

Aug. 31, 1943.

H. J. WAECHTER

2,328,532

AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Filed March 3, 1942

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

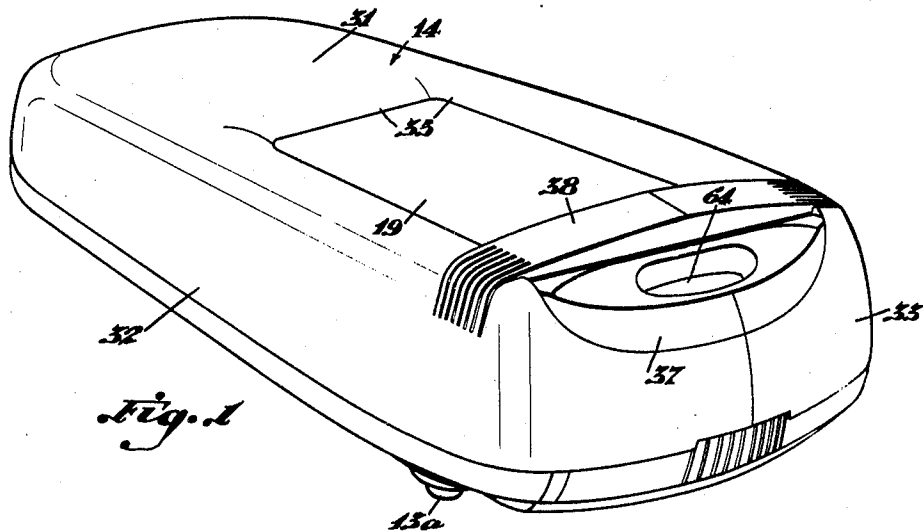


Fig. 1

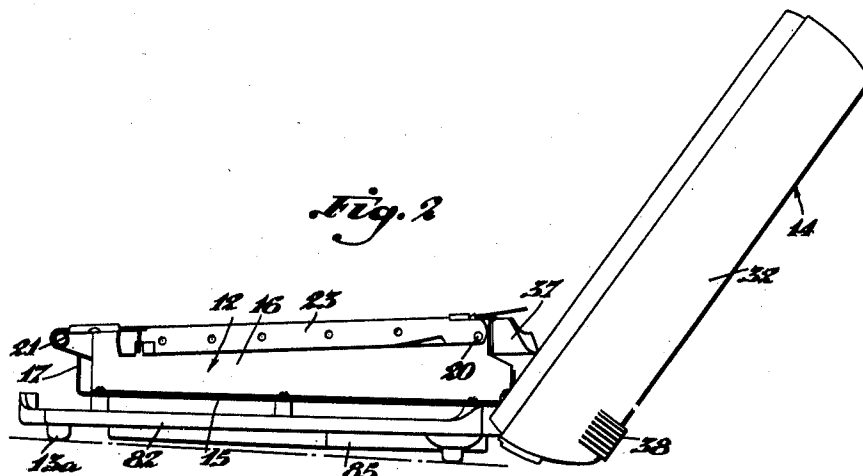


Fig. 2

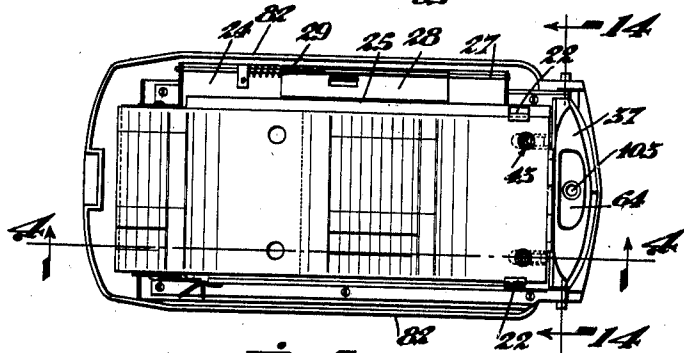


Fig. 3

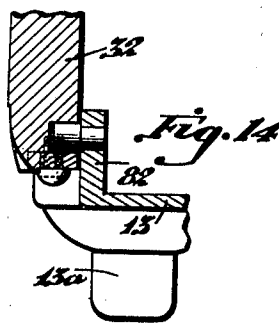


Fig. 14

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Aug. 31, 1943.

