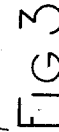
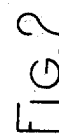
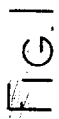


1,018,748.

2 SHEETS--SHEET 1.



M. F. Hannover

William Allan Dyer

By Jacob Feld

HIS ATTORNEY

1,018,748.

Patented Feb. 27, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 4.

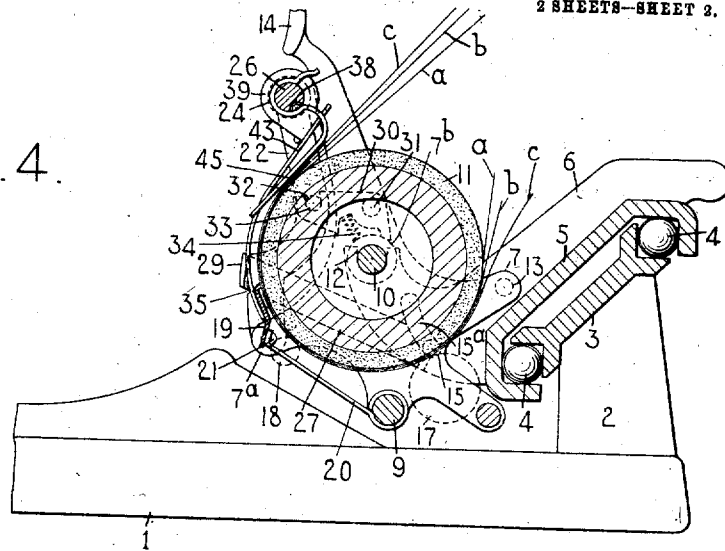
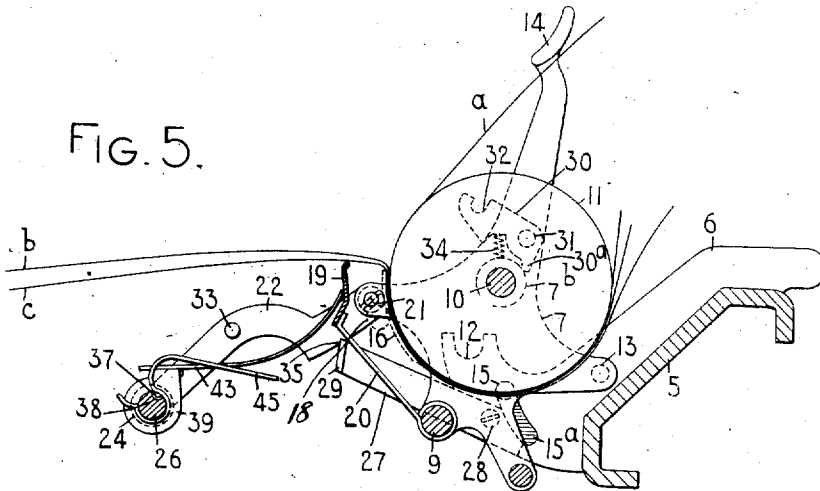


FIG. 5.



WITNESSES:

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M. W. Pool

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ALLAN DYER, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE SMITH
PREMIER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINE.

1,018,748.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 27, 1912.

Application filed June 1, 1909. Serial No. 499,376.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ALLAN DYER, citizen of the United States, and resident of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Writing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates especially to what is commonly termed the paper feeding mechanism of typewriting machines and its object, generally stated, is to provide improved devices of the class specified.

To the above and other ends the invention consists in the features of construction, combinations of devices and arrangements of parts hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

My present invention is directed to the paper guiding and controlling devices usually called paper fingers and is designed to provide a construction whereby the paper finger contrivances may be readily and expeditiously removed out of the path of the paper.

My improvements are particularly useful in connection with manifolding work, as they enable erasures to be made conveniently on the separate sheets constituting the manifolding packet or set.

In my companion application Serial No. 499,375 filed of even date herewith, I have shown one means of accomplishing the general object in view by providing a construction wherein the paper fingers are swung laterally on their individual supports or carriers without disturbing the position of said supports lengthwise of the machine. In the present case the result sought for is attained by swinging the paper fingers bodily, together with the support or rod on which they may be adjustably set, away from the surface of the platen or the paper thereon so as to leave the paper in advance of the printing line, and for a short distance at the opposite side thereof entirely free to be turned away from the platen sheet by sheet.

