

Jan. 20, 1942.

J. G. KERR

2,270,733

TRANSFER SHEET CONTROL

Filed May 17, 1940

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

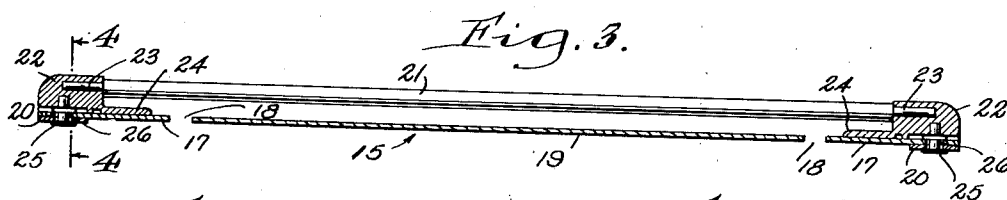
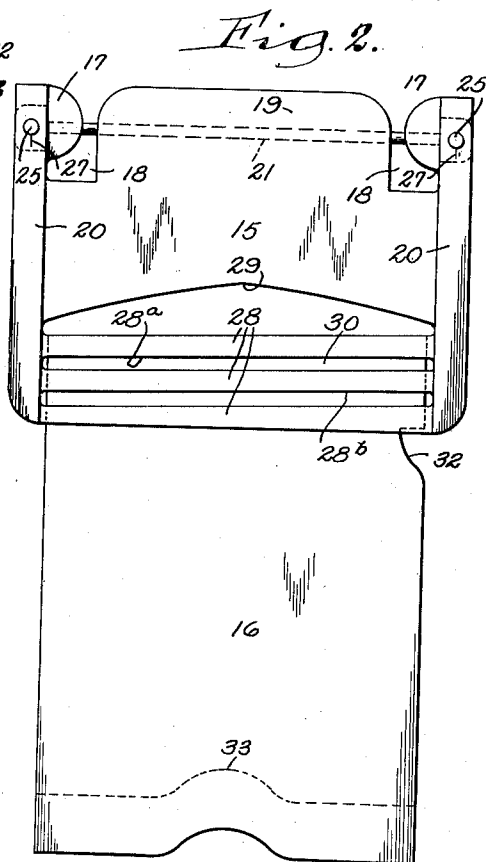
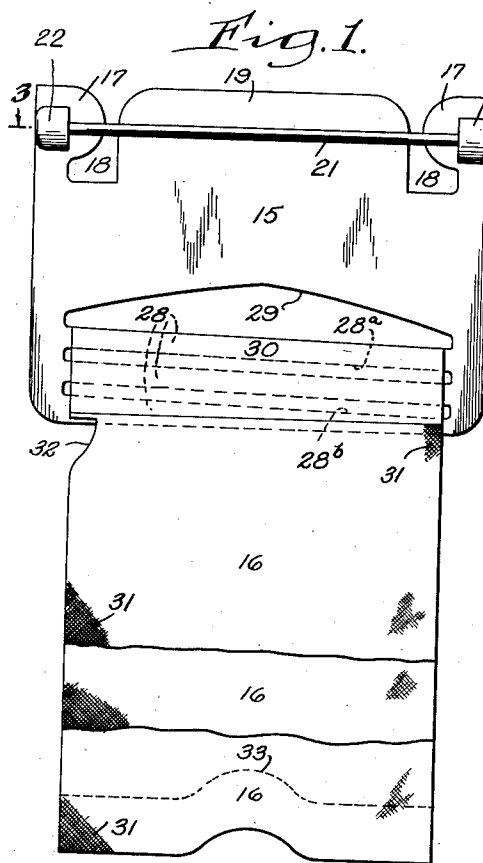


Fig. 4.

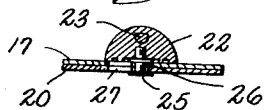


Fig. 6.

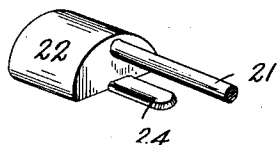
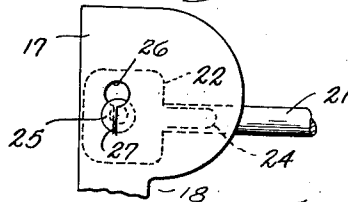


Fig. 5.



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 10.

