

A. G. F. KUROWSKI.
TYPE WRITING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 7, 1909.

948,058.

Patented Feb. 1, 1910.

Fig. 1.

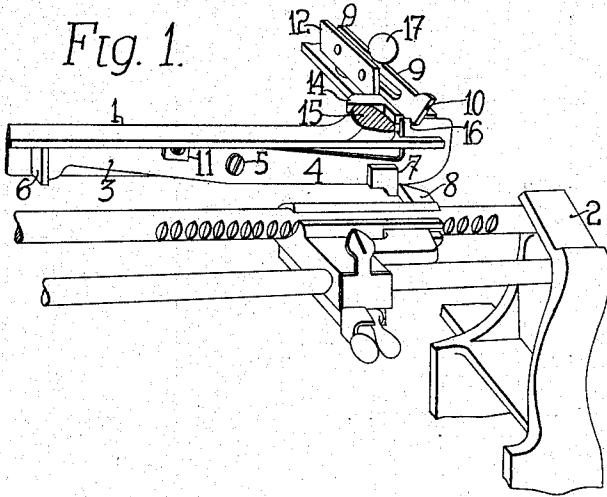


Fig. 3.

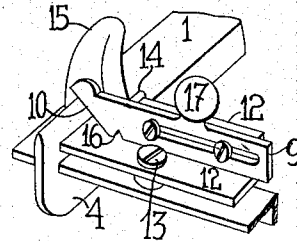


Fig. 2.

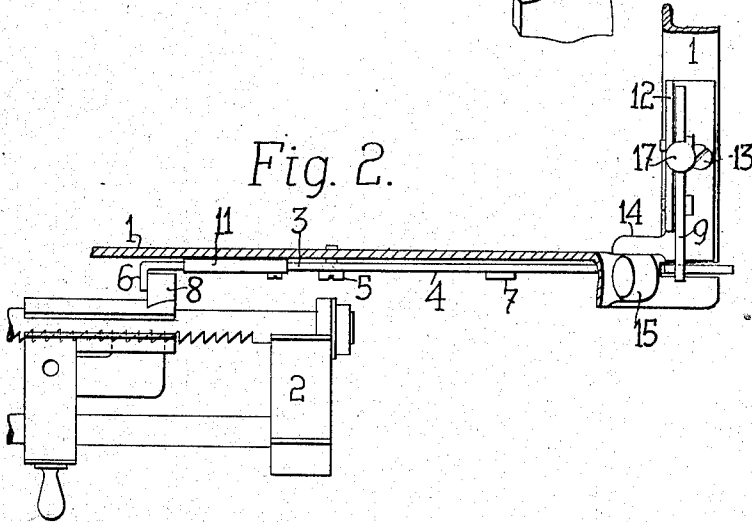


Fig. 4.

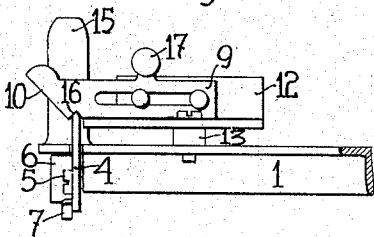
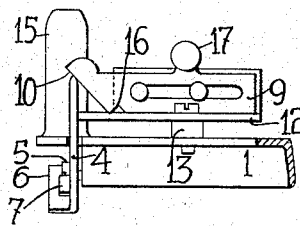


Fig.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED G. F. KUROWSKI, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO UNDERWOOD TYPE-WRITER COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINE.

948,058.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 1, 1910.

Application filed December 7, 1909. Serial No. 531,804.

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
5 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 marginal stop
10 mechanisms for typewriting machines, and is an improvement upon the construction shown in application No. 530,326, filed November 29, 1909 by August Obernolte. In said application is shown a margin-regulating lever having both main and auxiliary
15 stops alternately thrown into and out of use, to vary the width of margin to be left on the sheet.

My invention provides means whereby the
20 operator can, by a single operation, not only throw the auxiliary stop into use, but also lock the lever positively in position to maintain the auxiliary stop in use.

