

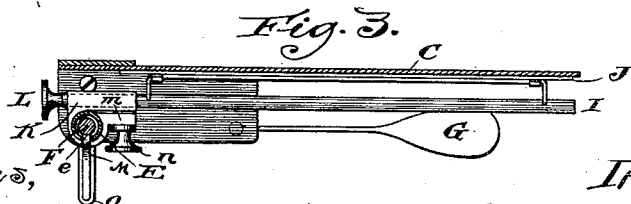
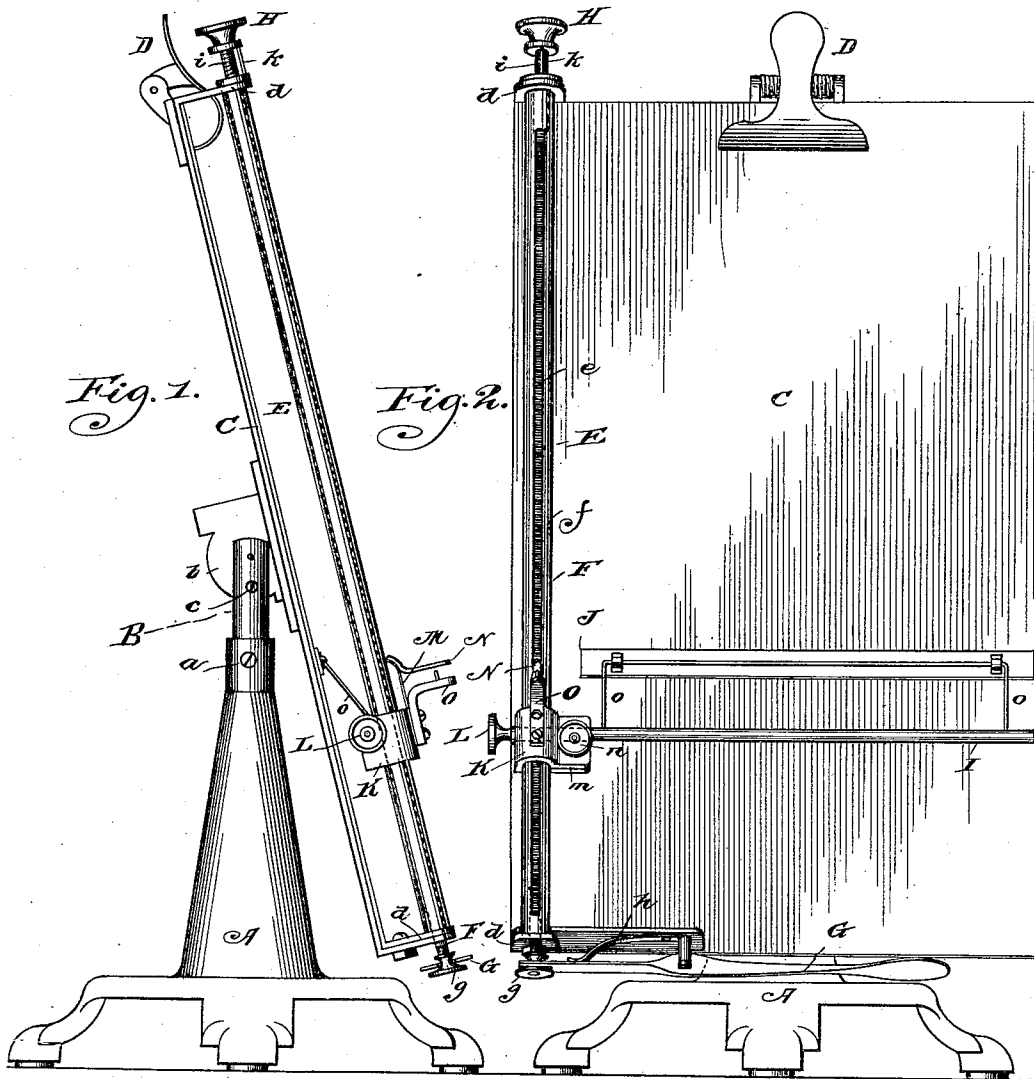
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. L. CHAPMAN.
COPY HOLDER FOR TYPE WRITERS.

No. 469,658.

Patented Feb. 23, 1892.