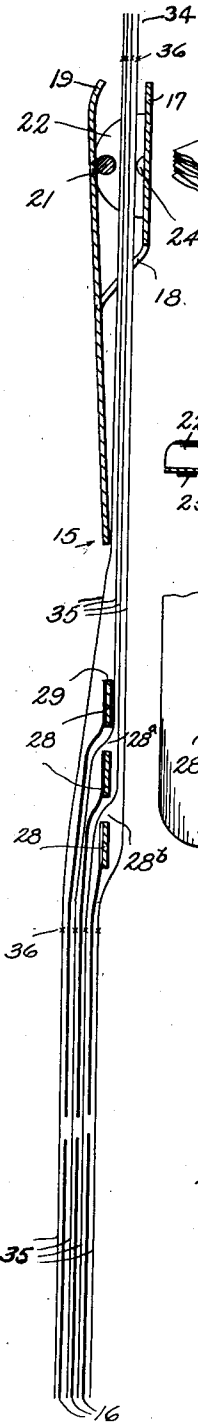


Fig. 7.

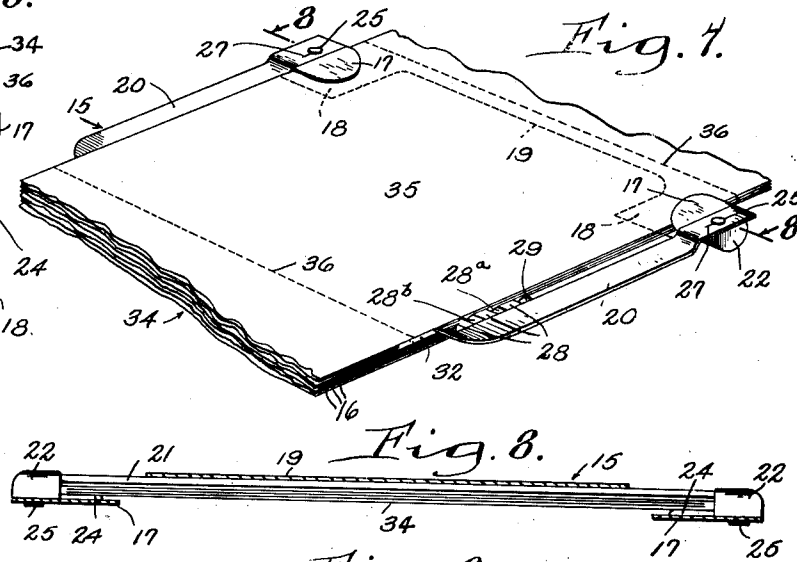


Fig. 8.

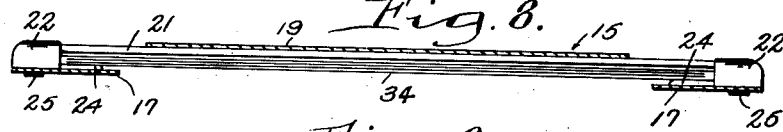


Fig. 9.

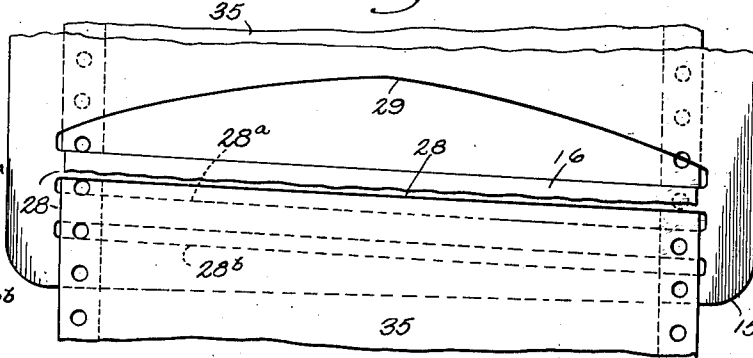
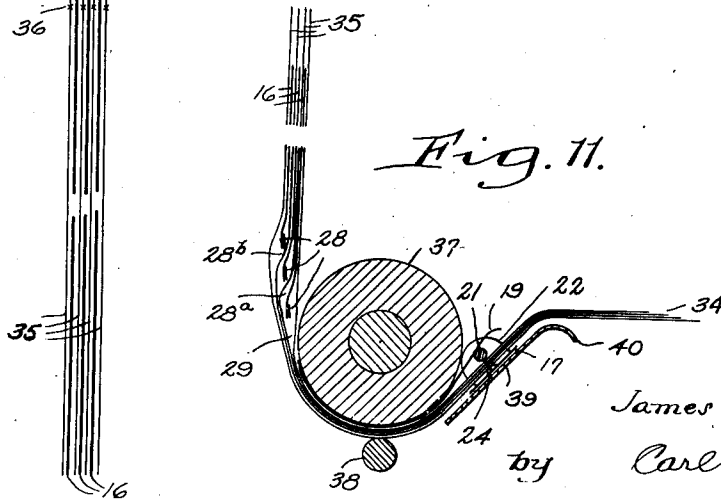