My invention is shown as embodied in a No. 10 Smith Premier typewriting machine which is a front-strike machine, but the nature of the invention is such that it may be readily adapted to other styles of writing machines, front-strike or otherwise.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1

is a front elevation of a platen and a carriage of a No. 10 Smith Premier typewriting machine embodying my invention and of the upper part of the machine frame on which said carriage is supported, parts being omitted and parts broken away, the machine shown in the drawings being of the "wide platen" style. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary perspective view of one of the paper fingers. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a sleeve comprising part of one of the paper finger contrivances. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on a plane represented by the line *a* in Fig. 1 and looking in the direction of the arrow at said line. Fig. 5 is a view corresponding to Fig. 4 but showing some of the parts in different positions and omitting certain other parts shown in said Fig. 4.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 4 the top plate 1 of the main frame of the machine has rising therefrom standards 2 which support a grooved track-way 3. Anti-friction balls 4 coöperate with the track-way and with the angularly bent portions of a slide bar 5 connected to the ends whereof are end bars 6, the end bars and slide bar being comprised in the carriage truck. The platen carrier or frame includes end bars or pieces 7 and 8 connected by a frame rod or bar 9. Axle sections 10 extend laterally outward from the ends of the platen 11 and normally rest in seats or notches 12 in the end bars 6. Studs 13 extend laterally from the end pieces 7 and 8 at the rear of the platen and engage bearing openings in the bars 6. The platen and platen carrier may be tilted upward and rearward on the studs 13 as pivots from the Fig. 4 to the Fig. 5 position preferably by pressure applied to an extension or finger piece 14 integral with and extending upward from the left-hand end bar 7. The extent of the tilting movement is limited by a pin 15 extending from the end bar 7 into a depression or slot 15^a formed in the left-hand end bar 6 of the carriage truck.

The usual or suitable paper feeding and controlling devices may be provided, said devices comprising a paper table (not shown) and a deflector or apron, the forward portion whereof is indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 5 and numbered 16. Main and secondary feed rollers, numbered respectively 17 and 18 and indicated by dotted lines in Figs. 4 and 5, coöperate with

the platen, the main feed roller 17 being located at the rear of the under side thereof and the secondary feed roller forward of the main feed roller. The paper controlling devices further comprise a paper or scale plate 19 supported on arms 20 pivoted on the frame rod 9. Said paper plate extends lengthwise of the platen parallel with the printing line and somewhat below the same and as presently set forth is normally maintained in contact with the platen or the paper thereon and overlying the apron 16 and somewhat above the upper edge of the same. The parts thus far described are not my invention but are found in the No. 10 Smith Premier machine.

The end bars 7 and 8 are formed with forward extensions numbered respectively 7^a and 8^a carrying shouldered screws 21 on which are pivoted arms 22 and 23, said arms extending upward in front of the axis of the platen and terminating at their tops in collar portions 24 and 25. The arms 22 and 23 are connected by a cross rod or bar 26, said rod extending lengthwise of the platen above the same and entering the collar portions 24 and 25 in which the ends of said rod are suitably secured. The rod 26 and the arms 22 and 23 constitute a U-shaped frame or bail which is adapted to be swung forward and downward on the pivots 21 but which normally is maintained locked in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 4. An arm 27 which fits in a depression in the inner face of the left-hand bar 6 is secured in place by a screw 28, and said arm extends forward and upward, constituting in effect a part of the carriage truck. At its forward or free end the arm 27 is bent or off-set inward toward the middle of the platen at right angles to the body portion of said arm as indicated at 29. As shown in Figs. 1 and 4 the bent portion or off-set 29 lies in the path of the arm 22 and is normally so close to the front edge of the lower part of said arm that it will prevent forward movements of said arm and of the swinging frame of which said arm is a part. This stop 29 is a sort of safety device for preventing the swinging frame from dropping and also serves other purposes as presently to be described. Normally, the swinging frame comprising the rod 26 is locked or latched in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 4 by means including a latch, locking device or catch 30 pivoted at 31 to the inner face of the end piece 7. Said latch normally extends forward from its pivot and is provided with a seat or notch 32 which engages a pin 33 extending laterally inward from the arm 22. A coiled spring 34 arranged between the latch 30 and a hub 7^b at the inner side of and integral with the frame piece 7 presses the latch 30 upward and maintains the notch 32 normally engaged

