

J. R. ROGERS.
 KEYBOARD MECHANISM FOR LINE CASTING MACHINES.
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939,325.

Patented Nov. 9, 1909.

Fig. 1.

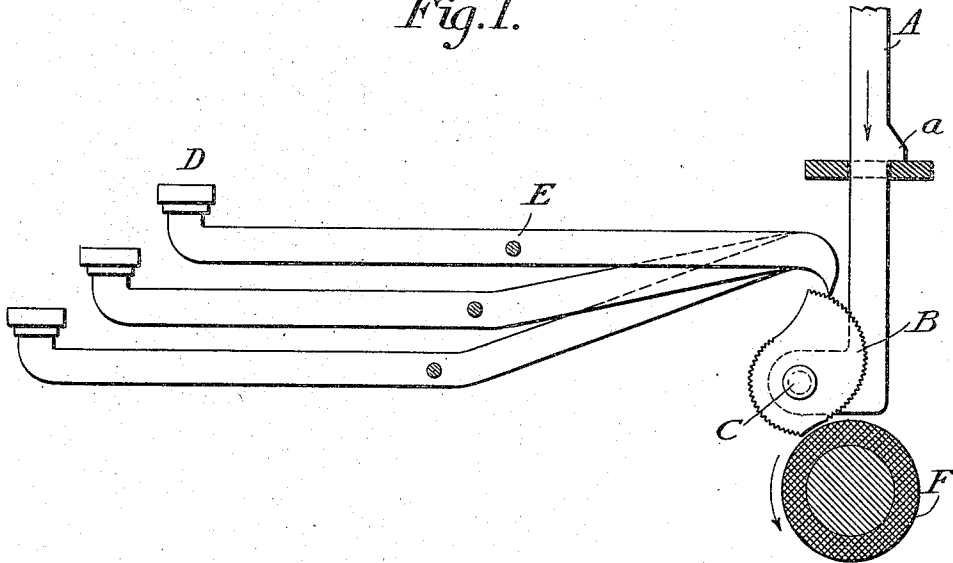
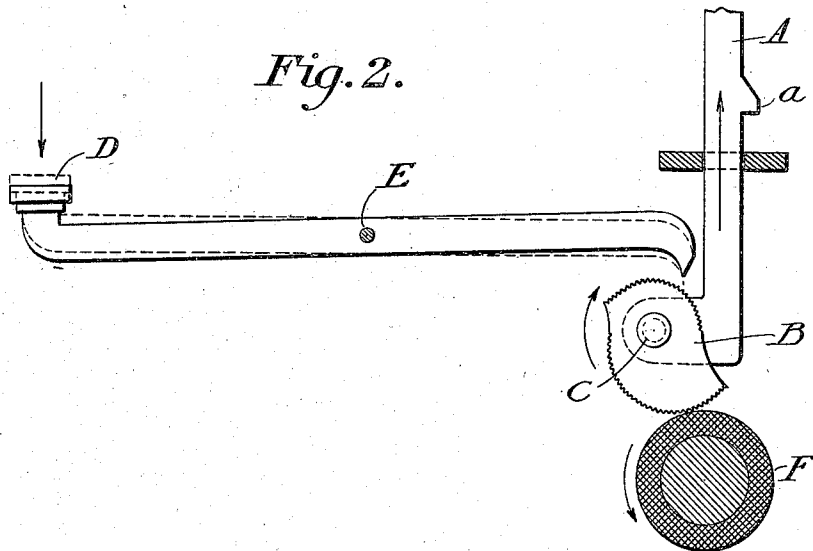


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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JOHN R. ROGERS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO MERGENTHALER LINO-TYPE COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

KEYBOARD MECHANISM FOR LINE-CASTING MACHINES.

939,325.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 9, 1909.

Application filed January 23, 1909. Serial No. 473,804.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. ROGERS, of borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Keyboard Mechanisms for Line-Casting Machines, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to that class of finger key mechanisms wherein a continuously rotating roll actuates a cam, which in turn effects the movement of a slide for operating an escapement—the parts being controlled in their action by a finger key.

The object of the invention is to provide an effective mechanism containing few parts.

In the drawings; Figures 1 and 2 are side elevations of my mechanism, the first figure showing the parts in a position of rest, and the second figure showing them at an intermediate point in their action.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a vertically guided reed with a stop shoulder, *a*, to limit its descent.

B is a vertically rotating cam connected by a pivot, C, to an arm projecting laterally from the reed.

D represents a finger key mounted on a pivot, E, and having its rear end adapted to engage the periphery of the cam, which is preferably toothed as shown.

F is a continuously rotating horizontal roll mounted to turn on fixed bearings below the cam.

The parts stand normally in the position shown in Fig. 1, with the rear end of the finger key engaging the cam so that it is prevented from rotating and held out of contact with the roll. When the forward end of the finger key is depressed its rear end is lifted out of engagement with the cam, which being heavier on one side than the other falls until it bears upon and en-

gages frictionally with the upper surface of the roll. The roll imparts a rotary motion to the cam, which, by reason of its form, is caused to force its pivot, C, and the reed A upward in the manner shown. As the rotation continues the extreme outermost point of the cam passes from the roll, and the reed A, being no longer supported, falls until arrested by the shoulder *a*, carrying the cam with it, the cam rotating until it contacts with the end of the key D, whereby it is arrested in its original position, out of contact with the roll. It is to be observed that in this mechanism the lifting cam is connected directly to the reed, and that the finger keys are merely stops engaging directly with the cams but having no direct lifting effect on the reeds.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

1. The vertically guided reed and the cam carried thereby, in combination with the continuously rotating roll, and the finger key acting to arrest the rotation of the cam.

2. The vertically guided reed and means for limiting its descent, in combination with the toothed cam carried thereby, an underlying, continuously rotating roll, and a finger key adapted to engage the cam.

3. The vertically guided reed A and the toothed cam carried thereby, in combination with the continuously rotating roll underlying the cam, and means independent of the reed for arresting the rotation of the cam and releasing the same at will.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of January, 1909, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

JOHN R. ROGERS.

Witnesses:

ROBERT G. CLARK,
LUCY E. SMITH.