Oct. 10, 1961 L. G. BERRY 3,003,467

COPYHOLDING DEVICE

Filed Dec. 19, 1958

Fig. 1.

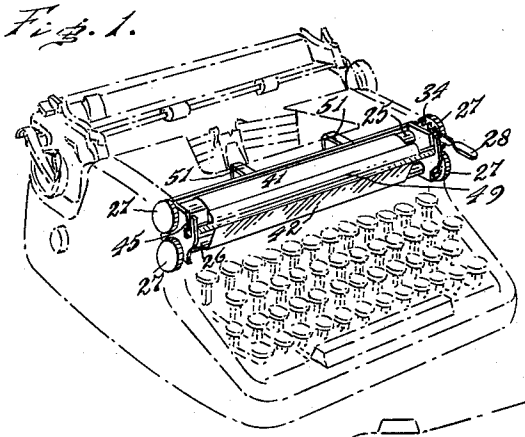


Fig. 2.

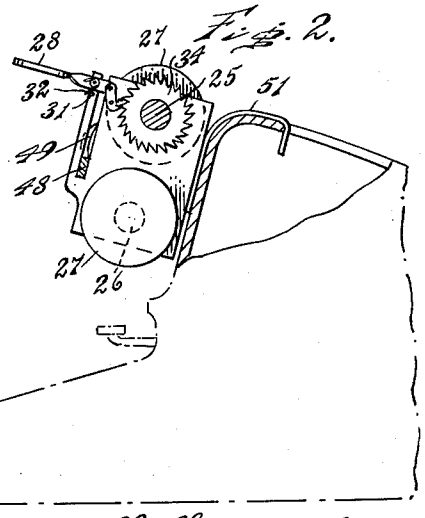


Fig. 8.

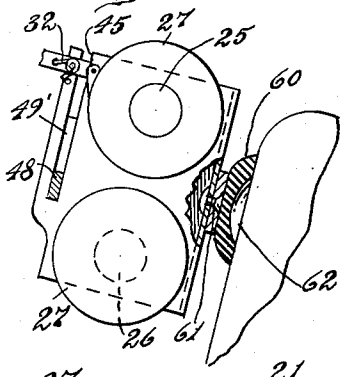


Fig. 7.

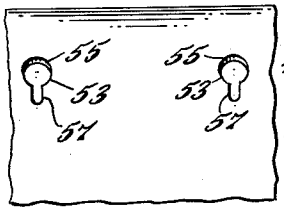


Fig. 6.

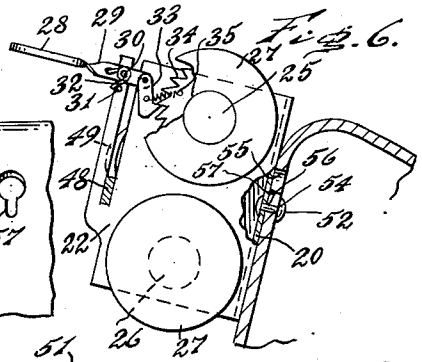


Fig. 3.

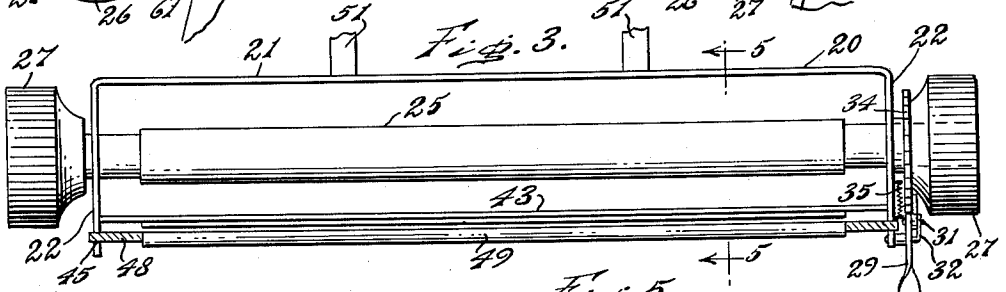


Fig. 4.

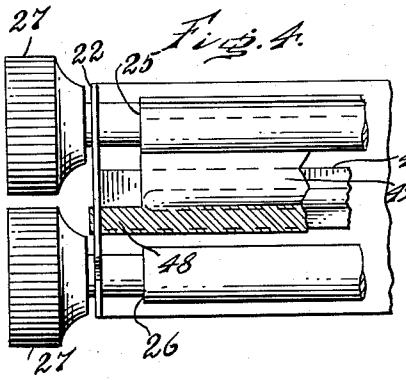
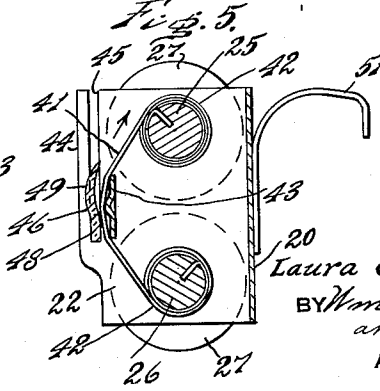


Fig. 5.



