J. A. B. SMITH.

SUPPORT FOR TYPEWRITING MACHINES.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 21, 1917.

1,358,033. Patented Nov. 9, 1920.

Fig. 1.

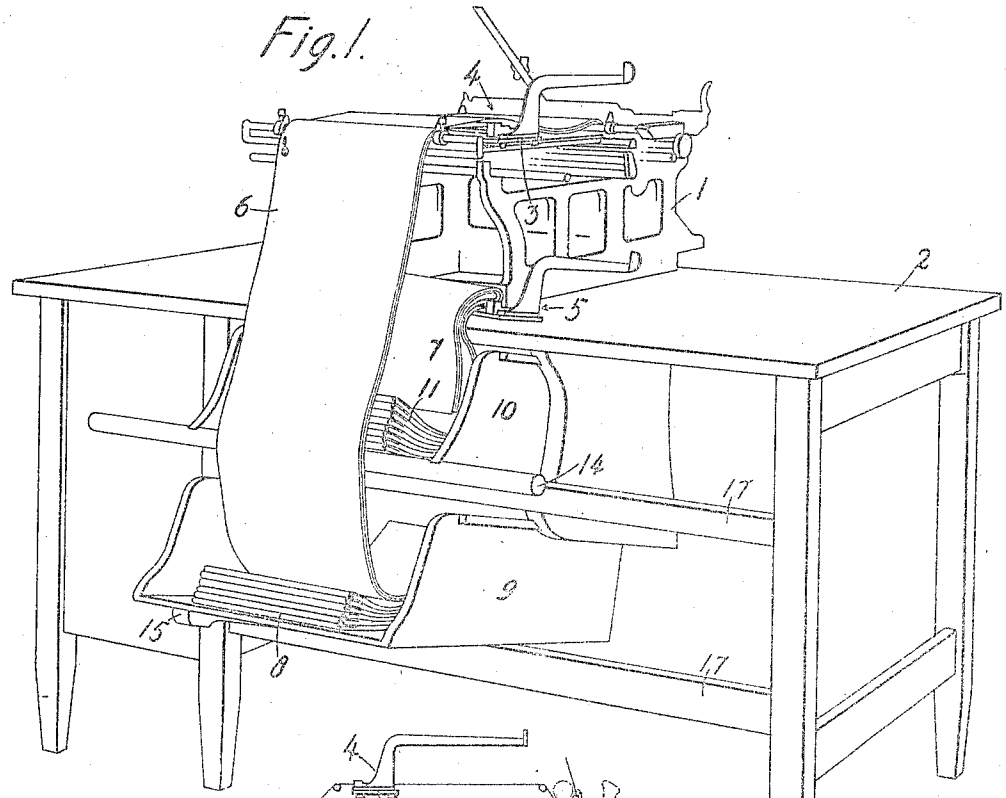
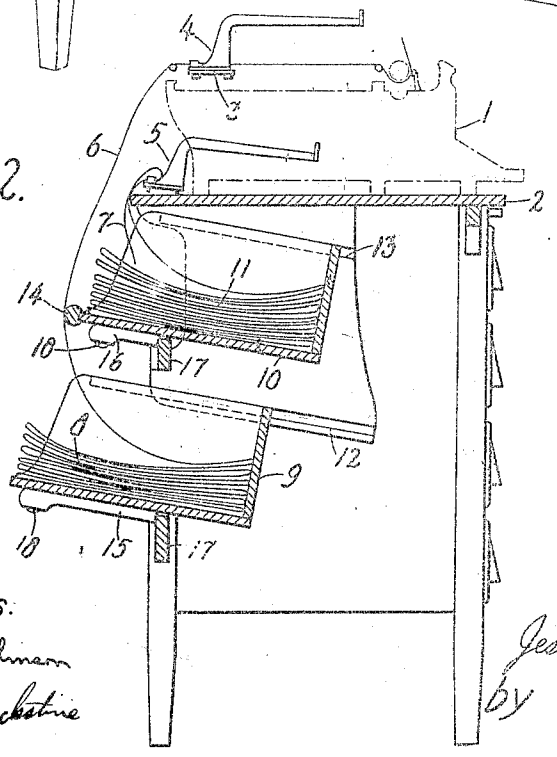


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SUPPORT FOR TYPEWRITING-MACHINES.

1,358,033. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 9, 1920.

Application filed June 21, 1917. Serial No. 175,993.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JESSE A. B. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing in Stamford, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Supports for Typewriting-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved stand or support for a machine, such as a typewriting machine for writing manifold-form letters.