with the pin 33 as shown in Fig. 4. From Fig. 4 it will be seen that the pivot screw 21 of the arm 22 is forward of the pin 33. Consequently if the platen be tilted up so as to take the arm 22 out of the path of the stop 29, and then the rod 26 be pulled forward, the pin 33 will rise slightly, depressing the forward end portion of the latch or catch 30, thus unlocking the swinging frame and enabling it to be swung forward and down to the position shown in Fig. 5. The frame will be arrested in this position by the engagement of a V-shaped notch 35 cut in the forward edge of the arm 22 with the upper edge of the stop or off-set 29. The construction is such that when the notch 35 and stop 29 are engaged not only are the arm 22 and the frame of which it constitutes a part held from further downward movement but the platen and platen carrier are also held up or locked in the tilted position shown in Fig. 5, the swinging frame forward of the part 29, together with the devices on the rod 26, acting as a counter-weight to the platen and preventing it from dropping back to normal position under the influence of gravity.

When the latch 30 is freed from the pin 33 its upward movement under the pressure of the spring 34 will be limited by the engagement of a tail piece 30^a on said latch with the hub 7^b as shown in Fig. 5, so that when the swinging frame is restored to normal position the pin 33 will engage with the top face of the latch 30 forward of the notch 32 and will depress said latch far enough to enable said pin 33 to re-seat itself in said notch and thus re-lock the swinging frame in normal position.

The rod 26 supports one or more paper controlling or guiding devices or paper finger contrivances, there being two main contrivances shown in the present case which are adapted preferably to cooperate with the side margins of work sheets. In addition there may be provided a smaller or secondary guide finger which ordinarily is arranged about midway of the length of the platen. These contrivances are slidably supported on the rod 26 and cooperate with the front or printing face of the platen. Each of the principal paper finger contrivances has a sleeve 36 which is shown detached in Fig. 3, said sleeve 36 being depressed longitudinally to form an internal fin or feather 37. The sleeve 36 surrounds the rod 26 and the fin 37 fits closely into a cut-out or groove 38 formed at the rear under side of the rod 26 and extending longitudinally thereof. The construction is such that the sleeve 36 may be slid lengthwise of the rod but is prevented from turning thereon by the engagement between the pin 37 and the groove 38. The sleeve 36 is arranged between parallel arms 39 which

are part of a U-shaped member (Fig. 2). Said member further comprises a cross piece 40 connecting said arms, the latter being cut out as indicated at 41 to fit over the rod 26. One of the cut outs 41 is provided with an inwardly projecting pointed lug 42 which fits into the groove 38 but is narrower than said groove so that limited rotary movement of the paper finger on the rod 26 may take place. Suitably secured to the under face of the cross piece 40 is the upper end portion of the paper finger proper 43. Said paper finger may be of any desired construction but as here shown consists merely of a strip of sheet metal which extends downward and forward at the front side of the platen and overlies the scale or paper plate 19. Coiled around the sleeve 36 between the arms 39 is a wire spring 44 one end of which is secured to the sleeve, the opposite end of said spring engaging the cross piece 40 and tending constantly to press the paper finger against the front face of the platen. The spring pressure is transmitted by the lower end of the paper finger to the scale or paper plate 19 and normally maintains said scale in contact with the platen or the paper thereon as shown in Fig. 4. The paper finger may be swung away a short distance from the face of the platen and on the rod 26 as a pivot against the spring 44, the rod 26 remaining motionless. This movement of the paper finger as also its sliding movement along the rod 26 is entirely distinct from the bodily swing of the paper finger together with the rod 26, as hereinafter described, during which bodily swing the relationship between the rod and the paper finger is not varied. I do not claim *per se* the specific construction of paper finger contrivances above described. The terms paper finger and paper finger contrivance as herein used are broad and are intended to include such devices as control and guide the paper after it leaves the printing point.

