H. OHASHI.

TYPE WRITER BACKING SHEET.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 5, 1906.

898,916. Patented Sept. 15, 1908.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

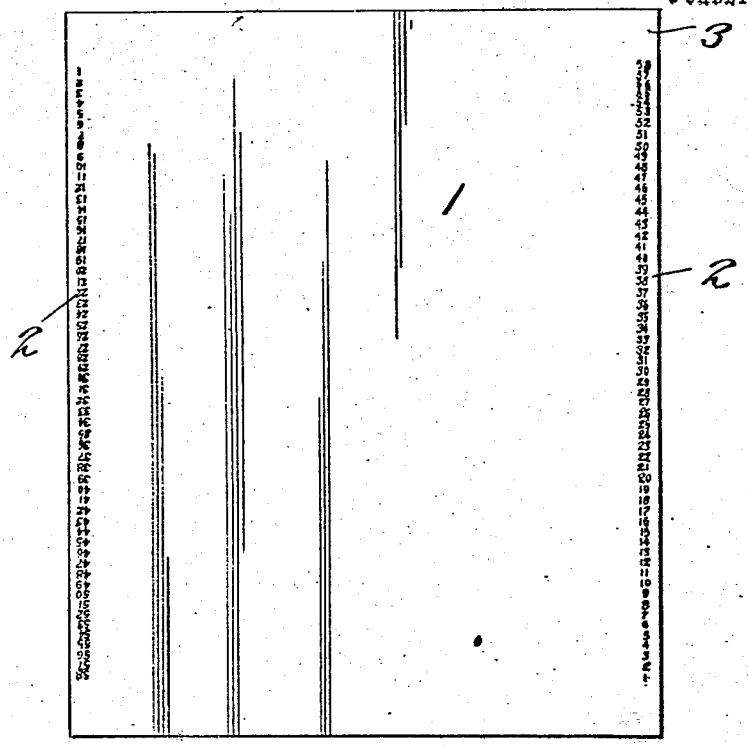
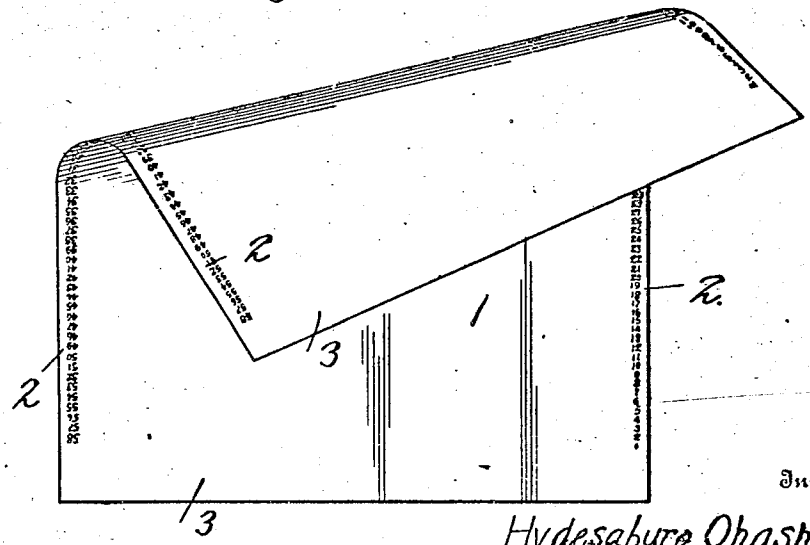


