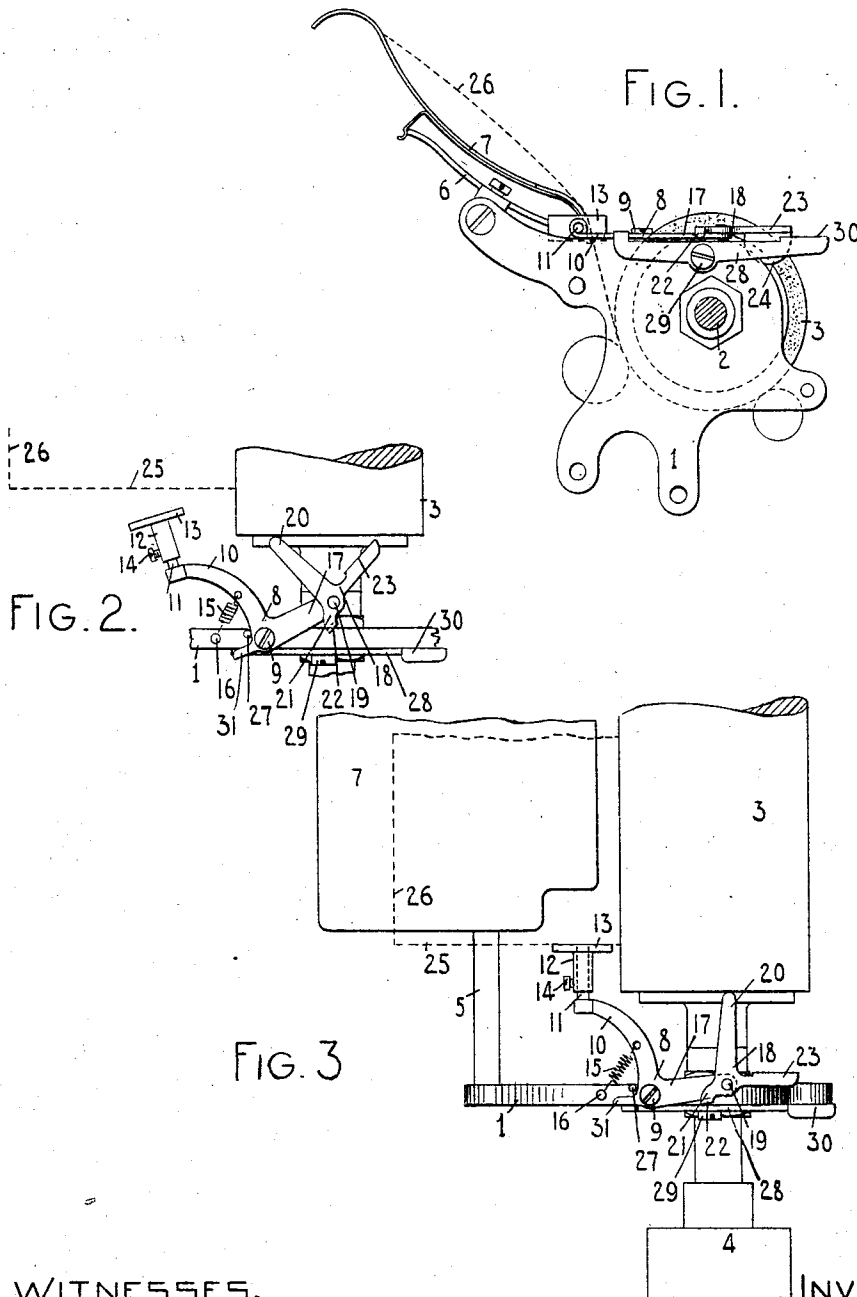


C. H. SHEPARD.
TYPE WRITING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 2, 1910.

968,087.

