

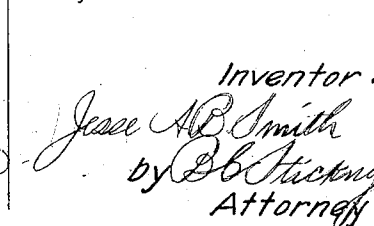
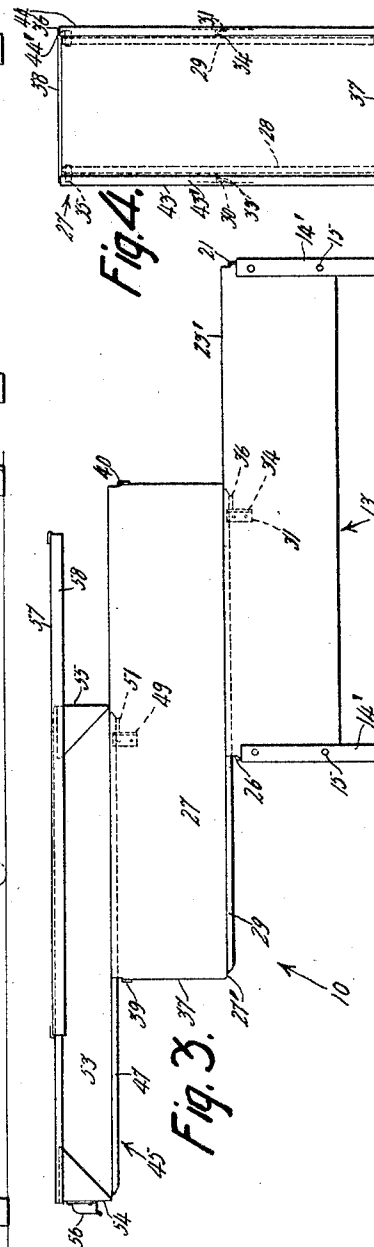
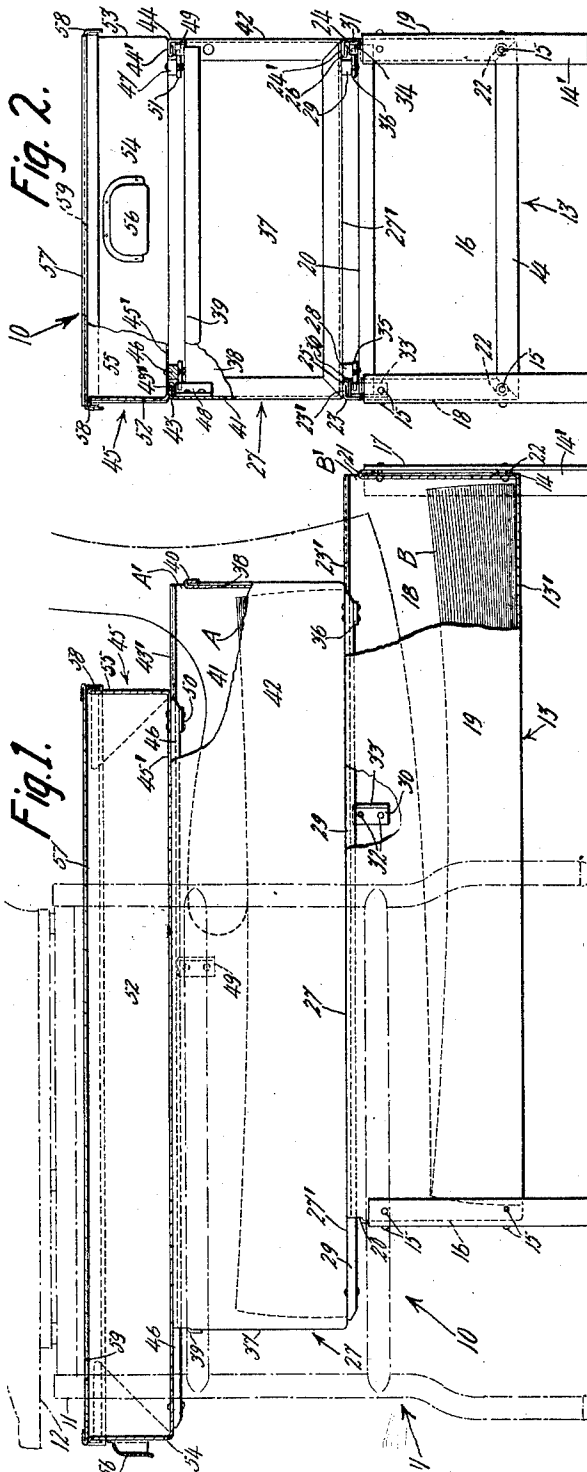
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J. A. B. SMITH

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TYPEWRITING MACHINE

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Inventor:

Jesse A. B. Smith
 by D. B. Hickney
 Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JESSE A. B. SMITH, OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO UNDERWOOD TYPE-WRITER COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

TYPEWRITING MACHINE.