In my prior applications, such as Serial No. 39,247, filed July 12, 1915, (now patent No. 1,237,716, dated August 21, 1917), on which this is an improvement, the web, comprising several layers of work-sheets, was interleaved with carbon sheets and fed to the platen. The web was continuous and preferably provided with printed forms, each constituting one piece of work which, when completed, was torn off from the continuous web. The interleaved carbon sheets were mounted on a carriage, so as to feed with the web while typewriting, but capable of being withdrawn relatively to the web, so as to enable the bringing of a fresh portion of the web in register with the carbon sheets, thus enabling the same carbon sheets to be used repeatedly for a number of letters. In this way, a large number of form letters could be written, with several copies of each letter, by using one set of carbon sheets and a continuous web comprising several folds or layers.

In an application, Serial No. 71,606, filed January 12, 1916 (now Patent No. 1,237,319, dated August 21, 1917), it was shown how the carriage, on which the carbon sheets were mounted, was formed in two parts, so that a portion on which the carbon sheets were directly mounted could be detached from the body of the carriage, thus enabling the web and the carbon sheets to be detached and the typewriter used without that particular web.

In this present invention, there are provided a plurality of carbon-sheets-supporting frames, two being shown. These supporting frames are used with different webs, preferably comprising strips of different forms, so that, for one type of work, one web may be used, and, for an entirely different type, the other web may be used.

For the convenience of handling and interchanging the webs, the machine, *per se*, is mounted on a table which supports, below the top thereof and at the rear, a plurality of drawers, in which separate packs of webs may be placed, and from which they may be fed over the carbon carriage and its frame to the typewriter carriage and its platen. There is provided one of the carbon-frame-carriers for each web, and they are of the detachable form, so that one may be interchanged for the other on the carbon carriage proper.

The drawers, storing the webs, are inclined slightly, so that the webs can be drawn off, layer by layer, without disturbing the under layers. Between the upper and lower drawers, a guide-rail is provided, so that the lower web may clear the upper web, as the carbon frame for the upper web can most conveniently be rested right in back of the machine frame, above the tier of drawers.

When in use, the drawers are held in a position projecting from the rear of the table by struts mounted on the bottom of the drawers and engaging cross-pieces of the table. The struts are of graded size, increasing from top to bottom, so that the lower drawer will project farther to the rear of the upper drawer. These struts are pivotally mounted so that they can be swung aside to permit the drawers to be shoved in under the top of the table out of the way.

I have not claimed herein the above-described machine and stand in combination, claims for such subject-matter having been made in my divisional application, Serial No. 382,166, filed May 17, 1920.

Other features and advantages will hereinafter appear.

In the accompanying drawings,

Figure 1 is a perspective view, looking at it from the rear, showing the carbon frame for the upper web as detached, and the carbon frame for the lower web in place on the carbon carriage.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section, taken from front to rear, with the parts in position of Fig. 1.

The machine proper, indicated at 1, is supported about midway of the sides of a table 2. This machine includes the usual typewriting mechanism, and also a frame which extends rearwardly therefrom, to support a carbon carriage 3, which includes two or more detachable carbon-carrying frames 4 and 5. This structure is more

particularly described in applications, Serial Nos. 39,247 and 71,606, above-mentioned.

In the present instance, there are shown two of the carbon-carrying frames, one indicated at 4 and the other indicated at 5. Each of the frames carries a set of carbon sheets which are interleaved between the folds of a web, which, for the carbon-carrying frame 4, is indicated at 6, and, for the carbon-carrying frame 5, is indicated at 7. The web 6, as shown in the drawings, is in position on the machine for writing, and this web comes from a pack 8, located in the lower of a plurality of drawers 9 and 10. The upper drawer 10 carries a pack 11 of the web 7, which is connected to the carbon-carrying frame 5. The drawers 9 and 10 are slidingly mounted in guide-ways 12 and 13, so that they can be removed from the table, if necessary.

It will be noted that these drawers are inclined slightly downward and forward, so that the upper layers of the webs can be drawn off without disturbing the lower layers. Between the upper web 7 and the lower web 6, there is provided a horizontal guide-rail 14, which enables the lower web to clear the upper web and the drawer 10 for the same. The drawers 9 and 10 are made wide enough to leave plenty of room at the sides of the packs 8 and 11, so that as the carriage travels from side to side, the web in position on the carriage can travel with the carriage at its upper end without disarrangement. The guide-rail 14 extends far enough on each side of the drawer 10 to prevent the lower web 6 from catching on the side edges of the drawer 10.

When the device is in use, the drawers 9 and 10 are held in projecting position by struts 15 and 16, respectively. The struts engage cross-pieces 17 on the table when the drawers are in their active position. The strut 15 is longer than the strut 16, so as to cause the lower drawer 9 to project farther rearwardly than the upper drawer 10, thus assisting the lower web 6 in clearing the upper drawer 10. The struts 15 and 16 are pivotally mounted on the drawers 9, as by means of pins 18, to enable them to be swung to one side, permitting the drawers to be shoved into the interior of the table, so as to be out of the way.

