Jan. 8, 1924. 1,480,440

W. A. HARDMAN

CARD HOLDER FOR TYPEWRITERS

Filed Aug. 16, 1922

Fig. 1.

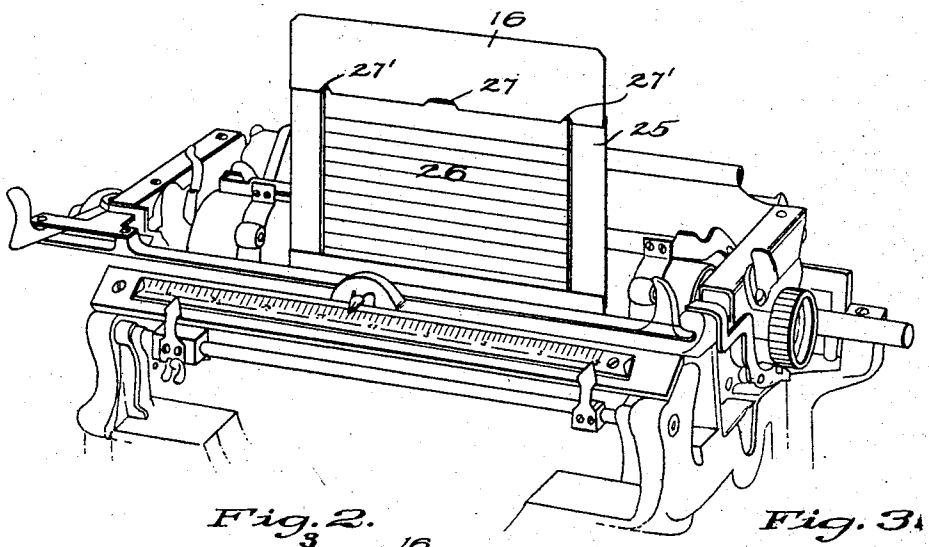


Fig. 2.

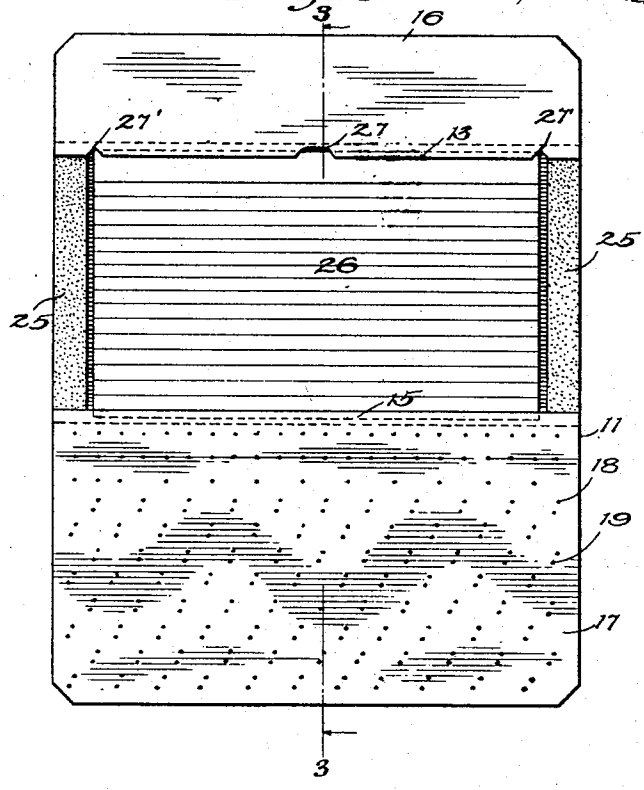
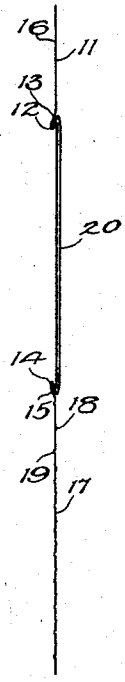


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

E. A. Wilson

T. H. Pattison.

INVENTOR

Walter A. Hardman

BY Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS

Patented Jan. 8, 1924. 1,480,440

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER A. HARDMAN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CARD HOLDER FOR TYPEWRITERS.

Application filed August 16, 1922. Serial No. 582,233.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER A. HARDMAN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Card Holder for Typewriters, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The present invention relates to new and useful improvements in typewriter attachments and it pertains more particularly to a card holder therefor.

It is one of the objects of the invention to provide a device for holding cards in writing position which is capable of use with any standard make of typewriter.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a device which will securely hold index cards, postal cards, and other similar cards in writing position in a typewriter.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a device of this character in which the cards may be placed in a holder without removal of the holder from the machine, thus greatly expediting the writing of cards on a typewriter.