Fig. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,270,733

TRANSFER SHEET CONTROL

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16 Claims. (Cl. 282—3)

This invention relates to improvements in transfer sheet control for use in connection with long continuous assemblies of record strips, and is adapted for use in connection with various types of writing machines in which such stationery may be used. The invention embodies an improved transfer unit having one or a plurality of transfer sheets supported in a unitary assembly that can be very quickly and easily interleaved in transfer relation with the record strip assembly embodying a plurality of long continuous traveler record strips arranged in superposed relation with each other and ordinarily folded along transverse lines into a zigzag folded supply pack. When the transfer unit is thus interleaved with the long continuous record strips and introduced into writing position in a writing machine the strips may be longitudinally adjusted with reference to the unit, thus bringing the latter in transfer position with reference to different leaf sets of the assembly, it being understood that the record strips are ordinarily provided with blank forms dividing them into a series of sets of record sheets arranged along the record assembly. When one set of record sheets is thus inscribed the record assembly can be shifted longitudinally with reference to the transfer unit, thus bringing the next successive set of record sheets into transfer relation with reference to the transfer unit. Thus when the transfer unit is once placed in interleaved transfer relation with the record assembly no further interleaving operation is required until the record assembly is entirely consumed.

It is a general object of the invention to provide an improved transfer unit of the class mentioned that can be used satisfactorily in different types of writing machines, such as typewriters and the like, and which can be quickly and easily threaded in operative position with reference to the assembly of transfer strips, and also quickly and easily loaded into the various typewriting machines by persons of limited skill.

A further object is to provide an improved transfer unit of the class mentioned, having an improved carrier sheet or body portion constructed in a novel manner so as to avoid obstruction to free feeding movement of the record strips by engagement of folds, perforations or other projections with the carrier sheet.

A further object is to provide a novel stop bar structure for the transfer unit that can be successfully and satisfactorily used in connection with the various makes of typewriting machines without obstruction to the free feeding movement

of the record strips through the transfer unit and through the typewriting machine.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved carrier sheet for transfer units of the class mentioned, having novel features for guiding and directing the feeding movements of the record strip assembly, thus assuring free feeding movement of the record strips at all times and avoiding interruptions to the progress of the writing operations.

According to another feature of improvement of the transfer unit the body portion or carrier sheet is provided with rearwardly extending lugs for attachment of the stop bar, these lugs being positioned and arranged to provide guides or skids for guiding the transfer unit with reference to the paper table or other strip guide and to avoid interference with the feeding movements of the assembly.

Other objects of the invention will be in part pointed out in the following detailed description of an illustrative but preferred embodiment of the invention and will be in part obvious as the detailed description proceeds.

The invention accordingly comprises the features of construction, combination of elements, and arrangement of parts, which will be exemplified in the construction hereinafter set forth and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the claims.

For a more comprehensive disclosure of the nature, objects and advantages of the invention reference is had to the following detailed description and to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of one side of a transfer unit or assembly embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan of the opposite side of the transfer unit;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail section taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 4 is a detail section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary plan showing the attachment of the stop bar;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged detail perspective of one end of the stop bar;

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the assembly of the improved transfer unit with an assembly of record strips;

Fig. 8 is an enlarged detail section substantially on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7 looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 9 is a detail plan of the slat structure of the carrier sheet;

Fig. 10 is an enlarged partially diagrammatic section taken longitudinally through the assembly of the transfer unit with an assembly of transfer strips; and

Fig. 11 is a partially diagrammatic sectional view showing the threading of the transfer unit over the platen of a typewriting machine.

Referring to the drawings for a detailed description of the illustrative embodiment of the invention there shown, the transfer unit per se unassembled with the record strips is shown in Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive. The body or carrier sheet 15 of the unit may be substantially rectangular in general outline, as shown, and is constructed of strong fibrous sheet material, such, for example, as textile fabric, thin fibre board, but preferably of tough strong paper having sufficient flexibility to pass readily through a writing machine and over a cylindrical platen, and of sufficient stiffness to maintain its original shape and to support the carbon or transfer sheets 16 in extended position ready for transfer inscription.