The utility of the device will be readily understood when taken in connection with the above description. Each of the drawers 9 and 10 is provided with a pack of web, each of which may be of its own particular character. That is to say, one drawer may contain a web of printed forms for one class of work, and the other drawer may contain a web of forms for a different class of work. When it is desired to use the lower web 6, as indicated in the drawings, it is placed on the carbon-frame 4, and the carbon sheets interleaved between its folds. The frame 4 is then placed on the carbon carriage 3, and, after proper relative spacing between the carbon sheets and the folds of the web, the collated set is fed around the platen to the printing point. The letters are written according to the forms of the web, and cut off, one by one, with the proper spacing of the carbon sheets relative to the web. This is more particularly explained in the above-mentioned applications.

If it is desired to write forms of the character provided for on the upper web 7, then the frame 4 is detached from the carbon carriage, and the web doubled over in the manner shown in connection with the web 7. This carbon-frame 4, with the web on it, can be placed out of the way, either on the surface of the table, to one side of the machine, or in the lower drawer 9 itself. Then the upper web 7, with its carbon-carrying frame 5, may be placed on the machine. This is done by attaching the carbon-carrying frame 5 to the carbon carriage 3, and, after a proper relative spacing of the carbon sheets and the folds of the web, the manifold thus formed is fed around the platen to be typewritten on.

The number of webs may be increased, if desired, and additional drawers provided. It will be noted that the drawers are arranged in substantial vertical register with the machine, so that they correspond to a mid-position of the carriage in its travel, enabling the webs to move at their upper ends with the carriage, to either side of this mid-position, without disturbing the packs of webs in the drawers. The width of the drawers also permits this sidewise motion of the webs at their upper ends.

The lower drawer 9 is held by its strut 15 and will project at the rear somewhat beyond the upper drawer 10, enabling the lower web 6 when in use to clear the upper drawer 10 more easily. To force the drawers 9 and 10 within the confines of the table, it is merely necessary to swing the struts 15 and 16 to one side. In this position, the drawers will be out of the way. When the struts are swung to one side, the drawers will slide forwardly in their guideways 12 and 13, and will be arrested when the sides of the struts strike against the cross-pieces 17.

In this way, in addition to being able to write repeatedly a number of copies, of a given form, at one time, and repeat this form over and over again, a plurality of forms may be used with the same machine, and kept in a position to be readily put on or taken off of the machine without any inconvenience. Thus, the operative can change rapidly from writing form-letters of one type to writing form-letters of another type with the same machine, by simply detaching the frame carrying the carbon sheets with

the web thereon. This maintains the carbon sheets always interleaved between the folds of the web, so that either form can be picked up at a moment's notice and placed upon the machine, ready for work.

Variations may be resorted to within the scope of the invention, and portions of the improvements may be used without others.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. The combination with a stand for a machine adapted to work upon a web which is fed from side to side as well as forwardly as the work progresses, of a receptacle therein for holding a web in a pack, a second receptacle therein at a different level for supporting a second web in a pack, said receptacles having openings through which webs may be fed from the same to a machine supported on the stand, and a guide projecting beyond the side margins of said receptacles, and located between the same, for clearing one of said webs as it is fed from side to side.

2. The combination with a stand for a machine adapted to work upon a web which is fed from side to side, as well as forwardly, as the work progresses, of a plurality of receptacles located at different levels in said stand, one above the other, and opening at the rear, each of said receptacles thus serving as a holder for a separate pack of manifold webs, so as to provide means for selectively feeding, at will, any one of a plurality of webs from its respective receptacle over the back of said stand to said machine from the rear while in operation.

3. A typewriting machine-stand comprising a top, a slidably mounted receptacle under said top, said receptacle opening at the rear of said stand, and having its floor inclined downwardly from rear to front, a second slidably mounted receptacle under the first, said second receptacle also opening at the rear of said stand, and having its floor inclined downwardly from rear to front, and means for maintaining said receptacle in partly withdrawn working positions with the front of the lower receptacle extending forwardly beyond the front of the upper receptacle.

4. The combination with a table having a top arranged to support a machine, of a plurality of receptacles extending beneath the top of said table and open when in use, and struts of increasing graded magnitude from top to bottom for receptacles in tier with each other, enabling a lower receptacle to project outwardly from the confines of said table farther than an upper receptacle above the same.

5. The combination with a table having a top arranged to support a machine, of a plurality of drawers slidingly mounted in said table, so as to incline downwardly and inwardly, and struts pivotally mounted on said drawers to engage said table, so as to prevent said drawers when in use from sliding within the confines of said table to inactive positions, said struts being adjustable to inactive positions, permitting the retirement of said drawers to inactive positions within the confines of the table.

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