

(No Model.)

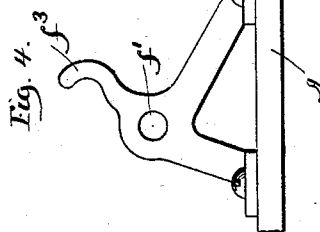
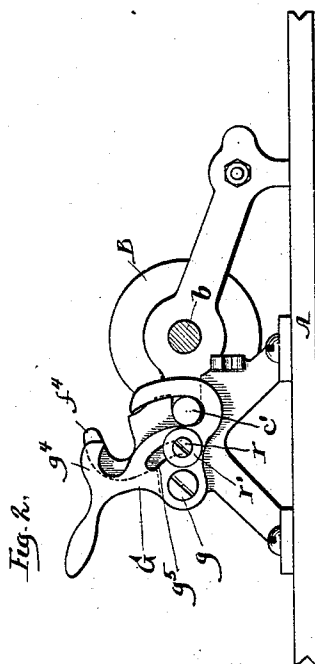
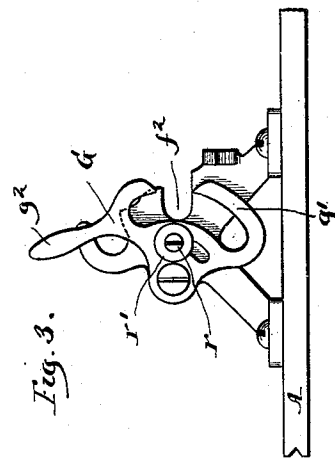
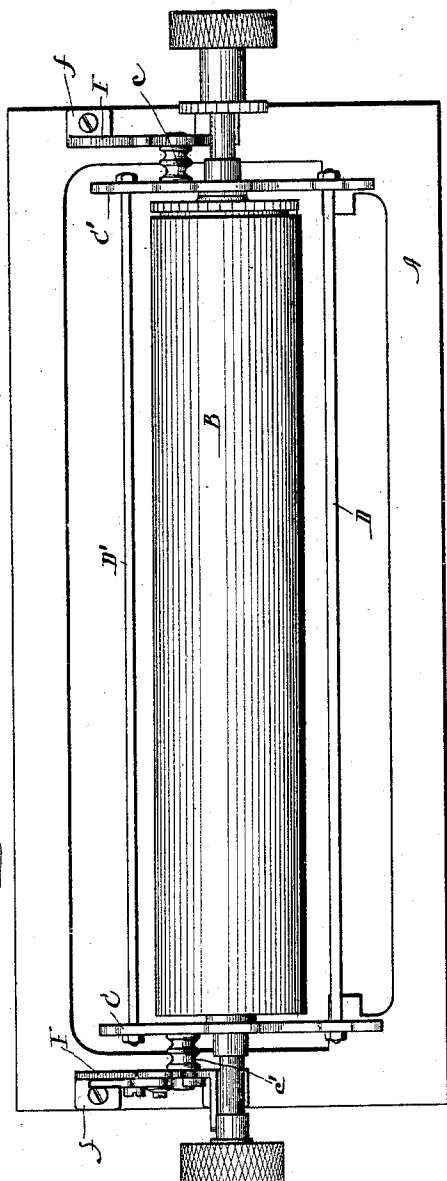
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Z. G. SHOLES.
TYPE WRITING MACHINE.

No. 578,679.

Patented Mar. 9, 1897.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

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(No Model.)