At its rearward extremity the carrier sheet 15 is formed with rearwardly extending supporting lugs 17 preferably integral with the body of the carrier sheet. These supporting lugs are preferably formed by cutting away a portion of the sheet material as indicated at 18. These cut-away portions also provide a rearwardly extending integral portion of the carrier sheet that forms a guard member 19 for guiding and directing the record strips in their movements as later described. Thus, the lugs 17 and guard member 19 can be oppositely deflected from the general plane of the carrier sheet for guiding and directing the transfer unit and the record strips in their operative movements as later more fully appears.

Marginal reinforcing bands or straps 20 extend along the opposite longitudinal margins of the carrier sheet 15, preferably substantially flush with the outer edges of the carrier sheet and extending continuously in overlapping relation onto the supporting lugs 17 so as to form a reinforcement of the margins of the carrier sheet and for the supporting lugs. These reinforcing straps 20 are preferably formed of fibrous sheet material, such as textile fabric, or a tough strong flexible quality of paper, and is firmly attached in position by an adhesive material or by other means securing it firmly in position to the surface of the carrier sheet.

A stop bar or member indicated generally at 21 is attached to the rearward portion of the carrier sheet through the rearwardly extending supporting lugs 17. This stop bar includes a transverse rod preferably of aluminum or other light strong material, at the opposite ends of which are stop blocks 22 attached to the aluminum rod by means of attaching extensions 23 formed at the opposite ends of the rod and embedded in the material of the stop blocks 22 and securely anchored in position. The stop blocks 22 are constructed of light strong material, preferably cellulose acetate or similar plastic material.

As shown, the stop blocks 22 of the stop bar assembly are preferably formed with an outwardly disposed convex surface for contacting in stop relation with the surface of a cylindrical platen, and with an inner flat supporting surface adapted to contact with the adjacent flat surface of

the supporting lugs 17 to which they are attached. A functionally advantageous shape for these stop lugs is semi-cylindrical, as shown, with the outer cylindrical surface as substantially circular, and the inner flat attaching surface substantially coincident with the center of the cylinder. The outer ends of the stop blocks are preferably smooth and rounded, as shown, so as to slide easily over contacting surfaces, and the inner ends thereof may be substantially flat, as shown, so as to provide guiding surfaces for the adjacent edges of the record strip assembly. Short paper fingers or guides 24 are attached to the stop blocks extending inwardly from the inner surfaces thereof. These guide fingers 24 are attached to the stop blocks being preferably integral therewith and terminate in inner free ends a short distance from the blocks, thus providing guide channels adjacent to the stop blocks, and adapted to receive in guiding relation the inner longitudinal marginal portions of the record strip assembly.

Each stop block 22 is provided at its inner flat surface with an attaching member or button 25 having an enlarged outwardly disposed head and being firmly attached in position to the block. Each supporting lug 17 of the carrier sheet is also provided with an attaching formation for receiving one of the attaching buttons 25. As shown, this attaching formation includes an aperture 26 extending through the lug 17 and a short rearwardly extending slit 27 opening into the aperture 26. Thus, as suggested, in Fig. 5, the attaching buttons 25 can be quickly and easily slipped into the attaching formations of the supporting lugs 17, the head of the attaching button entering rearwardly at the slit 27 and passing forwardly into final position, in which the shank of the button is seated against the walls of the apertures 26. The heads of the attaching buttons are quite thin and the outer surfaces are smooth and nearly flat with rounded smooth edges. When they are in completely assembled position, the outer surfaces of the button heads are very nearly flush with the adjacent surfaces of the supporting lugs, thus providing a smooth unobstructed surface at the supporting lugs so that the transfer unit may slide easily over and be unobstructed by parts of the apparatus over which it moves in use. The reinforcing straps 20 preferably overlap the attaching formations of the lug 17, as shown, thus providing an amply reinforced attachment.

Spaced forwardly of the carrier sheet 15 from the supporting lugs 17 is a slat structure providing a convenient means for attachment of the carbon sheets 16. This structure includes transverse slats 28 preferably as shown, formed of integral parts of the sheet material of the carrier. The slats are conveniently formed, as shown, by slitting or cutting out portions of the sheet material to form the slats 28. The cut out portions provide passageways 28a, 28b, etc., for the record strips that are threaded through the transfer unit. There may be as many of the attaching slats 28 as required for supporting the desired number of transfer sheets 16. This depends upon the number of record strips used in the record assembly in which the transfer unit is to be employed. If a two-part record assembly is used, but one slat and transfer sheet will be required. For illustrative purposes, a transfer unit having three transfer sheets and three supporting slats is shown. The rear cut-out 29 of the carrier sheet may, as shown, be somewhat larger than the other cut-outs between the slats

28, thus providing clearance for convenient threading of the record strips into assembled relation with the transfer unit as later described.