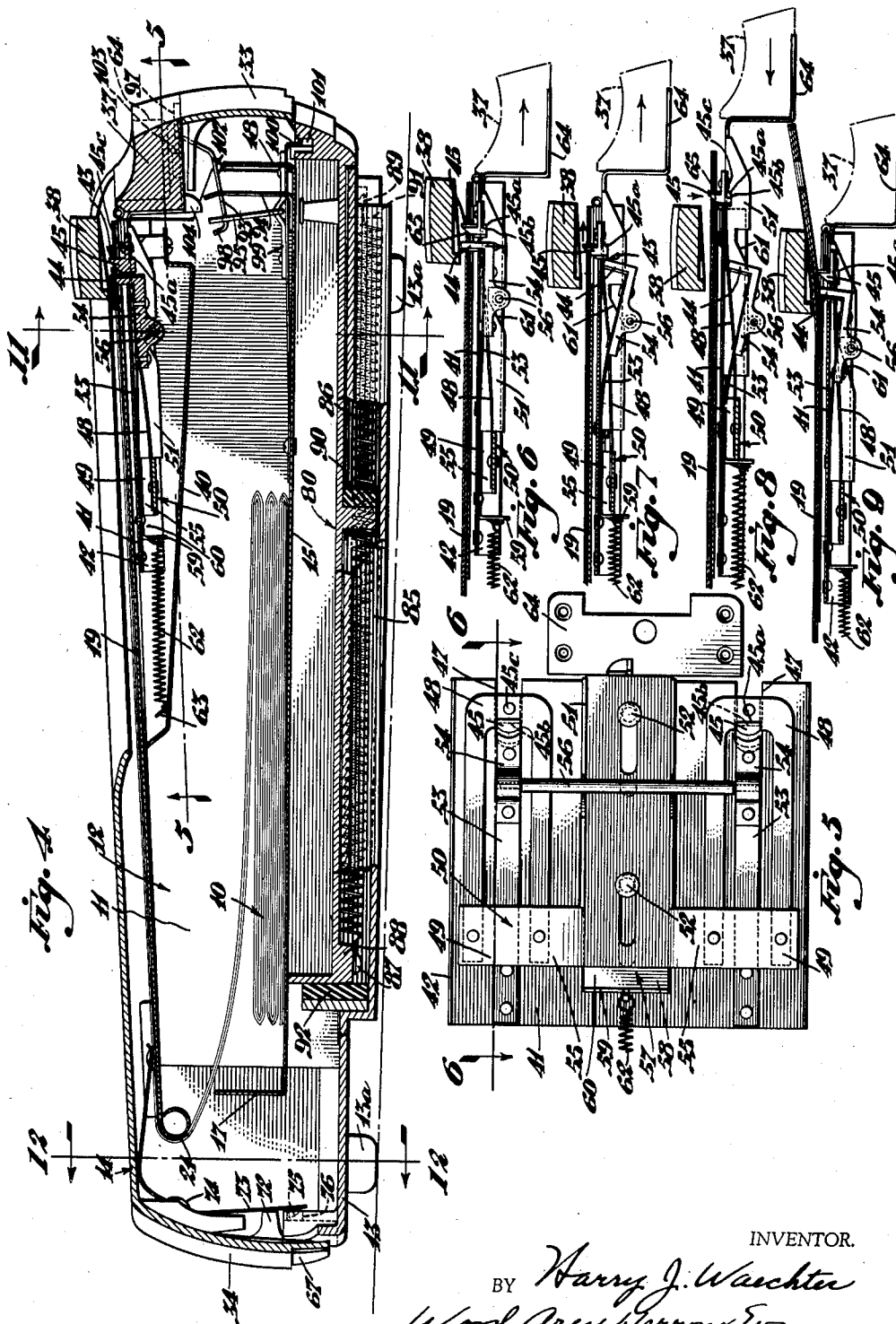
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3 Sheets-Sheet 2