Patented Aug. 23, 1910.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



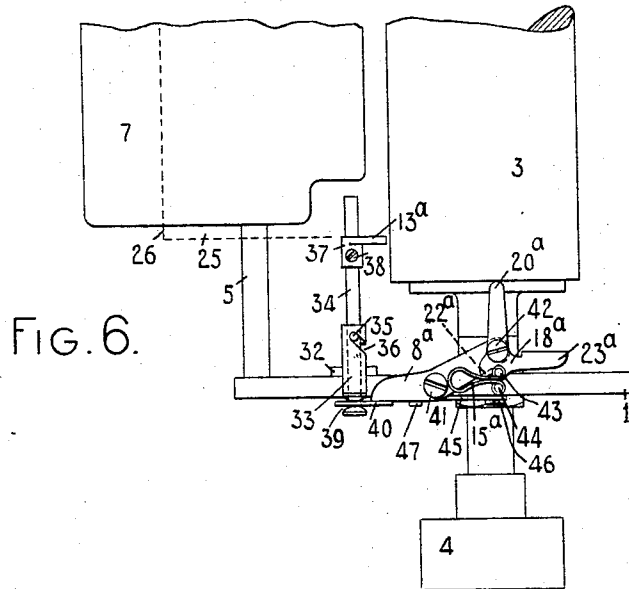
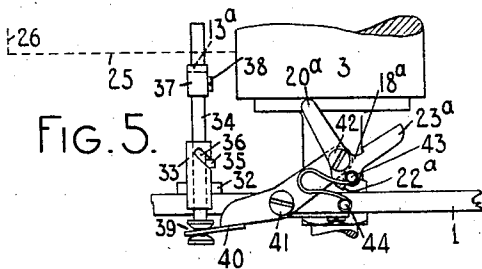
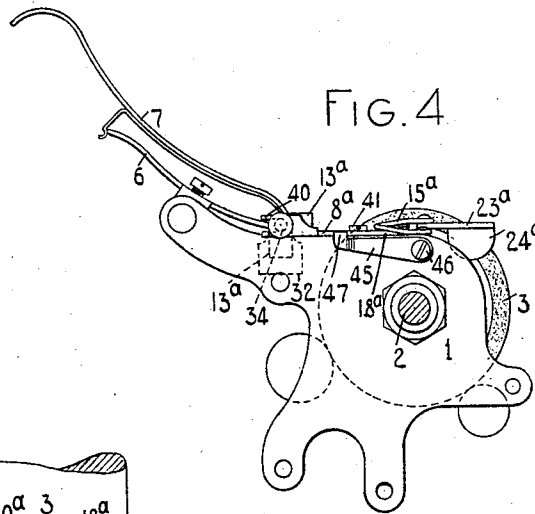
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

FIG. 7.

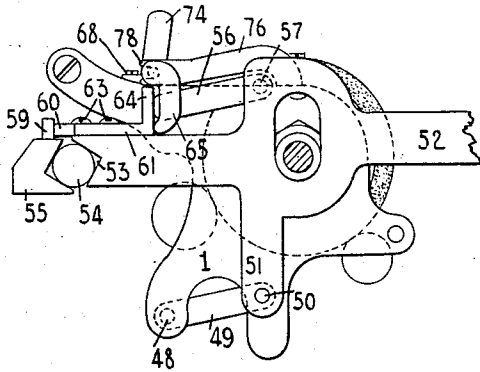


FIG. 8.

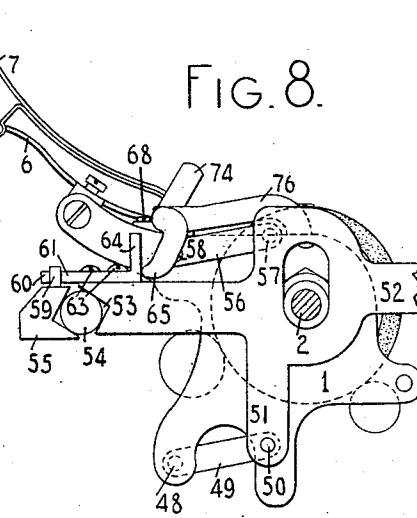


FIG. 9.

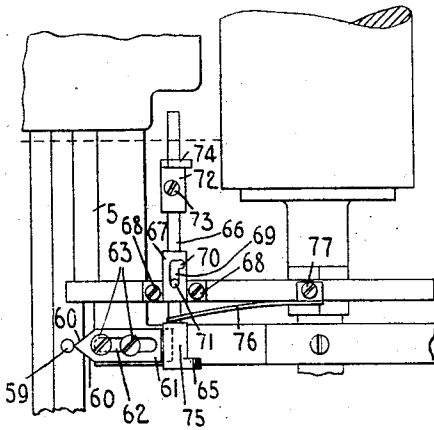
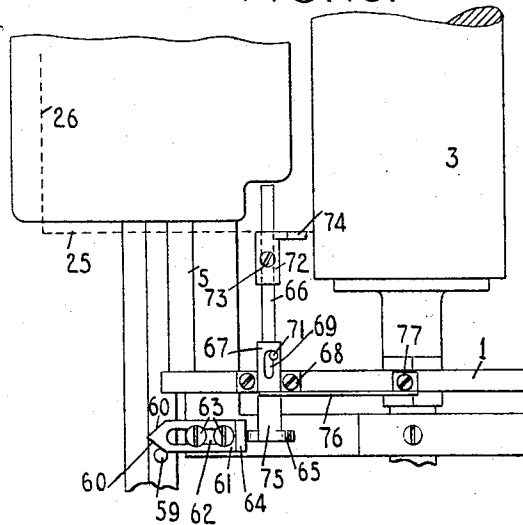


FIG. 10.