As shown, the slats 28 are inclined slightly, or positioned on the bias with reference to the longitudinal axis of the transfer unit, the axis being understood to be substantially coincident with the longitudinal center line. This inclination need be only a few degrees from the right angular position and may be only at the rear edges of the slats. The purpose is to ease the obstruction offered by the rear slat edges against irregularities of the advancing record strips, such as sharp fold lines, perforations, etc., on surfaces of the record strips.

The transfer or carbon sheets 16 are preferably attached to the slats 28 by an adhesive material cementing the adjacent surfaces of the sheets and slats together. As indicated in Fig. 1, the rearward attached ends of the carbon sheet 16 are preferably free of transfer material at an area or transverse zone 30 extending substantially from the forward edge of the carrier sheet 15 to the rearward end of the carbon sheets. The transfer coating 31 of the transfer sheets extends forwardly from the band 30. The opposite or back faces of the transfer sheets are ordinarily entirely free of transfer material. This arrangement of the clean zones 30 of the transfer sheets provides for easier threading of the record strips into position and avoids friction during the movement of the record strips with relation to the transfer sheets.

Threading notches 32 are formed in the transfer sheet 16 near the forward edge of the carrier sheet, being aligned with each other in depthwise relation. These notches provide for clearance in grasping the forward ends or edges of the record strips during threading of the latter into interleaved relation with the carbon sheets. The carbon sheets, as shown, may be provided with weakened transverse severance lines 33, whereby the forward marginal portions of the carbons may be removed by tearing along these lines so as to bring fresh portions of transfer material into inscription position after the carbons have become partially depleted.

In Figs. 7 to 11 inclusive, the improved transfer unit, above described, is shown in assembled relation with a long continuous assembly 34 of relatively superposed record strips 35. There may be as many record strips 35 in this assembly as desired, four being shown, in which the three-part transfer unit above described is used. The record assembly and the record strips thereof may be of any well-known form for employment in various types of writing machines. The record strips are provided with sets or groups of transverse weakened severance lines 36 spaced in longitudinal intervals and dividing the strips into sets of superposed record sheets. Each record sheet ordinarily has an appropriate blank form delineating record spaces. This assembly of record strips is ordinarily folded along the groups or severance lines 36 into a zigzag folded supply pack that may be supported for use in any convenient manner adjacent to the writing machine. The strip assembly is led forward from this supply pack into writing position in the writing machine.

The record strips 35 of the record assembly can be readily threaded into operative position in the transfer unit with the record strips in interleaved transfer relation with the carbon sheets 16. A convenient way to do this is to lay the transfer

unit upon a flat surface, as indicated in Fig. 7, and then thread the record strips into interleaved relation with the carbon sheets. The first or lower record strip is first passed through the large opening 29 of the carrier sheet and underneath the lower carbon sheet 16 in overlapping transfer relation with the transfer surface thereof as seen in Figs. 7 and 10. The next transfer strip is then threaded through the next opening or passageway 28a in the carrier sheet under the next supporting slat 28 and in transfer relation with the next carbon sheet 16. The operation is continued until all of the record strips are threaded in transfer relation with the transfer sheets, the original record strip 35 overlying the top transfer sheet. The margins of the record strips can be grasped through the notches 32 of the carbons and thus pushed forwardly into interleaved relation with the carbons without touching the latter. The opposite longitudinal edges of the record assembly may be then slipped under the inwardly projecting parts of the supporting lugs 17 and into the guiding channels between the paper fingers 24 and the transverse bar 21. The stop bar can be removed from its attached position during threading of the record strips, if desired, this being easily accomplished by means of the detachable connections 25, 26.

When the record strip assembly 34 is in assembled relation with the transfer unit it occupies the position shown in Fig. 8 with reference to the stop bar assembly 21. The record assembly is thus guided and directed in its movements because the opposite longitudinal marginal portions run in the guide channels between the paper fingers 24, the stop blocks 22 and the overlying transverse rod of the stop bar.

