

Aug. 2, 1927.

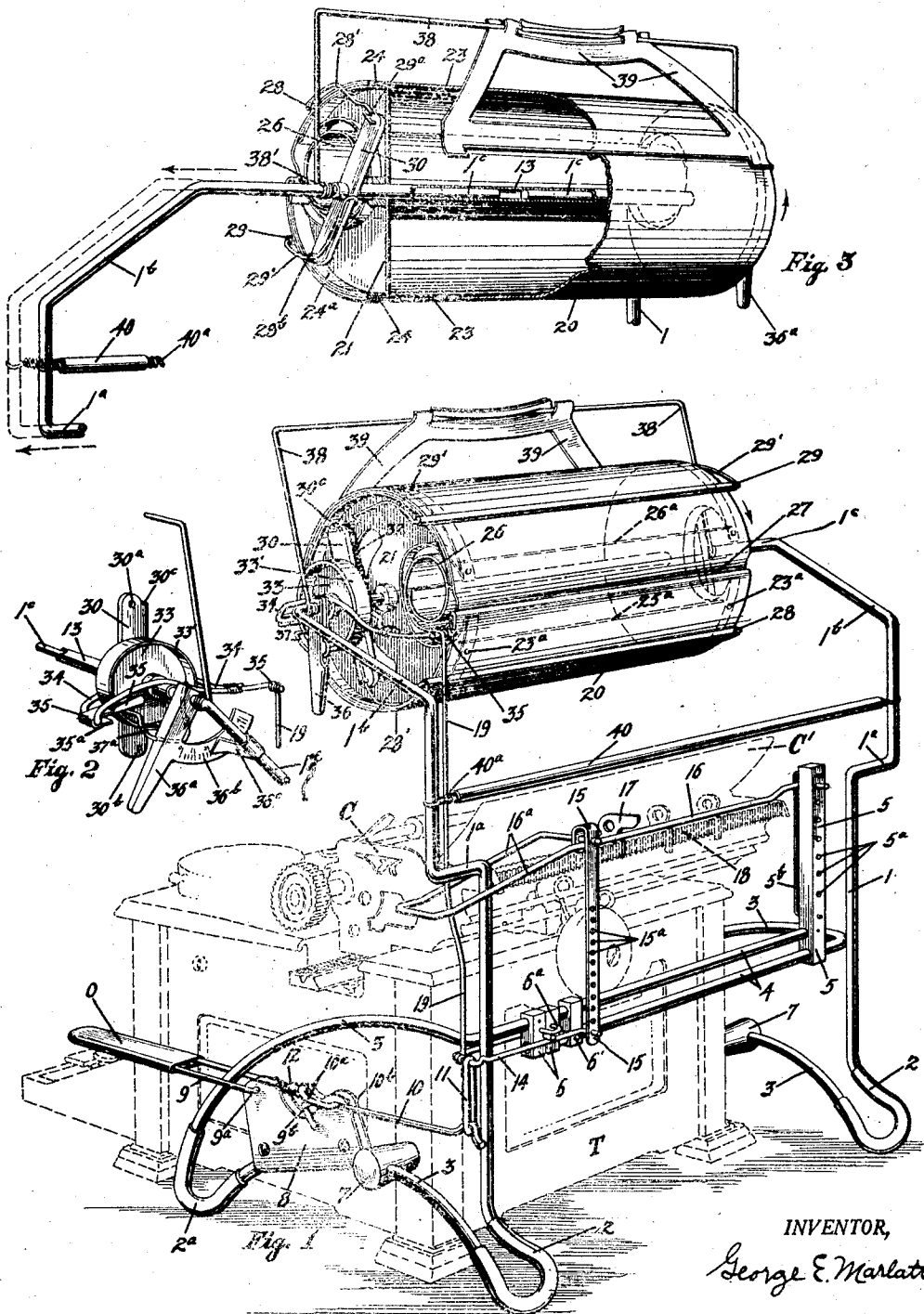
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G. E. MARLATT

COPYHOLDER FOR TYPEWRITERS

Filed Feb. 10, 1925

3 Sheets-Sheet 1.



Aug. 2, 1927.