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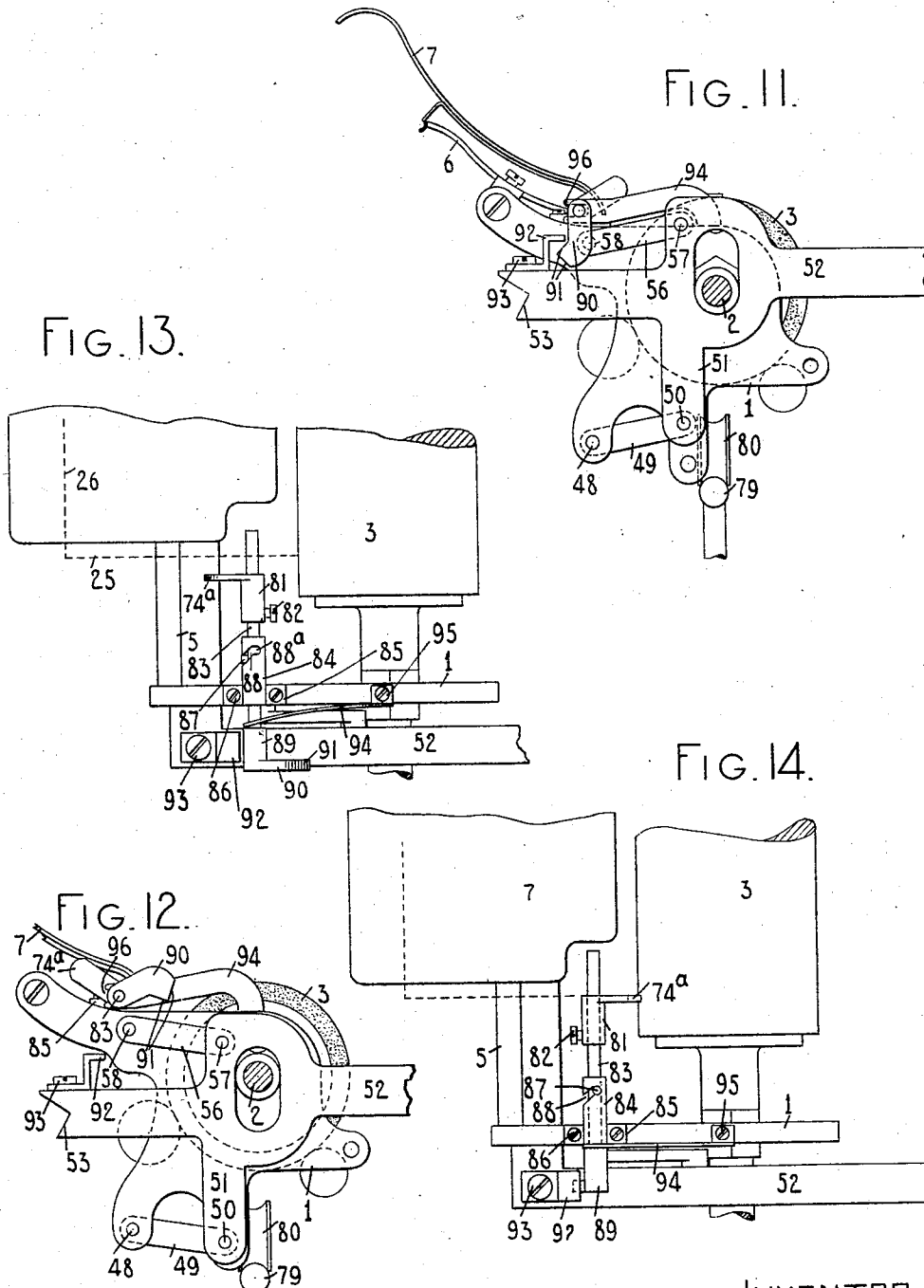
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TYPE-WRITING MACHINE.

968,087.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 23, 1910.

Application filed May 2, 1910. Serial No. 558,948.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. SHEPARD, citizen of the United States, and resident of the borough of Manhattan, city of 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.

My invention relates to typewriting machines and more particularly to side edge gages or to means cooperative with the side edge of a sheet of paper to properly gage the paper as it is introduced into the machine. Heretofore side edge gages have been employed which remained in contact with the side edge of the paper after the paper was properly gaged and considerable difficulty has been encountered by reason of this fact. If, for instance, a sheet of paper happens to be feed unevenly, even to the slightest degree, there is a liability of the side edge of the sheet, which is in contact with the gage, being crumpled, creased or torn by the gage as the sheet is fed forward or back in the machine. This defect is probably more pronounced in machines in which condensed record and billing work is produced and where a number of sheets are simultaneously introduced into the machine and which sheets in some cases are fed alternately forward and back in billing operations. When a plurality of sheets are used in the machine at one time a slight lack of registration at the edges is liable to cause the sheets to be injured by the gage even if the sheets be fed with the greatest degree of accuracy.