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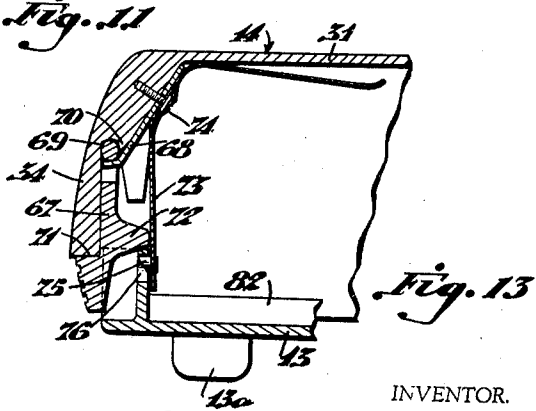
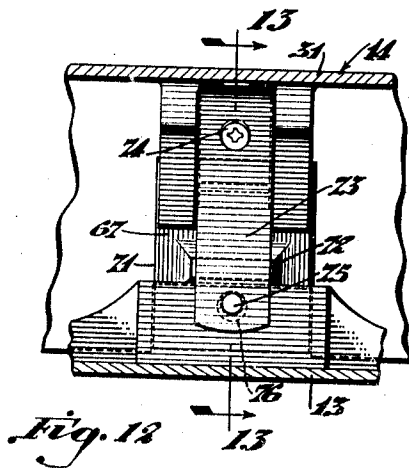
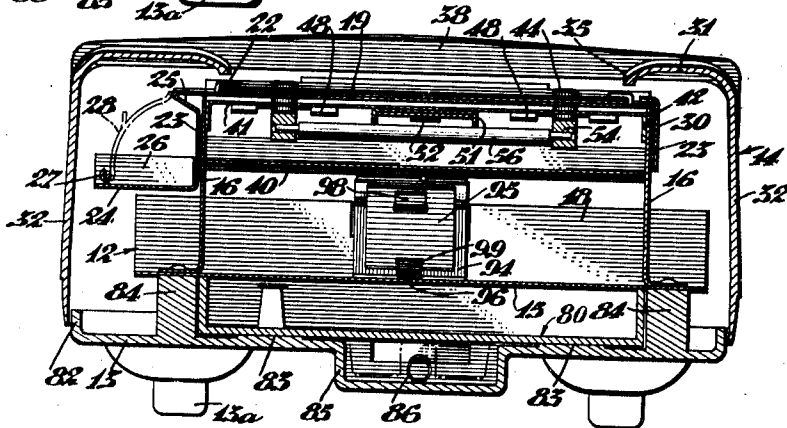
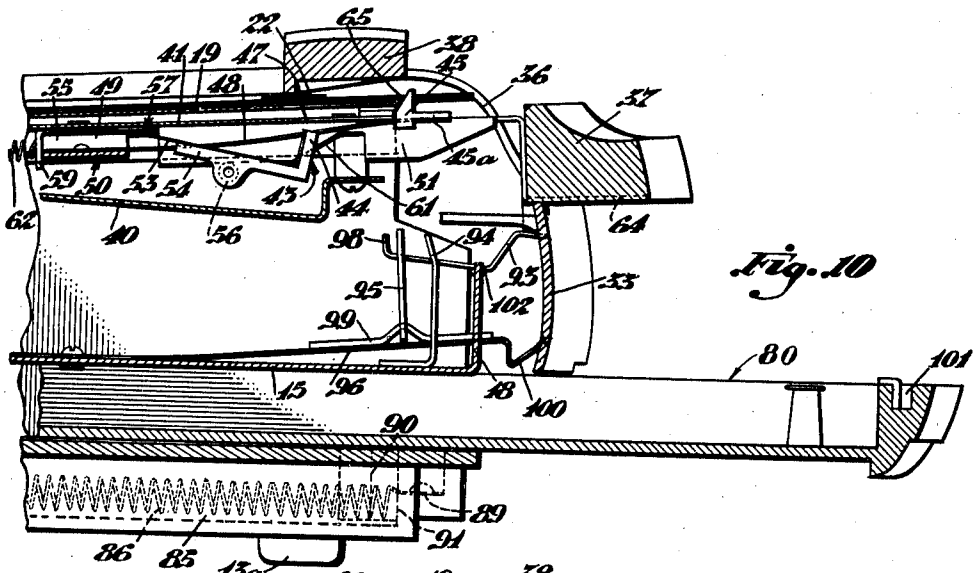
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AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Filed March 3, 1942

3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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2,328,532

AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

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Application March 3, 1942, Serial No. 433,200

14 Claims. (Cl. 282—18)

This invention relates to improvements in autographic registers of the type which feed and register superimposed, continuous strips of stationery. These strips of stationery include forms defined by lines of perforations enabling the forms to be readily torn apart. Each form includes apertures which cooperate with the feeding and registering mechanism of the register.

Although there have been many aligning and feeding mechanisms disclosed in the prior art, it continues to be the object of the inventors working in this field to simplify this mechanism and to make it more efficient. Therefore, simplification and efficiency are the primary objectives of the present inventor.

More specifically, it has been the purpose of this inventor to provide a feeding unit which may be operated by means of a pull-out member, accessibly located, whereby the operator may, by a short forward pull, dispose the forward end of the filled-in forms in position where they may be grasped and pulled from the machine. It has been the further purpose to provide improved registration means which will positively engage the next set of apertures and stop the pull-out movement, whereupon the forms may be torn from the pack.

A structural environment of the invention provides split or segmental pins. The sections of the pins engage within the apertures and individually operate to arrest the feed of the paper and to align the apertures thus aligning the superposed forms. The pull-out mechanism, therefore, is effective for lowering and clearing the rear pin segments from the apertures in the first phase of its movement and in its second phase of movement, for directly, forwardly advancing the forward segments a sufficient distance to deliver the forward ends of the forms into position where they can be grasped. This movement causes the forward pin sections to engage the forward margins of the apertures and to bring all margins into contact with the pins, thus aligning the apertures. Thereafter, when the pull-out mechanism is released, the forward segments will, due to their yieldable mounting, slide beneath the forms and remain in depressed position adjacent the rear segments until the next set of apertures is aligned or substantially aligned therewith, whereupon they will move upwardly, automatically, engaging within the apertures and therefore, stopping the pull-out feed.

It has been a further object of the present inventor to incorporate this pull-out mechanism within a casing arrangement in such manner that

the pull-out handle is neatly merged with the contour of the casing and yet, provides adequate available area for convenient gripping. It has been a still further object of the present inventor to provide an improved casing structure which includes a base, and a cover, hinged on the base and incorporating an improved arrangement of the catch means for securing the cover on the base.