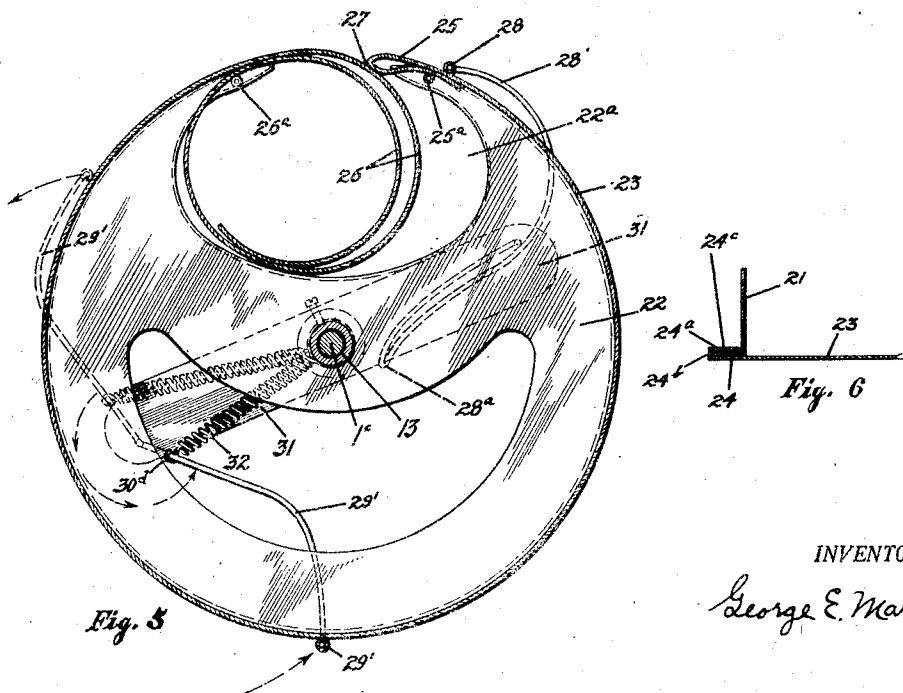
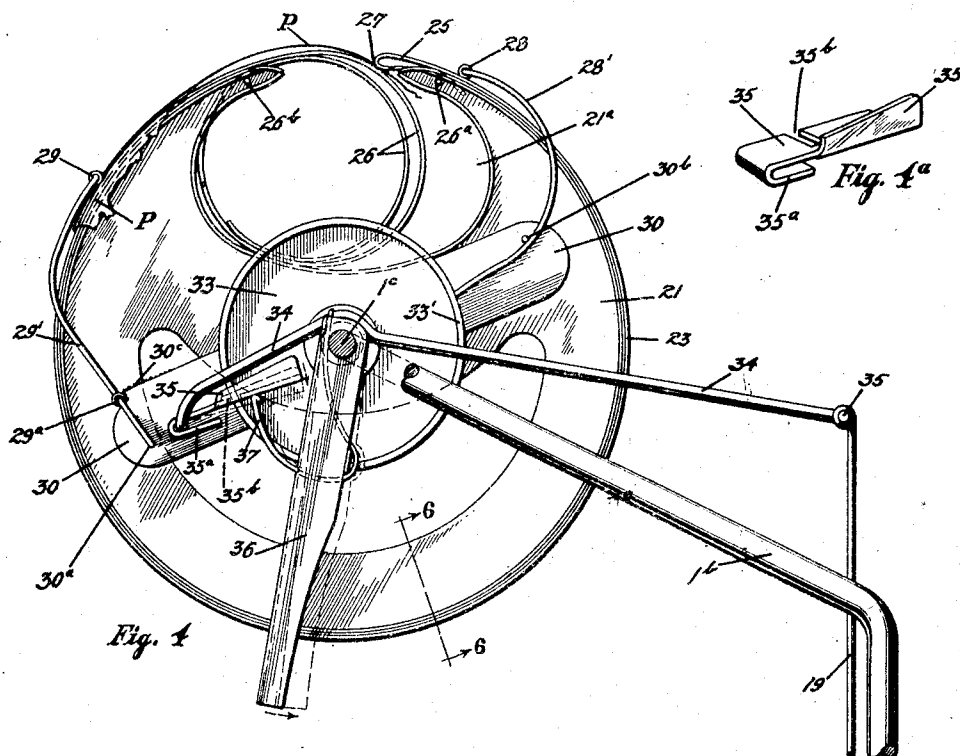
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3 Sheets-Sheet 2



INVENTOR,

George E. Marlatt

Aug. 2, 1927.

