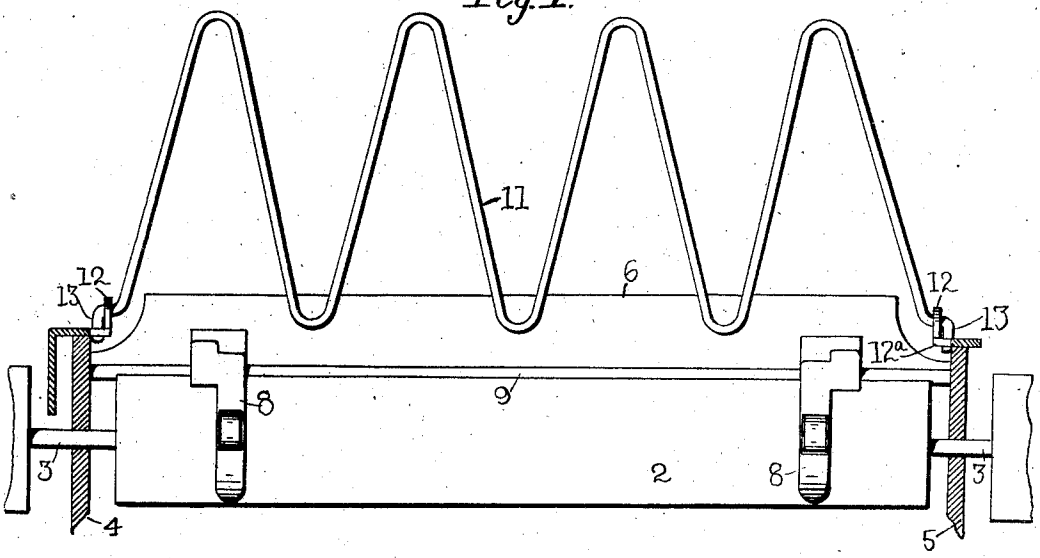
No. 850,890. PATENTED APR. 16, 1907.

H. S. McCORMACK.

TYPE WRITING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 24, 1906.

Fig. 1.



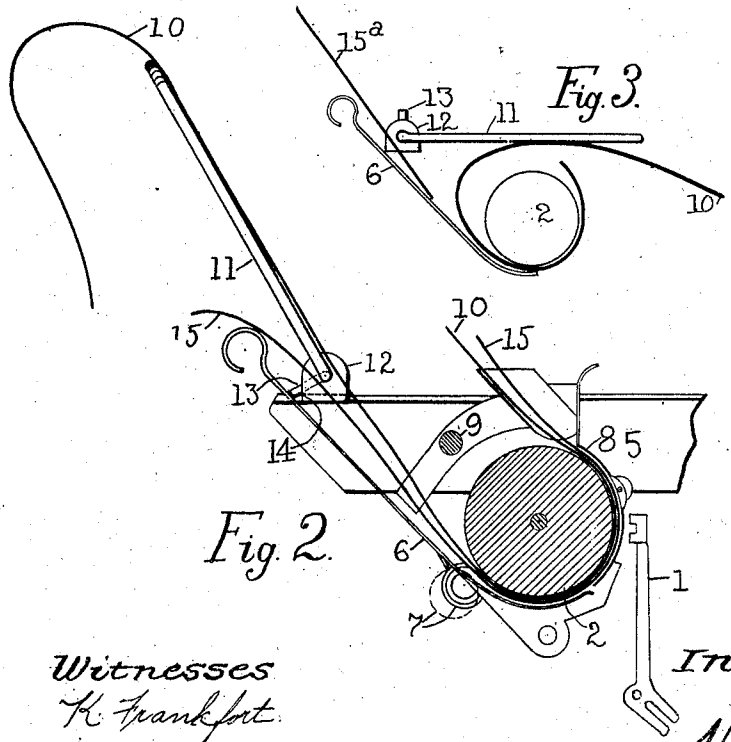


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

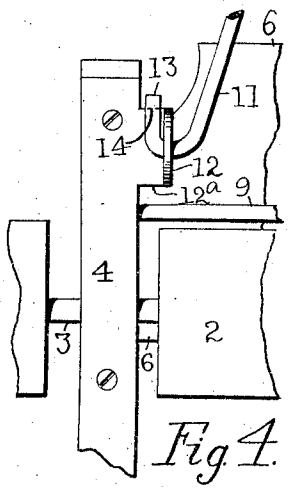


Fig. 4.

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HARRY S. McCORMACK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINE.

No. 850,890. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented April 16, 1907.

Application filed January 24, 1906. Serial No. 297,577.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY S. McCORMACK, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Writing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the paper-carrying devices of type-writing machines, and particularly to those in which it is desired to retain one sheet in the machine while another sheet is removed and a third one introduced. Usually the retained sheet is intended to receive a carbon record of all the entries made upon the other sheets. The record-sheet is usually very long, while the others are short. The long record-sheet usually hangs over the back of the machine, together with the usual long carbon-sheet, and are found to be in the way during the introduction of the small sheets at the rear of the machine. In order to overcome this difficulty, I provide a device for throwing the long sheets forwardly over the top of the platen, thus leaving the rear of the machine clear for the convenient introduction of the next short sheet. Said device is in the form of a flap, and preferably is just in front of the usual rear paper-shelf, whereby the flap serves also as a shelf for supporting the long sheets. The flap is preferably in the form of a light zigzag wire frame, but heavy enough to hold down the sheets over the platen.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation, partly in section, of the platen and platen-frame of an "Underwood" front-strike writing-machine with my improvements applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the same, showing the long record-sheet and short bill-sheet in position for writing. Fig. 3 shows the long record-sheet thrown forwardly and held down out of the way by the flap during the introduction of another short bill-sheet. Fig. 4 is a plan illustrating one joint of the flap-hinge.