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United States Patent Office 3,003,467 Patented Oct. 10, 1961

3,003,467

COPYHOLDING DEVICE

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Filed Dec. 19, 1958, Ser. No. 781,700
1 Claim. (Cl. 120—32)

The present invention relates to a copyholding form of the type which is useful for typists and typesetters in holding and manipulating copy.

A purpose of the invention is to support the copy in a more convenient position for the operator.

A further purpose is to avoid the necessity for the operator to look up or down in following the copy.

A further purpose is to reduce the space occupied by the copy when it is being followed by the typist or other operator.

A further purpose is to facilitate reading of interlined material on copy.

A further purpose is to magnify the line of copy under observation.

A further purpose is to advance the copy by rolling on one roller and unrolling from another roller of two adjacent parallel rollers.

A further purpose is to feed the copy behind a suitably transparent guide bar desirably having a lens-like surface.

A further purpose is to make the device readily transportable.

Further purposes appear in the specification and in the claim.

In the drawings I hav chosen to illustrate a few only of the numerous embodiments in which my invention may appear, selecting the form shown from the standpoints of convenience in illustration, satisfactory operation and clear demonstration of the principles involved.

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view showing a conventional typewriter, shown in phantom, having upon it one form of the device of my invention, shown in solid lines, located at the top of the front thereof.

FIGURE 2 is a fragmentary side elevation of FIGURE 1, partly in section, to an enlarged scale.

FIGURE 3 is a top plan view to a further enlarged scale of the same form of the device of my invention, with the attaching means only partially shown, broken away.

FIGURE 4 is a front elevation broken away showing one end of the device of FIGURE 3.

FIGURE 5 is a sectional view along the line 5—5 on FIGURE 3.

FIGURE 6 is a partly sectional side elevation of another form of my device in place on a fragmentarily shown section of typewriter wall.

FIGURE 7 is a fragmentary front elevation of the typewriter wall shown in FIGURE 6.

FIGURE 8 is a side elevation, partly broken away to show a section, of a third form of my device on a fragmentarily shown typewriter wall.

Describing in illustration but not in limitation and referring to the drawings:

The conventional practice in mounting or handling copy to be used by a typist or a typesetter is either to place the copy on a vertical frame which is relatively above the eye, or to place the copy on the desk or other support to one side. In either case the head is turned into an uncomfortable position, and the operator is not able to look forward in a normal comfortable position.

Some of the devices which have been widely used to support copy have the further disadvantage that interlined material is likely to be obscured by the guide and may not be observed while the line is being copied. This

is particularly true if the material is interlned below the line.

The present invention is designed to produce a copyholder for use by typists, typesetters and others, which will be conveniently positioned directly in front of the eyes in a normal position, will occupy a minimum of space, and will be convenient and easy to use and to transport from one place of use to another.

The device of the invention employs two rolls, one of which winds the copy sheet and the other of which unwinds the copy sheet.

The paper is conveniently carried over a paper support and the eye is guided. In one form, this guiding involves a transparent magnifying device which shows one line considerably enlarged.

Considering now the drawings in detail, I illustrate a copyholder consisting of a U-shaped frame **20** suitably of sheet metal having a back bar **21**, and transverse outwardly extending end portions **22**. Rollers **25** and **26**, in spaced parallel relation to each other, are journaled in suitable holes in end portions **22**, being held with sufficient friction in the holes to stay in place unless specifically moved. They can be moved by using handles **27** mounted on the ends of the rollers, or by striking tabs **28**. These tabs are on one end of levers **29** fulcrumed at **30** on the frame, with stop **31** limiting (by contact with the levers) the movement of the tab in the downward direction and spring **32** bringing the tab back to its normal position after being depressed. Pivoted to the other end of the lever from the tab is ratchet keeper **33** held against ratchet **34** on roller **25** by spring **35** extending from it to the roller.

The ratchet can be so constructed that movement from one tooth edge to the next corresponds, as far as roller travel is concerned, to the distance between one line and the next in typewriter single spacing and if desired an arrangement similar in principle to that employed in typewriter spacing can be used to enable it to advance two or three such spaces at a time when so set, or if desired the distance between ratchet teeth can be made to conform to such double or triple spacing in the first place.

Each roller has a slit extending well in to the interior to hold one end of the paper which is being copied on the typewriter.

