

C. B. CORCORAN.
TYPE WRITING MACHINE.
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982,171.

Patented Jan. 17, 1911.

Fig. 1

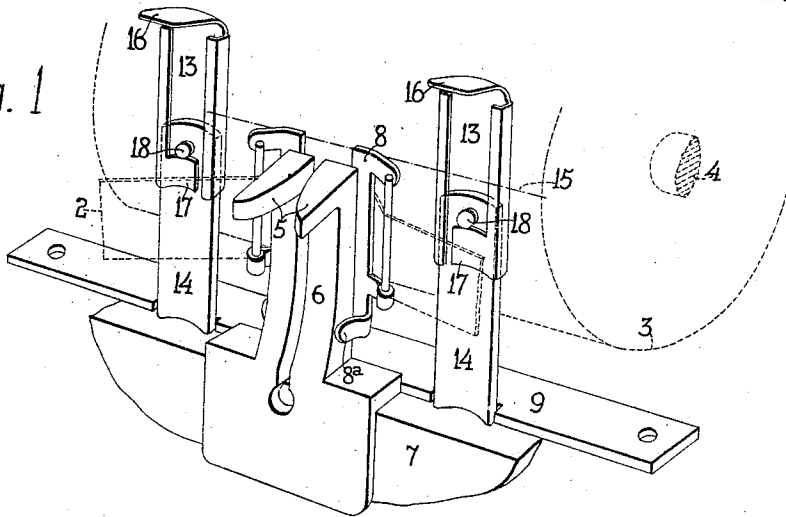


Fig. 2.

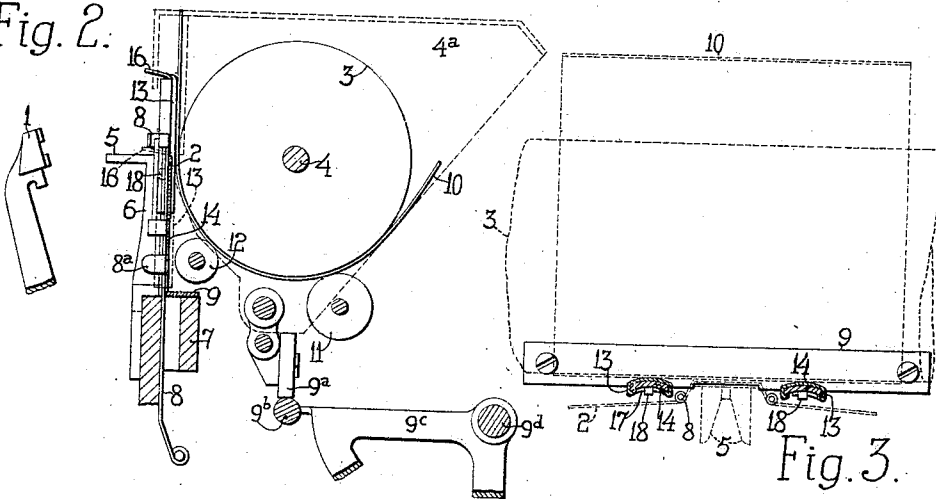
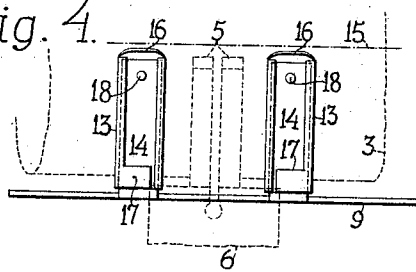


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CORNELIUS B. CORCORAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO UNDERWOOD TYPE-WRITER COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINE.

982,171.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 17, 1911.

Application filed November 7, 1910. Serial No. 591,025.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CORNELIUS B. CORCORAN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Bronx, 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.

10 This invention relates to paper-holding and guiding devices for platens of type-writing machines, and is more particularly designed to hold stiff cards, labels, etc., in place to be printed upon. Certain devices
15 of this nature which have been permanently affixed to machines have been found to project across and conceal a portion of the line of writing, and others, which have been made removable, were liable to be lost or
20 mislaid when not in use.