One of the main objects of my invention is to overcome the above difficulties and to provide means whereby a side edge gage may be automatically moved out of operative position after it has served its purpose as a gage for the paper introduced into the machine.

To the above and other ends which will hereinafter appear, my invention consists in the features of construction, arrangements of parts and combinations of devices to be hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings wherein like reference characters indicate corresponding parts in the various views, Figure 1 is an end view of a carriage embodying one form of my invention. Fig. 2 is a frag-

mentary top plan view of the same with the gage shown in inoperative position. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary top plan view of the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2, Fig. 3 showing the gage in operative position. Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are views which correspond to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, respectively, but which show a modified form of construction embodying my invention. Figs. 7 and 8 are fragmentary end views of a carriage embodying a still further modification of my invention. Figs. 9 and 10 are fragmentary top plan views of the construction shown in Figs. 7 and 8. Fig. 9 shows the gage in its inoperative position and Fig. 10 illustrates the gage in its operative position. Figs. 11 and 12 are fragmentary end views of a carriage embodying a still further modification of my invention. Figs. 13 and 14 are fragmentary top plan views of the construction shown in Figs. 11 and 12. In Fig. 13 the side edge gage is shown in the inoperative position, whereas the gage is shown in the operative position in Fig. 14.

I have shown my invention in the present instance embodied in several different forms in a No. 10 Remington machine, though it should be understood that the invention may be embodied in various styles of typewriting machines.

Referring first more particularly to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, 1 represents the left-hand end plate of a platen frame apertured to receive a platen shaft 2 which supports a rotative cylindrical platen 3. The usual finger wheels 4 are connected to the platen shaft at the ends thereof. A cross bar or rod 5, which unites the end plates of the platen frame, carries a bracket 6 which supports a paper table 7. A side edge gage carrier 8, in the nature of a lever, is pivoted to the left-hand end plate of the platen frame on a shouldered pivot screw 9. An inwardly extending arm 10 of the lever-like gage carrier is provided with an inwardly projecting pin 11 on which a sleeve 12 is supported. The inner end of the sleeve is provided with a side edge gage 13, the plane of the contact face of which is at right angles to the axis of the platen when the parts are in the operative position shown in Fig. 3. A set screw 14 is received in a tapped opening in the sleeve 12 and bears at its inner end against the pin 11 in order to afford an adjustment of the gage longitudinally of the

platen and to retain the gage in any position to which it may be adjusted along the pin 11. A coiled contractile spring 15 is connected at one end to the arm 10 of the carrier and at its opposite end to the left-hand end plate of the platen frame as indicated at 16. The power of this spring is exerted to turn the gage carrier on its pivot 9 to the inoperative position shown in Fig. 2. An arm 17 on the lever-like gage carrier extends forwardly from the pivot of the carrier and has a supporting or controlling device 18 pivoted thereto at 19. This device is in the nature of a three-arm lever, one arm 20 of which extends toward the platen and is adapted to bear against one end thereof when the parts are in the positions shown in Fig. 3, to support the carrier against the power of its spring 15 and to maintain the side edge gage in the operative position. A second arm 21 of the device 18 carries a depending finger 22 at the end thereof for cooperation with the arms 17 of the carrier. The finger 22, when it contacts with the lever arm 17 as shown in Fig. 3, prevents a relative movement between the device 18 and the carrier in one direction and prevents the arm 20 from moving forwardly around its pivot 19. The third arm 23 of the device 18 extends forwardly and is provided with a depending finger piece 24 by which the parts may be set to operative position as indicated in Fig. 3, with the inner end of the lever arm 20 bearing against one end of the platen.

When the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 3 the gage 13 is set to cooperate with a left-hand side edge 25 of the paper 26 as indicated in Fig. 3. As soon as a line feed or forward rotative movement of the platen is effected the end of the arm 20 will be carried rearwardly with the platen to the rear of a vertical plane which cuts the pivot 19 of the controlling device and it is no longer effective to support the parts in operative position. The spring 15 then becomes effective to move the carrier and the parts carried thereby to the positions shown in Fig. 2 where the carrier is arrested by a stop pin 27 which projects upwardly from the left-hand end plate of the platen frame. This movement of the carrier is effective to carry the side edge gage 13 to the inoperative position shown in Fig. 2 where it is out of contact with the paper 26 and the paper may be fed backwardly and forwardly without any liability of the side edge of the paper being crumpled, creased or torn by contact with the side edge gage.