Witnesses,
J. J. Mamm
Jesse Barney

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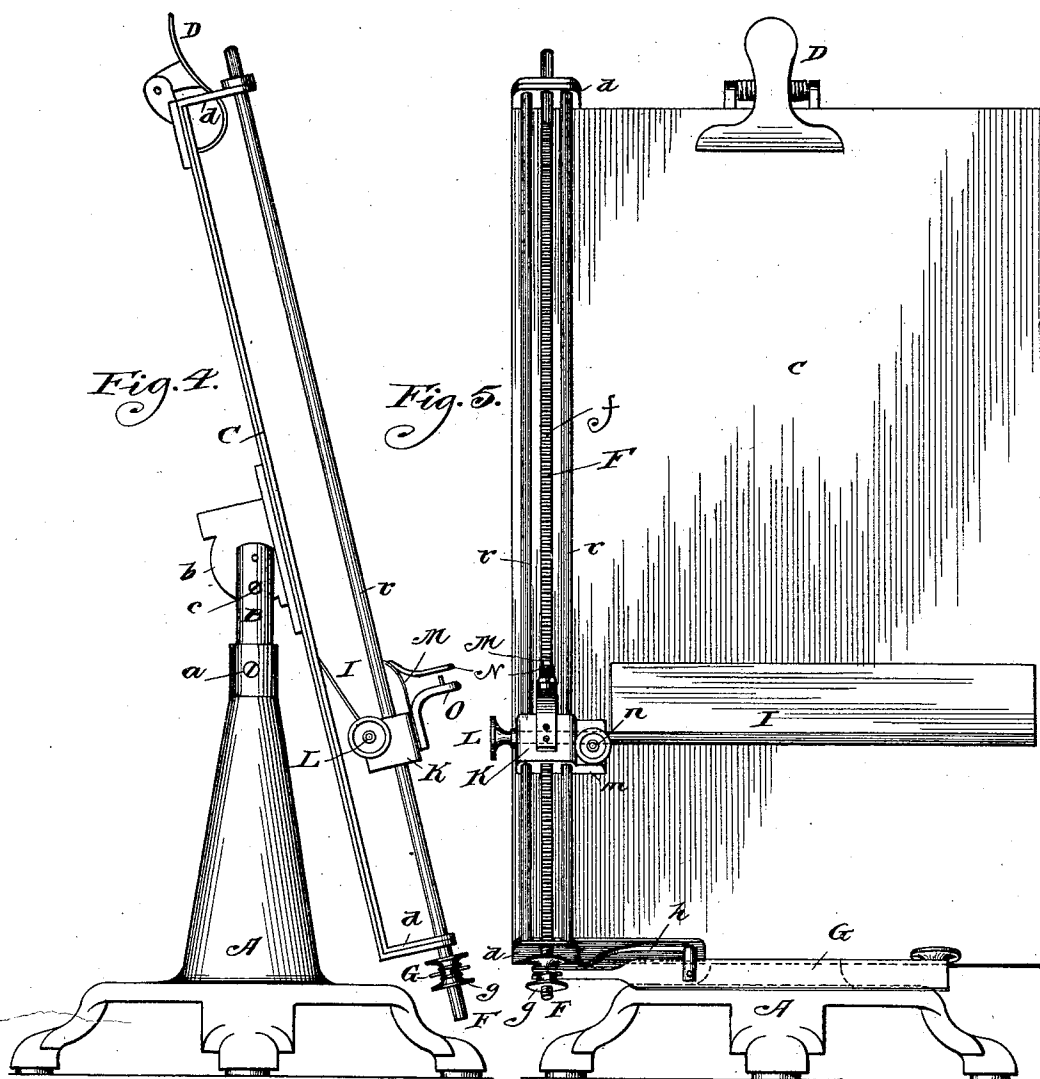
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

S. L. CHAPMAN.
COPY HOLDER FOR TYPE WRITERS.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STANLEY LINUS CHAPMAN, OF EVANSTON, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES K. LUCE,
OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

COPY-HOLDER FOR TYPE-WRITERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 469,658, dated February 23, 1892.

Application filed February 24, 1891. Serial No. 382,385. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STANLEY LINUS CHAPMAN, of Evanston, Cook county, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Copy-Holders, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates more particularly to a copy-holder for type-writers, although it may be used by others wherever the holding of a copy and the indicating of the place thereon is necessary.