During the assembling operation the forward end of the record assembly 34 is adjusted so that the forward set of record sheets is aligned in transfer relation with the carbon sheets 16. The complete assembly is then led forwardly into the writing machine as indicated in Fig. 11, passing into writing position on a cylindrical platen 37 of the typewriting machine. Writing is then effected in the usual manner, the type bars striking against the assembly at the platen surface, and the inscriptions being transferred to the underlying record sheets by means of the interleaved carbons 16. Line spacing is effected in the usual manner, the transfer unit passing forwardly with the record strip assembly as the writing continues.

When the writing is completed the feed roll 38, which may be of ordinary known construction such as applied to different makes of writing machines, can be released thus freeing the record assembly to forward movement. The forward end of the assembly is then grasped by the operator and the complete assembly of record strips and carbons pulled forwardly as a unit past the platen until the stop blocks 22 engage the platen thus checking further advancement. This position is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 11. The same result can be accomplished by turning the platen forwardly with the feed pressure roll 38 set in feed position, until movement is checked by the stop blocks in the manner described.

When the record strip assembly and transfer unit have been moved forwardly to the position shown in Fig. 11 the rearward attached ends of the carbon sheets 16 have passed well beyond the platen 37. The pressure feed roll 38 will then

be released whereupon the forward ends of the record strips are grasped beyond the forward ends of the carbon sheets 16 and the record assembly pulled forwardly relatively to the carbon sheets until the inscribed record leaves are entirely past the carbon sheets, while the next successive set of record sheets is brought into transfer relation with the carbon sheets. The inscribed set of record sheets may then be severed from the assembly along the set of severance lines 36. After setting the pressure roll 38 in feeding position, the platen 37 is then reversely rotated to move the entire assemblage into writing position with reference to the platen. Writing is then made upon the second set of record sheets and the operation continued as desired.

When the assembly reaches the position of Fig. 11 during the operation above described, the stop blocks 22 engage at their outer convex surfaces with the cylindrical surface of the platen 37, thus stopping the assembly from further advancement. During this stopping action the stop blocks are held in their stop position from outward movement by the adjacent strip guide or paper table 39, which may be a part of a standard writing machine. This paper table is formed at its outer extremity with a rounded part forming a strip guide 40 which may be separate from the writing machine if desired.

It has been seen that the stop blocks 22 are wedged in stop position between the platen and the paper table 39, thus checking the transfer unit against further forward feeding movement while the record strips are being adjusted forwardly relatively to the transfer unit. Due to the fact that the cylindrical surfaces of the stop blocks engage with the cylindrical surface of the platen, the line of thrust on the stop blocks during this supplemental feeding adjustment of the record assembly will be directed substantially through the center of curvature of the cylindrical or convex surfaces of the blocks. Also it will be noted, as clearly shown in Figs. 3, 8 and 10, that the longitudinal strip passageway for the record strip assembly 34 is positioned substantially centrally intermediate the upper and lower bounds of the stop bar assembly. Due to this relationship of the parts of the stop bar assembly and to the substantially central positioning of the record strip passageway there is virtually no tendency for the stop blocks and stop bar assembly to tilt or rock from their normal operative positions as shown in Fig. 11. It will be noted that any tilting or rocking action of the stop assembly would result in causing a sharp turn or loop in the record strip assembly that would impede the free feeding action of the strips and would tend to snub them. Such tilting or rocking would also cause the record strips to drag against the guiding channels and guiding fingers 24 and other parts of the mechanism. This binding and impediment to free strip flow is entirely avoided by this arrangement.

The positioning of the paper table 39 with reference to the platen 37 is not always the same in the different makes of writing machines. But these variations in the different machines do not affect the operation of the stop blocks 22, as above described. In any standard position of the paper table the cylindrical surfaces of the stop blocks will co-operate with the cylindrical surface of the platen to check the advancement of the transfer unit, while, at the same time, preventing the tilting or rocking of the stop bar assembly which would impede the free feeding

movement of the record assembly. In its checking action the stop bar assembly wedges between the platen surface and the paper table and its checking action and advantageous functional operation as described are not interfered with by the different paper table arrangements of the different typewriting machines.

Also, when the record strips are fed forwardly prior to reaching the position shown in Fig. 11 the lower surfaces of the supporting lugs 17 act as guides or skids passing freely over the strip guide 40. The lower surfaces of these supporting lugs being smooth and free of projecting parts, the free flow of the strips in their feeding movement is assured.