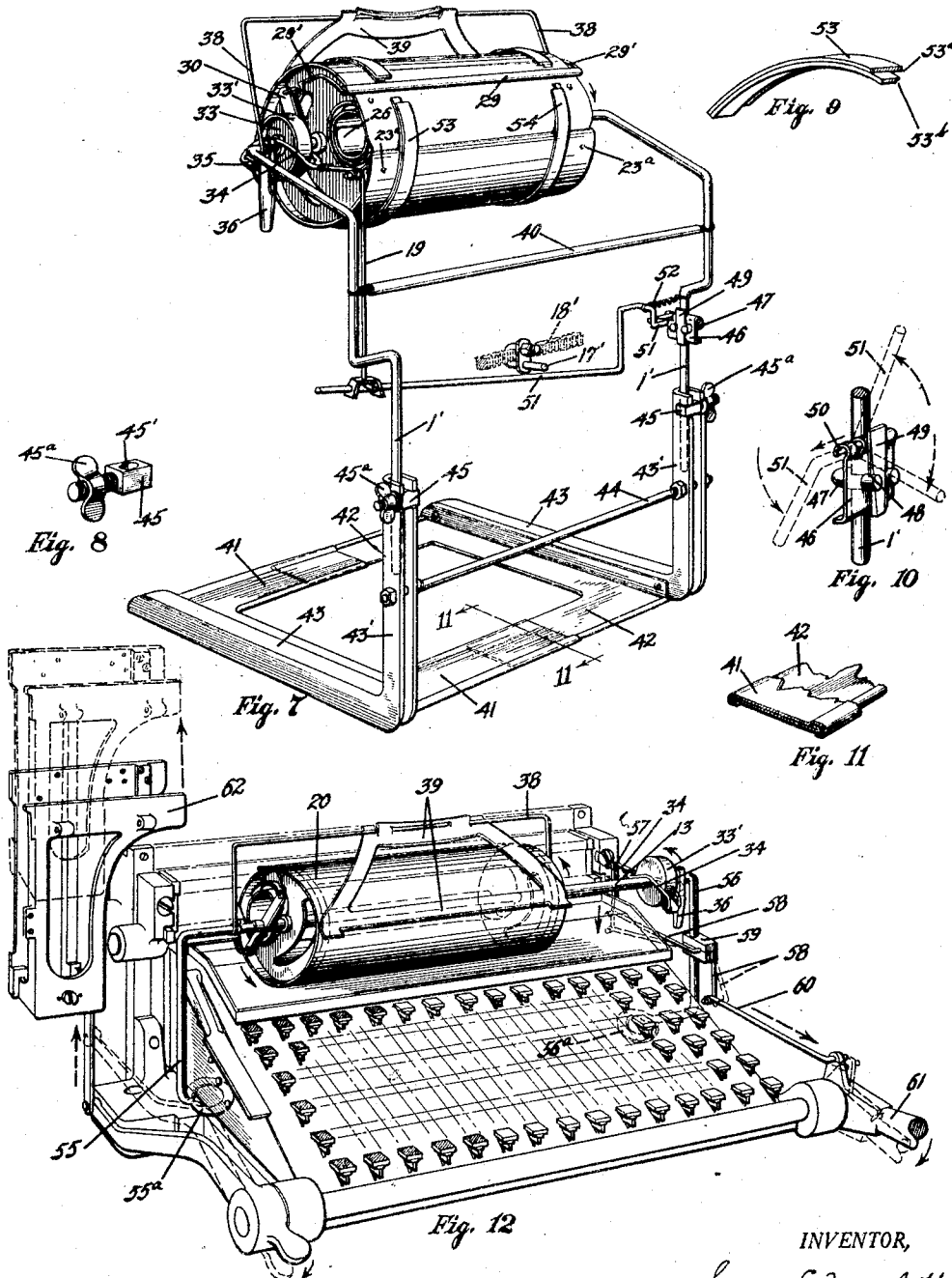
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Filed Feb. 10, 1925

3 Sheets-Sheet 3



INVENTOR,

George E. Marlatt

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. MARLATT, OF PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.

COPYHOLDER FOR TYPEWRITERS.

Application filed February 10, 1925. Serial No. 8,188.

My invention relates to copy holders for use with typewriters and other machines, and has among its salient objects: to provide a holder which can be readily adjusted into place in connection with a typewriter or the like and secured in such a way that it will be steady and held in proper and convenient relationship to the keyboard of such typewriter; to provide in such a device an improved transparent holding drum or cylinder, with improved means for securing the copy in place thereon; to provide in connection therewith improved means for turning said copy holder space by space, either manually, by the manipulation of a lever, or automatically by the return movement of the carriage of the machine in connection with which it is used; to provide a device of such construction and arrangement that it will obstruct the view of the operator as little as possible and which will not cast objectionable shadows on the work or on the keyboard of the machine; to provide a holder on which copy of any ordinary width and of any length can be readily placed and from which it can be easily removed; to provide a device which can be readily adjusted to and attached to machines of different widths, the control or manipulating mechanisms being also correspondingly adjustable to meet the requirements; to provide a toothless adjustment for the cylinder, or holder for the copy, whereby any movement of said copy can be had for the purpose of presenting one or more lines, or even a fraction of a line, if needed at any time, and at the same time provide a device or control which will permit of the cylinder or holder being turned backward or forward if desired, without disturbing the control connections or adjustments; to provide a device which will offer a minimum of resistance to the movement of the carriage of the machine when the movement of the carriage is used to automatically turn the cylinder or holder a line or more in advance; and in, general, to provide an efficient copy holder of the character referred to, the parts of which can be turned out at a minimum of expense and which is light, durable and efficient.

In order to explain my invention, I have illustrated the same on the accompanying three sheets of drawings, which I will now describe:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention, shown in connection with a typewriter.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the toothless ratchet for turning the cylinder. 60

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the cylinder, with parts broken away to show the inner arrangement.

Figure 4 is an enlarged end view of the cylinder or holder, showing copy in place. 65

Figure 4^a is a detail.

Figure 5 is a sectional view through Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a detail sectional view taken on line 6—6 of Figure 4. 70

Figure 7 is a perspective view of the device, in modified form, having an expandible base on which to set a typewriter.

Figure 8 is a detail.