The object of my invention is to enable the copyist or type-writer to readily mark or indicate the exact place or line to which his attention is necessary as he copies the same from top to bottom, and which is so constructed that the distance the marker travels each time it is moved to indicate the next following line of matter can be regulated so as to correspond to the distance between the lines of the copy, substantially as hereinafter fully described, and as illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse horizontal section of my improved copy-holder, taken just above the plane of the rule-bar thereof. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a modified form of my invention, and Fig. 5 is a front elevation of the modification shown in Fig. 4.

In the drawings, A represents a suitable base having suitable legs, the spread of which is sufficient to maintain the equilibrium of the copy-holder under ordinary usage, and a central post arising from the base which is provided with a central bore with a set-screw *a* tapped laterally into it near the upper end of the post. Entering the bore of the post from above is a spindle of corresponding diameter, which can be adjusted at any desired elevation consistent with its length by means of the said set-screw *a*. The upper end of the spindle B is provided with a head which is of greater diameter and is divided longitudinally and centrally from its upper end, so as to provide suitable lugs, near the upper

extremities of which the quadrant *b*, secured to the back of the plate C, is pivoted. The point at which said quadrant is pivotally connected to the head of the spindle B corresponds to the center from whence said quadrant is struck. In order to hold said plate at any angle, all that is necessary is to incline the same thereto, and then by tightening a suitable set-screw *c*, tapped laterally into the side of the head of the spindle and bearing against the side of the said quadrant, secure the same rigidly in such inclined position. I do not wish, however, to be considered as claiming as original with me the features of my copy-holder thus far described, as such construction is the one ordinarily employed in all copy-holders now in common use.

At the top and preferably at about the center of width of plate C, I provide it with a suitable clasp or clamp D for securing the copy in position, so that the lines of printed or written matter thereon will be horizontal. This clamp may consist of a simple spring-actuated plate or dog journaled between suitable lugs connected to and arising from said plate, so as to hold the copy thereon, as shown. As there are many clamps which are used for this purpose, I do not wish to be confined to any particular kind.

Arising from preferably the upper and lower left-hand corner of the plate C are suitable lugs *d d*, which have secured vertically between them and parallel to the left-hand edge of said plate the tube E, which is provided with a longitudinal slot *e* on its outer side, which extends from within a half-inch, say, of the upper lug to within about the same distance of the lower lug *d*. Passing longitudinally through this tube is a bar F, which has its side opposite the slot *e* serrated. These serrations may be made by screw-threading the said bar or by simply providing its surface next said slot *e* with the serrations *f*, as shown. This bar extends through the said lugs *d* and is given a reciprocating motion by means of a lever G, which is fulcrumed at or near its center of length to or between suitable lugs extending from or connected to the lower edge of plate C or otherwise. The position of this lever G is preferred.

ably parallel with the lower edge of the plate, with its end farthest from the said bar so constructed as to provide ample surface for the finger to be pressed down thereon. The other end of the said lever is bifurcated and passes to either side of the neck of a suitable head *g* on the lower end of the bar *F*. Said lever, when the finger is pressed down upon its free end, is restored to its normal position immediately after by means of a spring *h* pressing down upon the end thereof adjacent to the bar. This spring may be either a flat spring, as shown, or a coil-spring. This same result, however—namely, that of restoring the said lever, and consequently the bar—could be accomplished equally well by a coil expansion-spring surrounding said bar *F* and interposed between the lower lug *d* and the head thereof.

It is desirable, as will hereinafter be more fully explained, that the bar *F* should be capable of making reciprocations of various lengths by means easily controlled by the operator. These means consist simply of a nut *H* on the upper screw-threaded end *i* of the bar *F*, extending above the upper lug *d*. By adjusting this nut *H* the reciprocations of the bar can be easily regulated. In order that it may not be necessary for the threaded part of the bar to pass through the upper lug *g* when making its reciprocations, however, I provide the under surface of the nut with a depending arm *k*, which is parallel with the bar, and the lower end of which always bears upon the upper surface of the lug *d*. As is apparent, the substitution of this arm avoids the necessity of the screw-threaded end *i* of the bar passing through the guide-opening in the lug and possibly interfering with the ready reciprocation of the bar.