It has been a still further object of the present inventor to provide a drawer associated with the base of the structure for receiving the duplicate forms, which drawer, along with its mechanism, is conveniently mounted within an improved base structure.

It has been a still further object of the present inventor to provide a novel release mechanism for the drawer which is automatically operated when the pull-out mechanism is operated for causing the drawer to open each time the forms are extracted from the machine. It has been arranged also so that the operator may selectively operate the drawer independently of form pull-out movement.

Other objects and certain advantages of the invention will be more fully apparent from the following description of the drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a register incorporating the present invention.

Figure 2 is a side elevation showing the cover lifted.

Figure 3 is a top plan view with the cover completely removed.

Figure 4 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a bottom plan view of the form advancing and arresting mechanism.

Figures 6 to 9 inclusive are fragmentary side views showing various positions of the advancing and arresting mechanism.

Figure 10 is a longitudinal sectional view of the front part of the register showing the drawer extended.

Figure 11 is a lateral sectional view taken on line 11—11 in Figure 4.

Figure 12 is an enlarged sectional view taken on line 12—12, Figure 4, showing the details of the latch or catch for the register cover.

Figure 13 is a sectional view taken on line 13—13 of Figure 12 showing further details of the latch.

Figure 14 is a sectional view taken on line 14—14 of Figure 3, showing the details of one of the hinges for the cover.

In the embodiment of the invention disclosed

in the drawings, a casing is provided, including a writing table and a storage chamber. In the present instance, the casing is mounted on a base and enclosed in an attractive cover. The superimposed strips are disposed in the chamber, from which they are withdrawn across the table to the front thereof. Each form has a pair of laterally spaced openings near its juncture with the next form. These apertures are adapted to cooperate with the arresting and advancing mechanism which is mounted in the casing below the table at the front thereof. The mechanism includes a pair of spaced, segmental pins which is positioned so as to traverse the laterally spaced openings in the forms. The function of the mechanism is two-fold.

First, it operates to initiate the advance of the pack of superimposed forms to a point where its leading edge projects beyond the issue end of the register. This enables the operator to obtain a finger hold thereon and continue the advance manually. Second, it operates to arrest the forward movement of the strip as soon as one set of forms has been withdrawn by the operator. Each segmental pin of the pair is divided into two sections, a forward segment and a rear segment. The forward segment initiates the advance of the strip whereas the rear segment arrests or stops the strip.

Referring to the drawings, the manifold strip is provided in a pack 10. The pack is folded in zig-zag fashion on the severance or tear-off lines which define the forms. The pack is disposed in a storage compartment 11 in the casing 12. The casing is mounted on a base 13 and enclosed by a cover 14. The cover is hinged to the forward end of the base 13 and may be swung up as shown in Figure 2 to expose the casing. The casing consists of a base portion 15, side walls 16, a rear wall 17, and a front wall 18.

A platen or writing table 19 is disposed across the top of the compartment. This platen is hinged at the forward end of the compartment on hinge pins 20 (Figure 2) which traverse the side walls 16 of the casing. The rear edge of the platen is rounded to provide a circular edge 21, around which the manifold strip passes in its movement from the storage compartment to the table top. The platen includes short guide flanges 22—22. These are struck from opposite side edges near the front end thereof. The flanges engage the sides of the strip and overhang it (Figure 3). The platen rests on the top edges of the side walls 16 of the casing and includes the side flange 23—23 bent down along the outer sides of the walls 16.

A roll of carbon paper (not shown) may be mounted along one side of the casing on a shelf 24 (Figure 11) formed from an extension of one of the sides 23 of the platen. The side is continued beyond the line of the side wall of the casing and is doubled back, at a lip 25, toward the side wall of the casing, and then continued down alongside the wall where it is bent out at right angles to provide the shelf 24. The ends 26 of the shelf 24 are bent up and a hinge pin 27 mounted therebetween.

The roll of carbon paper is held on the shelf by a hinged retainer 28 that has one edge hinged on the pin 27 and the other edge urged against the lip 25 by a spring 29 (Figure 3). The carbon paper is drawn over the lip, across the platen and interleaved between the forms. At the other side of the platen the paper is held by a knife-

like member 30 that is mounted along the side 23 of the platen. The knife is pivoted at the one end so that it may be swung up for installing the carbon paper which is held between it and the side of the platen. In the down position, the knife serves as a tear-off for the used carbon paper when a fresh section is drawn across the platen.

The cover 14 includes a top 31, sides 32 and front and rear walls 33 and 34 respectively. The top is open above the platen to provide a frame 35 exposing a form length of the strip disposed on the platen. At the front of the cover an opening 36 is provided in the wall 33 for a handle 37 of the strip advancing mechanism. Between these two, the frame 35 and the opening 36, a cross piece 38 is disposed. The cross piece is formed as a part of the stop and is positioned above the forward end of the writing platen at the issue end of the register where its forward edge serves as a tear-off strip for severing the forms one from the other. The manifold strips, as heretofore stated, incorporate spaced openings in each form adjacent the tear-off lines. Specifically, as stated, these openings are just back of the tear-off lines.

