April 14, 1936. L. ROHRER 2,037,178

TYPEWRITING AND SIMILAR MACHINE

Filed Nov. 22, 1934

Fig. 1

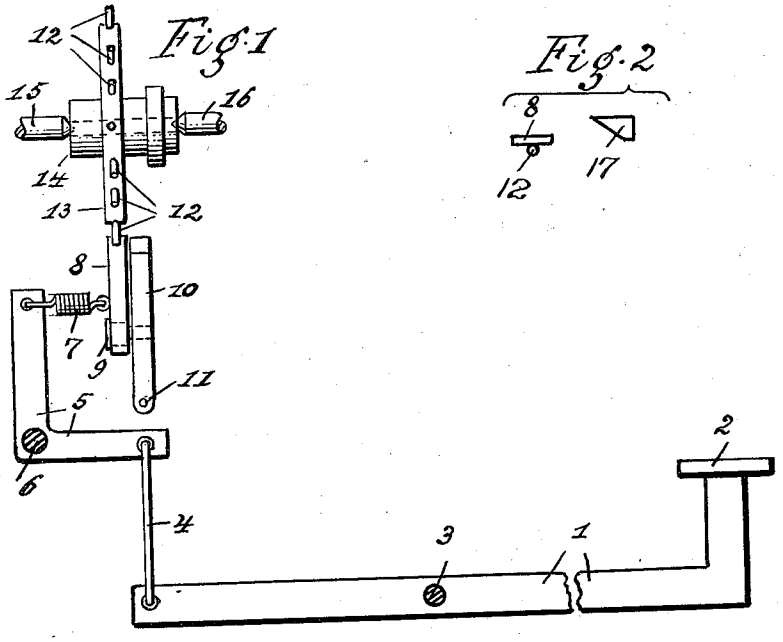


Fig. 2

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TYPEWRITING AND SIMILAR MACHINE

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In Germany December 15, 1933

1 Claim. (Cl. 197—82)

The invention relates to an improvement in typewriting and similar machines and more particularly to the adjusting of the paper-carriage to any desired position within the line. The device provided for this purpose may easily be mounted on any machine without any further auxiliary means being required.

The device consists substantially of a lever mounted on the typewriter and operated by the typist, the lever being elastically connected with the release-body, for instance by means of a spring-device in such a manner that by moving the lever into the operating position the release-action is effected and repeats itself automatically without interruption, until the lever returns to the stationary position. This does not cause the paper-carriage to run loose in the direction of the traction-spring of the carriage, whilst the lock is disengaged, but the paper-carriage performs an uninterrupted, automatic, and progressive advance with continuous motion of the release-body.

The key-lever is advantageously arranged with respect to the letter-plate in such a manner that when operating it, the typist does not need to take his hand off the letter-plate.

Fig. 1 of the attached drawing illustrates a side-view of the device. Fig. 2 is a bird's-eye view of the release-pawls.

The key-lever 1 which may be provided at any suitable place on the typewriting machine and which carries at the one end the key 2, is rotatably mounted on shaft 3, and connected at the other end with a bell-crank lever 5 by means of a rod 4. The lever 5 is rotatable around pivot 6 and is connected with the pawl 8 by means of a spiral spring 7. Said pawl 8 is rotatable on a journal 9 fastened to the release member 10. The release member 10 is rotatable around the shaft 11. The pawl 8 cooperates with the teeth 12 of the escapement-wheel 13. Said escapement-wheel 13 is arranged to rotate with nave 14 around the journals 15, 16.

Fig. 2 shows the positioning of any tooth 12 of the escapement-wheel with respect to the pawl 8 and the wedge-shaped pawl 17 in the brake-position of the escapement-wheel 13.

The operation of the device is as follows:

By pressing down the key-lever 1, the bell-crank lever 5 is swung out and by means of spring 7 it carries the pawls 8 and 10 with it. The pawl 8 releases the blocked tooth 12 of the escapement wheel, and the tooth 12 strikes the pawl 17. By the action of traction-springs of the paper-carriage (not shown) the pawls 8 and 10 are moved back into the position of rest by means of the wedge-shaped surface of pawl 17. Owing to the tension of the spring 7 the releasing process is repeated automatically and without interruption, as long as the key-lever 1 is kept pressed down. The paper-carriage may thus be moved into any desired position, either by pressing down the key-lever 1 or by releasing it. The influence of the carriage-traction-spring on the release-mechanism is greater than the tension-strength of the spring connecting the key-lever with the release-mechanism.

The applications of the device are manifold. For instance with printed forms any spaces which otherwise require a repeated use of the space-key, may be jumped over by a single pressure on the key-lever, that is to say by one single pressure on the key the paper-carriage may be made to run to any desired place of the line and likewise stopped at any desired place. Also entire lines or any desired parts of it may be underlined quickly and without trouble by pressure on the key-lever and operation of the underlining key. The device may for instance also be used for paragraphing and other like purposes.

What I claim is:

In a typewriting machine, a release device comprising a first pawl and a second pawl connected therewith, a toothed escapement-wheel cooperating with said pawls, a movable paper carriage associated with said escapement-wheel, a centrally pivoted lever carrying a key at one end, a pivoted bell-crank lever having one arm connected to the other end of said lever, a spring connecting the other arm of said bell-crank lever with one of said pawls, one of said pawls having a wedge-shaped surface adapted during operation of the device to be successively engaged by the teeth of the said escapement-wheel thereby tending to restore the pawls to their normal position.

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