The flap or guard member 19 at the rear of the carrier sheet 15 functions advantageously to avoid any interference or obstruction by the stop bar assembly with the advancing inscribed end of the record assembly after passing the platen. This operation can be best visualized by reference to Fig. 11. As there shown, the guard member 19 is adjusted to overlie the bar 21, thus functioning to engage with the end of the record assembly during the feed incident to line spacing and guiding the assembly upwardly over the bar 21 and avoiding any obstruction by the latter to the movement of the record assembly. Because of this arrangement the ends of the record strips cannot pass beneath the bar 21. This function of the guard 19 is accomplished as the stop bar assembly 21 moves forwardly over the guide 40 and the paper table 39.

During movement of the record strips relatively to the transfer unit, as above described, it will be noted that the perforated severance lines 36 of the record strips and folds thereof, due to the zigzag folding must pass by the slats 28 of the carrier sheet. In some cases there is a tendency of these perforated lines, folds, etc., to catch upon the edges of the slats so as to impede the movement of the record strips. This tendency is very materially diminished by virtue of the inclined or biased positioning of the slats as above described. The perforated line, fold, etc., will not engage for its full length at any moment with the slat edges but only at a point. Therefore, the obstruction to strip movement due to this cause is almost wholly avoided. It will be noted that the record strips pass along the surface of the carrier sheet between the marginal straps 20 thereof so that the straps function as guides tending to maintain the strip assembly in its correct position.

Since certain changes may be made in the above construction and different embodiments of the invention could be made without departing from the scope thereof, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. In a transfer unit, in combination, a carrier sheet, a transfer sheet supported by said carrier sheet, laterally spaced supporting lugs projecting rearwardly from said carrier sheet, a transverse stop bar attached at its opposite extremities to said supporting lugs, said stop bar including a stop block and having an outwardly disposed cylindrical surface for contacting in stop relation with a platen of a writing machine.

2. In a transfer unit, in combination, a carrier sheet, a transfer sheet supported by said carrier

sheet, laterally spaced supporting lugs projecting rearwardly from said carrier sheet, and a transverse stop bar including stop blocks each having an outwardly disposed cylindrical surface for contacting in stop relation with a platen of a writing machine, said stop blocks having inwardly disposed flat surfaces bearing respectively against the said supporting lugs to which they are attached.

3. In a transfer unit, in combination, a carrier sheet, a transfer sheet supported by said carrier sheet, laterally spaced supporting lugs projecting rearwardly from said carrier sheet, a transverse stop bar attached at its opposite extremities respectively to said supporting lugs, and reinforcing strips attached to opposite longitudinal margins of said carrier sheet and respectively overlapping said supporting lugs.

4. In a transfer unit, in combination, a carrier sheet, a transfer sheet supported by said carrier sheet, laterally spaced supporting lugs projecting rearwardly from said carrier sheet, a transverse stop bar attached at its opposite extremities respectively to said supporting lugs, said stop bar including a stop block having an outwardly disposed cylindrical surface for contacting in stop relation with a platen of a writing machine, and reinforcing strips attached to opposite longitudinal margins of said carrier sheet and respectively overlapping said supporting lugs.

5. In a transfer unit, in combination, a carrier sheet, a transfer sheet supported by said carrier sheet, laterally spaced supporting lugs projecting rearwardly from said carrier sheet, a transverse stop bar including spaced stop blocks each having an outwardly disposed cylindrical surface for contacting in stop relation with a platen of a writing machine, each said stop block having an inwardly disposed flat surface bearing against one of said supporting lugs to which the stop blocks are respectively attached, and reinforcing strips attached to opposite longitudinal margins of said carrier sheet and respectively overlapping and attached to said supporting lugs, said reinforcing strips being positioned at the surface of said carrier sheet along which the record strips pass and outside of the path of the latter so as to act as guides for said strips.

6. In a transfer unit, in combination, a carrier sheet, a transfer sheet supported by said carrier sheet, laterally spaced supporting lugs projecting rearwardly from said carrier sheet, a transverse stop bar attached at its opposite extremities respectively to said supporting lugs, and a guard member laterally adjacent to said supporting lugs and extending rearwardly from said carrier sheet adjacent to said stop bar and forming a strip guard adjacent to said bar.

7. In a transfer unit, in combination, a carrier sheet, a transfer sheet supported by said carrier sheet, a transverse stop bar attached at its opposite extremities to said carrier sheet, said stop bar including stop blocks each having an outwardly disposed cylindrical surface for contacting in stop relation with a platen of a writing machine each said stop block having an inwardly disposed flat surface bearing against the said carrier sheet, and a guard member extending rearwardly from said carrier sheet adjacent to said stop bar and forming a strip guard adjacent to said bar.