The strip actuating mechanism in the present embodiment is incorporated in a single, compact unit (Figure 5). The unit is substantially flat and is mounted in the casing beneath the forward end of the platen. A partition 40 may be provided to separate it from the storage compartment. The mechanism is mounted on the under side of a plate 41 and the side edges of the plate are turned down to form flanges 42—42. The plate is fitted between the side walls of the casing and is fastened in place by spot welding the flanges 42—42 to the walls or by fastening them by other means.

The superimposed strips are advanced and arrested by means of the pair of segmental pins 43—43 located at the forward end of the unit. These pins are spring-urged upwardly so that normally they project above the top of the platen. Therefore, they immediately enter into the openings in the paper as they register with them. The unit is positioned relative to the cross piece 38 in order that the tear-off line, defining the forms, is positioned at the forward edge of the cross piece when the openings in the forms are registered with the pins.

Each of the pins 43—43 is divided into two segments, a rear segment 44 and a forward segment 45. The rear segment 44 which functions to arrest and align the strip of forms, has no longitudinal movement but, since it is spring-urged upwardly, may be readily depressed; whereas, the forward segment, which functions to initiate the advance of the strip, can be moved longitudinally and also be depressed.

Referring to Figure 5, the pins are mounted on the bottom of the plate 41 by means of spring steel members and the pins traverse the plate through longitudinal slots 47—47 which are cut into the forward edge of the plate 41. The forward pin segments 45 are mounted on the forward cross members of U-shaped spring steel arms 48.

These pin segments include flanges 45a which engage beneath the cross members of the spring steel arms. Also, the notches are notched as at 45b the width of the pin elements. A rivet 45c holds each element in position, and the engagement of the flange with the underside of the

cross member within the notch prevents displacement or rotation on the rivet.

The arms 48 extend longitudinally of the plate and have each respective pin segment 45 positioned in the center of the closed end of the U and the parallel arms of the U passing back on the respective sides of the slot 47. The ends of each U arm 45 are riveted to the respective end of the cross head 49 of a T-shaped element 50. The shank of the T 50 extends forwardly from the head 49 between the slots 47 and is slidably mounted in a channel bar 51. Both the T 50 and the channel 51 are slotted longitudinally in two places on their common center line. Headed rivets 52—52 traverse these slots and fasten into the plate 41 to hold the T and channel against the plate while permitting both to be moved longitudinally within the limits of the slots. Thus, it will be seen that both of the front pin segments 45—45 will be moved forwardly when the T member 50 is moved forwardly.

The other pin segments 44 are fixed to the respective forward ends of spring steel strips 53—53, each of which is fixed to the plate 41 at the rear end and is free at the forward end. In this instance, the pins 44—44 are each made as part of a bearing block 54 which is fixed to the underside of the respective spring 53. It will be noted that the springs 53 extend forwardly between the arms of the U elements 45. In order that there be no interference between the ends of the cross head 49 and the springs 53—53, the cross head is depressed as at 55—55 to lower the ends thereof away from the respective springs 53—53.

A roller 56 is mounted between the respective bearings 54 that are fixed to the springs 53—53. The side walls of the channel 51 extend down at the sides of the body of the T 50. At the rear end of the channel 51 the walls are cut away at the cross head of the T. In normal position the rear edges of the respective walls of the channel abut the forward edge of the cross head of the T. It will be noted that the base portion 57 of the channel is extended rearwardly beyond the rear edge of the cross head as at 58 and that the rear end of the base 57 is turned down at 59. This leaves a space 60 between the rear edge of the cross head and the depending flange 59.

In Figure 6 it is seen that the walls of the channel 51 are cut out as at 61 and the roller 56 passes through the cut-out space. The walls are cut identically in such a fashion that the rear edge of each cut is on an angle and will cause the roller to be depressed when the channel member is moved forwardly. The length of the angular cut is determined by the length of the space 60 between the flange 59 and the rear edge of the cross head. It will be seen that the T member will not move until the channel member has been moved forward far enough to take up the space 60. Thereafter the T element will be moved with the channel.

Now, the distance from the center of the roller 56 to the lower termini of the angular cuts 61 is equal to the space 60. Therefore, in operation, as the channel member is pulled forwardly by the operator the first action which takes place (Figure 7) is the depression of the roller 55. This lowers the rear pin segments 44. Up to this point, the forward segments 45 have not moved.

As soon as the rear segments are all the way down (when the roller reaches the lower termini of the angular cuts), the flange 59 engages the

cross head and starts to push it forward, thus, causing the forward segments 45 to move forward away from the rear segments (Figure 7). With the rear segment down and out of the way the forward segment pulls the strip of forms forwardly along with it. When the two members, T 50 and channel 51, reach the forward limit of travel, defined by the length of the slots in the T and channel, the operator releases the channel member and the mechanism is free to return. The return is accomplished by a spring 62 which is attached to the flange 59 at the one end and a lug 63 struck from the partition 40 at the other end.

