(No Model.)

# P. E. LOREE.

## COPYING PAD.

No. 424,930. Patented Apr. 1, 1890.

Fig. 1.

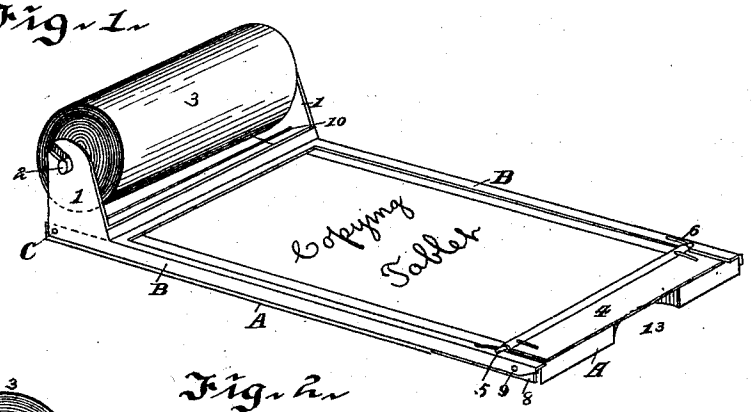



Fig. 2.

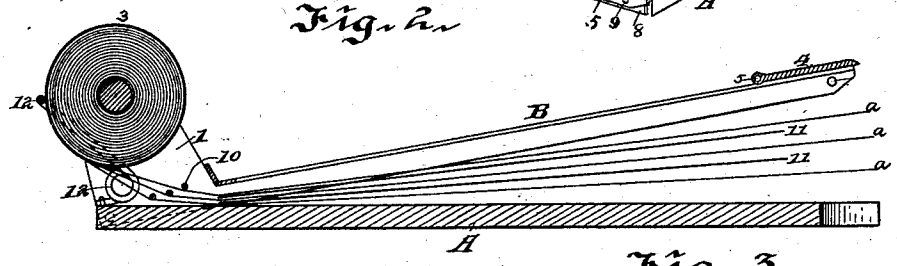



Fig. 3.

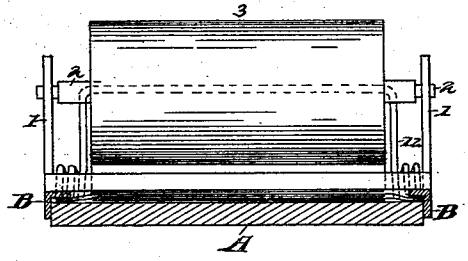
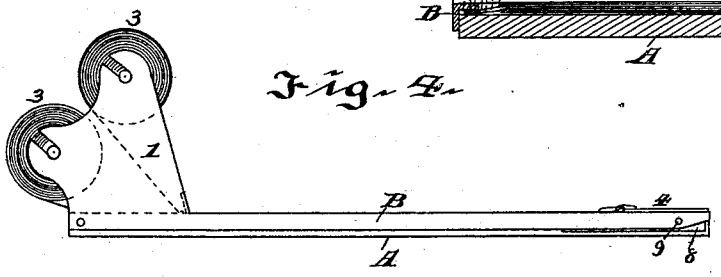



Fig. 4.




Witnesses

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Inventor

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By his Attorney

Wood & Bryce

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PERRY E. LOREE, OF MIAMISBURG, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO D. P. CLARK, OF SAME PLACE, AND C. E. CLARK, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

## COPYING-PAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 424,930, dated April 1, 1890.

Application filed September 7, 1889. Serial No. 323,247. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PERRY E. LOREE, a citizen of the United States, of Miamisburg, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Copying-Pads, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a copying pad or tablet. The object of my invention is to employ a roll carrying two, three, four, or more strips of paper, rolled so as to feed off simultaneously, one passing over the carbon-paper and the copying-strip passing under the carbon-paper. As many copies may be obtained as there are strips of paper and carbons employed.

The various features of my invention will be fully set forth in the description and claims, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents my improved tablet in position for use. Fig. 2 is a section with one end of the hinged portion raised up, showing the position of the copying-strip and carbon. Fig. 3 is a front end elevation of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a modification of Fig. 1.

A represents the base of the tablet on which the operative parts are mounted.

B represents a parallelogram frame hinged to the base A by studs C.

1 represents brackets attached to either side of frame B to form hangers in which axis 2 of the paper-roll journals.

4 represents a cutter-bar hinged to the top of frame B.

5 represents an axis or shaft on which the cutter-bar journals.

6 represents the coiled spring, one arm of which is attached to frame B and the other end to cutter-bar 4. I preferably employ similar springs at each end, so as to hold the cutter-bar normally down and yet allow it to rise under strain.

In order to hold the frame B down I provide at the rear end of base B springs carrying cutters 9, which engage with holes made in the forward end of frame B. When these keepers are released, the frame B will swing up, as shown in Fig. 2. The sides of the frame B may be all made of metal in the form of an angle-iron, so as to engage over the sides of base A, as shown in Fig. 3.

10 represents wires rigidly attached to brackets 1, to serve as separators for strips of paper wound on roll 3.

In Fig. 2 I have shown three strips of paper on the same roll, which number is required when two copies are to be taken. Between each two sheets of paper is placed a copying-carbon 11, as shown in Fig. 2. When two copies are required, (three impressions,) two carbon-papers are used, and for one copy, one carbon-paper, &c. The strips of paper may be all wound on one roll, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or each strip may be wound upon separate rolls. The rolls tend to keep the paper from sticking together and allowing them to play off freely. 12 represents a spring, the ends of which are coiled and attached to the bracket on either side of the machine. The loop portion passing across presses against the paper-roll 3, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, so as to hold it in place and yet allow the roll to revolve under slight strain to feed off the paper.

I do not wish to confine myself to any particular form of spring for holding the cutter-bar 4 in position, nor is a spring absolutely required, as will be hereinafter explained.

The mode of operation is as follows: A strip of copying-carbon is placed between each strip of paper *a*. Frame B is then attached to the base A, as shown in Fig. 1. As soon as the writing has been completed, the operator grasps the paper at the recess 13, draws it out, roll 3 responding to the strain, and it is cut or turned off against the edge of the bar 4. It may be held by the hand of the operator, or by the spring herein shown. The bar 4 is shown as hinged to frame B, so as to allow the operator to readily grasp the ends of the paper and strips whenever a detached section is desired.

I have found in practice that the several strips may be wound upon one roll or axis and work equally as well as when wound upon separate rolls, as illustrated in Fig. 4; hence I do not wish to limit my invention to that method of rolling and delivering the paper to the tablet.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A copying-tablet composed of the base A, frame B, hinged thereto, carrying two or more strips of paper wound upon the roller and supported on the axis and retarded by a friction device to prevent a too free unwinding of the paper, said strips passed, respectively, on either side of carbon-paper supported upon the tablet, substantially as specified.

2. In the copying-tablet having the stationary base A, the hinged frame B, carrying the rolled strips of paper and carbon copying-paper supported on the base, the strips of paper *a* being held on either side of the copying-carbon by the hinged cutter-bar 4, which is held in position by the spring 6, substantially as herein described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

PERRY E. LOREE.

Witnesses:
CLARK SCHENCK,
W. A. REITER.