Figures 9 and 10 are details. 75

Figure 11 is a sectional detail, taken on line 11—11, Figure 7, and

Figure 12 is a modified form of the invention adapted for use with linotype keyboards. 80

I will first describe the cylinder or copy holder proper. This is comprised of end members 21, 22 each having rim openings 21^a, 22^a of a form to receive and shape the rolled end 26 of a cylinder-forming sheet. 85
23. As a material 23 for the cylinder 20 I find transparent celluloid to be well adapted. This transparent sheet is secured to the end members by means of rivets 23^a which pass through the outer sheet 23, a flange 24 (Fig. 6) and a binding strip 24^a. A liner strip 24^b joins the binding strip to the outer strip, thus forming a circumference groove 24^c in which the flange 24 fits. The liner strip 24^b may be cemented in place in the case of celluloid or otherwise secured if other material is used. The construction described permits the cylinder material to readily be removed from the end members for replacement and other purposes and provides a convenient assembling means. The edge thus formed continues around said end members to form the cylinder, or approximate cylinder illustrated, the rolled end 20 of the outer sheet meeting a fold 25 in the opposed end of the sheet and thus forming a yielding mouth 27 in which to insert the end of one or more sheets of copy paper, this being an initial holding or clamping means for said copy when placing it on the cylinder. The 110

fold 25 is intended to add strength and firmness to the end of the cylinder-forming material and is retained across its width by means of a tube 25^a, through which is driven
 5 a rod 25^b bearing at its opposite ends in the cylinder end-members, the tube 25^a serving also as a spacing element between the opposed end members of the cylinder. The scroll end of the cylinder is supported by
 10 a similar rod 26^b and tube 26^a. The tendency of this end to unroll produces sufficient pressure against the folded end 25 of the same material to hold a sheet or a number of sheets of copy paper P (Fig. 4) initially while being additionally clamped in
 15 manner to be explained.

The cylindrical holder thus formed is free to turn either on or with a hollow shaft 13 and this shaft 13 is free to turn on supporting arms 1^c (Fig. 3) which are slightly bent or relatively sprung before being inserted in the shaft in order that the proper amount of friction may be maintained constantly and unvaryingly without the necessity for lubrication or time-to-time adjustment; similarly,
 25 a proper and dependable friction is maintained between the hollow shaft 13 and the cylindrical holder by means of spring-clamps 28' and 29'. These are the copy clamps and
 30 are mounted on the opposite arms 30, 31 which are integral with the hollow shaft 13; hence the clamps may be moved manually independently of the cylinder (or vice versa) as a convenience in placing the copy
 35 on the holder, but the copy having been placed and adjusted, the clamps and cylinder thereafter move together around the friction arms 1^c functioning as an axle. The amount of friction between the arms 1^c and hollow
 40 shaft 13 is intended to be the minimum amount requisite to prevent the turning of the cylinder as a result of jar by reason of its being slightly overweighted on one side either structurally or because of the unequal
 45 distribution of weight of the copy when placed on it, the objective being to offer as little resistance as possible to the typewriter carriage when connected as herein described to automatically rotate the holder and copy
 50 paper held thereon.

In addition to their function as a brake between the cylinder and hollow shaft, the copy clamps are so designed that they will conceal little or none of the copy when held between them and the holder. To this end,
 55 they are each formed of a single length of spring wire and stiffened throughout their horizontal or clamping reach by driving on them a tube 28, the projecting ends of the enclosed spring wire then being so shaped that they may be sprung into holes 30^a, 30^b
 60 provided for that purpose through the opposed arms 30, 31. One 28' of the clamps is intended to be stronger than the other and
 65 to that end functions as a self-spring with

its fulcrum or fixed point 28^a inside or short of the cylinder center 1^c so that when the horizontal reach 28 of the clamp is pressed back around the cylinder space between the clamp and cylinder will be provided for convenience in inserting copy of certain kinds and lengths not readily secured otherwise.
 70 The angular ends 28^b (Fig. 3) of the clamps 28' protrude through the arm 31 a sufficient distance to provide a stop limiting the forward or inward movement of the clamp so that it will not enter the gap (adjacent 27) in the cylinder but will readily pass there-
 75 over when necessary in the operation of placing copy on the holder. The other 29' clamp is likewise limited as to its inward movement by means of a shoulder 29^a thereon which engages a shoulder 30^c on the arm when employed in the position shown in Figure 4 and contacts with the edge 30^d of the
 80 arm when in the position shown in full lines in Figure 5. The shoulder 29^a also provides a means for attaching a coil spring 32, secured at its inner end to the tubular shaft 13. the outer end of this spring carrying across
 85 the pivot end of the clamp and serving to hold the clamp in either of its reversed and reversible positions. It will be noted that this clamp is so shaped that when in the position shown in Fig. 4 its self-sidearms are
 90 outside the circumference of the cylinder for a certain distance, thus permitting copy of unusual width to project beyond the ends of the cylinder. This is also true of the other
 95 clamp 28'. A purpose in rendering the clamp 29' reversible is to provide several varying distances between the two clamps for holding copy of correspondingly varying short or long lengths and which may be
 100 of too flimsy a character to clamp in the more usual manner in the mouth 27 of the cylinder. Because of the small size of the clamps it is not necessary to employ both of them in clamping copy started in the mouth
 105 27, their small size permitting copy to pass over the unused clamp or the unused clamp may pass beyond the end of the copy, as conditions warrant. It will be noted that either
 110 clamp, and especially the one designated 28' is readily removable, and it may be removed when it is desired to employ a special device shown in Figs. 7 and 9 for holding copy of
 115 unusual stiffness, for example, and which could not be securely held in the mouth 27 of the cylinder or would tend to injure the shape of the cylinder-forming material if
 120 so held. This consists of a pair of split rings 53, 54. The opening in the rings permits their placement on and removal from the copy cylinder past the bail 38 and frame
 125 arm 1^b and also provides space for one of the clamps above described, which may be used in connection or not according to character of copy and preference of the operator. The rings may be formed of a wide outer
 130