The walls of the channel 51 terminate near the forward edge of the plate (normal position, Figures 5 and 6) and the base portion 57 of the channel is carried forwardly and bent downwardly and then forwardly to provide a step 64. The handle 37 is fixed to this step. It will be noted from Figure 1 that the handle extends substantially the full width of the register and is configured to blend with the shape of the front wall of the cover. Also, the handle is cut out as at 64 to provide a finger hold in the top thereof.

When the channel member is pulled all of the way out, the forward edge of the paper extends from the issue end of the register to permit the operator to obtain a finger hold on it. In this position, the forward pin segments 45 are still in the openings in the forms (Figure 8). It will be noted that the rear faces of the forward pin segments are cut on an angle at 65. Upon release of the handle, the spring 62 returns the mechanism to normal. In this movement, the angular faces 65 engage the backs of the openings in the forms and the pin segments are forced down under the forms leaving the end of the pack extending forwardly where it can be grasped (Figure 9). When returned to normal position, the pins are together and as the operator pulls the one set of forms out, the pin segments, being spring-urged upwardly, move into the openings in the next succeeding set of forms as the openings in the next set register with them; thus, arresting the forward movement of the strip. The operator then tears the issued set from the strip and the register is ready for the next operation with a fresh set of forms on the platen.

As shown in Figures 12—13, the catch actuator 67 is held loosely in position in the rear wall of the cover by means of a clip 68. The rear wall includes a pocket 69 formed by a lug 70 projecting downwardly from the wall. A portion of the actuator extends rearwardly through an opening 71 where it is accessible for depression by finger engagement. Its upper end pivotally seats in the recess or pocket 69. A lug 72 on the inner wall of the actuator engages a spring catch 73 fixed to the cover wall by means of a screw 74 traversing the upper end of the catch. The movable end of the catch includes a pin 75 engaged in an opening 76 of a vertical lug of the base. The clip 68 is also held in position by means of the screw and has its end hooked into an opening in the pivoted end of the actuator to hold it in position. The spring catch extends forwardly from the screw and has a yieldable contact with the top of the paper for holding it down against the platen.

The main body of the base is flat, but a rim 82 is provided around the two sides and rear. When the cover is closed its lower edge depends below the top edge of the rim on the outside (Figure 11). This arrangement presents an attractive appear-

ance and the rim reinforces the edges of the base considerably.

The drawer 80 slides on a pair of longitudinal ways 82—83 which are raised slightly above the surface of the base. The longitudinal guides, between which the drawer slides, are indicated at 84—84. In the present instance, the casing 12 is bolted to the tops of guides 84. Thus, the bottom 15 of the casing serves as a top for the drawer compartment. The guides are preferably made as parts of the base; and in this way, they reinforce it.

Beneath the center of the drawer, the base is formed to provide a longitudinal depression 85. The depression extends from the front of the base to a point slightly behind the drawer (when in closed position). In this depression, a coil spring 86 is stretched between a screw 87, which is threaded into a lug 88 depending into the groove from the rear end of the drawer, and a screw 89 threaded into the base of the register at the front thereof.

The provision of the depression for receiving the spring makes it possible to use a long spring without increasing the height of the machine, the spring being located beneath the drawer. The register is supported on rubber pad elements 13a which are of slightly greater height than the full depth of the depression so that the depression clears the surface upon which the register rests.

Approximately half way of the length of the depression 85, a padded stop 90 is provided to engage the front wall 91 of the depression and limit the extension of the drawer. The stop 90 is formed as a part of the drawer. Also a stop is provided for the rear of the drawer. This stop comprises a lug 92 which extends up from the back end of the groove 85 and carries a rubber cushion.

The catch for the drawer is located centrally at the forward end of the register. It comprises, generally, a release lever 93, a pivot standard 94, a link 95 and a spring catch 96. The release lever 93 is pivoted at the upper end of the standard 94; the standard being extended from the bottom of the base 15 of the casing. One end of the lever 93 is carried forward and bent up so that its forward end extends into a niche 97, (Figure 4) in the underside of the handle 37 near the front edge thereof. The other end of the lever is carried back and a hook 98 is formed at the end. The hook is engaged in a slot in the upper end of the link 95. The other end of the link is fastened to the spring catch 96 by means of a strap 99 that is riveted to the spring 96 and is engaged through a slot in the lower end of the link. The spring catch is formed of a strip of spring steel which is fixed to the floor of casing at the rear end. The other end of the strip extends forwardly and at the front end is formed into a hook 100 being bent down and then up at an angle for this purpose (Figure 4).

The inner side of the forward end of the drawer is straight; whereas, the outer side is rounded to conform to the shape of the front of the register. This provides a substantially thick center section at the front of the drawer. In this thick section a niche 101 is provided. The niches is adapted to receive the hook catch 100 to hold the drawer closed.