If for any reason it is desired to maintain the side edge gage indefinitely in the operative position, this may be readily done by depressing the forward end of a latch or locking device 28 pivoted at 29 to the left-hand end plate of the platen frame and pro-

vided with a finger piece 30. A depression of the finger piece is effective to move the rear end of the latch up into the path of an arm or finger 31 on the carrier 8 and thus prevent the carrier from being turned to the inoperative position on its pivot 9. A movement of the latch 28 back to normal position releases it from the carrier 8 and the latter may be again automatically released by a line feed movement of the platen to enable the side edge gage to be moved to inoperative position after it has been used to gage the paper. It will be understood that the first line spacing operation of the platen is effective to automatically bring about a release of the side edge gage and to afford a movement thereof to inoperative position, so that there is no opportunity for the gage to remain in contact with the side edge of the paper during the feed of the paper.

I have shown the modified form of construction in Figs. 4, 5 and 6 in which a bracket 32 is mounted on the left-hand end plate of the platen frame and which is provided with a cylindrical bearing portion 33. A rod 34 is supported in the cylindrical bearing 33 and is adapted to receive a longitudinal and turning movement therein. A pin 35 is carried by the rod 34 and extends from the rod 34 through an inclined slot 36 in the bearing 33 so as to compel the rod 34 to receive a turning movement when it is moved longitudinally in its bearing. The inner end of the rod 34 has a sleeve 37 mounted thereon, and a set screw 38 is received in a tapped opening in the sleeve and bears at its inner end against the rod to fix the sleeve in different positions to which it may be adjusted along the rod and longitudinally of the platen. The inner end of the sleeve carries a side edge gage 13^a, the plane of the contact face of which is at substantially right angles to the axis of the platen and is adapted, when in the operative position, to cooperate with the left-hand side edge 25 of a sheet introduced into the machine in order to properly square and gage the paper. The outer end of the rod 34 extends beyond the bearing 33 and is grooved circumferentially as indicated at 39 for cooperation with a bifurcated end 40 of a carrier 8^a, which corresponds to the carrier 8 in the previously described construction, and which is pivoted on a shouldered pivot screw 41 received in a tapped opening in the left-hand end plate of the platen frame. A controlling device 18^a is pivoted at 42 to the carrier and is provided with an arm 20^a, which cooperates with the platen, and with an arm 23^a which carries a finger piece 24^a. A depending finger 22^a is provided on the controlling device 18^a for cooperation with the carrier 8^a as in the construction previously described. A looped spring 15^a is

connected at one end to the controlling device 18^a, as indicated at 43, and at its opposite end is connected to a pin 44 carried by the left-hand end plate 1. From an inspection of

5 Figs. 4 and 6 it will be observed that the side edge gage is off-set to one side of the longitudinal axis of the rod 34 and that in the normal position of the parts the side edge gage is in a position to coöperate with

10 the side edge 25 of the paper 26. When, however, the platen receives a line feed or forward rotative movement the arm 20^a of the device 18^a is moved rearwardly as in the previously described construction to trip the

15 controlling means for the side edge gage. This renders the spring 15^a effective to turn the carrier on its pivot 41 and to move the rod 34 longitudinally to the left. During the longitudinal movement of the rod a

20 turning movement is also transmitted thereto by the pin 35 and inclined slot 36, so that the gage is turned from the position shown in Fig. 6 to an inoperative position such as that indicated in Fig. 5 at the same time

25 that it is moved longitudinally of the platen out of contact with the side edge of the gaged sheet. It will be observed that when the gage is in the inoperative position a sheet of any width up to the full capacity

30 of the machine may be inserted. A latch 45 is pivoted to the left-hand end plate 1 on a shouldered pivot screw 46. The rear engaging end 47 of this latch is adapted to be projected into the path of the rear arm

35 of the carrier 8^a to prevent the carrier from being turned on its pivot 41, thus maintaining indefinitely the side edge gage in its operative position.