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

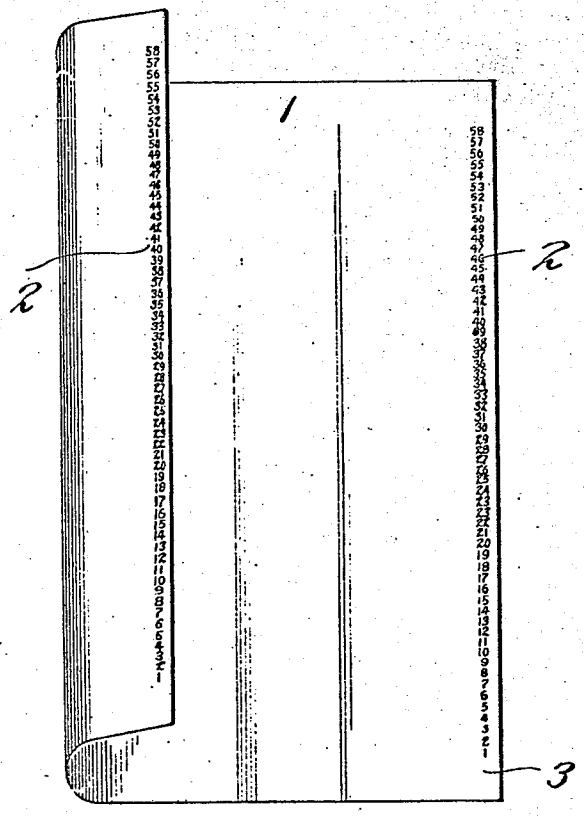
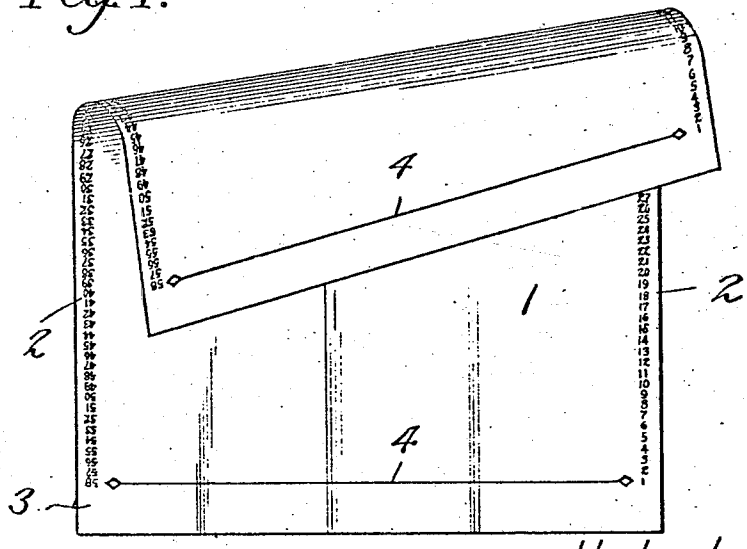


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HYDESABURO OHASHI, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TYPE-WRITER BACKING-SHEET.

No. 898,916. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 15, 1908.

Application filed November 5, 1906. Serial No. 342,092.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HYDESABURO OHASHI, a subject of the Mikado of Japan, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Type-Writer Backing-Sheets, of which the following is a specification.

In the operation of typewriting it frequently occurs that the writing, through carelessness on the part of the operator or from other causes, progresses too near to the lower edge of the sheet, thus imparting to the finished work an untidy appearance, while at the same time considerable trouble and annoyance is entailed in preserving the proper margin at the bottom of the sheets and in feeding the paper backward for making corrections in instances where the writing has been carried too near to the lower edge of the page.

This invention relates to typewriter backing sheets and has for its objects to provide a simple article of this character which may be inexpensively produced, one which in practice provides for properly gaging and preserving the lower margin, thus to overcome the above noted objections, and one whereby the number of lines to be written before reaching the bottom of the page may be determined at a glance.

A further object of the invention is to provide a backing sheet which may be conveniently arranged for use, and one whereby the observance of especial care in arranging the backing relative to the sheet which receives the writing is rendered wholly unnecessary.

With these and other objects in view the invention comprises the novel features of construction and combination of parts more fully hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a face view of a backing sheet embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the sheet folded over for exposing portions of both faces to view. Fig. 3 is a face view of the sheet showing the same folded longitudinally for exposing a portion of both faces. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing a modified embodiment of the invention.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the backing sheet composed of paper, linen or other suitable pliable material and made of sufficient thickness to form a soft backing for the sheet to be written upon and of a width to project at one edge slightly beyond the right hand edge of the sheet which receives the writing, for a purpose which will presently appear.