The principal object of this invention is to provide a device which shall be affixed to the machine, thereby guarding against loss, and one which may be normally supported
25 out of the way, to leave the printing line unobstructed to view. To this end, the paper-holding fingers are collapsibly supported on the frame of the machine, the fingers normally remaining out of the way
30 below the printing line, up past which they may be extended when brought into use to hold cards, labels or stiff sheets against the platen.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1
35 is a perspective view, showing the invention applied to an Underwood front strike writing machine, the paper-holding fingers being in operative position. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same, dotted lines showing
40 the paper-fingers in idle position. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan. Fig. 4 is a front view of the fingers in idle position:

Types 1 strike through a ribbon 2 against a platen 3 fixed on an axle 4, mounted in the ends 4^a of a platen frame. The types
45 are led to the printing point by the converging fingers 5 of a type guide 6 mounted on a part 7 of the framework. The ribbon 2 is threaded through a vibratory carrier 8 having lips 8^a sliding vertically on the type
50 guide 6, said carrier being held in place by a guard plate 9. The platen frame has a roll 9^a resting on a shift rail 9^b, forming part of the usual platen-shifting frame 9^c
55 pivoted at 9^d, whereby the platen is moved

from lower to upper case position, or vice versa, to enable the upper or lower case types to print. Cards, envelopes or labels 10 may be fed around beneath the platen 3 and up behind the ribbon 2, by the rear and
60 front rolls 11 and 12.

Stiff sheets tend to bulge away from the platen at the printing point, and to prevent this, a set of paper-holding fingers 13 is provided, said fingers collapsibly mounted on
65 upstanding supports or guides 14 fixed to the machine. The fingers may be drawn upwardly across the printing line 15 by means of finger pieces 16, so as to stand close to the platen at the printing line, to hold the sheets
70 against the platen. Said fingers preferably present convex or bulging faces to the sheets, to reduce or avoid the liability of displacing the latter relatively to the platen as the platen moves in letter-spacing direction, and
75 also to enable the side edges of the cards (when standing away from the platen and approaching the fingers as the platen is fed step by step) to be forced backwardly by the fingers against the platen. The fingers
80 are extensible preferably to a point above the highest or upper-case position of the printing line, to hold the sheets against the platen when printing upper case characters, and are prevented from being lifted out of
85 their supports, by stops 18 against which portions of the fingers (as lips 17) strike. Pressure upon the upper ends of the fingers slides or collapses them over the guides 14, until said ends come to rest below the print-
90 ing line 15, to leave the line of writing unobstructed. The finger pieces may, by engagement with the upper ends of the guides (which terminate below the printing line) serve as stops to arrest the fingers when
95 sufficiently collapsed. The guides 14 may be somewhat springy to press the fingers against the sheets, and to enable the fingers to accommodate themselves to sheets or sheaves of sheets of varying thicknesses.
100

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

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. In a front strike writing machine, the
105 combination with a platen, of a paper holder supported in front of the platen normally below the printing line and extensible to a point above the printing line.

2. In a front strike writing machine, the
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- combination with a shiftable platen, of a paper holder supported in front of the platen normally below the printing line and out of contact with the platen and extensible to a point above the printing line when the platen is in either of its positions.
3. In a front strike writing machine, the combination with a platen, of guides fixed to the machine, and paper holding fingers collapsibly mounted on the guides.
4. In a front strike writing machine, the combination with a platen, of flexible guides fixed to the machine, and paper holding fingers movable up and down on said guides having convex faces presented to the platen and to the side edges of the paper as the latter feed past the fingers.
5. In a front strike writing machine, the combination with a platen, of flexible guides fixed to the machine, and paper holding fingers movable up and down on said guides.
6. In a front strike writing machine, the combination with a platen, of guides, paper holding fingers collapsibly mounted on the guides, and stops to arrest the travel of the fingers on the guides, one of said stops on each finger serving as a finger hold to extend the finger on the guide.
7. In a front strike writing machine, the combination with a platen, of guides, paper

holding fingers collapsibly mounted on the guides, and a finger piece on each finger to slide the latter on the guides.

8. In a front strike writing machine, the combination with a shiftable platen, a ribbon carrier vibrated in front of the platen, and a guard plate for the carrier, of guides projecting upwardly from the guard plate to points just below the printing line, and paper-holding fingers slidable on the guides and extensible to points above the printing line when the platen is in either of its positions.

9. In a front strike writing machine, the combination with a shiftable platen, of upstanding guides in front of the platen, paper holding fingers collapsible on the guides, and stops to arrest the fingers.

10. In a front strike writing machine, the combination of a platen which may be shifted for upper and lower case types, a set of guides projecting upwardly in front of the platen and having paper holding fingers collapsibly mounted thereon, and finger pieces to extend the paper holding fingers to operative positions above the printing line.

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Witnesses:

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