In the constructions thus far described the

40 automatic release of the side edge gage is effected by a line spacing operation of the platen. In the modification shown in Figs. 7, 8, 9 and 10 the side edge gage is automatically released by the travel of the carriage, as will hereinafter more clearly appear. In these figures the end plates 1 of

45 the platen frame are pivoted at 48 to parallel links 49 which are pivoted at their forward ends at 50 to depending arms 51 on a carriage 52. The carriage has grooved tracks 53 at the front and rear thereof for coöperation with anti-friction balls or rollers 54 which are likewise received in fixed

50 grooved guide rails 55. The carriage is thus mounted for movement from side to side of the machine over the top plate. Parallel links 56 are also pivoted at their forward ends to the carriage, as indicated at 57, and are pivoted at their rear ends to the end

60 plates 1 of the platen frame, as indicated at 58. The platen frame is thus supported by the parallel guide links 49 and 56 for vertical case shifting movements. The rear fixed guide rail 55 is provided with an upwardly extending pin 59 which is adapted

to coöperate with the cam faces 60 on the rear end of a slide 61 slotted at 62 to receive the stems of headed screws 63 which are received at their threaded ends in tapped openings in the carriage 52. The slide 61 is thus

70 carried by the carriage and is adapted to move therewith and to extend to a position where it will contact with the pin 59. The forward end of the slide is extended upwardly at 64 to coöperate with the lower

75 rearwardly extended end of a crank arm 65 secured to the outer end of a rod 66 mounted to turn and to slide longitudinally in a cylindrical bearing 67 formed on a bracket which is secured to the left-hand end plate 1 of

80 the platen frame by screws 68. The cylindrical bearing has a longitudinal slot 69 therein which terminates at its inner end in a lateral recess 70. A pin 71 projects from the rod 66 into the slot 69—70. The inner

85 end of the rod 66 has a sleeve 72 mounted thereon and adapted to be adjusted along the rod and longitudinally of the platen. A set screw 73 is received in a tapped opening in the sleeve and bears at its inner end

90 against the rod 66 to secure the sleeve in its adjusted position. The inner end of the sleeve is provided with a side edge gage 74, the contact face of which is in a plane at right angles to the axis of the platen for

95 coöperation with the left-hand side edge 25 of the paper 26. The crank arm 65 hereinbefore referred to forms part of a sleeve 75 by which the crank arm is secured to the

100 rod 66. A leaf spring 76 is secured at one end by a screw 77 to the left-hand end plate 1 of the platen frame. The rear or free end of this spring is bifurcated at 78 (see Fig. 7) to straddle the rod 66 and to bear against

105 the inner end of the sleeve 75 so as to tend to force the rod 66 longitudinally in its bearing from the position shown in Fig. 10 to that indicated in Fig. 9. The rod 66 may be pushed to the right by hand and turned to the position indicated in Fig. 10 where the

110 pin 71 is seated in the depression 70. When the pin 71 is seated in the recess 70 as shown in Fig. 10 the rod 66 will be held in the position shown in said figure against the pressure of the spring 76 which tends

115 to move the rod 66 to the left. The act of setting the rod 66 and the side edge gage in the position indicated in Fig. 10 is likewise effective to move the slide 61 rearwardly so that the cam faces thereof

120 will be brought into coöperation with the pin 59 during the travel of the carriage. The particular cam face which is brought into coöperation with the pin depends on the direction of movement of the carriage

125 and the position of the slide 61 relatively to the pin when the parts are set. The effect of bringing the slide 61 into contact with the pin 59 during the travel of the carriage is to cam said slide forwardly, thus

130

turning the lower end of the crank arm 58 forwardly to release the pin 71 from the notch 70 in which it is seated. As soon as the pin is released from its notch the spring 76 becomes effective to move the rod and the side edge gage carried thereby from the position shown in Fig. 10 to that indicated in Fig. 9 where the gage will be moved out of contact with the side edge of the sheet 26. The side edge gage and the parts which control it will then be retained in the inoperative position until they are again set by hand to the operative or gaging position.

In Figs. 11, 12, 13 and 14 I have shown a still further modification of my invention in which the release of the gage and its movement to inoperative position is brought about by the case shifting movement of the platen. In this construction the platen and platen frame are shifted to change the case position thereof on the links 49 and 56 by a shift rail 79 which coöperates with an anti-friction roller 80 carried by the platen frame. A side edge gage 74^a has its contact face in a plane at right angles to the axis of the platen and is formed as a part of a sleeve 81 tapped to receive a screw 82 which bears at its inner end against a rod 83 which is adapted to slide and to turn in a cylindrical bearing 84 formed as a part of a bracket 85 secured by screws 86 to the left-hand end plate 1 of the platen frame. The rod 83 carries a pin 87 which projects into an inclined slot 88 formed in the cylindrical bearing. The slot 88 terminates at one end in a notch 88^a in which the pin 87 is seated when the parts are in operative position and which is at an angle to the inclined portion of the slot. The left-hand end of the rod 83 extends through the cylindrical bearing and has a sleeve 89 fixed thereto. A depending arm 90 is fixed to or forms part of a sleeve 89 and is provided with oppositely inclined cam faces 91. These cam faces extend rearwardly and are coöperative with a bracket 92 secured by a screw 93 to the carriage 52. A leaf spring 94 is secured at one end by a screw 95 to the left-hand end plate of the platen frame and is bifurcated at its free end as indicated at 96 (Fig. 11) to straddle the rod 83 and bear against the inner end of the sleeve 89 and tends to force the rod 83 longitudinally to the left in its bearing. When the platen receives a case shifting movement, whether it be from the position shown in Fig. 11 upwardly or from the upper case position downwardly, one or the other of the cam faces 91 will be brought into coöperation with the bracket 92 which is effective to cam the lower end of the crank arm 90 forwardly. This movement turns the rod 83 slightly, moving the pin 87 out of the notch 88^a into the inclined portion of the slot. The pressure of the spring 94 will then be rendered effective to move the