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This invention relates to a work-sheet cabinet for use with a continuous billing typewriting machine of the fan-fold type such as disclosed in the patent to Wernery & Smith, No. 1,132,055, granted March 16, 1915, and is an improvement on the cabinet illustrated in my co-pending application, Serial No. 687,484, filed January 21, 1924.

In machines of the continuous billing type, work-sheets or webs are used in several layers or plies, each provided with printed forms, and the present invention has particular reference to a novel cabinet normally positioned beneath the supporting stand of the machine and comprises a plurality of containers in the form of banks of trays or drawers for the webs, set one upon another and slidably displaceable with respect to each other to properly position them, to permit a selected web to be fed therefrom and into the typewriting machine.

Among the advantages of my improved cabinet are simplicity and strength of construction, low cost of manufacture, and the ease with which the cabinet may be disassembled when desired.

One of the features of the invention is the provision of novel means for guiding the trays when they are being slidably displaced with respect to one another.

Another feature is the provision of limiting means for preventing the trays from moving beyond a predetermined position when sliding upon each other, and also for holding all of the trays together as a unit.

A further feature of the invention is the provision of an opening or passageway adjacent the rear of each of the web-holding cabinets to permit the web to thread there-through and upwardly to the carbon-sheet holder of the machine, while the trays are closed, one upon another, that is, when the rear walls thereof are in vertical alignment with one another.

Other features and advantages will hereinafter appear.

In the accompanying drawings,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved cabinet, with the trays displaced so as to permit the webs to be fed therefrom, portions being broken away to show the construction.

Figure 2 is a front elevation of the cabinet with portions broken away.

Figure 3 is a side elevation of the cabinet, showing the limiting means engaged to control the displacement of the trays.

Figure 4 is a plan view of one of the slidably trays.

The reference numeral 10 indicates my improved cabinet which is properly proportioned to be positioned beneath the framework 11 of a table of the usual kind employed for supporting a machine of the fan-fold or continuous billing type, such as above referred to and indicated at 12. The cabinet 10 comprises a lower tray 13 including a bottom 13' having the sides thereof turned up as at 14 and is supported upon corner legs 14' a suitable distance above the floor. The legs may be formed of angle-iron material, as shown, and are secured to each of the corners of the tray 13 by means of rivets 15 passing through perforations in the legs and thence through similar perforations in end walls 16 and 17 and side walls 18 and 19 of the tray. The walls 16 and 17 of the tray 13 may be turned down to provide rounded upper edges 20 and 21 for their respective walls. The inner faces of the upper portions of the legs 14' rest upon the turned-down portions of end walls 16 and 17, and a washer 22 may be used between the outer face of the turned-up sides 14 and the inner face of the lower portions of the legs 14' to align the legs with the rear wall 17. The side walls 18 and 19 of the tray 13 are extended somewhat above the plane of the top edges of the walls 16 and 17, and are bent inwardly at right angles, as indicated at 23 and 24, to form runways or tracks 23' and 24', the outer portions thereof being bent back against the under sides of the tracks to provide smooth rounded edges 25 and 26. The tracks 23' and 24' support a tray 27 which has fixed upon the bottom 27' thereof a pair of parallel guides 28 and 29, the outer sides of which lie closely adjacent the edges 25 and 26 of the tracks, so that, when the tray 27 is sliding upon the tray 13, the guides 28 and 29 hold the tray 27 in alignment with the tray 13.

In order to limit the movement of the tray 27, there is provided a pair of abutments or stops 30 and 31 which are secured adjacent the upper edges of the respective walls 18 and 19 and approximately intermediate the ends thereof. These stops 30 and 31 may take the form, as clearly illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

and 2, of angle members secured to their respective walls by means of rivets 32 and having wing portions 33 and 34 extending inwardly of the cabinet and at right angles to the walls. Fingers 35 and 36 are fixed by means of rivets, or in any other manner, to the rear portions of the under sides of the guides 28 and 29, and extend beneath the tracks 23' and 24' of the side walls 18 and 19, so as to retain the tray 27 upon the tray 13. The stops 30 and 31 are also in the path of movement of the fingers 35 and 36, so that, when the tray 27 is moved forwardly to uncover the tray 13, the fingers engage the wing portions of their respective stops and thereby limit the opening of the tray 27. A pair of walls 37 and 38 form, respectively, the front and rear of the tray 27 and have their upper edges turned over to provide rounded upper edges 39 and 40 similar to the edges 20 and 21 described in connection with the tray 13. The tray 27 has side walls 41 and 42, and the upper portions of both of these walls are bent inwardly at right angles, as at 43 and 44, to provide tracks 43' and 44', upon which rests the topmost tray 45. A pair of guides 46 and 47 are fixed to the under side of the bottom of the tray 45 in a manner similar to the parallel guides 28 and 29, and co-operate with the inner edges of the tracks 43' and 44' to properly guide the tray 45 when being moved upon the tray 27. A pair of abutments or stops 48 and 49 mounted adjacent the top edges of the respective walls 41 and 42 and approximately intermediate the ends thereof lie in the path of movement of fingers 50 and 51 of the same character as those already described in connection with the tray 27, the purpose being, as in the tray 27, to limit the movement of the tray 45.