thickness (preferably transparent) and relatively narrow inner thickness of material as shown, or otherwise produced to form an undercut with an overlying edge 53^a which may be slipped over the edge of a sheet of copy bent around the cylinder. The inner shoulder 53^b of the ring is beveled to accommodate copy of various thicknesses but thinner than that intended to be held by the overlying edge 53^a.

Preliminary to an explanation of the manner of automatically operating the copyholder from the carriage of a typewriter machine I will now describe the supporting frame and operating devices attached thereto. The main frame is made of wire, in two parts, each shaped to form a pair of feet 2, 2^a, sides 3, overlapping rear portions 4, up-rights 1, and the horizontal arms 1^c which support the copyholder. Each side of the two-part frame or stand carries a rubber grip 7 for engagement with the sides of the typewriter T. By turning either grip around the wire from its illustrated position the frame is freed and may be removed from the typewriter. Also, by turning the grips end-for-end or end-for-side, varying distances are provided between the two grips, for accommodating typewriters of differing widths. In addition to the several adjustments thus provided, any intermediate adjustment may be obtained by sliding the two frame sections one on the other. With this end in view I secure to the end of the wire forming the left-hand half of the frame a block 6^c and to the end of the wire forming the right-hand half of the frame a block or post 5. Thus, as these blocks are moved from or toward each other the two-part frame is made correspondingly narrower or wider for the purpose stated. All of the operating devices to be described are mounted on the right-hand half of the frame, so that their relative positions are maintained regardless of the width-adjustment of the frame.

The right-hand side member of the frame is provided with what I will call a fulcrum plate 8, in which is pivoted a lever 9, one end of which is turned through the fulcrum plate, as at 9^a, and supports the inner side of the lever, which bears thereon and extends to the middle of said plate 8, and is bent across to the other side, as at 9^b, and underlies the end of another lever 10, the long end of which rests in a link 11. Said lever 10 has its pivoted end bent into a loop 10^a, with one end passing across the fulcrum plate 8, below the long end which it supports as at 10^b. A spring 12 is connected at one end to the pivot portion 9^a and at its other end is connected to the loop 10^a of the second lever 10, so that when the lever 9 is depressed at its operating end O, its end 9^b bears up on the loop 10^a, expands the spring 12, and

moves the long end of the lever 10 and the link 11 downwardly. The spring returns the parts to normal position, when released, as shown in Figure 1. The parts just described are related to manual or auxiliary means for turning the copy holder, and are intended for use when the holder is not attached to a machine or is attached to a machine not provided with the connections necessary for automatic operation of the holder. With the exception of the link 11 and those parts carried by the fulcrum plate 8, the connections for manual operation of the cylinder 20 are the same as those employed for rendering the device automatic, and which will now be described. A lever-arm 16 is pivotally mounted in a selected hole 5^a in the post 5 and is kept in place by means of a staple 5^b. For a portion of its length this lever-arm is cam-shaped and offset as at 16^a in order that it may be actuated from beneath the offset portion by a cam member 17 detachably and adjustably connected to the tabulator bar 18 or any other convenient part of the carriage C of a typewriter. A link 15^a connects the lever-arm 16 to one end of a loop-like lever 14 which is centrally pivoted in a split block 6, the two halves of the block 6 being held together by a U-bolt 6^a as a convenient method in assembling the parts. Connected to the outer end of the lever 14 is a link 19 which extends upwardly to a connection with a lever 34 loosely fulcrumed on the shaft 13 and carrying a pawl 35 which engages the flange 33 of a disc 33 integral with the tubular shaft 13, thus completing the train of connections for automatically or manually actuating the cylinder 20. It will be seen that as the operating end O of the lever 9 is depressed, it will, through the connections 10, 10^a, 11 and 14 pull down on the operating link 19. As the cam-end 16^a of the lever-arm 16 is raised by the cam member 17 incident to the return movement of the typewriter carriage C, it will, through the link 15 and lever 14, also pull down on the link 19. Thus, manually or automatically by the movement of the machine carriage, the cylinder 20 will be actuated.

