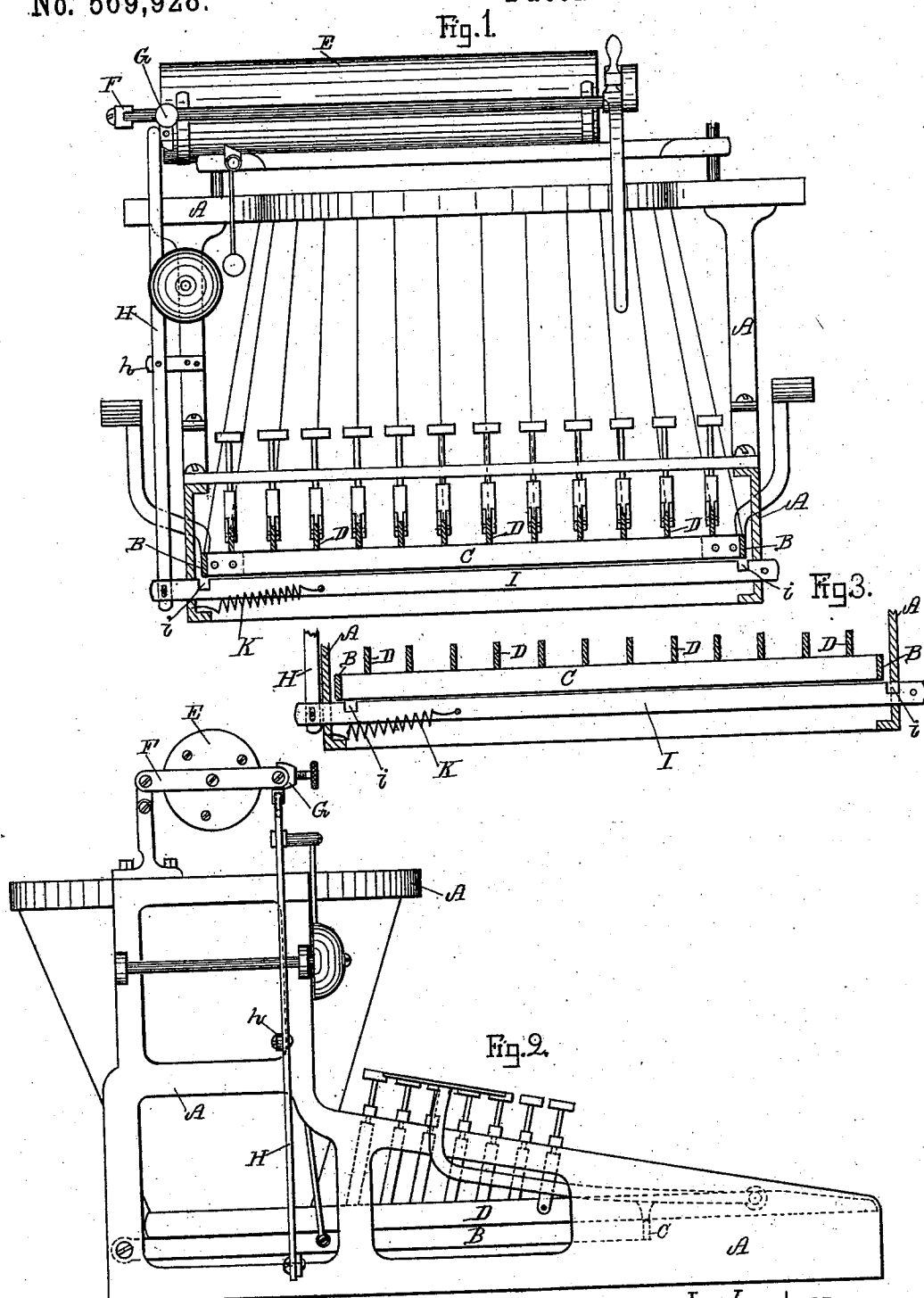


(No Model.)

W. G. LANE.
TYPE WRITING MACHINE.

No. 569,928.

Patented Oct. 20, 1896.



Witnesses.

Laird N. Haller
Samuel Braastu

Inventor.