Between its pivot and its forward end, the lever 93 includes a rounded depression 102 (Figure 4). The depression is just below the opening 103

in the handle. The forward end of the lever is depressed to release the catch. It will be seen that the release is accomplished by lifting the hook catch 100 from the niche 101. Therefore, the drawer may be released either by pushing down the lever 93 with a pencil through the opening 103 or by pulling out the handle 37. In the latter case, the forward end of the lever is depressed when the lug 104 on the underside of the handle in back of the niche 97 slides over the end of the lever.

It will be noted that (Figure 9) the underside of the cross piece member 38 is inclined upwardly from the rear edge to the front edge and that a certain amount of clearance is provided between the cross member and the platen. Thus, the spring-urged pins press the paper upwardly against this slanting underside and deflect the forward ends of the extended paper upwardly, in which position there is ample clearance beneath the paper to permit the operator to more readily grasp the paper.

With this type of feeding mechanism, it is possible to feed the full length of the form. The slide member may be mounted so as to be pulled forwardly any desired amount. It will be noted that the slots in the platen in which the pins operate open to the forward end of the platen. When the slide is returned to its normal position (Figure 6), the operating mechanism is fully concealed except for the handle 37. In the embodiment of the invention illustrated here, there is sufficient forward feed provided for exposing the forward ends of the form in position where they are conveniently grasped.

Having described my invention, I claim:

1. An autographic register, comprising a casing including a base section and a cover section, an operating unit mounted within said casing, paper feeding and registering mechanism mounted in said operating unit, said base section including longitudinally disposed upwardly extended ribs, said operating unit disposed on said ribs, whereby its bottom constitutes the top of a chamber formed between the ribs of the base section, a drawer slidably mounted within said chamber formed by said operating unit and extending to the front end of the cover section for movement into and out of the front end of the cover section, and means for normally urging the drawer outwardly.

2. An autographic register, comprising a casing including a base section and a cover section, an operating unit for feeding paper mounted within said casing and fixed to the base section thereof, said base section including longitudinally disposed upwardly extended ribs, said operating unit fastened upon said ribs, whereby its bottom constitutes the top of a chamber formed between the ribs of the base section, a drawer slidably mounted within said chamber formed by said operating unit and extending to the front end of the cover section for movement into and out of the front end of the cover section, a longitudinal depression formed in the base of the base section, a spring contained in this longitudinal depression and having one end fastened to the drawer and the other end fastened to the forward end of the base section for normally urging the drawer outwardly, paper feeding and registering mechanism mounted in the operating unit, and a trip mechanism operated by said last-named mechanism for releasing the drawer when the last-named mechanism is operated for feeding the paper.

3. An autographic register, comprising an outer casing including a base section and a cover section, an inner casing for containing paper to be fed from the register and mounted within said casing in positive spaced relation to said base section, a drawer slidably mounted within the space between said inner casing and said base section and extending to the front end of the cover section for movement into and out of the front end of the cover section, a longitudinal depression formed in the base of the base section, a spring contained in this longitudinal depression and having one end fastened to the drawer and the other end fastened to the forward end of the base section for normally urging the drawer outwardly, a catch for holding the drawer in closed position, paper feeding and registering mechanism mounted on the inner casing, and a trip mechanism for releasing said catch.

4. An autographic register comprising a base, a cover hinged on said base section, spaced longitudinal raised portions formed on the base section adapted to reinforce the same and to constitute a guide for a filing drawer, an operating unit mounted on the raised portions, and feeding and registering mechanism in said unit for feeding the manifolding paper across the top of the unit and from the front thereof.

5. An autographic register comprising a casing including a base section and a cover section, an operating unit mounted within said casing and fixed therein, said operating unit including strip feeding and arresting means and the top of said operating unit forming a writing platen, said cover section including an opening exposing the top of said operating unit, said base section of the casing including spaced longitudinal ribs, and said operating unit being mounted on said ribs, whereby the base section is reinforced by means of the ribs and the space between the ribs constitutes guiding means for a filing drawer.

6. An autographic register, comprising a base including upwardly turned longitudinal side flanges, a cover hinged on said base section and including side walls adapted to overhang said longitudinal side flanges, spaced longitudinal raised portions formed on the base section adapted to reinforce the same and to constitute a guide for a filing drawer, a casing mounted on the raised portions and constituting a chamber for containing a pack of manifolding paper, and feeding and registering mechanism carried by said casing for feeding the manifolding paper across the top of the casing and from the front thereof.

7. An autographic register comprising a casing including a base section and a cover section, an operating unit mounted within said casing and fixed therein, said operating unit including strip feeding and arresting means, said base section of the casing including spaced longitudinal ribs, said operating unit being mounted on said ribs, whereby the base section is reinforced by means of the ribs, a drawer slidably mounted and guided in the space between the ribs, said base including a longitudinal depression between said ribs, and a spring disposed along and in said depression for urging the drawer toward the front of the casing.