The operating element 17 or its equivalent may require different vertical positions according to the make or type of machine to which the copy holder may be attached. With this contingency in view the adjusting holes 5^a in the post 5 and 15^a in the link 15 are provided, so that the lever 16 may be selectively positioned at various elevations. Also, by moving either end of the lever 16 from one to another adjustment hole the steepness of the cam end of the lever may be increased or diminished at will, thus providing the primary adjustment determining the maximum amount of movement of the cylinder 20, which amount may be em-

played in any degree under control of a secondary adjustment to be described. The link 11 is movable independently of the key stem 10 so that the parts carried by the fulcrum plate 8 will not move except when employed for manual operation of the copy holder. The weight of the parts 16, 15, 19 gradually restores the lever 34 and pawl 35 to normal position as the carriage C moves to the left.

The flanged disc 33 and pawl 35 comprise a toothless ratchet-set which permits of an adjustment unrestricted in degree within the maximum amount established in manner explained. The pawl 35 is provided with a notch 35^b (Fig. 4^a) which receives the flange 33' of the disc. When the pawl rises with the outer end of the fulcrumed lever 34 the pawl exerts a wrench-like grip and pull on the flange 33' thus turning the cylinder 20 which is mounted on the tubular shaft 13 in common with the disc 33. The associated adjusting means for determining the degree of movement of the cylinder is comprised of a channeled arm 36^a carrying a spring 37 (Fig. 4). This arm 36^a is placed on the supporting arm 1^c with the spring permanently under tension against the arm 1^c and thus serving to frictionally hold the arm in any position to which it may be moved around the center 1^c. The outer end of the spring 37 is bent to a horizontal angle providing a stop for the pawl 35 when in lowered or normal position. If the arm 36 is moved a maximum or plus distance rearwardly (in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 4) the pawl 35 will drop a maximum distance guided by the flange 33', and when the lever 34 is moved in manner explained the pawl will immediately pick up and move the disc 33, thus turning the cylinder 20 a maximum degree, diagonally opposite corners of the notch 35^b in the pawl biting the rim of the disc. Moving the adjusting arm 36 forward to selected distances will result in the pick-up occurring correspondingly later following the initial movement of the lever 34, thus decreasing the degree of movement of the cylinder 20. The axis of the pawl 35 shifts from the support 37 to the rim 33' and thereafter moves with the rim, its yoke-shaped end 35^a permitting it to shift endwise on the lever 34 to prevent any binding other than intended, and for a similar reason the lever 34 is loosely fulcrumed above the center 1^c (Fig. 4). The lever 34 spans the disc 33, thus serving to retain the pawl 35 in proper position relative to the disc. With the parts in normal position and the pawl 35 stopped against the end of the wire 37 a slight clearance is provided between the corners of the notch and the disc rim, permitting the cylinder to be turned in either direction directly manually, as for the purpose of placing copy thereon, adjusting its position relative to a

reading position or guide, or for referring back or ahead in the copy to verify spelling, etc.

In Fig. 2 the adjusting arm is designated 36^a and is provided with a segment 36^b having thereon graduations movable selectively to a pointer 36^c for the purpose of predetermining the extent of movement of the cylinder. Thus every time the actuating link 19 is pulled downwardly either manually or automatically, the pawl 35 rises with the forward end of the lever 34 and grips the flange 33', turning the disc 33, the tubular shaft 13, the cylinder 20 and the copy clamps to move the copy one or more lines or fractions of lines, as determined by the position of the regulating arm 36 in one case or 36^a in the form shown in Fig. 2.

While it is desirable to limit the width of the lower portion of the supporting frame as much as possible, it is necessary that sufficient room be provided between the upper extensions of the frame to permit the travel of the work-paper (not shown) with the carriage C. To provide the necessary width back of the carriage C, I offset the opposite frame members as at 1^a, 1^a; thereabove the frame is bent forward as at 1^b in order to place the copy at a proper reading distance from the typist.

In order to protect the paper in the carriage from interference with the underlying mechanism on the copyholder frame, I provide a rail or track 40 on which the paper travels when it extends beyond the usual apron support C¹ of the typewriter. This rail is tubular and a spiral spring 40 extends through and supports it, the ends of the spring being hooked over the frame sides as shown. This spring permits of the width adjustment of the frame as described and also provides for adjustment of the copy rail 40 to any desired level.

A wire bail 38 is pivotally connected at its opposite ends to the frame arms 1^c, 1^c, at the outer ends of the cylinder, as shown, and is provided with a swinging marker or guide 39, adapted to retain a position coinciding with that of the line being copied. This guide can be swung over behind the cylinder, out of the way, or turned down in front and raised or lowered as desired to place its lower edge at the desired reading position, thus marking the particular line being copied by the operator. Said bail member 38 is frictionally connected to said rods 1^c and 1^c as at 38'. I prefer to make the guide 39 of a transparent material and therefore shadowless, and also for the reason that if the unread copy occasionally advances prematurely under the edge of the guide, it may still be read.

