this class of work to start the work sheet under the control of the paper feeding devices always from the same initial or starting point, and my invention affords improved means for accomplishing this result.

Referring now to the drawings, Figure 1 is an end elevation, partly in section, of the upper part of a No. 8 Remington typewriting machine, showing my invention applied thereto, parts of the machine being omitted and parts broken away. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary front elevation of the platen and platen carrier of the machine, showing my invention in place on the platen carrier. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the connecting device or bar for the leading edge stop devices, parts of said devices also being shown. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view transversely of the platen, the section being taken at the right of the left-hand paper finger and the stop device supported thereon. This view is drawn to a larger scale than the preceding view. Fig. 5 is a view corresponding to Fig. 4, but showing some of the parts in different relations from those in which they appear in said Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a front elevation of the right-hand paper finger and the stop devices supported thereon, parts being broken away, said figure being drawn to the same scale as Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is a sectional view taken on the plane represented by the dotted line $x-x$ in Fig. 6 and seen in the direction of the arrows at said line. Fig. 8 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of one of the slidable bearing blocks for the leading edge stop devices, the upper part of the paper finger carrying said bearing block being shown in dotted lines.

Referring more especially to Figs. 1 and 2, the main frame of the machine comprises a base (not shown) from which rise corner posts 1 supporting a top plate 2. A fixed

grooved track-way 3 is sustained by the top plate and receives bearing rollers 4 which cooperate also with a grooved track-way 5 on the carriage truck 6. The usual connections, comprising slide bars 7 and links 8, connect the carriage truck with the platen carrier or frame, said carrier comprising a rear bar 9, side or end bars 10 and a front bar 11. Guide rollers 12, carried by a bracket 13 fixed to the front rail of the carriage, are adapted to engage opposite sides of a shift rail 14, said shift rail being carried by arms 15 pivoted in the usual manner to the machine frame at their lower ends. The shift rail 14 it will be understood is movable at will to shift the platen carrier fore and aft of the machine on the carriage truck to change from lower to upper case and vice versa, this shifting movement being limited by adjustable screw stops 16 supported on the carriage truck 6 and cooperating with stop pins 17 projecting from the usual extensions or arms 10^a rising from the rear of the side bars 10 of the platen carrier. Besides its sliding connection with the carriage truck the platen carrier has a pivotal movement on said truck for the purpose of exposing the writing line. The carriage truck and platen frame constitute a platen carriage for a rotary platen or paper roller 18 supported on an axle 19 and having the usual line spacing ratchet wheel 20 cooperating with which latter is a line spacing pawl 21 operated by an angular hand lever 22 of the usual construction. The usual detent roller 23 cooperates with the ratchet wheel 20 to maintain the platen in the proper line space positions. The parts thus far described are common to the No. 8 Remington machine, which as is well known is a typewriter of the under strike style, the printing types (not shown) cooperating with the under part of the surface of the platen.

The main feed roller is made up of sections 24 carried on a shaft 25 supported at the lower ends of hanger arms 26, the latter being pivoted at 27 to brackets or supports 28 secured by screws 29 to the rear bar 9 of the platen carrier, as clearly shown in Fig. 4. Springs 30 normally press the main feed roller against the platen or the paper thereon, as shown in said Fig. 4. The hanger arms 26 are each provided with a forwardly and upwardly extending lug 26^a with which cooperates a fin 31 fixed to a rock shaft 32 having bearings in the side bars of the platen carrier. This rock shaft is adapted to be turned by an operating arm or member 33 fixed to its left-hand end portion. When the operating arm 33 is pushed rearwardly it causes the fin 31 acting on the tips of the lugs 26^a to press the hanger arms 25 down-

wardly and rearwardly against the springs 30, thereby releasing or moving to inoperative position the feed roller sections 24 which will hereinafter be referred to collectively as the main feed roller. The released or inoperative position of the main feed roller is shown in Fig. 5. The feed roller is adapted to be locked in released position by a spring-pressed latch 34 pivoted at 35 to the operating arm 33 and provided with an engaging lug 36 which, as shown in Fig. 5, is adapted to cooperate with a notch 17^a formed in the left-hand stop pin 17. It is not deemed necessary to refer in detail to the construction of the paper controlling devices just described as they are fully set forth in the pending application of Clio B. Yaw, No. 350,948, filed January 5th, 1907, and such of the features of said devices as are new are therein claimed. In addition to the main feed roller, terminal or supplementary feed rollers are provided of the construction described in the said Yaw application or any other suitable construction. These feed rollers are indicated in Fig. 2 of the drawings and are therein designated by the numeral 37.

