A. G. F. KUROWSKI.

TYPE WRITING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 23, 1909.

966,219. Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

Fig. 1.

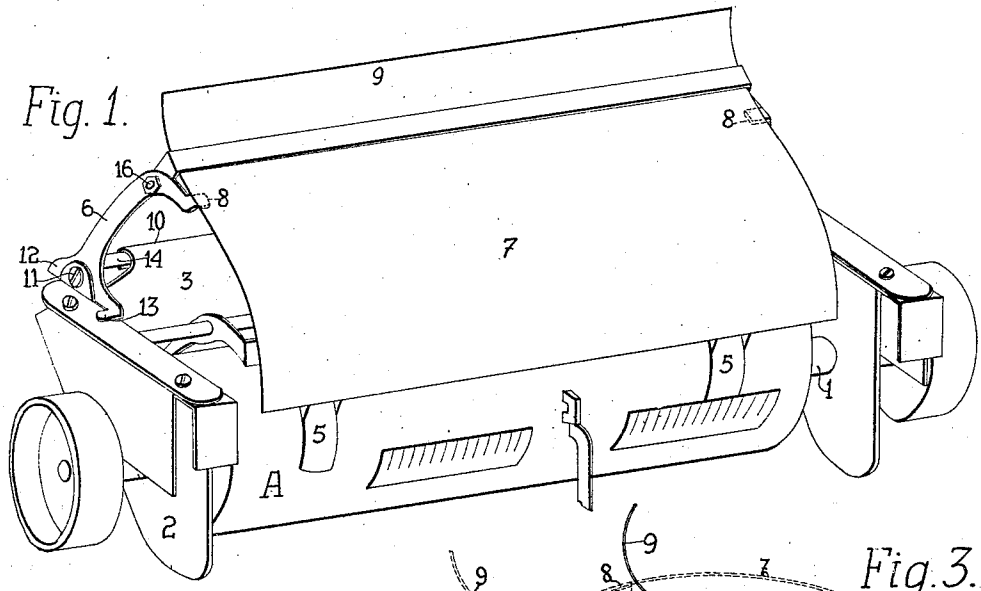


Fig. 3.

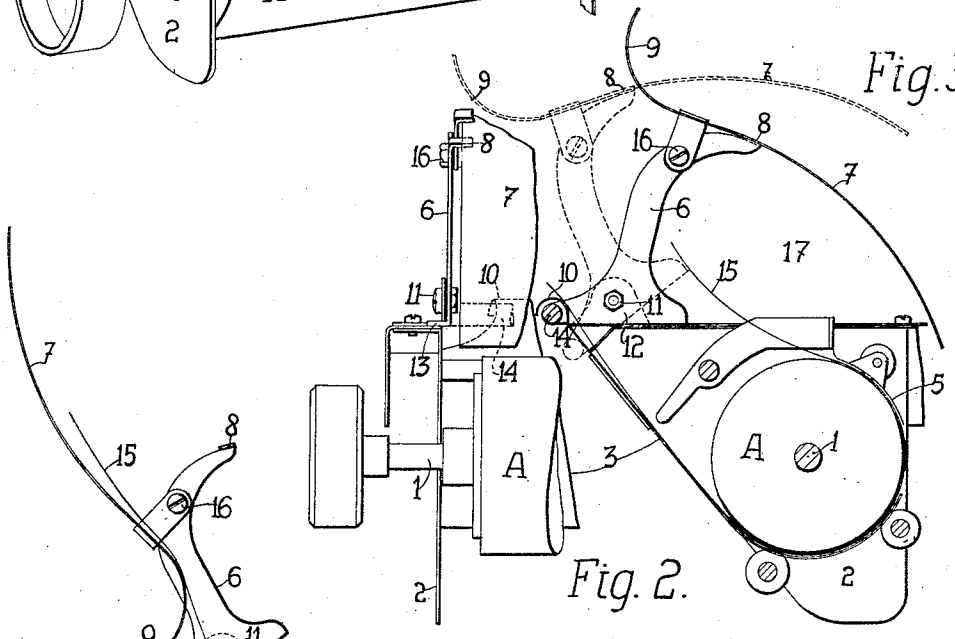
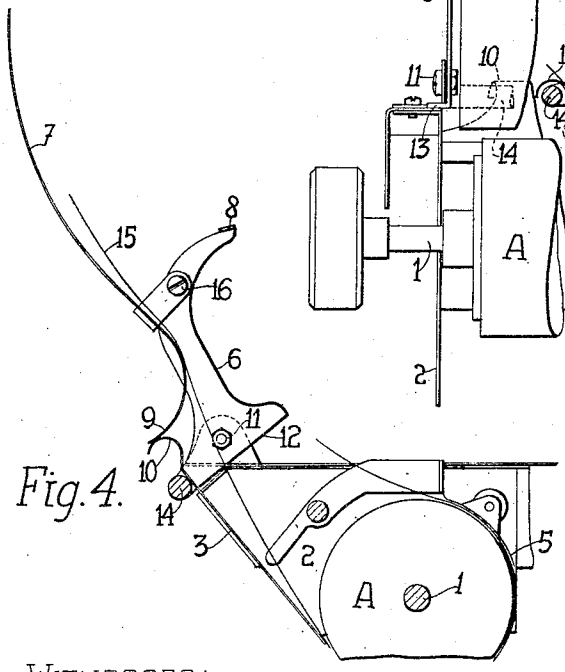


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.