Referring now to Fig. 7, I have shown my device with a modified form of base on which to set a typewriter. This base comprises

the flat bottom members 41, 42, with the side bars, 43, 43, having their rear ends turned up to vertical positions as at 43', 43', and connected by a cross rod 44. The main frame extensions of the device shown in this embodiment of the invention are designated 1', 1', and are adjustably held in the vertical members 43', 43' by means of clamp bolts, as 45, shown in Fig. 8 through the holes 45' of which the rods 1', 1' are inserted, to be clamped against the side of the member 43' when the thumb nut 45^a is tightened, as will be clear from the showing.

I have shown a special clamping member in Fig. 10, for securing one member movably to another member. This clamping member comprises a body 46, adapted to be clamped against another member, as the bar 1', by means of a U-bolt, 47, the ends of which are provided in their inner or facing sides with notches 48, to receive therein a wedge member 49 which, when pressed tightly in place, draws the U-bolt closely around the member 1', and also crowds the body 46 against said member 1'. The member or body 40 is provided with a bearing bend or hollow bead 50, to receive the member which is adjustably attached to said member 1', said adjustable member being designated 51, and being indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 10. This clamping device may be readily lowered or raised on the frame 1', together with a balancing or return spring 52, in order to regulate the angle and elevation of the lever-arm 51, corresponding in purpose with the holes 5^a in the block 5 shown in Fig. 1. The adjustable or movable member, designated 51, is approximately the same member as that designated 16 in Fig. 1, which is adapted to be actuated by the movement of the carriage of the machine to actuate the actuating link 19, also shown in Fig. 7. This is a simplification of the feed mechanism already described for turning the cylinder, or copy holder, line by line, omission of the manual means making possible a simplifying of the automatic means. In the form shown in Fig. 7 the cam member 17' bears down on the cam-arm when the carriage of the typewriter is moved to the right. This results in the link 19 being pulled down as in the case of the showing of Fig. 1.

Referring now to Fig. 12, I have shown another slight modification of my invention, wherein it is adapted to be attached to the keyboard of a linotype machine, and to this end it has provided special vertical side members, 55 and 56, with the special feet, 55^a and 56^a, which are inserted between the key-board and underlying support thereof as shown. The other parts of the cylinder or holder are the same as described and the actuating rod, designated 57 in this view, is connected to a lever 58

which has a bearing in a split block 59, with its end attached to a link 60, adapted to be situated by the movement of the elevator operating lever 61, incident to the completion of each succeeding line of type in the elevator or assembler 62. The lever 58 rocks in the block 59.

Thus I have provided a device of light construction and in which there is a transparent cylinder holder around which the copy can be placed and held, together with an unrestricted, toothless adjustment permitting manuscript, letterpress, typewritten, stenographic or other character of copy to be presented one or more lines or fractions of lines at a time, according to its size and spacing relative to its transcribed product; with marker and means for manually at will turning said copy holder, or with means for turning it automatically by the movement of the carriage.

If the first lines of the copy closely approach the upper edge of the paper they may be read through the transparency and if the copy is so long that it more than wraps around the cylinder, its excess length may hang back over one of the clamps, until the first part of the copy has been typed.

An explanation of the operation of my invention having been carried along with the description of its construction, it remains only to be explained that in placing copy on the holder, the copy after being inserted in the mouth 27 is passed beneath the clamps 28, 29 either by holding the cylinder and turning the clamps over the copy or by holding the clamp arms 30, 31 and turning the cylinder to pass the copy under the clamps.

The cylinder forming material need not necessarily be a transparency, but may be of metal or other material, and I do not limit my invention to the details and arrangement as shown for descriptive purposes, which are not necessarily in preferred form under all conditions and in all circumstances, except as I may be limited by the hereto appended claims.

I claim:

1. The combination, in a copy holder, of a rotatable copy-carrying drum, a clutch for mechanically turning said drum, and a structure permitting said drum to be turned direct-manually in a selected direction regardless of said clutch, said structure comprising a hollow shaft on which said drum and said clutch are mounted, a bail-like brake secured to said hollow shaft at opposite ends of said drum and serving to cause said drum and said hollow shaft to turn in unison under the influence of said clutch, a bearing shaft on which said hollow shaft turns, and means supported on said bearing shaft for holding the elements of said clutch normally separated.

2. A combination as specified in claim 1 characterized by the fact that the friction brake recited therein also serves as a copy clamp.

3. A combination as specified in claim 1 characterized by the fact that the bearing shaft recited therein is bent before being inserted in said hollow shaft and therefore serves as a self-brake for said hollow-shaft and said drum.

4. A combination as specified in claim 1 characterized by the fact that the bearing shaft therein recited is divided midway of its length and that each division thereof is a continuation of an adjustable frame and support for said copy-carrying drum, said shaft being divided in order to render said frame adjustable.

5. A combination as specified in claim 1 including also a bail spanning said copy-carrying drum and frictionally and adjustably engaging said bearing shaft, and a copy guide suspended from said bail for indicating a normally fixed reading position past which the lines of the copy on said drum are moved step by step.

