A. BRUNN.

TYPE WRITER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1915.

1,181,832. Patented May 2, 1916.

Fig. 1.

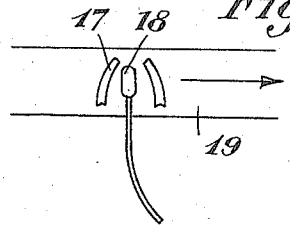



Fig. 2.

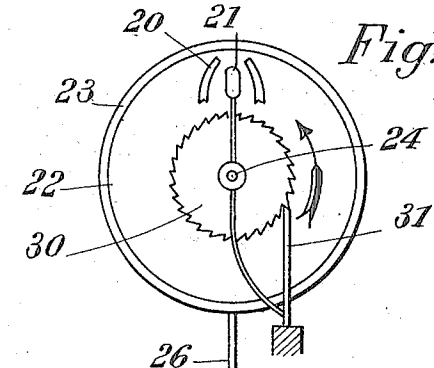



Fig. 3.

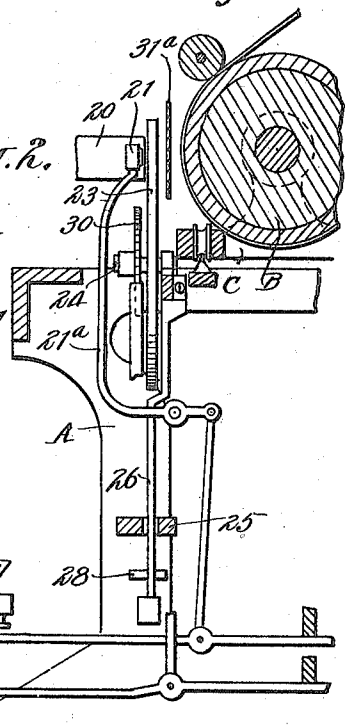



Fig. 5.

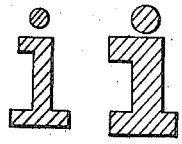
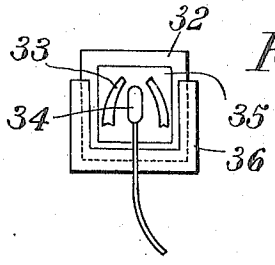


Fig. 4.




Witnesses:
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED BRUNN, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

## TYPE-WRITER.

1,181,832. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 2, 1916.

Application filed January 19, 1915. Serial No. 3,176.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALFRED BRUNN, a subject of the German Emperor, and resident of Berlin, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Writers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in typewriters and has for its object the provision of means whereby the usual standard type-faces may be employed to produce an impression on the paper which impression will be broader and slightly larger than the usual impression.

This invention also comprehends certain variations in the details of construction and arrangement of parts which are all designed to produce a single result and are within the scope of the appended claims.

In the drawings forming a part of this application: Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of one method of carrying out my invention; Fig. 2 illustrates another form of mechanism; Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view through a typewriter illustrating the application of the mechanism thereto; Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic view of still another method of carrying out the invention; and Fig. 5 is a view of two impressions, one of which was produced by the usual type, and the other of which was produced through the intervention of the improved mechanism.

In its essentials, the means employed for producing broad faced type according to this invention consists of a thin membranous piece of material which is interposed between the striking face of the type and the inked ribbon, whereby the periphery of the printing face will be artificially enlarged or broadened, and the resulting impression on the paper will convey the idea of a broad faced type.

Referring to the drawings and especially to Fig. 1, the numeral 17 represents guides which guide the type bar 18, both of which are conventional, and 19 indicates a strip of the membranous material previously referred to. The material of which the strip is composed is preferably thin crude leather, but very good results have been obtained through the use of Pará rubber, thin sheet metal, celluloid, and asbestos. The impression made with thin sheet metal is unusually strong and thick, and it has been found necessary to pass the paper, after using, through a set of rollers, in order to reduce the embossed effect which results in the use of this material.

Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate a more complete form of the invention in which A indicates the frame of a conventional typewriter, and B, the usual platen mounted upon a carriage C. Type bar guides are indicated at 20, which are adapted to guide the movement of the type 21, mounted on bars 21ª. These type bars are operated in the usual manner by means of keys D. The membranous strip 22 is in this instance held in a circular rotatable frame 23, which is supported upon a rod 26, vertically movable in a guide 25. A lever 27, fulcrumed at 29, and provided with a button 28, is connected to the lower end of the rod 26. The frame 23 is journaled upon the end of the rod 26, and a ratchet wheel 30 is secured to the frame for rotation therewith. A stationary pawl 31 is further provided for engagement with the ratchet. The usual inking ribbon is indicated at 31ª. Thus it will be seen that upon depressing the keys D, the type will first strike the membrane 22, then the ribbon, and finally the paper upon the platen B, thereby producing an enlarged impression. Then, upon depressing the key 27, the frame 23 is slightly raised and upon the subsequent releasing of the key, the frame descends by gravity. The ratchet wheel 30, upon engagement with the pawl 31, produces a slight rotation of the frame 23, thereby presenting a new surface each time for the type. The operation of the device may furthermore be conducted in a slightly modified manner by first striking the type key and holding it down, and then depressing the key 27. The resulting impression on the paper will be a broadened face type with an additional slight distortion of the letter, which distortion, if uniformly produced on all the letters, will exhibit an ornamental effect.

Fig. 4 illustrates diagrammatically a frame 32, which supports the membranous material indicated at 35. The frame is also removably mounted in a guide 36, the numerals 33 and 34 designate respectively the type guides and the type. In this form of the invention the frame for holding the membrane is removably held in a support so that when the membrane has been worn out the frame may be removed and another put in its place containing a new membrane, thus resulting in economical operation.

What I claim is:—

1. The combination with a typewriter, of a strip of thin membranous material which is interposed between the type face and the inking ribbon, whereby the impression of the type upon the paper will be enlarged or broadened.

2. The combination with a typewriter, of a strip of thin membranous material which is interposed between the type face and the inking ribbon for producing an enlarged impression, and means for moving the membranous material relative to the type face.

3. The combination with a typewriter, of a strip of thin leather or the like which is interposed between the type face and the inking ribbon, means for imparting a slight movement to the leather strip, whereby upon the striking of an impression, said impression will be slightly distorted.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED BRUNN.

Witnesses:

WOLDEMAR HAUPT,

HENRY HASPER.

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