The paper is desirably spirally wound on both rollers and is wound up on one roller and unwound from the other roller by turning the roller which is to wind the paper (which may be either the upper or lower roller, as preferred, but in the particular form shown, with its tab cooperating with the upper roller, would normally be the upper roller). On one roller the paper is rolled clockwise and on the other counterlockwise. The stretch of paper extending between the rollers is shown at **41**, and the spiral wound portions of paper on the rollers are shown at **42**.

The paper between the rollers is desirably carried forward over a paper support **43** which is secured at the end in the flanges **22**.

Transverse end portions **22** of the frame include, at the ends toward the user, finger members **44**. In between the finger members and the rest of the end portions are straight slots **45**, adapted to hold the ends of guide bar **46**, which bar is preferably of transparent plastic, preferably acrylic. The guide bar **46** is preferably made up of two parts, an upper part of colorless plastic, and a lower part **48** of plastic colored green, amber or possibly some other noticeable but preferably soothing color.

The lower part **48** will be flat, and will extend over far enough at both ends to rest in slots **45** in the frame. The upper part will be secured to it, as for example by cementing, and may if desired be a longitudinally ex-

tending magnifying lens, as in the case of upper part **49** in the forms of FIGURES 1–5 and FIGURES 6–7, which shows an enlarged image of the line which is being read by the user, or it may be instead flat, as in the case of upper part **49'** in the form of FIGURE 8.

With this arrangement, the paper can be so positioned that the line where the colored and colorless plastic meet is immediately below the line that is being copied, serving as an excellent guide for the eye, yet visibility through the colored plastic below will warn the operator when there is material below that line which should be inserted in it. Thus a fertile source of errors is eliminated.

The guide bar **46** is readily removable to permit more extensive inspection of the copy, and such removal will desirably take place where there is a considerable amount of interlining or interwriting. The guide bar will also be removed to thread in the paper.

The form of FIGURES 1–5 has mounted on the back of the frame two hook shaped members **51** of appropriate size, shape and position to hold the device on the typewriter by extending over the top front of the typewriter into the central well which is present in a great many typewriters. It is preferably resilient and flexible to afford a clamping action, but may if desired be rigid and carefully matched in size to fit the typewriter. In the case where it is flexible, it may if desired be sufficiently so to permit it to be bent enough to conform to the particular typewriter.

The form of FIGURES 6 and 7 has two button-like metal projections **52** fixed to the back of its frame. In this case in corresponding positions in the front wall of the typewriter proper there will be put two keyhole-shaped holes **53**, so that the head **54** of the projections **52** can be inserted through the wide upper part **55** of the hole and the device with a slight downward movement will be firmly held with the shanks **56** of the projections **52** resting in the narrow lower portions **57** of the holes.

The embodiment of FIGURE 8 employs rubber suction cups **60** riveted or bolted at **61** to the back bar and engaging the front case of the typewriter at **62** in a slightly rearwardly and upwardly inclined position.

Thus the device can readily be detached from one typewriter and used on another typewriter.

In operation, with the guide bars preferably temporarily removed, the ends of the paper are inserted into the slits in the roller and wound preferably oppositely on the two rolls as shown.

The winding roll is then turned to wind up the paper until the desired starting position is reached. The user then will desirably place the guide bar in position, and begin with the first line, continuing to wind up the paper by means of the roller or tab, and read successive lines in order.

If it becomes necessary to inspect the copy more carefully, the guide bar can readily be removed for this purpose and then put back in the slot **45**.

When the user finishes with the particular sheet of paper the guide bar is taken out and the paper is removed, the next sheet being inserted and replaced in the device as described above.

A special advantage of my invention is that it eliminates errors by the direct view it provides—the eye naturally follows from the keyboard to the copy on the copyholder to the typing. Once set up, the present device can remain on the same typewriter indefinitely; it is quite compact especially in the forms of FIGURES 1–5 and 6–7.

In view of my invention and disclosure variations and modifications to meet individual whim or particular need will doubtless become evident to others skilled in the art, to obtain all or part of the benefits of my invention without copying the structure shown, and I, therefore, claim all such insofar as they fall within the reasonable spirit and scope of my claim.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

In a copyholder, a U-shaped frame having arms and said arms having slots and apertures, a pair of adjacent parallel rolls extending between said arms and journaled in said apertures, each of said rolls having a longitudinal paper receiving slit, means for rotating said rolls, a paper support extending between and supported by the arms of said U-shaped frame, a transparent guide located in a plane parallel and adjacent the plane of the paper support and mounted between and in said slots of said arms of the U-shaped frame, said guide having means dividing the guide longitudinally into optically distinguishable portions so that when said guide is held in said slots a line of information which is to be copied from the copyholder is designated by the guide, and said paper support and guide being located outside a plane tangent to the rolls and on the far side of said plane of the rolls from the axes of the rolls to present a limited portion of the paper in position for copying.

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