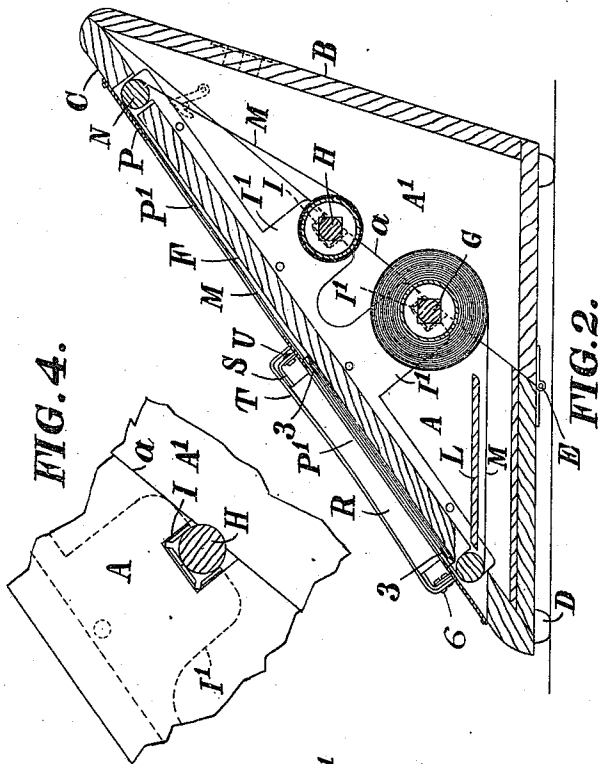


J. A. GAMBLE.
 DEVICE FOR RECORDING OR REGISTERING MESSAGES, MEMORANDA, AND THE LIKE.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 17, 1908.

976,062.

Patented Nov. 15, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
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Fannie Wise

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FIG. 6.

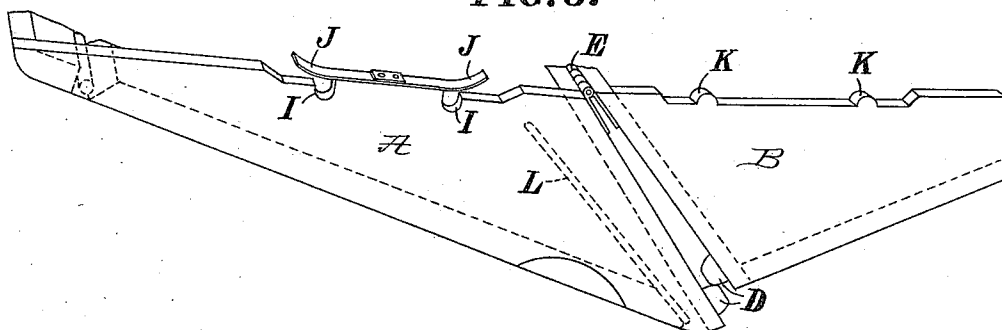
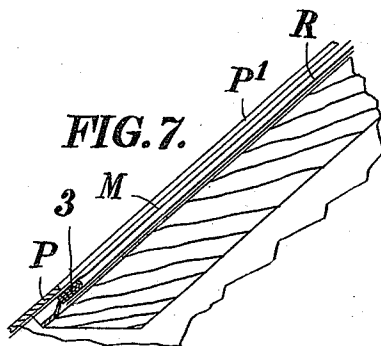


FIG. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. GAMBLE, OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

DEVICE FOR RECORDING OR REGISTERING MESSAGES, MEMORANDA, AND THE LIKE.

976,062.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 15, 1910.

Application filed February 17, 1908. Serial No. 418,337.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ALEXANDER GAMBLE, subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, in the Kingdom of England, fruit merchant, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Recording or Registering Messages, Memoranda, and the Like, for which application has been made in Great Britain, No. 23,715, dated October 26, 1907.

This invention has for its object a device for recording or registering messages, memoranda and the like at the telephone and elsewhere, and has for its object to improve and simplify the construction of such devices.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation; Fig. 2, a vertical cross section; Fig. 3, a fragmental plan view of the recording device opened out on its hinges; Fig. 4 is a fragmentary side elevation of the box on an enlarged scale at the meeting edges of the two parts A, A¹; Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of a paper roll; Fig. 6, is a fragmental perspective view of the recording device opened out on its hinges and illustrating a slightly modified form of axle-braking mechanism; and Fig. 7 a detail view on an enlarged scale, showing the hinged flaps 3.

I provide a box preferably vertical or sloping at back B and sloping at front C, with studs or shoes D at the bottom of rubber or other suitable material on which the box stands. These studs are adapted to give a hold on the surface the box stands on, such as a flat table, and resist any reasonable pressure that is applied, such as the pressure of a pencil in writing. The box is hollow and is made in two parts A A¹, a front part A (of box form) made sloping in front, and a back part A¹ also of box form. The meeting edges *a* of the two parts A A¹ are sloping, and they are hinged together at the bottom at E, so that the front part A can be opened to expose the contents of the box, and enable the paper rolls to be removed or replaced. The sloping front of the front part A of the box is open, and in this opening is a table or writing surface F. Under the writing surface are the axles G, H, that carry the paper rolls. The axles are mounted in grooves I in the front part of the box, and I¹ are metal plates (Figs. 2 and 4) whose ends have diagonal slits cut in them, and the tongue pieces thus formed

bent down into the slots I so as to form surfaces against which the axles revolve. The meeting edge of the back A¹ of the box, presses against the axles G, H, when in the grooves I, and so imparts braking force to the axles. If desired however springs J fixed in a cavity in one of the meeting edges (Fig. 6) can be provided. One end bears against one axle, and the other end against the other axle placed in the grooves I. On the other of the meeting edges, are lugs or projections K, which when the front is closed, press against these springs J and so force them against the axles, thus imparting braking force to the axles.