6. In a copy holder, in combination, a copy-holding drum, a clamp for holding copy on said drum, and means whereby said drum and said clamp may be moved independently of each other for the purpose of clamping copy on said drum, said means comprising a shaft on which said drum is rotatably mounted, a pair of opposed arms secured to said shaft at opposite ends of said drum, and a bail-like clamp secured at its opposite ends to said arms, said clamp serving to hold said shaft and said drum in frictional engagement one with the other, and permitting their independent movement for the purpose specified.

7. A combination as specified in claim 6 characterized by the fact that the bail-like copy-clamp therein recited is reinforced across its clamping length by means of a tube fitting thereon.

8. A combination as specified in claim 6 characterized by the fact that the copy clamp recited therein is associated with a second clamp, one of said clamps being reversible about a pivot in said opposed arms for the purpose of varying the distance between said clamps.

9. A combination as specified in claim 6 characterized by the fact that the cylindrical copyholding drum recited therein has a depression across its length and including also means whereby the bail-like clamp recited therein is rendered inoperative as a brake and clamp while passing across said depression, in order that it will not enter therein.

10. In a copyholder, a cylindrical drum in which each end of the cylinder-forming material is provided with a return bend,

which bends meet and form a resilient clamp in which copy may be held.

11. In a copyholder a copyholding drum having opposed ends around which a cylinder-forming material is run and shaped with a return bend at its opposite ends to form a self-clamp for holding copy, and rim openings in said opposed ends for receiving and shaping the ends of said cylinder-forming material.

12. A combination as specified in claim 11 characterized by the fact that each of the opposed ends of the copy-holding drum recited therein is provided with a peripheral flange beyond which said cylinder-forming material extends on the outside thereof, a binding strip inside of said flange and a liner strip joining said binding strip to said cylinder forming material, said liner strip being in the same circular path as said flange and thus forming a circular inner groove in which said flange fits for the purpose of removably securing said cylinder forming material to said end members.

13. In a copyholder a copyholding cylinder rotatable about a fixed shaft, a bail frictionally and adjustably mounted on said shaft and spanning said cylinder, and a copy guide suspended from said bail, said guide being a transparency in order that its guiding edge will not obscure the copy covered thereby.

14. In a copyholder for typewriters, in combination, a copy-holding cylinder, a frame for supporting said cylinder, and means for accommodating said frame to typewriters of different width, said means comprising cushion grips mounted off their center on said frame in order to vary at will the distance between said frame and the gripping surfaces of said grips.

15. In a copyholder for typewriters, in combination with a copy-carrying cylinder, an adjustable supporting frame therefor and a tubular track extending between opposite sides of said frame for supporting paper protruding from a typewriter carriage, means for accommodating said track to varying adjustments of said frame, said means comprising a spring concealed within and supporting said track and secured at opposite ends to the relatively adjustable sides of said frame.

16. In a copyholder, in combination, a rotatable copy-carrying cylinder and a pair of split rings for holding copy thereon, said rings being rotatable with said cylinder and having on their inner and relatively facing edges undercut shoulders providing an overlying edge between which and said cylinder the edges of a sheet of copy paper may be inserted and held for rotation with said cylinder.

17. A combination as specified in claim 16 characterized by the fact that the overlying

edges of the rings therein recited are a transparency in order that they may not obscure the underlying copy.

18. In a copy holder, in combination, a rotatable copy carrying cylinder and a bail-like clamp for holding copy thereon, said bail-like clamp spanning said cylinder and rotating therewith with a portion of its side arms outside the circumference thereof in order that they may not interfere with copy extending beyond the ends of said cylinder and said clamp.

19. A combination as specified in claim 18 characterized by the fact that the bail-like copy clamp recited therein is secured at its opposite ends to opposed arms mounted with said cylinder for rotation about a common center, the manner of securing said clamp to said opposed arms providing a fulcrum point short of said common center in order that the horizontal clamping reach of said clamp may be moved away from the contour of said cylinder while placing copy between said clamp and said cylinder.

20. In a copy holder, a copy-drum, a copy-clamp and a copy-guide each mounted on a common horizontal axis and each independently movable about said axis for the specified purposes, a frictional engagement between said copy-clamp and said axis, a frictional engagement between said copy-drum and said copy-clamp, a frictional engagement

between said copy-guide and said axis, and the specified means whereby said copy-drum and said copy-clamp may be rendered movable in unison about said axis either direct-manually or indirectly, at will, for the specified purposes.

21. In a copy-holder, in combination, a copy-drum 20, a flanged disk 33 for moving said copy-drum by indirect means, a copy-clamp integral with said disk and providing frictional engagement between said drum and said disk for permitting independent movement of said drum and said clamp direct-manually in either rotative direction about a common axis when arranging copy on said drum, and means for imparting common axial movement to said drum and said clamp indirectly without interfering with their movement direct-manually, said means comprising the gripping element 35 for engaging the flange of said disk, the lever 34 for actuating said gripping element, and the frictionally adjustable stop 37 for supporting said gripping element normally free from gripping engagement with said flange in order that said flange may move in either direction regardless of said gripping element when said drum and said clamp are moved direct-manually.

Signed at Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California, this 31st day of January, 1925.

GEORGE E. MARLATT.