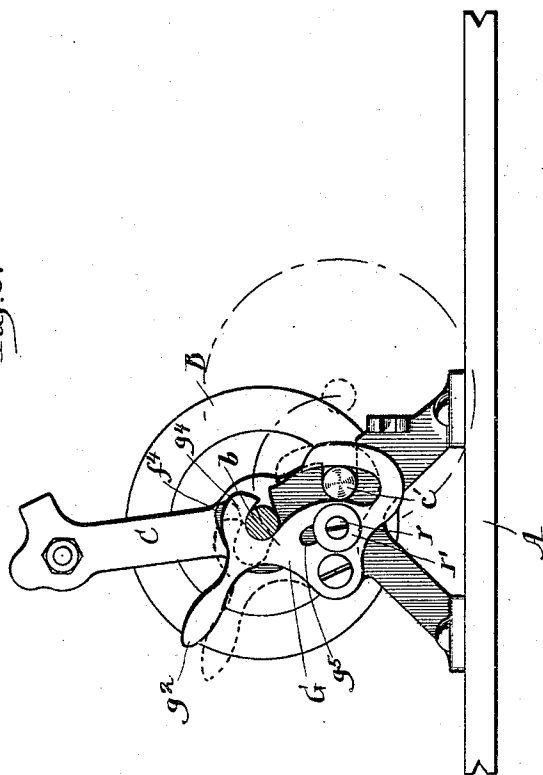
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Z. G. SHOLES.
TYPE WRITING MACHINE.

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Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ZALMON G. SHOLES, OF EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO CHARLES N. FAY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 578,679, dated March 9, 1897.

Application filed July 20, 1895. Serial No. 556,576. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ZALMON G. SHOLES, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Evanston, Cook county, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Writing Machines, of which the following is hereby declared to be a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

The present invention has relation more particularly to that class of type-writing machines in which there is provided a roll or platen for sustaining the sheet to be written upon; and the object of the invention is to provide effective mechanism for locking the platen when turned up by the operator for the purpose of making erasures, alterations, or the like and to provide improved means for sustaining and locking the platen.

To this end the invention consists in the improvements hereinafter specified, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly defined in the claims at the end of the specification.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a paper-carriage with the platen and sustaining parts mounted thereon. Fig. 2 is a view in end elevation. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, but showing the locking mechanism in different position. Fig. 4 is a view from the opposite end of the machine and showing the platen support or standard there located. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 2, but showing the platen locked in position to expose the print.

A designates a paper-carriage that may be of any suitable construction, the construction shown being that commonly employed in the machine known upon the market as the "Remington-Sholes" machine.

B denotes the cylindrical platen, that is journaled within a suitable frame, which is here shown as consisting of the end bars C and C', that are united together by the front and rear bars D and D'. From the outer faces of the end bars C and C' project the journal-studs c and c', that are eccentrically disposed with relation to the platen B, so that the platen can be turned up in order to permit an inspection of the work or to permit the operator to make corrections therein. The jour-

nal-studs c and c' are supported, respectively, by the standards F and F', each of these standards consisting, preferably, of a single metal plate having outwardly-turned feet f, whereby the standards may be attached to the top of the carriage A. The standard F is shown as provided with a hole f' to receive the journal-studs c of the platen-frame, while the standard F' is provided with an open journal seat or socket f² to receive the journal c' at the opposite end of the platen-frame. At the top of the standards F and F' are formed suitable upward extensions f³ and f⁴, that serve to limit the movement of the platen-frame when the latter is turned upward to permit an inspection or correction of the work.

In order to securely retain the platen-frame and platen within the journals of the standards F and F', I provide the standard F' with a swinging latch-plate G, that is pivotally connected, as at g, to the side of the standard F'. This latch-plate is formed at its front with a suitably-arranged hook g', adapted to pass over the end of the journal c' and thus prevent the slipping of the journal from the journal-seat f² of the standard F'. Thus by reference to Fig. 2 of the drawings it will be seen that when the latch-plate G is in the normal position there shown the stud c' will be guarded against withdrawal from the seat f² by the hook g' of the latch-plate G. When, however, the platen and its sustaining-frame are to be withdrawn from the carriage, the latch-plate G will be turned down to the position shown in Fig. 3, a lever g² permitting the convenient manipulation of the latch-plate, and when thus turned down the mouth of the journal-seat f² is no longer obstructed and the stud c' can be readily withdrawn therefrom, while a slight endwise movement of the platen-frame allows the withdrawal of the stud c from the seat f' of the standard F.