At the bottom end of the front of the box is a guide L. The paper M from one of the rolls (the bottom roll) passes under the guide L, then over the table or writing surface F, around a guide N at the top, and then to the upper roll, and the braking pressure applied to the axle, keeps the paper on the writing surface taut. Over the front of the box I place a hinged cover P, with two rectangular openings P¹ therein, which expose a portion of the paper M immediately below the writing surface to enable it to be written on, and one edge of this cover is serrated or provided with a cutting edge Q, so that the strip of duplicating paper can when pulled, be torn or cut off.

At one side of the box there is a loose roll of duplicating paper O, mounted in side cheeks or brackets 5. The paper from this roll passes over the table or writing surface F at right angles to the entry strip M, and underneath it and one of the rectangular openings P¹. Between these two strips of paper is a carbon sheet, one end of which is shown exposed at R. This sheet is held in position by being clipped at its edge R¹ between a stationary bar S and a spring clip T. The bar S, which is about the same length as the distance apart of the cheeks 5, is bent down at each end and riveted to said cheeks at 6. The clip T is made of similar shape so as to fit on the bar S, and at one end is riveted thereto, while at the other end it engages the stud U so as to hold it pressed against the bar S with the edge R¹ of the carbon sheet clipped firmly between. By forcibly detaching the clip T from the stud U, it springs upwardly and the carbon sheet is released, and can be replaced. On the axle of the duplicating paper roll O I fix a ratchet wheel V. W is a spring pawl en-

gaging these teeth and arranged with a slot X in it which gives clearance to the ratchet teeth. This device enables a piece of the duplicating strip O, when pulled, to be drawn out, and the piece so drawn out, can then be cut or torn off by the cutting edge Q. The ratchet teeth and pawl prevent the roll winding the strip O back.

3 are small hinged flaps (Figs. 2 and 7) forming guides for the edges of the duplicating strip O, which keep the strip in position, prevent side play, and keep it at right angles to the entry strip M. The axles G, H, on which the paper rolls are mounted have squared ends Y, Y¹, and Z are round plugs which enter the hollow cores 4 of the rolls, and are held therein by tightness of fit. These plugs have square holes to receive the squared ends Y, Y¹, and Y is preferably smaller than Y¹. 2 are the portions of the axle which revolve in the bearings I. This is a convenient method of removably mounting and securing the paper rolls on the axles G, H. When the bottom paper roll is exhausted, and the upper one filled, all that is necessary is to open the box and remove the rolls. Then draw out the axles G and H. The axle G is slipped into a new paper roll, and replaced in position, while the axle H is slipped into the empty core, and has the end of the new entry strip attached to the empty core.

It will be noted there are two axles G and H, each of which is provided with a milled head G¹, H¹, for rotating them. By turning the head H¹ the entry strip is wound on to the axle H from the axle G, so that the portion of the entry strip which was exposed through the upper opening P¹ is wound out of sight, and a fresh surface of the entry strip is drawn beneath the carbon sheet and the overlying portion of the paper on which the duplicate record is formed. Previously there was no means provided in apparatus of this description, for winding back the entry strip so as to reëxpose the writing through the opening, but by providing the axle G with a milled head G¹, I can bring back the strip so as to reëxpose the memorandum or message.

I declare that what I claim is:—

1. In a device of the character described, the combination of a stand formed of two members hinged together, one of said members being provided with notches in its edges which contact with the edges of the opposing member; springs secured to said member over the notches; projections formed upon the opposite member adapted to co-

operate with said springs and to force the same inwardly toward the notches; a pair of axles adapted to be mounted in said notches and to be held against rotation by the springs when the parts are brought to their closed position; and means for supporting a strip of paper drawn from a roll mounted upon one of said axles and passing to the other axle.

2. In a device of the character specified, the combination of a supporting frame composed of two parts hinged together, one of said parts being provided with means to hold a pair of axles and the other coöperating therewith to hold the axles in place; said axles, one of the axles being adapted to support a paper-roll and the other arranged to receive the paper from said roll; a plate overlying the forward face of the structure, said plate having two openings formed therein; means for supporting a roll of paper to one side of the device to permit the same to be drawn transversely across the face of the device beneath one of said openings; means for supporting a carbon sheet between the paper drawn from said last-named roll and the paper drawn from the roll supported by one of the axles; and means for severing the strip which is drawn off from the second-named roll.

3. In a device of the character specified, the combination of a supporting frame composed of two parts hinged together, one of said parts being provided with means to hold a pair of axles and the other coöperating therewith to retain the axles in place; said axles, one of the axles being adapted to support a paper-roll and the other axle arranged to receive the paper from the roll; a pair of brackets secured to one side of the frame; an axle mounted therein and adapted to support a paper-roll, said axle lying in a plane parallel to the path of movement of the first-mentioned strip of paper; a fixed bar secured to the brackets at a point above the last-named paper-roll; and a clip coöperating with said bar to secure one edge of a duplicating sheet adapted to be positioned between the paper passing from the rolls aforesaid.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name this 5th day of February 1908, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

J. A. GAMBLE.

Witnesses:

G. C. DYMOND,
T. S. SHILLINGTON.