In employing the paper controlling devices heretofore described, a work sheet 38 may be entered in the machine over the usual paper table (not shown) and passed down between a paper apron or scale plate 39 and the platen, said paper apron carrying at its forward edge portion the usual platen scale 40 disposed at an angle to the platen. Guided by the paper apron 39 the work sheet passes between the platen and the feed rollers past the printing point and thence upward and outward between the platen and paper guiding devices mounted on the front bar 11 of the platen carriage. These paper guiding devices or paper fingers are of novel construction, each comprising a body portion 41 of sheet metal curving around the front and under sides of the platen and terminating at the lower end close to the usual platen scale 40 from which the end portion of the paper finger is off-set. The body portion extends vertically upward and terminates some distance above the platen. At the front of and above the platen the body portion 41 is comparatively broad as clearly shown in Fig. 6 for example, but at the under side of the platen this body portion narrows forming a tongue-like part 41^a, this tongue being quite narrow so as not to interfere with the types during printing operations. The body portion 41 of each paper finger is formed with a longitudinal slot-way 42 extending from the top downward and terminating about on a line with the bottom of the platen, this slot accommodating a stop device presently to be described and of which the paper finger

serves as a support. The body portion 41 is secured by rivets 43 to an angled bracket 44 having a horizontal portion adapted to engage with the top of the front bar 11 of the platen carrier and a hook-like part 44^a coöperating with the rearmost lower corner of said bar 11 which is of the usual T-shape in cross section. The angled plate or clip 45 is secured by screws 46 to the bracket 44, said plate having a downwardly extending portion which is turned inwardly at 45^a under the front face of the bar 11. The construction of the bracket 44 and the plate 45 is such that the guiding device or paper finger of which they constitute a part may be slid along the front bar of the platen carrier and adjusted in any desired position lengthwise of the platen, while at the same time, the paper finger is securely held in place on the platen carrier. By loosening the screws 46 the plate 45 may be lifted enough to permit of the ready detachment of the paper finger.

The side edges of the slot 42 of each paper finger coöperate with a slide or bearing block 48 of a gaging means or leading edge stop device. The details of the slide 48 are best shown in Figs. 4, 6, 7 and 8. It is provided with a transverse slot 49 forming a spring tongue 50, said spring tongue being joined to the body portion of the slide by a root portion 51 which is formed at the sides with oppositely disposed slots or grooves 52 which engage with the edges of the slot-way 42, enabling the slide to be moved up and down on its associated paper finger lengthwise of said slot-way. The bracket 44 of the paper finger is cut away as indicated at 44^b (Fig. 7) so as not to obstruct this up and down movement of the slide. A threaded stub 53 is secured to the spring tongue 50 and projects forwardly through an opening 54 in the body of the slide 48, said opening 54 being of such diameter that the stud 53 does not contact with the sides of the opening. The stud protrudes forward through the body portion of the slide and coöperates with an interiorly threaded depression 55 in a binding nut 56. The construction is such that when the nut 56 is tightened it overcomes the inherent spring of the tongue 50, forcing the latter toward the body portion of the slide and against the rear face of the associate paper finger at the sides of the slot way 42, thereby clamping the slide in a fixed relation with the paper finger. By loosening the binding nut the slide is unclamped and may be adjusted to the desired position lengthwise of the paper finger, after which it may be re-clamped thereto.

The lower part of the slide 48 is formed with a slot 48^a and the upper part with a slot 48^b. The slot 48^a is bridged by a cross

pin 57 which provides a pivotal bearing for a gaging means or paper stop device made preferably of a single piece of sheet metal and comprising a carrier or body portion 58 provided with angularly disposed ears 59 perforated to coöperate with the cross pin or pivot 57. The stop device is curved as indicated in the side views, this curve having been determined by experiment as the most suitable to permit the proper manipulation of the stop device at the various heights to which it may be adjusted. The lower end of the carrier or body portion 58 is bent forward to provide a stop proper 58^a and then upward, as indicated at 58^b (Fig. 6), this portion 58^b being wider than the slot-way 42 and constituting a stop which is adapted to coöperate with the paper finger to limit the pivotal movement of the stop device in the direction of the platen. It will be seen that the body or carrier portion 58 of the stop device is narrower than the slot 42 so that said stop device may swing freely back and forth through said slot. The upper portion of the stop device above the pivot 57 is curved forward as indicated at 58^c in an arc having at its center the pivot 57. The arcuate portion 58^c passes through the slot 48^b and is guided thereby. A portion 58^d is bent upward from the forward end of the arcuate part 58^c and may be, if desired, employed as a finger piece for manipulating the stop device 58. The portion 58^d is broader than the slot 48^b in the slide 48 as clearly shown in Fig. 6, so that said portion 58^d may coöperate with the front face of the slide 48 to limit the movement of the stop proper 58^a in a direction away from the platen.