rod 83 longitudinally and the pin 87 riding in the inclined slot 88 will effect a turning movement of the rod at the same time that a longitudinal movement thereof is effected. This turning and longitudinal movement of the rod from the position shown in Fig. 14 to that indicated in Fig. 15 is effective to turn the side edge gage 74^a from the position shown in Fig. 14 to an inoperative position such as that indicated in Fig. 13, at the same time moving the gage to the left longitudinally of the platen and out of contact with the left-hand side edge 25 of the paper 26. The parts will remain in this inoperative position until they are again set by hand to the position shown in Fig. 14 where the gage is again effective to square and gage the paper.

In the different constructions illustrated herein I have shown means for automatically bringing about a movement of the paper gage to an inoperative position by the operation of an essential working part of the machine, as by the line feed operation of the platen, by the travel of the carriage and by a case shifting movement of the platen. I believe that I am the first to have provided automatically actuated means for moving a side edge gage from operative position and wish to be understood as claiming the same broadly, irrespective of how such movement of the gage is automatically effected; and it is obvious, therefore, that various changes may be made within the broad aspects of my invention without departing from the spirit thereof.

When I refer herein to moving the gage to an inoperative position or when I employ like terms to indicate the movement of the gage away from the side edge of the paper after the paper has been gaged thereby, it should be understood that such terms are only intended to indicate that the gage is moved out of the position to which it was set for gaging the previously introduced sheet or sheets or that the gage is moved out of contact with the sheet or sheets which were gaged thereby.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a gage mounted for movement into and out of coöperation with a side edge of a work sheet, and automatic means for moving said gage out of operative position.
2. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a gage mounted for movement into and out of coöperation with a side edge of a work sheet, a working part of the machine, and means controlled by the operation of said working part for automatically moving said gage out of operative position.
3. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a rotative platen, a gage mounted for movement into and out of coöperation

with a side edge of a work sheet, and automatically actuated means controlled by the rotative movement of said platen for moving said gage to inoperative position.

5 4. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a gage coöperative with a side edge of a work sheet, automatic means for moving said gage out of operative position, and means for rendering said automatic means inoperative.

10 5. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a gage coöperative with a side edge of a work sheet, a working part of the machine, means controlled by the operation of said working part for automatically moving said gage out of operative position, and means for rendering the automatic means inoperative.

20 6. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a rotative platen, a gage coöperative with a side edge of a work sheet, automatically actuated means controlled by the rotative movement of said platen for moving said gage to inoperative position, and means for rendering said automatically actuated means inoperative.

25 7. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a rotative platen, a gage coöperative with a side edge of a work sheet, and means for moving the gage away from normal or active position, said means comprising a movable device coöperative with the platen and with said gage to control the movement of the gage.

30 8. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a movable gage coöperative with a side edge of a work sheet, a spring which tends to move said gage away from active or operative position, a device coöperative with said gage to hold it against the pressure of said spring, and means whereby said device is tripped to render the spring effective to move the gage away from active position.

35 9. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a rotative platen, a movable gage coöperative with a side edge of a work sheet, a spring which tends to move said gage away from active or operative position, and a device coöperative with said gage and with the platen, said device being adapted to bear against the platen and to hold the gage against the pressure of said spring, a rotative movement of the platen being effective to move said device and thus release the gage when its spring is effective to move it to inoperative or ineffective position.

50 10. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a rotative platen, a pivoted carrier, a gage carried by said carrier and coöperative with a side edge of a work sheet, a spring which tends to turn said carrier on its pivot and to maintain the gage in inoperative position, and a supporting device

carried by said carrier and movable to different positions, the supporting device being operative in one position to support the carrier against the power of its spring and in another position to release the carrier so that it may be moved to inoperative position.

70 11. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a rotative platen, a pivoted carrier, a gage carried by said carrier and coöperative with a side edge of a work sheet, a spring which tends to turn said carrier on its pivot and to maintain the gage in inoperative position, and a supporting device carried by said carrier and movable to different positions and which in one position is supported by the platen, the supporting device being operative when it is supported by the platen to support the carrier against the power of its spring and adapted to be freed from such position by a rotative movement of the platen.