8. In a transfer unit, in combination, a carrier sheet, a transfer sheet supported by said carrier sheet, laterally spaced supporting lugs projecting rearwardly from said carrier sheet, a

transverse stop bar attached at its opposite extremities respectively to said supporting lugs, reinforcing strips attached to opposite longitudinal margins of said carrier sheet and respectively overlapping said supporting lugs, and attached thereto and a guard member extending rearwardly from said carrier sheet adjacent to said stop bar and forming a strip guard adjacent to said bar.

9. In a transfer unit, in combination, a carrier sheet, a transfer sheet supported by said carrier sheet, a transverse stop bar attached at its opposite extremities to said carrier sheet, said stop bar including spaced stop blocks each having an outwardly disposed cylindrical surface for contacting in stop relation with a platen of a writing machine, each said stop block having an inwardly disposed flat bearing surface, substantially coincident with the center of said cylindrical surface, reinforcing strips attached to opposite longitudinal margins of said carrier sheet and being positioned at the surface of said carrier sheet along which the record strips pass and outside of the path of the latter so as to act as guides for said strips, and a guard member extending rearwardly from said carrier sheet adjacent to said stop bar and forming a strip guard adjacent to said bar.

10. In a transfer unit, in combination, a carrier sheet, one or more transfer sheets supported by said carrier sheet, a transverse stop bar having at each of its opposite ends a stop block with an outwardly disposed cylindrical surface for contacting in stop relation with the platen of a writing machine, each of said stop blocks having an inwardly disposed flat bearing surface on which it rests, said stop blocks having inwardly facing guiding surfaces for guiding engagement with the longitudinal edges of the record strips, and an inwardly directed free ended guide finger on each of said stop blocks and being spaced from the stop bar and forming record strip guides.

11. In a transfer unit, in combination, a carrier sheet, a transfer sheet supported by said carrier sheet, a transverse stop bar attached at its opposite extremities to said carrier sheet, and a transverse sheet supporting slat spaced forwardly of said carrier sheet from said stop bar and having its rear edge inclined to the longitudinal axis of said carrier sheet.

12. In a transfer unit, in combination, a carrier sheet, one or more transfer sheets supported by said carrier sheet, laterally spaced supporting lugs projecting rearwardly from said carrier sheet, a transverse stop bar having attachments to said supporting lugs including, at each of its opposite ends, a stop block with an outwardly disposed cylindrical surface for contacting in stop relation with the cylindrical platen of a writing machine, each of said stop blocks having an inwardly disposed bearing surface on which it rests, said stop blocks having inwardly facing guiding surfaces for guiding engagement with the longitudinal edges of the record strips, an inwardly directed free ended guide finger on each of said stop blocks and being spaced from the stop bar and forming record strip guides, and a transverse sheet supporting slat spaced forwardly of said carrier sheet from said stop bar and having its rear edge inclined to the longitudinal axis of said carrier sheet.

13. In a transfer unit, in combination, a carrier sheet on which one or more transfer sheets are carried in transfer relation with reference

to record strips, and a supporting slat on said carrier sheet for each transfer sheet and extending transversely of said carrier sheet and having its rear edge inclined to the longitudinal axis of the latter.

14. In a transfer unit, in combination, a carrier sheet on which one or more transfer sheets are carried, and a transverse stop bar having laterally spaced stop blocks attached to said carrier sheet and having outwardly disposed cylindrical surfaces for contacting in stop relation with a platen of a writing machine, said stop blocks having inwardly directed guide channels for receiving the longitudinal margins of a record assembly.

15. In a transfer unit, in combination, a carrier sheet on which one or more transfer sheets are carried, and a transverse stop member attached to said carrier sheet and having an exterior cylindrical contact surface disposed for contacting in stop relation with a platen of a writing machine, said stop member having an exterior contact surface opposing said cylindrical surface and shaped to conform substantially with

the surface of a paper table of the writing machine and positioned to cooperate in stop relation with said paper table, said stop member having a longitudinal record strip passageway positioned substantially centrally intermediate the upper and lower bounds thereof.

16. In a transfer unit, in combination, a carrier sheet on which one or more transfer sheets are carried, and a transverse stop member having an exterior cylindrical contact surface disposed for contacting in stop relation with a platen of a writing machine, said stop member having an exterior contact surface opposing said cylindrical surface and shaped to conform substantially with the surface of a paper table of the writing machine and positioned to cooperate in stop relation with said paper table, said carrier sheet being attached to said stop member in overlapping relation with said opposing contact surface, and said stop member having a longitudinal record strip passageway positioned substantially centrally intermediate the upper and lower bounds thereof.

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