With the above and other objects in view, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a detail perspective view of a typewriter showing the card holder in position thereon;

Fig. 2 is a view in elevation of the card holder;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the device in its preferred form comprises a sheet of relatively thin metal, 11, such, for example, as aluminum, tin, phosphor bronze, steel, or the like, it being understood that the metal or other material from which the device is made should be sufficiently flexible to pass around the platen roll of a typewriting machine. While metal has been specified as being used in the preferred form of the invention, it is obvious that flexible materials, such as cloth, paper, or the like, may be employed in lieu thereof. This metal sheet is crimped or folded upon itself near its upper end as indicated by the reference character 12 to provide a flange 13 or the like. A suitable distance from the crimped or folded portion 12 of the body, the body is again folded or crimped as at 14, to provide a flange 15 oppositely disposed with respect to the flange 13. These two flanges are placed the proper distance apart to receive a card therebetween, and are adapted to receive the top and bottom edges of the card to be written upon. These two crimped or folded portions are intermediate the ends of the body of material from which the device is made and this construction provides an upper apron or projecting portion 16 and a lower apron or projecting portion 17. The lower portion 17 is preferably of greater dimension than the upper portion 16. The lower apron or projecting portion 17 is provided with a plurality of perforations 18 and 19, the perforations 18 being forced through from one side of the body portion while the perforations 19 are forced through from the opposite side of the body portion. By bending the body portion at 12 and 14, a depressed portion 20 is provided and said depressed portion will naturally lie in a plane below the portions 16 and 17.

In order to facilitate the feeding of the device through the typewriting machine, friction strips 25 are employed and said friction strips extend throughout the width of the depressed portion 20 as more clearly shown in Fig. 2 and are arranged at the edges thereof. In addition to aiding in feeding the device through the machine, these friction strips serve to prevent the feed rollers from contacting with the lower flange 15 by distending the two end rollers so that when the middle feed roll comes into contact with the flange 15, which is raised to receive the card, the middle roll will not meet with the same amount of resistance as it would if it were left to pass over the raised surface alone.

The device functions in the following manner:

The apron or projecting portion 16 is inserted into the typewriting machine in the same manner as a sheet of paper and the platen is turned to operate the feed rollers and feed the device through the machine. When the device assumes the position shown in Fig. 1, a card 26 is positioned therein by placing the upper and lower edges of the card beneath the flanges 13 and 15, respectively. In bringing the device to this position, the apron or projection 17 will have contacted with the feed rollers and the

platen and owing to the oppositely-disposed perforations therein the device will be readily fed through the machine.

After the card has been positioned in the device the platen is then turned in the reverse direction until that portion of the card upon which the writing matter is to be imprinted is brought opposite the writing point of the machine. After this has been accomplished it is only necessary to write the desired matter upon the card and the spacing thereof will be taken care of by the spacing mechanism common to typewriting machines of standard make. After the desired matter has been written on the card the device is fed through the machine to the position where the card may be removed therefrom without entirely removing the device from the machine and the written card may be replaced by a blank card and the operation repeated.

To facilitate the insertion and the removal of the card, the upper flange 13 is notched as at 27 in order that the edge of the card may be accessible to aid in inserting and removing the same, and to lend flexibility to the flange 13 said flange is provided with notches 27′ preferably of V shape.

In addition to constructing the device from a single piece of material, it is obvious that three separate pieces of material may be employed if desired, and that the same may be secured together in the relation above described in any suitable manner dependent only upon the type of material used.

From the foregoing it is apparent that the present invention provides a new and improved form of card-holder for typewriting machines which will greatly facilitate the writing of index cards, postal cards and the like, and that with the present device it is not necessary, to remove the card holder from the machine upon the writing of each single card since the card holder may be moved to a position from which the card may be removed from the same.

I claim:

1. A device of the character described comprising a body portion, a rib crimped in said body portion adjacent one end and extending transversely of said body portion, a second rib formed by crimping the body portion, said second rib extending transversely of the body portion in spaced relation to the first-mentioned rib, said first-mentioned rib being provided with a plurality of notches to facilitate the insertion and removal of the card between spaced ribs.

2. A device of the character described comprising a body portion of thin pliable metal, a rib extending transversely of said body portion near one end thereof, a second rib extending transversely of the body portion at substantially the center thereof, both of said ribs being formed by crimping the metallic body and said ribs being opposed towards each other whereby a card may be retained therebetween, a notch formed in the first-mentioned rib adjacent each of its ends, and a notch formed in said first-mentioned rib intermediate of its ends to facilitate insertion and removal of a card from between said ribs, and friction surfaces defining the end edges of the space between said ribs.

WALTER A. HARDMAN.