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TYPE-WRITING MACHINE.

966,219. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

Application filed September 23, 1909. Serial No. 519,198.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED G. F. KUROWSKI, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York city, borough of Bronx, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Writing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in typewriting machines, and the object is to enable an operator to conceal the typewritten sheet in the machine from the gaze of unauthorized persons.

A screen is provided so mounted as to enable the operator to throw it into effective position, or to throw it out of the way when inserting or removing a sheet, or correcting errors.

The platen frame is provided with an opaque screen adapted, when in one position, to overhang the platen and the sheet to prevent it from being scanned. This screen is capable of being swung upward and tilted backward out of the way, to permit access to the platen. Preferably, supporting arms are arranged to swing with the screen relative to the platen frame to give the operator more room.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing one form of my invention applied to the platen of an Underwood type of front strike writing machine, showing the screen in operative position. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary front view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing the screen in concealing position, dotted lines showing the positions of the screen when tipped backward to permit the correction of errors. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing the screen swung backward out of the way.

A platen A has an axle 1 journaled in a platen frame 2, which also carries the usual paper shelf 3. The paper 15, is usually fed into the machine between the paper shelf and platen, and is held in place by the fingers and guides 5. To supports 6 is pivotally secured a concealing screen 7. This screen projects forwardly and downwardly to a point just above the printing point and in front of the platen, overhanging the latter, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, so that the writing is concealed. The operator can continue writing, the paper being fed upwardly behind the screen which does not interfere with the printing. The platen coöperates with the screen to form a passageway 17 through which the paper advances toward the rear of the machine.

The screen 7 is partly supported by rests 8 on the supports 6 forward of the pivotal supports 16 of the screen 7.

Preferably, I pivot the supports 6 to the platen frame, as at 11, to permit them to be thrown backward, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, together with the screen 7, to permit the operator to make erasures, both the screen and the supports moving about the pivots 11, and the forward or lower edge of the screen being raised sufficiently to permit play of the operator's hands between the same and the platen.

In operation, the screen and its supports are first thrown back on the pivots 11 and 16, as shown in Fig. 4, wherein the screen forms an extension of the paper-shelf 3, the rearward extension 9 of the screen engaging the curl 10 of the paper-shelf. In this position, the screen forms an extension of the paper shelf and facilitates the insertion of the sheet into the machine. The operator then swings the screen and its supports forwardly on the pivots 11 and 16 to the position shown in full lines in Fig. 3, with the screen concealing the paper as it issues in front of the platen and travels upward and backward through the passageway 17. If it is necessary to make corrections, the screen and its supports are swung together on the pivots 11 to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3. To remove the sheet, the screen and supports are swung backward to the position shown in Fig. 4.

If desired the supports may be rigidly secured to the platen frame instead of being pivoted thereto.

The supports 6 have stops 12 and 13, and the supports may be connected by a brace 14.

It will be observed that the supports and brace constitute a frame for supporting the screen, and that the shiftable screen is capable of being swung from its concealing position, to partially or wholly uncover the platen and paper carried thereby.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen and a carriage on which the platen is carried, of a shiftable screen on

said carriage concealing from view or exposing at will the written page.

2. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen and a carriage for the platen, of a screen extending to the printing line and supported to cover or uncover the platen and paper.

3. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen and a platen frame having a paper shelf, of a shiftable screen mounted on the platen frame, the lower edge of which screen lies adjacent to the printing point to conceal the typewritten matter, the upper rear edge of the shield being adapted to rest upon the paper shelf when the shield is thrown backward.

4. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen and a platen frame, of a screen mounted on the platen frame, the lower forward edge of the screen being adjacent to the printing point on the paper to conceal the writing but permitting the operation of the machine.

5. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen and a platen frame, of supports mounted on the platen frame, a screen pivotally connected with the supports and overhanging the platen and paper to conceal the writing, and stops on the supports for supporting the lower edge of the screen out of the way of the type.

6. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen, of a screen for the written page, said screen coöperating with the platen to form a passageway to receive the paper as it is fed off the platen, said screen being movable up and off from the platen to permit manipulation of the paper.

7. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen and a platen frame, of supports pivotally mounted on the platen frame, and a screen connected with the supports and overhanging the platen and paper to conceal the writing.

8. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen and a platen frame, of supports pivotally mounted on the platen frame, a brace connecting the supports, and a screen connected with the supports and overhanging the platen and paper to conceal the written page.

9. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen and a platen frame, of pivotally-mounted supports on the platen frame, stops for the supports, and a screen connected with the supports and overhanging the platen and paper to conceal the written page.

10. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen for receiving the paper, of a pivotally-supported frame mounted adjacent to said platen, means for limiting the movement of the frame, and a screen connected to the frame and overhanging the platen and paper to conceal the written page.

11. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen for receiving the paper, of a pivotally-supported frame mounted adjacent to said platen, means for limiting the movement of the frame, and a screen pivotally connected to the frame and overhanging the platen and paper to conceal the writing.

12. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a platen for receiving the paper, of a pivotally-supported frame mounted adjacent to said platen, means for arresting the throw of the frame, and a screen connected to the frame and overhanging the platen and paper to conceal the written page; the screen being capable of swinging rearwardly to partially or wholly reveal the platen and paper.

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