No. 688,975. Patented Dec. 17, 1901.

J. J. & W. SHEEHY.

AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER.

(Application filed May 21, 1901.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig 1

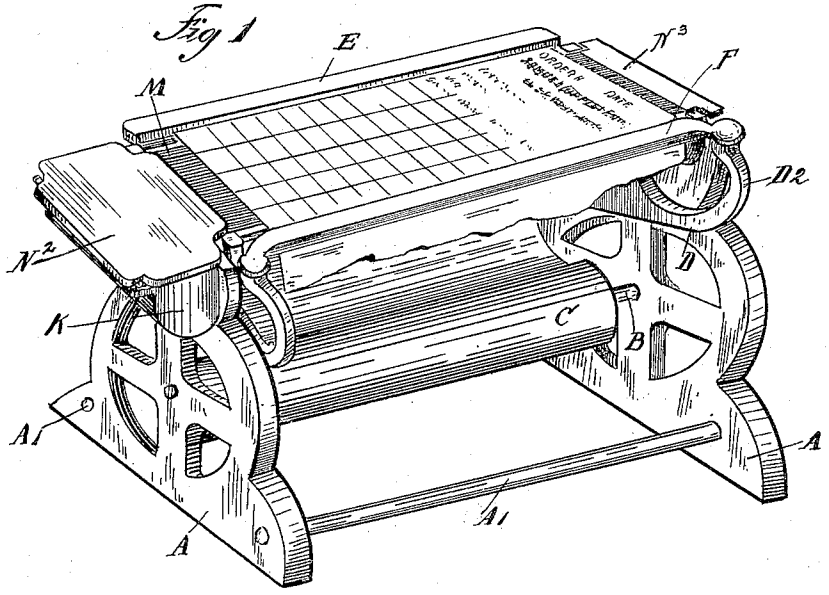
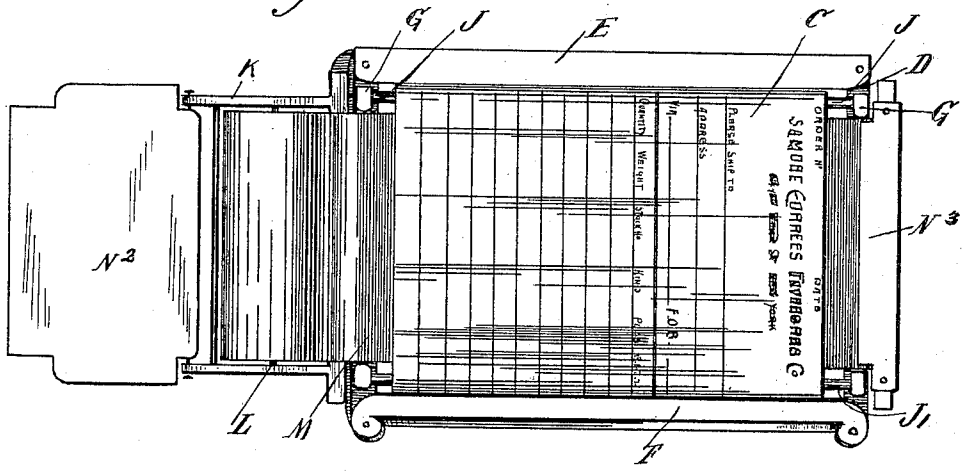


Fig 2



WITNESSES

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Fig. 3

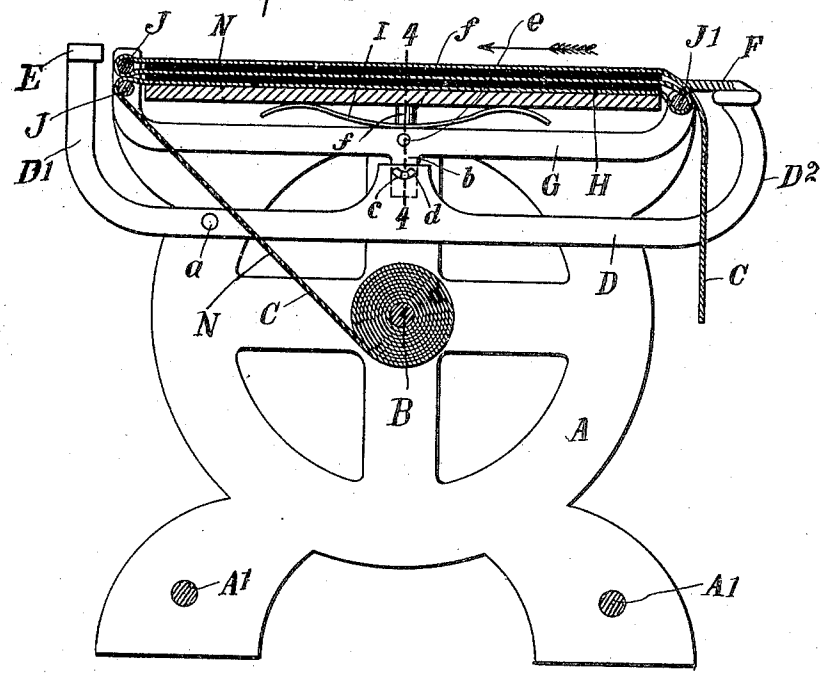
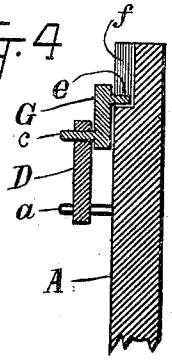