The device consists of few parts; is of
25 simple design, easily manufactured and readily applied to existing machines.

In carrying out the invention, I provide a switch or bolt, the throw of which in one direction rocks the lever carrying the alter-
30 nately usable main and auxiliary margin stops, and positively locks it in one of its positions to mechanically detain the normally idle auxiliary stop in position for use. By returning the switch to normal position,
35 it releases the lever, which, under the influence of its spring, brings the main stop into use and silences the auxiliary stop.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1
40 is a perspective view of the Underwood type of front strike writing machine, showing one embodiment of my invention in active position, parts being broken away to better disclose the construction. Fig. 2 is a top plan
45 view, showing the invention in inactive position. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view showing the manner of application of the invention to the machine. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail side views showing the detent in and out of operative position, respectively.

50 A carriage 1 travels on the framework 2 of a typewriting machine. A margin-stop lever 3, 4, is pivoted at 5 to the carriage 1. The lever has main and auxiliary stops 6 and

7 on its respective arms 3 and 4 to cooperate alternately with the usual gage 8 adjustable
55 on the framework 2. By rocking the lever 3, 4 to one or the other of its positions, the main stop 6 or the auxiliary stop 7 is brought into operative relation with the
60 gage 8, to arrest the return carriage 1 at different points in its range of travel, to vary the width of margin to be left on the sheet.

It will be understood that the plurality of stops and their cooperation with the gage
65 enables the operator to regulate the width of the left hand margin of the sheet, the usual margins being determined by the cooperation of the main stop 6 and the gage 8, whereas the extra wide margins are secured
70 by the cooperation of the auxiliary stop 7 and the gage 8.

I employ a switch or member 9 movable into and out of engagement with one arm 4
75 of the lever 3, 4 to rock or vibrate the latter and to positively hold it in one of its positions, to maintain the auxiliary stop 7 in use. Such a switch or member 9 is preferably in the form of a slide mounted on the carriage
80 1, provided with a finger-piece 17 and having a cam or inclined face 10, which, when the slide 9 is thrown in one direction, cams down the arm 4 of the lever 3, 4 carrying the normally idle auxiliary stop 7 to throw
85 it into use, and simultaneously lifts and hence silences the main stop 6 on the opposite arm 3 of the lever. The lever is then held down by the slide. The base of the slide behind the cam face 10 may, if desired, be recessed, as at 16, to catch over the
90 edge of the lever 3, 4 and insure that it shall remain in depressed position, the recess being beveled to force the lever to yield when the slide is thrust back toward idle position. Upon pushing back the slide 9, the stop-
95 lever 3, 4 returns to normal position under the influence of a spring 11. Preferably the slide 9 is mounted on a bracket 12 fastened to the carriage 1 at 13, and having a lug 14 engaging a stationary part 15 of the car-
100 riage 1, to hold the bracket 12 rigidly. The switch 9 cannot jar loose through the impacts of the carriage, owing to the engagement of the notch 16 with the lever 3, 4.

It will be seen that the depression of the
105 arm 4 of the lever 3, 4 to throw the auxiliary

stop 7 into use, and its retention in depressed position, are accomplished by a single throw of a simple, compact device.

Variations may be resorted to within the scope of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a carriage and a shiftable stop lever thereon having alternately usable stops cooperating with a margin gage, of a switch for forcing the lever to and positively maintaining it in one of its positions to effect a variation in the width of margin on a sheet.

2. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a carriage and a shiftable stop lever thereon having alternately usable stops

coöperating with a margin gage, of a switch shiftable mounted on the carriage and having a beveled face for camming the stop lever to one of its positions to effect a variation in the width of margin on a sheet.

3. In a typewriting machine, the combination with a carriage and a shiftable stop lever thereon having alternately usable stops cooperating with a margin gage, of a switch for mechanically shifting the stop lever, and having a recess to subsequently catch and detain the lever in shifted position to effect a variation in the width of margin on a sheet.

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Witnesses:

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