April 6, 1926. 1,579,694

O. FISCHER

TYPEWRITER TYPE

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Fig.1.

Maschinenschrift

Fig.2. Fig.3. Fig.4.





Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSKAR FISCHER, OF BERLIN-FRIEDENAU, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP MACHINA MAATSCHAPPIJ VOOR HANDEL EN INDUSTRIE, OF AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS.

TYPEWRITER TYPE.

Application filed January 2, 1924. Serial No. 684,077.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSKAR FISCHER, a citizen of the German Republic, residing at Berlin-Friedenau, Germany, have invented certain Improvements Relating to Typewriter Types, of which the following is a specification.

It is not convenient in typewriters to provide for different spacing for letters of unequal width, and letters such as i l and t which are only half as wide as the normal ones, are therefore given the same space as m and w which really require twice the normal space. The result is that typewriting usually appears irregular. To prevent waste of space, the letters m and w are contracted, and while the close setting of the limbs does not diminish the irregular appearance of the writing, it causes a clogging up of the type and smearing of the print. A further source of irregularity is that the difference in width of the type faces is accompanied by a difference in face area, so that the impressions, though being made with uniform touch, do not appear equally heavy.

The object of the present invention is to obviate these drawbacks, and the invention consists in making all the type faces of equal width but of different style. For instance, the large and medium size letters may be block letters, i. e., letters without horizontal cross-lines, whereas the letters having a single vertical limb are, to make up for the lack of body, provided with exaggerated horizontal cross-lines. Moreover, the four contracted letters M m W w, while being otherwise block letters, are formed with two long and an intermediary short vertical limb. By this arrangement the type faces will be fairly uniform as regards width as well as face area, while the legibility of the writing is in no way impaired.

Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings shows a number of letters according to the invention combined into a word.

Fig. 2 shows the capital letter W,

Fig. 3, the small letter w, and

Fig. 4, the small letter m.

The large and medium sized letters, such as m n and h of a typewriter are block letters, i. e., they are without horizontal cross-lines. The narrow-bodied letters, such as i, f, t, on the contrary, are provided with cross-lines, which are exaggerated so that all the letters will have the same effective width. The letters M m W w, moreover, are formed with two long and an intermediary short, vertical limb as shown in the drawings. This construction allows the letters M m W w to be contracted laterally, even more than usual, without overcrowding the limbs and without detriment to their legibility. Thus the letter spacing can be generally reduced, and a more comprehensive survey of the written matter will be obtained. The face area of the types and thus the impressions made by the same will be more regular, and the sharp outlines of the type faces will allow a greater number of clear carbon copies to be taken.

I claim:—

1. A type font for typewriters comprising types which are all of the same width and of substantially the same face area.

2. A type font for typewriters comprising types which are all of the same width and rendered, by appropriate curtailment and exaggeration of outlines, of substantially the same face area.

OSKAR FISCHER.