Surrounding the tube *E* is a carrier *K*, which consists, preferably, of a casting having a horizontal vertical opening made there-through, so as to enable it to surround the tube, and having lips *m*, caused by slotting the casting transversely into said opening. By bringing these two lips together by means of a suitable screw *n* I am able to make the carrier surround and hug said tube more tightly, so as to overcome any variation between the diameter of the said tube and the opening in the carrier, as occasion may require.

Passing transversely and at right angles to the back of the tube *E* through the carrier (which is suitably proportioned for this purpose) is the transverse rule-bar *I*. This bar may be so constructed as to mark the lines of the copy itself; but in view of the different thicknesses of copy which it might from time to time be desirable to put on my holder, I prefer to connect thereto, by means of suitable links or arms *o o*, the parallel rule *J*. On the end of the rule-bar extending from the left-hand side of the carrier I put a set-nut *L*, by tightening which, after I

have turned the bar *I* so that the rule *J* can rest against the copy, I can secure said bar *I* in any position to which it may be adjusted.

Secured to the outer surface of the carrier *K* is a pawl *M*. This pawl extends longitudinally beyond the upper end of the carrier and has its free end turned inward, so that it passes through the slot *e* of the tube *E* and engages the serrations of bar *F*. This pawl is made of suitable spring or flexible metal, and it engages the serrations of the bar *F* at such an angle that when said bar is pushed upward it rides over said serrations; but when said bar returns to its normal position the opposing shoulder of the serration which it enters pushes against it so as to carry it and the carrier *K* downward the full extent of the downward movement of the said bar. In order to move the carrier to the top of plate *C*, so as to permit the rule *J* to indicate the line of the copy from top to bottom thereof, it is necessary to lift the point of the pawl out of engagement with the serrations of the bar *F*. This could be done in a somewhat clumsy manner by catching the point of the flexible pawl, pulling it outward, and at the same time drawing the carrier upward to the top of the tube, where, upon releasing the pawl, it would engage the said serrations and hold the carrier at the top until the same was worked downward again through the reciprocations of the bar. I prefer, however, to bend the end of the said pawl outward from the point which engages the said serrations so as to form a spur *N*, which can be easily grasped by the fingers to lift the point of the pawl out of engagement with said serrations. If desired, a stop-post *O* could be secured to and project out from the carrier, which would prevent this pawl from being bent outward too far and prevent the possibility of its being broken or permanently bent so that it would not engage said serrations.

It is obvious that my improvements could be applied to the right-hand side of the plate by simply constructing the several devices I have described with a view to making the rule-bar *I* and the rule *J* extend to the left of the carrier instead of to the right, as shown. I prefer the location hereinbefore described and shown, however, it being the most natural one.

If desired, the lever *G* could be dispensed with altogether and the lower end of bar *F* provided with such a construction that it could be readily grasped and drawn downward. It would make no difference, so far as the action of the bar *F* on the pawl is concerned, whether its initial movement was upward or downward. In this event, however, I would place a coil-spring around the upper end of the said bar projecting above lug *d* and between the same and the nut on the upper end of said bar, so as to restore the bar automatically to its original position again.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a modification of

my invention so far as the tube E is concerned. The said tube is dispensed with altogether, and instead I provide two parallel rods *r r*, which are placed one on each side of the reciprocal bar F and preferably an equal distance therefrom and which connect and are connected at their ends to the lugs *d d*. The construction and operation of the bar F are the same as hereinbefore described; but the carrier is so constructed that the bars pass longitudinally through knuckles projecting on either side of the bar. Otherwise the carrier is the same as has been hereinbefore described.

15 What I claim as new is—

1. A plate C, having lugs *d d*, and the tube E, having a slot *e* therein, in combination with a reciprocal serrated bar moving longitudinally in said tube, a spring for restoring said bar to its normal position, a carrier moving longitudinally on said tube, a pawl attached to said carrier and engaging said serrated bar, and a horizontal rule projecting from said carrier, as set forth.