8. In an autographic register, a platen, a mechanism for feeding autographic paper therefrom, said paper consisting of superimposed continuous forms, each of said forms having aper-

tures therein, said mechanism comprising adjacently disposed pin sections, front and rear respectively, there being a set of said related pin sections for each aperture of the paper, each of said pin sections being yieldably supported for depression below the platen across which the forms are fed, a longitudinally translatable slide element including a handle element adapted to be pulled toward the front of the register, a spring for returning the slide element when released, said slide including means for depressing the rear pin sections in its first phase of movement, and means for advancing the forward pins thereafter, whereby upon release the slide handle, the forward pin sections will be pressed beneath the paper and returned to positions of adjacency with the rear pin sections for subsequent registration with successively registering apertures.

9. An autographic register comprising a casing, a platen upon which paper strips may be fed, a cover for the casing having an opening exposing the paper strips on the platen, depressibly mounted pins, each of said pins including front and rear adjacently disposed independently depressibly mounted sections, an operating slide extended to the front of the machine and including a handle, said slide depressing the rear pin sections in the first phase of slide movement and thereafter engaging and advancing the front pin sections for feeding the strips when said pin sections are engaged in apertures thereof, and spring means for returning the slide when released for causing the forward pin sections to be returned and to depress beneath the paper strips to a position adjacent the rear pin sections for joint upward movement when the next apertures of the paper strips register therewith.

10. An autographic register for feeding superimposed strips of perforated paper forms, comprising a casing, paper feeding mechanism mounted in the casing and providing a writing platen, a cover for the casing having an opening exposing the paper on the platen, said paper feeding mechanism including a depressibly mounted pin, said pin including front and rear sections, said sections adjacently disposed and independently depressibly mounted, an operating slide extended to the front of the machine and including a handle, said operating slide including a cam member for depressing the rear pin section in the first phase of slide movement and including an abutment means for engaging and advancing the front pin section in the second phase of slide movement for feeding the paper when said pin section is engaged in an aperture thereof, and spring means for returning the slide when released for causing the forward pin section to be returned and to depress beneath the paper to a position adjacent the rear pin section for joint upward movement when the next aperture of the paper strips registers therewith.

11. In an autographic register, a platen, a mechanism for feeding autographic paper therefrom, said paper consisting of superimposed continuous forms, each of said forms having apertures therein, said mechanism comprising adjacently disposed pin sections, front and rear respectively, there being a set of said related pin sections for each aperture of the paper, each of said pin sections being yieldably supported for depression below the platen across which the forms are fed, operating means for depressing the rear pin sections in its first phase of movement and for advancing the forward pins thereafter, whereby upon release of the slide handle,

the forward pin sections will be pressed beneath the paper and returned to positions of adjacency with the rear pin sections for subsequent registration with successive apertures, and means for mounting said operating means for movement in a forward direction in parallelism with the platen.

12. An autographic register for feeding superimposed continuous strips of manifold forms having feeding apertures therein, said register comprising a casing, a strip feeding mechanism mounted in the casing and providing a writing platen, a cover for the casing having an opening exposing the strips on the platen, said strip feeding mechanism including depressibly mounted pins, each of said pins including front and rear elements, said elements being adjacently disposed, horizontally disposed flat springs independently supporting said elements, a horizontally disposed operating slide extended to the front of the machine and including a handle, said operating means including cam members for depressing the rear pin elements in the first phase of slide movement and including an abutment means for engaging and advancing the front pin elements in the second phase of slide movement for feeding the paper when said front pin elements are engaged in the apertures thereof, and spring means for returning the slide when released for causing the forward pin elements to be returned and to depress beneath the paper to a position adjacent the rear pin sections for joint upward movement when the next apertures of the strips register therewith.

13. An autographic register comprising a casing including a platen across which strips of manifold forms may be fed, mechanism for feeding said strips forwardly on said platen for advancing the forward ends thereof to a position where it may be grasped, a handle for said mechanism, a drawer mounted in the casing, spring means normally urging the drawer to open position, a trip mechanism adapted to hold the drawer in closed position, and disposed beneath said handle, an intercontrol mechanism actuated by the paper feeding mechanism for releasing said drawer from closed position, and said handle including an aperture providing for operation of said release mechanism by means of an inserted instrumentality and independently of operation of said feeding mechanism.

14. In an autographic register, a casing structure including a platen across which strips of autographic register forms are adapted to be fed, mechanism for feeding the strips and for advancing the forward end of the strips to a point where they may be grasped for further extraction, a cross member above the platen presenting a forward tear-off edge, said feeding mechanism including pins spring-urged upwardly, the underside of said cross member being inclined upwardly from the rear edge to the front edge for deflecting the paper upwardly, when urged thereagainst by the pins, for disposing the forward ends of the strips in position where they may be conveniently grasped.

HARRY J. WAECHTER.

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION.

Patent No. 2,328,532.

August 31, 1943.

HARRY J. WAECHESTER.

It is hereby certified that error appears in the printed specification of the above numbered patent requiring correction as follows: Page 5, second column, line 14, claim 8, after the word "release" insert --of--; and that the said Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 26th day of October, A. D. 1943.

(Seal)

Henry Van Arsdale,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.