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEREMIAH JOHN SHEEHY AND WILLIAM SHEEHY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 688,975, dated December 17, 1901.

Application filed May 21, 1901. Serial No. 61,242. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JEREMIAH JOHN SHEEHY and WILLIAM SHEEHY, citizens of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Autographic Registers, of which the following is a full and complete specification, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to devices for making a number of copies of a memorandum of a sale or like transaction or for registering other data similarly, and has especial reference to devices by which three copies may be made at once. This is very readily possible by using three strips of paper intervened by two carbon-sheets, and after one has written upon the paper, the three strips may be grasped and pulled and torn off.

It is the chief object of our invention to make a device by means of which one strip receives all three copies of the memorandum, which copies may be torn off together by pulling the end of just the one strip.

It is further the object of our invention to produce a simple, cheap, easily-operated, and effective device for accomplishing this result.

With these ends in view our invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which like reference-letters designate corresponding parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a device embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same with the table or arm-rest turned outwardly, showing the carbon-roll beneath. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section through the center of the device, and Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3.

In the practice of our invention we construct a frame composed of two side plates or standards A, connected by cross-bars A′ at either side and centrally by a shaft B, which constitutes the roller on which is wound the paper or record-strip C. Upon the inside of each of the plates A is pivoted at *a* a yoke or rocking frame D. These yokes range from one side of the machine to the other, their arms D′ at one side being connected by a cross-bar E, secured to and intervening their upper ends, and the arms D^2 on the opposite side being connected by a cutting-blade F, mounted thereon and extending therebetween. Smaller yokes G, provided with central depending lugs *b*, are pivoted to the yokes or frames D by means of pins *c* upon the upper yokes G, which pins work in slots *d* in the lower or main yokes D. A rigidly-secured table or platen H extends from one end of the device to the other, being secured to each of the side plates A, and between this table and the upper yokes G are inserted plate-springs I, the tendency of which is downward from the table against the said yokes and which maintain the latter normally in an approximately horizontal position. Besides their pivotal connection with the lower yokes D the said upper yokes G are formed with pivots *e*, which work in short vertical slots *f* in the sides A.

In the ends of the yoke G, at the side of the machine adjacent to the cross-bar E, are journaled two shafts or rollers J, one above the other, and in the opposite ends of the yokes is journaled, immediately beneath the cutting-blade F, a shaft or roller J′. The paper C passes upwardly around the first roller J, across the table or platen H, beneath the roller J′, around it, across the platen for the second time, beneath and around the upper roller J, and across the platen for the third time, whereupon the free end of the said paper hangs down loosely over the roller J′.

Upon the outside of one of the plates A is secured a bracket K, in which is journaled a roller L, having wound upon the same two contacting strips of carbon-paper N, one of which passes beneath the upper slip of the paper C and the other beneath the second or middle slip of the paper, the said carbon ranging transversely of the strip. If the strip is printed with checks or other memoranda, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, these checks will require to be printed alternately on opposite faces of the strip, so as to come properly beneath the carbon. This, however, is not an essential feature of the invention, which can be used with any desired paper. Upon the outer end of the

bracket K is pivoted a ledge or arm-rest N^2, which normally rests over the carbon-paper and its roller, as shown in Fig. 1. At the opposite end of the machine the carbon-paper passes beneath a cross-bar N^3.

The operation of the device will be readily understood from the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, and the advantages resultant from the use of our invention will be manifest to all who are conversant with devices of this character.