25 2. A plate C, lugs *d d*, and a tube E, secured to and connecting said lugs and having a longitudinal slot *e* therein, in combination with a reciprocal serrated bar F, a spring for restoring the same to its normal position, a gage-nut for regulating the stroke or movement of said bar, a carrier movable longitudinally on said tube, a pawl attached to said carrier and engaging said serrated bar, and a rule projecting horizontally from said carrier, as set forth.

35 3. A plate C, lugs *d d*, arising therefrom, and tube E, secured to and connecting said lugs and having a longitudinal slot *e* therein, in combination with a serrated bar reciprocal longitudinally in said tube, having its upper end extending through said lug *d* and provided with a gage-nut for regulating the length of its movements, a lever G, connected to the lower end of said bar, a spring for restoring said lever and bar to their normal position, a carrier movable longitudinally on said tube, a pawl attached to said carrier and engaging said serrated bar, and a rule projecting horizontally from said carrier and over said plate, as set forth.

50 4. A plate C, lugs *d d*, projecting therefrom, and a tube secured to and connecting said lugs, having a longitudinal slot *e* therein, in combination with a vertically-reciprocal serrated bar movable on said tube, a lever connected to the lower end of the same, a spring for restoring said lever and bar to their original positions, a carrier moving longitudinally on said tube, a pawl attached to said carrier and engaging said serrated bar, and a horizontal rule projecting laterally from said carrier and over said plate, as set forth.

65 5. The combination of a plate C, lugs *d d*, projecting therefrom, and tube E, secured to and connecting said lugs and having a longitudinal slot *e* therein, with a reciprocal serrated bar F, having a longitudinal movement in said tube, a gage-nut on the upper projecting end of said bar, regulating the length of its movement, lever G, connected to the lower extended end of said bar, spring *h* for restoring the said lever and bar to their normal positions, carrier K, movable longitudinally on said tube, pawl M, secured to said carrier and engaging said serrated bar, and a horizontal rule secured to said carrier and extending horizontally over said plate, as set forth.

6. A plate C, having guide-lugs *d d* projecting therefrom, in combination with a vertically-reciprocal bar whose movements are directed by said lugs, a vertically-movable carrier which is engaged by the serrations of said bar when it moves in one direction, but is not affected thereby when the bar moves in the other direction, and a horizontal rule secured to and extending over said plate, as set forth.

7. A plate C and lugs *d d*, projecting therefrom, in combination with a vertically-reciprocal serrated bar which extends through and whose movements are directed by said lugs, a lever G for actuating said bar, a carrier K, engaged by said bar when it moves in one direction, but unaffected thereby when moving in the opposite direction, and a horizontal rule secured to said carrier and extending over said plate, as set forth.

8. A plate C and lugs *d d*, projecting therefrom, in combination with a vertically-reciprocal serrated bar F, which extends through and whose movements are directed by said lugs, a gage-nut on the upper end of said bar for regulating the length of its reciprocations, a lever G, connected to the lower end thereof for actuating the same and a suitable spring for restoring said bar and lever to their normal positions, a carrier K, which is engaged by the serrations of said bar when making its downward movement, but is unaffected by the same when making the upward movement, and a rule secured to and extending horizontally from said carrier over said plate.

9. A plate C and lugs *d d*, projecting therefrom, in combination with a vertically-reciprocal serrated bar F, a carrier K, a pawl M, secured thereto, which is made of flexible metal and has its end bent back from the point engaging the serrations of said bar to afford a hand-grasp, and a horizontal rule secured to and extending laterally over said plate, as set forth.

10. In a copy-holder, a plate C, and guide-lugs *d d*, projecting therefrom, in combination with a vertically-reciprocal serrated bar F, passing through and having its movements directed by said lugs, a carrier K, engaged by the downward movement of said bar, but unaffected by the upward movement thereof, a bar I, secured to said carrier and extending horizontally over said plate, and a parallel rule J, connected to said bar I by means of suitable arms or links, as set forth.

11. In a copy-holder, the combination of

plate C and lugs *d d*, with a vertically-recip-
rocal serrated bar F, passing through and hav-
ing its movements directed by said lugs, a car-
rier K, which is engaged by the downward
5 movement of said bar, but is unaffected by
the upward movement thereof, a bar I, which
extends horizontally over the said plate, and
a set-nut L on the end of said bar I, extending

through said carrier for securing the same in
place and at any angle to the said plate C it 10
may be turned to, as set forth.

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