It is desirable when the operator is making corrections or is shifting the position of the paper that the platen shall be securely held in its upturned position, as shown in Fig. 5, and to effect this locking of the platen in upturned position the latch-plate G is provided with a hook g⁴, adapted to close over the platen shaft or journal b. When the projecting platen is in its upturned position, the

platen-journal *b* is shown as extending beyond the platen-sustaining frame sufficient distance to be engaged by the latch-plate *G*. Thus, for example, if the platen *B* and its sustaining-frame be turned from the position shown by full lines in Fig. 2 until the platen shaft or journal *b* enters the recess at the base of the extension *f*⁴ the latch-plate *G* can be turned downward until the hook *g*⁴ closes around the platen shaft or journal *b*, and thus securely locks the platen-frame and platen in its upturned position. The operator can then easily shift the paper or make corrections in the work without danger of the accidental downward turning of the platen and its sustaining-frame.

In order to better retain the latch-plate *G* in the different positions to which it may be turned, I prefer to form this plate with a slot *g*⁵, through which passes a headed pin *r*, carrying a friction disk or washer *r'*, the disk or washer *r'* bearing against the outer face of the latch-plate *G* with sufficient force to guard against the accidental shifting of the latch-plate.

It is manifest that the precise details of construction above set out may be varied within wide limits without departing from the spirit of the invention. Thus, for example, while I have shown the platen *B* as mounted within a tilting frame that is journaled upon studs, it is obvious that my invention may be used in connection with other convenient means whereby the platen may be turned in order to expose the line of printing.

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

1. In a type-writer, the combination with a rotary platen and with means for turning the same to expose the line of printing, of a latch for locking the platen when turned to position to expose the printed line, said latch being normally out of position to lock the platen as said platen is shifted to expose the print, but being manually movable into fixed position to lock said platen when it is upturned to expose the print, substantially as described.

2. In a type-writing machine, the combination with a platen and with means for turning the same to expose the line of printing and with a suitable part projecting therefrom and movable therewith, of a latch for locking said platen when upturned to expose the print, said latch being pivoted to swing forward and being provided at its front edge with a forwardly-projecting open hook or extension

adapted to be manually moved in front of said projecting part in order to rigidly retain said part until said latch is manually shifted out of its path, substantially as described.

3. In a type-writing machine, the combination with a platen and its tilting sustaining-frame whereby said platen may be upturned to expose the line of printing, of a latch whereby the platen-frame may be locked when turned to expose the printed line, said latch being normally out of position to lock the platen as said platen is shifted to expose the printing, but being manually movable and being provided at its front with a forwardly-projecting open hook whereby the platen-frame may be rigidly locked in its upturned position, substantially as described.

4. In a type-writing machine, the combination with a rotary platen and its tilting sustaining-frame, of a pivoted latch-plate *G* for sustaining said platen-frame in upturned position and a suitable friction device engaging said latch-plate and serving to hold it in any position at which it may be manually set, substantially as described.

5. In a type-writing machine, the combination with a rotary platen and its tilting sustaining-frame, of standards wherein said frame is journaled, one of said standards being provided with an open seat, and a latch-plate having at its front one hook or extension to obstruct said open seat and having at its front another hook or extension to retain the platen-frame in upturned position, substantially as described.

6. In a type-writing machine, the combination with a platen and its tilting sustaining-frame, of a pivoted latch-plate formed with a slot, a pin within said slot, and a hook or projection extending from said latch-plate and serving to retain the platen-frame in upturned position.

7. In a type-writing machine, the combination with a rotary platen and its tilting sustaining-frame, of standards wherein the journals of said sustaining-frame are mounted, one of said standards being provided with an open seat, and a pivoted latch-plate *G* having a hook or extension *g*¹ to retain the platen-frame journal in position and having a hook or extension *g*⁴ to engage the projecting end of the platen-journal when the platen-frame and platen are turned to expose the printing.

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Witnesses:

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