Types 1 strike rearwardly upon the front side of a platen 2, having an axle 3, whereby it is mounted in the ends 4 5 of a platen-frame, the latter also including the usual paper-shelf 6, inclining upwardly and rearwardly from the platen and at its forward portion curving around under the platen, as usual. Releasable rolls 7 press against the under side of the platen, and front paper-guides 8 slide along a rod 9, as usual, so that the paper is guided and fed around the platen in the usual manner.

The long record-sheet 10 is passed around the platen, Fig. 2, and rests upon a flap 11 in the form of a wire frame, the wire being bent into zigzag shape, Fig. 1, and hinged by its end portions in a pair of ears 12, projecting up from the platen-frame ends. Said ears are just in front of the paper-shelf 6, and the frame 11 extends upwardly and rearwardly from its hinge-joints and is provided outside of said ears with short arms 13, which rest at 14 upon the rear edges of horizontal portions 12^a of the ears, said edges forming stops to prevent the flap from falling back farther. A short or bill sheet 15, Fig. 2, is seen passed around the platen in position to be written upon, and it will be understood that the usual carbon is placed between said sheets 10 and 15.

When the bill 15 is completed, the pressure-rolls 7 are released and the bill withdrawn. Then usually the platen is turned back to receive a new sheet. At this juncture the flap 11 is swung forward and down, Fig. 3, thereby throwing forward the sheet 10, so that it hangs over the front of the machine, the weight of the flap holding said sheet down out of the way during the introduction of a fresh bill-sheet 15^a at the rear of the platen, said sheet passing in between the paper-shelf and the flap. After the sheet 15^a is introduced the pressure-roll 7 is brought into action to hold the sheets, and the flap 11 is thrown back to the Fig. 2 position, together with the sheet 10, and the writing proceeds as before. The frame may be made very light, but at the same time of sufficient weight to be held by gravity in both positions at Figs. 2 and 3.

Variations may be resorted to within the scope of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a type-writing machine having a platen and paper-feeding devices, the combination with a main paper-shelf in rear of the platen, of an auxiliary paper-shelf in the form of a flap between the paper-shelf and platen and extending upwardly and rearwardly over the rear of the main paper-shelf, and movable forwardly and downwardly to hold long record-sheets down out of the way, while another sheet is introduced in rear of the platen; said flap constructed to constitute at all points an uninterrupted support for the sheets.

2. In a type-writing machine having a platen and means for feeding sheets around the same, the combination of a main paper-shelf in rear of the platen, and an auxiliary paper-shelf in the form of a flap hinged just forward of the main paper-shelf to swing down over the platen; said flap normally extending upwardly and rearwardly from the top of said main paper-shelf, and constructed to constitute at all points an uninterrupted support for the sheets.

3. In a type-writing machine having a platen, the combination with a main paper-shelf in rear of the platen, of an auxiliary paper-shelf in the form of a gravity-flap hinged in rear of the platen and inclining upwardly and rearwardly from its hinge in rear of said main paper-shelf, and a stop for preventing the flap from falling back; said flap being movable upon its hinge forwardly and down over the platen, and constructed to constitute at all points an uninterrupted support for the sheets.

4. In a type-writing machine having a platen and paper supporting and guiding means, the combination with a main paper-shelf, and an auxiliary paper-shelf in the form of a flap hinged in rear of the platen and movable forward and down over the platen; said flap being in the form of a zigzag wire frame, the ends of the wire forming hinges for the frame.

5. In a type-writing machine having a platen and paper-feeding devices, the combination with a main paper-shelf in rear of the platen, of an auxiliary paper-shelf in the form of a flap between the paper-shelf and platen and extending upwardly and rearwardly over the rear of the main paper-shelf, and movable forwardly and downwardly to hold long record-sheets down out of the way, while another sheet is introduced in rear of the platen; said flap constructed to constitute at all points an uninterrupted support for the sheets, and normally standing in the path of sheets introduced into the machine, so that the sheets may be readily inserted either forward of said flap or between the flap and the main paper-shelf.

6. In a type-writing machine having a platen and paper-feeding devices, the combination with a main paper-shelf in rear of the platen, of an auxiliary paper-shelf in the form of a flap between the paper-shelf and platen and extending upwardly and rearwardly over the rear of the main paper-shelf, and movable forwardly and downwardly to hold long record-sheets down out of the way, while another sheet is introduced in rear of the platen; said flap constructed to constitute at all points an uninterrupted support for the sheets, and normally standing in the path of sheets introduced into the machine, so that the sheets may be readily inserted either forward of said flap or between the flap and the main paper-shelf, the bottom of said flap being close to the top of said paper-shelf.

HARRY S. McCORMACK.

Witnesses:
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