The tray 45 is formed in any convenient manner to provide a bottom 45', side walls 52 and 53 and end walls 54 and 55, the upper portions of all of the walls being turned over, so as to provide smooth edges upon the rim of the tray. A handle 56 may be provided upon the tray 45. A slidable cover 57 rests upon the tray 45, and may comprise a piece of sheet material having two of its side edges bent downwardly adjacent the side walls 52 and 53, as indicated at 58, and providing guide means for the cover when sliding upon the tray. A perforation 59 adjacent the forward portion of the cover 57 provides a convenient finger-hold for opening the cover when required. It will be seen from this construction that while the several trays are held together as a unit and cannot be displaced beyond a predetermined point, due to the stop means employed, it is possible to remove the trays one from the other by simply sliding each tray rearwardly until the fingers carried thereby ride out from under the tracks of the next lower tray.

Letter A indicates a stack of fan-fold sheets in position within the tray 27, and shows the leading edge thereof rising from the open portion adjacent the rear of the tray and upwardly toward the usual rack or carbon-holder (not shown) of the machine 12. It is customary in machines of the fan-fold type, when using sheets of different types, to thread the various webs of the sheets between the leaves of carbon-sheets carried upon holders which may rest upon a rack at the rear of the machine, and from which the holders and sheets may be conveniently selected and placed upon the trackways of the machine, so as to be run around the platen.

It will be seen that when the trays are closed upon one another, a passageway A' will be formed between the bottom 45' of the tray 45 and the upper edge 40 of the wall 38, and that a passageway B' will also be formed between the bottom 27' of the tray 27 and the upper edge 21 of the wall 17. The passageways thus provided permit the webs to remain threaded therethrough after the cabinet trays have been fully closed. This arrangement is particularly advantageous because it permits the work to be left in the machine while the bulk of the fan-fold webs within the cabinet is protected from dust, such, for instance, as when the operator of the machine has finished work for the day. However, if desired, the carbon-holder and the leading ends of the webs may be placed within the cabinet. B represents another stack of fan-fold sheets or webs within the lower tray 13, and the dot-and-dash lines indicate the position assumed by the web while leaving the cabinet and being fed upwardly and into the machine. It will be readily seen that either of the work-webs A or B may be selected and fed upwardly to the machine by simply displacing the overlying tray a distance sufficient to permit the web free passage from its tray.

Variations may be resorted to within the scope of the invention, and portions of the improvements may be used without others.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A cabinet for separately feeding different types of work-sheet-webs to a continuous billing typewriting machine, said cabinet comprising a tier of trays, each tray supporting the one above, the sides of said trays being formed with trackways upon which the tray next above rests and slides, abutments fixed upon the upper portions of the inner side walls of said trays and approximately intermediate the ends thereof, a pair of guides fixed to the bottom of each of said trays and positioned adjacent the sides of said trackways, so as to co-operate therewith in guiding the trays when sliding one upon another, and a stop carried by

each of said guides and projecting inwardly and under said trackways so as to hold the trays together as a unit, said stops also co-operating with said abutments to limit the movement of said trays with relation to one another when the latter are sliding to displaced condition.

2. A cabinet for separately feeding different types of work-sheet-webs to a continuous billing typewriting machine, said cabinet comprising a stationary tray, legs carried by said tray for positioning the same above the floor level, the side walls of said stationary tray being bent inwardly and then turned over to form smooth inner edges and to provide tracks, an abutment fixed adjacent the upper portion of said side walls

of said stationary tray and approximately intermediate the ends thereof, a second tray slidably mounted upon said tracks, a pair of guides fixed to the bottom of said second tray for guiding the same upon said stationary tray, a pair of stop fingers carried by said guides and arranged to engage said abutment, so as to prevent said second tray from being moved beyond a predetermined position in one direction, while permitting said second tray uninterrupted sliding movement in the opposite direction so as to permit the same to be dismounted from said stationary tray, and a third tray slidable upon said second tray.

JESSE A. B. SMITH.