William G. Lane.
by Allan Andrews, his atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. LANE, OF NORTH SYDNEY, CANADA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO HENRY H. BELL, OF HALIFAX, CANADA.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 569,928, dated October 20, 1896.

Application filed January 13, 1896. Serial No. 575,203. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. LANE, a citizen of Canada, and a resident of North Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton and Province of Nova Scotia, Canada, have invented new and useful Improvements in Type-Writing Machines, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in type-writing machines, and it has for its object to lock the type-writer at the end of each line of writing, so as to prevent letters being printed one over the other, or in case of narrow paper being used to prevent printing on the platen.

The device is suitable for any width of paper used on the type-writing machine.

The invention is carried out as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 represents a front elevation of a type-writing machine, partly shown in section, provided with my improved stop device.

Fig. 2 represents a side elevation of the same, and Fig. 3 represents a detail view showing the space-levers in locked position.

Similar letters refer to similar parts wherever they occur on the different parts of the drawings.

A represents the frame of a type-writing machine, on which B B are the space-levers connected by cross-bar C, as usual.

D D represent the key-levers arranged above the cross-bar C, as is common in devices of this kind.

E is the platen mounted in bearings in the movable carriage F, as usual.

G is the adjustable bell-trip arranged on a bar attached to the carriage F for actuating a sounding-bell when the carriage reaches the limit of its stroke, according to the width of the paper that is being printed on.

My improved lock device is constructed as follows: At *h*, on one side of the frame of the machine, is pivoted a vertical lever H, the lower end of which is suitably connected to a horizontal bar I, adapted to slide in suitable guides below the space-levers B B, as shown. Said bar I is normally held in the position shown in Fig. 1 by the influence of a suitable

spring K. The said bar I is provided on its upper side with notches or recesses *ii*, which are arranged directly below the space-levers B B, so as to permit the latter to be freely depressed during the operation of printing.

In machines of this kind the depression of any one of the key-levers D causes a corresponding depression of the space-levers B. Consequently if the latter are prevented from being depressed at the end of printing a line the key-levers cannot be actuated, and consequently no printing can be done or the paper fed onward if the space-levers are locked.

The operation is as follows: During the printing operation the carriage F and platen E are automatically moved toward the left by the depression of the key or space levers, as usual. As the carriage reaches the end of its stroke according to the width of the paper for which the bell-trip G is set said bell-trip comes in contact with the upper end of the lever H, which is thereby caused to swing on its fulcrum *h*, by which the notched lock-bar I is moved to the position shown in Fig. 3, in which position its notches *ii* are moved to one side of the space-levers B B, thus preventing the latter from being depressed, and owing to the fact that the key-levers cannot be depressed unless the space-levers are free it follows that the key-levers cannot be depressed if the space-levers are locked, and consequently a letter cannot be printed on a previously-struck letter, thus preventing one letter from being printed on top of another one or the striking of a type-bar against the platen when the end of a line is reached.

The spring K serves to return the lock-bar I to its normal position (shown in Fig. 1) as soon as the carriage F is moved toward the right in commencing the printing of a new line on the paper.

What I wish to secure by Letters Patent, and claim, is—

In combination with a type-writing machine in which the space-levers are moved at each movement of the key-levers and locked against movement when the key-levers are locked, the herein-described locking device for the space-levers which consists of a vertical lever H, pivoted intermediate its ends to one side of the machine-frame, a horizon-

5 tally-arranged bar I, sliding back and forth in guides in the type-writer frame below the space-levers and pivoted at one end to the lower portion of the vertical lever, said sliding bar being provided on its upper edge near each end with a notch *i*, to receive the space-levers when depressed, a spring secured to the sliding bar and machine-frame for normally holding the sliding bar in such position that
10 the notches will lie directly beneath the space-levers, and means carried by the type-writer carriage for moving the vertical lever where-

by the horizontal bar is moved laterally to throw the notches out of alinement with the space-levers, as and for the purpose described. 15

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 2d day of January, A. D. 1896.

WILLIAM G. LANE.

Witnesses:

I. E. BURCHELL,
J. W. JONES.