75 12. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a rotative platen, a gage coöperative with a side edge of a work sheet, means for moving the gage away from normal or active position, said means comprising a movable device coöperative with the platen and with said gage to control the movement thereof, and means for maintaining the gage indefinitely in the operative position.

80 13. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a rotative platen, a gage coöperative with a side edge of a work sheet, means for moving the gage away from normal or active position, said means comprising a movable device coöperative with the platen and with said gage to control the movement of the gage, and fastening means operative at will to lock the gage in the operative position.

85 14. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a movable gage coöperative with a side edge of a work sheet, a spring which tends to move said gage away from active or operative position, a device coöperative with said gage to hold it against the pressure of said spring, means whereby said device is tripped to render the spring effective to move the gage away from active position, and means for maintaining the gage indefinitely in the operative position.

90 15. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a rotative platen, a movable gage coöperative with a side edge of a work sheet, a spring which tends to move said gage away from active or operative position, a device coöperative with said gage and with the platen, said device being adapted to bear against the platen and to hold the gage against the pressure of said spring, a rotative movement of the platen being effective to move said device and thus release the gage when its spring is effective to move

it to inoperative or ineffective position, and means for maintaining the gage indefinitely in the operative position.

16. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a rotative platen, a pivoted carrier, a gage carried by said carrier and cooperative with a side edge of a work sheet, a spring which tends to turn said carrier on its pivot and to maintain the gage in inoperative position, a supporting device carried by said carrier and movable to different positions, the supporting device being operative in one position to support the carrier against the power of its spring and in another position to release the carrier so that it may be moved to inoperative position, and fastening means operative at will to lock said carrier against movement and for maintaining the gage indefinitely in the operative position.

17. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a rotative platen, a pivoted carrier, a gage carried by said carrier and cooperative with a side edge of a work sheet, a spring which tends to turn said carrier on its pivot and to maintain the gage in inoperative position, a supporting device carried by said carrier and movable to different positions and in one of which positions it is supported by the platen, the supporting device being operative when it is supported on the platen to support the carrier against the power of its spring and to be freed from such position by a rotative movement of the platen, and fastening means operative at will to lock said carrier against movement and for maintaining the gage indefinitely in the operative position.

18. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a side edge gage pivoted for movement into and out of cooperation with a side edge of a work sheet, and automatically actuated means for moving said gage from one of such positions to the other.

19. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a rotative platen, a gage cooperative with a side edge of a work sheet and adjustable to different operative positions longitudinally of the platen and movable into and out of operative position, and means for automatically moving the gage out of operative position.

20. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a rotative platen, a pivoted carrier, a gage cooperative with a side edge of a work sheet and adjustable on said carrier, and automatically acting means for moving said carrier and for moving the gage out of operative position.

21. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a rotative platen, a platen frame,

a lever pivoted intermediate its ends to the platen frame, a spring which tends to turn said lever on its pivot, a supporting device pivoted to one arm of the lever and adapted to bear against the platen and to support said lever against the pressure of its spring, and a gage connected with the other arm of said lever, said gage being cooperative with a side edge of a work sheet.

22. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a rotative platen, a platen frame, a lever pivoted intermediate its ends to the platen frame at one end thereof, a spring which tends to turn said lever on its pivot, a supporting device pivoted to one arm of the lever and adapted to bear against the platen at one end thereof and to support said lever against the pressure of its spring, and a side edge gage connected with and adjustable on the other arm of said lever, said gage being cooperative with a side edge of a work sheet.

23. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a rotative platen, a platen frame, a lever pivoted intermediate its ends to the platen frame, a spring which tends to turn said lever on its pivot, a supporting device pivoted to the lever and adapted to bear against the platen and to support said lever against the pressure of its spring, a side edge gage connected with the other arm of said lever, said gage being cooperative with a side edge of a work sheet, and means operable at will for locking said lever against movement.

24. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a gage cooperative with a side edge of a work sheet, and means whereby a line feed movement of the platen is effective to bring about the movement of said gage to an inoperative position.

25. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a rotative platen, a gage movable into and out of operative position and cooperative with a side edge of a work sheet, a spring which tends to move the gage out of operative position, and means for holding the gage in operative position against the pressure of said spring and for releasing the gage by the line feed movement of the platen to enable the spring to move the gage to inoperative position.

Signed at the borough of Manhattan, city of New York, in the county of New York, and State of New York, this 30th day of April A. D. 1910.

CHARLES H. SHEPARD.

Witnesses:

CHARLES E. SMITH,
E. M. WELLS.