The pair of stop devices above described may be manipulated independently of each other by means of the portions 58^d if desired, but I prefer to connect the stop devices so that they may be adjusted or manipulated at a single operation. To effect this result in the present instance I employ a connecting member or cross bar 60 clearly shown in Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 7. This cross bar is riveted at 61 tightly to the portion 58^d of the left-hand stop device 58. The right-hand portion of the cross bar is provided with a longitudinal slot 62 which fits over and coöperates with the flattened sides of the head 63 of a stud 64 which is suitably fixed to the portion 58^d of the right-hand stop member 58. The stud 64 projects forward through the slot 62 and is threaded to coöperate with a binding or thumb nut 65. By loosening the thumb nut the positions of the stop devices 58 and the paper fingers on which they are mounted may be varied relatively to each other as well as lengthwise of the platen. When the thumb

nut 65 is tightened the stop devices 58 are held in a fixed relation with each other. The cross bar 60 is provided with a finger piece 66 by which it may be readily manipulated so as to simultaneously swing the stop devices on their pivots into and out of operative positions. When the thumb nuts 56 are loosened to release the slides 48, the stop devices may be simultaneously adjusted up or down on the paper fingers by pressing up or down on the cross bar 60. If preferred the front faces of the paper fingers may be provided with scale marks and the slides 48 may be provided with cooperating marks to enable the up and down adjustments of the stop devices to be more conveniently effected.

Referring to the operation of the invention, let it be assumed that the paper fingers are adjusted to accommodate the bill sheet 38 as shown in Fig. 2, said bill sheet being of such a width that it may pass between the terminal feed rollers 37 without cooperating with them. A record or sales sheet 67, wider than the bill sheet 38 so that said record sheet may cooperate with the terminal feed rollers 37, may also be assumed to be in use. It will be understood that the terminal feed rollers 37 are always in operative position and serve to hold the record sheet 67 clamped to the platen when the main feed roller is released. Assuming that the stop devices 58 are adjusted at the height shown in Figs. 1, 2, 4 and 5; that the main feed roller is in operative position as shown in Figs. 1 and 4; that the stop devices 58 are in inoperative position, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, that the entry on a bill has been completed; that the platen has been line spaced to allow for proper spacing on the record sheet between the last line of the bill just written and the first line of the next succeeding bill; and that it is desired to withdraw said bill and introduce and align a new bill, the operator first presses the operating arm 33 rearward to the position shown in Fig. 5, moving the main feed roller to inoperative position, when said feed roller will be locked by the cooperation of the latch 34 with the notch 17^a, as shown in said Fig. 5. The written bill may then readily be withdrawn. Next the operator pulls the cross bar 60 forward, rocking the stop devices on their pivots 57 and bringing the stops proper 58^a into operative position as shown in Fig. 5. Next a new bill sheet is introduced into the machine, passing over the paper table, the paper apron 39 and the lower curved portions of the paper fingers until the leading edge of said bill sheet 38 is brought into cooperation with the stops 58^a. After the bill sheet has been squared or aligned by said stops the latch 34 is re-

leased and the main feed roller restored to operative position, clamping the bill sheet 65 against the platen. The operator may thereupon push rearward against the cross bar 60, swinging the stop devices 58 to inoperative position as shown in Fig. 4, after which the bill sheet may be written in the usual manner, the items thereof being reproduced on the record sheet 67 by means of the usual carbon inlay. As the bill sheet is fed through the machine it will be guided by the curved body portions 58 of the stop devices, which thus serve as paper guiding means.

It will be noted that after the stop devices have been moved from operative position, as shown in Fig. 5, to inoperative position, as shown in Fig. 4, no further turning movement of the platen and corresponding advance of the bill sheet is necessary to bring the latter to position to receive the first line of writing, since, as the printing line is beneath the platen and between the main feed roller and the stop devices, the initial adjustment of the stop devices is such that the cooperation of the leading edge of the work sheet with the stops 58^a of itself brings the work sheet to writing position.