The backing sheet 1, in accordance with the invention, has printed or otherwise inscribed thereon and respectively adjacent its side edges a pair of columns or rows 2 of line-indicating marks in the nature of numerals, the final numeral of each row being spaced from the adjacent end edges of the sheet, thus to provide on the latter end margins 3 corresponding in width to the minimum width of the margin to be made at the bottom of the typewritten page. The rows of numerals which are arranged to be read in relatively reverse order, permitting reversibility of the sheet, are each made up of numbers of progressively decreasing values from the top to the bottom of the row.

As seen in Fig. 2, the backing sheet 1 has the longitudinal rows of line-indicating numerals inscribed on both of its faces, the rows of numerals on one face being identical in arrangement with those on the other whereby either face of the sheet may be brought into play and either end arranged uppermost, thus obviating the necessity for observing especial care in order to properly position the sheet for use.

In Fig. 3 the backing sheet is shown as provided with two rows of numerals arranged respectively adjacent to and in line with the side edges of the sheet but separately on opposite faces of the latter and respectively at the right hand side of each face of the sheet, while in Fig. 4 the sheet is provided in line with the ends of the rows of numerals with transversely extending slits or incisions 4 through either of which the lower end of the paper to be written upon may be inserted, whereby that portion of the paper which is to form the lower margin will be covered by the end marginal portion 3 of the backing sheet, it being evident that under this arrangement the lower portion of the written page will be effectually shielded to preclude possibility of the writing being carelessly carried below the lowermost character in the row of indicating numerals.

In practice, and in arranging the backing sheet, which, as before stated, is of a width somewhat greater than that of the sheet to be written upon, a row of the gage or line-indicating numerals is exposed to view at the

right hand side of the face sheet and of course with the numerals in the row to read from top to bottom in progressively decreasing order. The face and backing sheets having been thus arranged and as the writing progresses, the operator can determine at a glance, the extent of the unwritten portion of the sheet and the umber of lines remaining to be written in order to complete the full page. For instance, should the numeral 5 stand opposite the line being written or just completed, the operator will be advised of the fact that four lines remain to be written without encroaching upon the margin to be left at the bottom of the page. It is apparent that in the use of the backing sheet not only will crowding of the writing at the bottom of the page be obviated, but also that lower end margins of a uniform width will be preserved on all of the written pages, thus to impart thereto a neat, attractive and uniform appearance. Furthermore, it will be observed that the rows of gage numerals are essentially terminated at points spaced from the ends of the backing sheets in order to insure preservation of the proper margins on the written pages and that the row of numerals which is brought into action must necessarily read from the top to the bottom of the page in decreasing numerical progression in order that the numeral standing opposite the last completed line of writing may show the number of lines remaining to be written.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a typewriter gage comprising a uniformly flexible backing sheet having at its lower end a transverse slit arranged a sufficient distance from the adjacent edge thereof to form a cover portion to overlie the end of a sheet of typewriter paper inserted in said slit, the side margins of said backing sheet being provided with line-indications numbered in reverse order, said indications extending in rows from a point immediately adjacent the ends of said slit to a point immediately adjacent the other end of the backing sheet.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a typewriter backing sheet having a row of numerals disposed adjacent to and in line with the right hand side edge of the sheet, said numerals progressively decreasing from the upper to the lower end of the row and terminating at a point spaced from the lower end edge of the sheet, said sheet having a transverse slit extended throughout substantially the entire width of the sheet and in line with the lowermost numeral in the row.

3. A typewriter backing sheet adapted to underlie the impression receiving paper on a typewriter and comprising a sheet having a row of numerals arranged adjacent to one of its side edges, said numerals progressively decreasing from the upper numeral and being respectively spaced a distance equal to the line spacing feed of the typewriter platen, the lowermost numeral being spaced from the lower edge of the sheet a distance in excess of that between the adjacent numerals.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HYDESABURO OHASHI.

Witnesses:
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