The paper being suitably applied upon the device, as best shown in Fig. 3, and it being desired to use the machine, the memorandum is written upon the top slip with lead pencil, whereupon a duplicate impression is made upon the portions of the paper beneath the carbon-paper. The writing being completed, the free end of the paper C is grasped and the cross-bar E is depressed, thereby elevating the knife or cutting-blade F. The free end of the paper is then pulled until the portions of the strip on which the writing is contained have been withdrawn, whereupon the cross-bar E is released, thus through the agency of the springs I forcing down the knife F, against the outer edge of which the paper is drawn to cut it off. The three checks or slips are so connected together and may be individually separated, or they may be separated one by one as fast as they are withdrawn. In the operation the carbon-paper remains stationary, and when the portions thereof beneath the writing-paper have been sufficiently used or worn the free ends of the carbon-paper may be pulled to bring fresh portions beneath. It will be observed that the blade F frictionally engages the paper immediately above its free end and prevents its unwinding when it is being cut or torn off and also when it is being written upon. Since the spring I bears downwardly upon the yoke G, which is vertically movable in its pivot *f*, and since the yoke G is pivotally connected with the center of the yoke D, which is pivoted near one end at *a*, the pressure of the spring I is therefore exerted both to depress the yoke G and also to depress the major portion of the yoke D to the right of its pivotal point *a* in Fig. 3, thus holding the rear edge of the knife-blade F against the paper and against the roller J'. Upon depressing the cross-bar E the yoke D will be moved upon its pivotal point *a* to elevate the major portion thereof and the knife-blade. Simultaneously it will elevate the yoke G by reason of the pivotal connection of the center of the yoke D with the center of the yoke G. This central pivotal connection, however, being a considerable distance nearer the pivotal point *a*, the yoke G will be raised but slightly relatively to the elevation of that end of the yoke D which carries the knife-blade. Hence the blade will be elevated out of contact with the paper and the roller J' thereof, and similarly when the cross-bar E is released and the spring I forces down the yoke G and the yoke D the knife-blade will be depressed thereby to a greater extent than the yoke D, as will be readily understood.

We do not confine ourselves to the exact formation of parts and construction of details herein shown and described, as we conceive our invention to be novel in its plan and broad in its scope.

Having fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An autographic register comprising a main frame, a supplemental frame pivoted therein and provided with two rollers at one end, one superposed above the other, and with a single roller at the other end, a paper-holding roller beneath the same whereby the paper may be passed between the two rollers, across the device and beneath and around the opposite roller, again across and between the two rollers and over the upper one and then back and over the single roller, another pivoted frame D having a cross-bar at one end and a cross-blade at the opposite end, and mounted in operative connection with the main frame and the supplemental frame and adapted to be actuated by the depression of its cross-bar to elevate its opposite cross-blade, and means tending normally to depress the said cross-blade, substantially as shown and described.

2. An autographic register provided with two rollers at one end, superposed one above the other, and a roller at the opposite end, a paper-holding roller beneath the same whereby the paper may be passed between the two rollers, across the device and around the opposite roller, again across and between the two rollers and around the upper one, and thence again across the device; means for holding carbon-paper between the folds of the paper whereby a plurality of copies may be made on the same strip, a knife bearing upon the paper above the single roller and adapted to check the withdrawal thereof, and by means whereof the paper withdrawn may be torn off, and spring-operated means governing said knife and normally retaining it in checking relation with the said paper, and said knife adapted to be operated to elevate the same out of checking relation with the said paper.

3. An autographic register, comprising two side frames connected together, a roller intervening the same adapted to receive the copy-paper thereon, yokes pivoted near one side of the device and directed upwardly and carrying a cross-bar at one end, a knife-blade mounted upon the opposite end of the yokes having its cutting edge directed outwardly, supplemental yokes pivotally connected with the main yokes and slidably connected with the side frames, a pair of rollers superposed one above the other and mounted in line with the supplemental yokes, a single roller mounted in the opposite end of said yokes, whereby

the paper may be passed around one of the two rollers across the device around the single roller, again across and around the upper roller and again across the device to hang over the single roller beneath and in normal frictional engagement with the knife, a table secured between the side frames, a pocket at one end of the device, a roller mounted therein, a plurality of sheets of carbon-paper mounted upon the said roller and passing transversely across the copy-paper between the folds thereof, a pivoted ledge or arm-rest mounted over the said carbon-roller, a cross-bar ranging across the ends of the carbon-paper, and springs mounted between the table and the supplemental yokes, whereby to hold the knife in normal frictional engagement with the paper, the main yokes being adapted to be operated to elevate the said knife thereabove.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names, in presence of the subscribing witnesses, this 17th day of May, 1901.

JEREMIAH JOHN SHEEHY.
WILLIAM SHEEHY.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM E. O'NEILL,
EDWARD A. CLOONAN.