Referring to Figs. 6 and 7, in these figures it will be observed that the stop device has been adjusted lower than in the preceding views. In this lower position of the stop device the stop 58^a will cooperate with the leading edge of the paper a comparatively short distance forward of the printing line on the platen, so that in this case the margin at the head of the work sheet will be quite narrow. The inoperative position of the stop carrier is shown in full lines in Figs. 6 and 7 and the operative or working position of the stop carrier is shown by dotted lines. It will be noted that in this lower position of the stop device the travel of the stop 58^a to and from its operative position from its inoperative position is of greater extent than when the stop device is adjusted at the height shown in Figs. 1 to 5, so that substantially the full length of the arcuate part 58^c of the stop carrier will pass to and fro in the slot 48^b during the movements of the stop carrier to move the stop into and out of operative position. When the stop device is raised it results in bringing the stop proper closer to the platen when said stop is in normal position so that the movements of said stop to and from the platen will be shorter. This will be apparent by comparing the normal position of the stop as shown in full lines in Fig. 7 with that shown in Fig. 4.

It will be noted that by my invention I provide in combination with a feed roller at the receiving or rear side of the platen

and means for controlling said feed roller for moving it out of and into operative position, a paper guiding means or finger arranged at the delivery or front side of the platen and serving as a support for a paper stop which is normally inoperative and which may be moved on and independently of the paper finger to operative position against the platen and is designed to be used when the feed roller is released, said paper stop being movable thereafter away from the platen again to inoperative position to permit the work sheet to pass unobstructed through the machine. The paper guiding means or paper finger is fixed to the front bar of the platen carrier but may be adjusted therealong. The paper guiding means is normally in operative position and affords a clear and unobstructed passage way for the work sheet around the platen from the printing point on out of the machine. The paper stop is movable into said passage way to position to cooperate with the leading edge of the work sheet. Preferably two of said paper fingers and two paper stops are employed, said paper stops being preferably connected by a connecting member or cross bar which enables the stop devices, each of which comprises a slide and a stop carrier mounted thereon, to be raised or lowered and also enables the operator to simultaneously move said stop carriers into and out of operative position independently of the slides and paper fingers.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen, of stop means mounted independently of the platen and co-operative with an edge of the work sheet to arrest and square it after said work sheet has passed the printing line on the platen, said stop means being movable into and out of operative position, and guiding means for directing the work sheet into engagement with said stop means, said guiding means and said platen remaining stationary during movements of said stop means toward and away from said platen.

2. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen, of a plurality of paper stops adjustable both relatively to the platen and toward and away from each other, said paper stops being movable into and out of operative position and when in operative position being adapted to cooperate with the leading edge of a work sheet to square it.

3. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a paper guide at the delivery side of the platen and normally affording a clear passage way for the work sheet from the print-

ing point on out of the machine, and a paper stop mounted on said carrier and normally in inoperative position and movable into said passage way to cooperate with an edge of the work sheet, said paper guide remaining stationary relative to the platen during movements of said paper stop into and out of operative position.

4. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a paper guide at the delivery side of the platen and normally affording a clear passage way for the work sheet from the printing point on out of the machine, and a paper stop mounted on said paper guide and movable into said passage way to operative position, said paper guide remaining stationary during movements of said paper stop into and out of said passageway.

5. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a support fixed on said platen carrier, a slide adjustable on said support, and a paper stop pivotally mounted on said slide.

6. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a support fixed on said platen carrier, a slide adjustable on said support, a stop carrier pivoted on said slide, and a paper stop carried by said carrier.

7. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a pair of supports fixed on said platen carrier, slides adjustable on said supports, stop carriers pivoted on said slides, and paper stops carried by said carriers.

8. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a pair of supports fixed on said platen carrier, slides adjustable on said supports, stop carriers pivoted on said slides, paper stops carried by said carriers, and a connecting member connecting said carriers.

9. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen and a paper guide which cooperates with the platen to provide a passage-way at the front side thereof and extending partly around said platen, of a normally inoperative paper stop mounted on said paper guide and movable at will into said passage-way to engage and positively arrest the work sheet after the leading edge portion thereof has passed the printing point, said paper guide remaining stationary during movements of said paper stop into and out of operative position.

10. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen, a platen carrier, and paper guiding means rigid on said carrier, of a slide adjustable on said guiding means and a paper stop pivotally mounted on said slide and movable into and out of operative position independently of said slide.

11. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a paper guide on said platen carrier, a main feed roller, and a paper stop on said guide and movable independently both of said guide and of said main feed roller into and out of operative position.

12. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a platen carrier on which said platen is mounted, said platen carrier comprising a bar extending longitudinally of the platen, a paper guiding finger adjustable along said bar, a slide adjustable on said guiding finger, a stop carrier pivoted on said slide, and a paper stop carried by said carrier.

13. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a support rigid on said carrier and provided with a slot-way, a slidable block adjustable in the slot-way in said support, and a paper stop pivoted on said slidable block.

14. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a support rigid on said carrier and provided with a slot-way, a slidable block adjustable in the slot-way in said support, a stop carrier pivoted on said block and movable transversely of said slot-way, and a paper stop on said carrier.

15. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a slotted support rigid on said platen carrier, a block slidable on said support and provided with means by which it may be clamped to said support, a stop carrier pivoted on said support and provided at one end with a finger piece, and a paper stop arranged at the opposite end of said stop carrier, the latter being movable transversely of the slot in said support to bring said paper stop into and out of contact with the platen.

16. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a pair of relatively adjustable supports on said platen carrier, slides adjustable on said supports, stop carriers pivoted on said slides, paper stops carried by said carriers, and a slotted cross bar connecting said carriers and operative to actuate said carriers simultaneously.

17. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen, a feed roller arranged at one side of the printing point on the platen, and means for moving said feed roller into and out of operative position, of a normally operative paper finger, and a normally inoperative paper stop arranged at the opposite side of the printing point from said feed roller and adapted to be moved at will into operative position against the platen.

18. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen, a normally operative feed roller arranged at the receiving side of the platen and means for releasing said feed roller, of a normally operative paper finger arranged at the delivery side of the platen, and a paper stop mounted on said paper finger and normally inoperative, said stop being movable by hand into and out of operative position.

19. In an under-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a platen carrier comprising a front bar, a feed roller at the receiving side of the platen, and means for controlling said feed roller, of a paper finger adjustably fixed to the front bar of the platen carrier and extending around the front and under sides of the platen and vertically upward above the platen, and a paper stop adjustable up and down lengthwise of said paper finger.

20. In an under-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a platen carrier comprising a front bar, a feed roller at the receiving side of the platen, and means for controlling said feed roller, of a paper finger adjustably fixed to the front bar of the platen carrier and extending around the front and under sides of the platen and vertically upward above the platen, a slide adjustable lengthwise of said paper finger and adapted to be clamped thereto, and a paper stop pivoted to said slide.

21. In an under-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a platen carrier comprising a front bar, a feed roller at the receiving side of the platen, and means for controlling said feed roller, of a pair of paper fingers adjustably fixed to the front bar of the platen carrier and extending around the front and under sides of the platen and vertically upward above the platen, slides adjustable lengthwise of said paper fingers and adapted to be clamped thereto, and paper stops pivoted to said slides.

22. In an under-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a platen carrier comprising a front bar, a feed roller at the receiving side of the platen, and means for controlling said feed roller, of a pair of paper fingers adjustably fixed to the front bar of the platen carrier and extending around the front and under sides of the platen and vertically upward above the platen, slides adjustable lengthwise of said paper fingers and adapted to be clamped thereto, stop carriers pivoted to said slides and movable transversely of said paper fingers, and paper stops carried by said carriers.

23. In an under-strike typewriting machine, the combination with a platen carrier

comprising a front bar, a feed roller at the receiving side of the platen, and means for controlling said feed roller, of a pair of paper fingers adjustably fixed to the front bar of the platen carrier and extending around the front and under sides of the platen and vertically upward above the platen, slides adjustable lengthwise of said paper fingers and adapted to be clamped thereto, stop carriers pivoted to said slides and movable transversely of said paper fingers, paper stops carried by said carriers, and a cross bar connecting said stop carriers and adapted to simultaneously raise or lower said slides or to move said paper stops into and out of operative position.

24. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a platen carrier on which said platen is supported, a paper finger rigid on the platen carrier, a curved paper stop carrier pivoted on said finger, and a paper stop carried at one end of said carrier, said carrier acting also as a paper guiding means. Signed at the borough of Manhattan in the city of New York, in the county of New York, and State of New York, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1907.

ELEAZAR PARMLY, JR.

Witnesses:

E. M. WELLS,
M. F. HANNWEBER.