One of the paper finger contrivances just described may be and preferably is arranged to cooperate with the margin at one side of the paper while the companion contrivance is similarly arranged at the opposite margin, the lengthwise movements of the sleeves 36 being controlled by the arms 39 between which they are confined. Midway between these guides or fingers and on the rod 26 may be arranged a short central auxiliary guide finger 45 which, as here shown, is formed of a strip of sheet metal which is bent to partially embrace the rod 26 and is provided with a paper guiding portion which extends downward and forward at the front side of the platen some distance toward the scale plate 19. The frictional engagement between the looped portion of the short finger 45 and the rod

26 is sufficient to maintain said finger 45 in adjusted positions. The friction between the guides or fingers 43 and the scale plate 19 due to the pressure from the springs 44 assists to maintain the main paper finger contrivances or guiding devices in adjusted positions.

As has been stated, my invention is especially adapted to facilitate erasures in manifolding work. Suppose that the marginal guides or paper finger contrivances have been adjusted on the rod 26 to correspond with the width of the paper to be written on and that a manifolding packet or set of paper composed of three sheets, an inner sheet *a*, a carbon inlay *b* and an outer sheet *c*, be introduced into the machine at the rear. The packet is advanced over the paper table and down behind the platen between the same and the feed roller 17, thence being guided to the feed roller 18 by the deflector 16 and passing upward between the platen and the paper plate or scale 19 after which the packet is brought into cooperation with the paper finger contrivances.

As the writing takes place and the sheets are advanced together line by line in the usual or any suitable way, the leading edge portions of the sheets will pass upward at the front side of the platen and will be guided by the paper fingers or guiding devices backward under the supporting rod 26 as shown in Fig. 4. Suppose the sheets are in the Fig. 4 position and it be desired to make an erasure. Then the platen and platen carrier are first tilted upward and back by pressure on the finger piece 14 after which the swinging frame or bail is released, preferably by pulling forward against the rod 26, and is lowered to the Fig. 5 position in which, as will be recalled, it is arrested by the stop 29 while at the same time the platen is locked up in its tilted position, thus leaving both hands of the operator free to handle the paper. As the swinging frame is lowered it of course carries with it the paper finger contrivances which are thereby bodily removed forward and downward away from the printing face or front face of the platen. As the paper finger contrivances are swung away from the platen, the pressure which they exert normally against the scale or paper plate 19 is lessened, permitting said plate to move forward and slightly downward away from the platen and the paper thereon so that when the paper finger contrivances are finally arrested, the plate 19 will be held by the end portions of the parts 43 at some distance away from the front face of the platen as shown in Fig. 5. Obviously with the parts in the Fig. 5 position, the portions of the sheets above the front upper edge of the deflector or apron 16 are entirely free

so that the upper portions of said sheets may be separated and drawn forward singly or two at a time against the upper edges of said apron and of the plate 19 as shown in Fig. 5. With the sheets in the relationship shown in said figure it will be apparent that the printing line on the undermost sheet *a* will be exposed so that an erasure may readily be made in the printing line against the platen as a backing. After such erasure the carbon inlay *b* may be turned upward and backward against the sheet *a* and then a protecting or backing sheet may be introduced directly behind the outer sheet *c* so that the corresponding erasure may be made thereon. Thereafter the backing sheet may be withdrawn, the sheet *c* replaced, and the swinging frame and associate parts restored to normal position and locked therein by proper pressure applied to the rod 26.

It will be seen that in my present invention the different sheets of a manifold packet or set may be freed for any desired purpose without the necessity either of turning the platen and paper forward and backward or without moving the paper finger contrivances laterally to new positions and subsequently re-adjusting them in the old positions.

In constructions like the present one or in other constructions which do not employ off-set paper fingers, the paper as it is advanced will be fed under the paper finger support or rod 26, and not over the same as in my companion application aforesaid. Therefore to free the advanced portion of the paper so that it may be expeditiously handled, in a construction like the present one it is not alone sufficient to move the paper finger contrivances but the supporting rod also must be moved out of the path which the paper follows when it is drawn away from the platen surface. It will further be understood that paper finger contrivances of different constructions from those shown and which may or may not be off-set may be made use of by my present invention; that the support for the paper finger contrivances may be varied so long as said support is caused to swing or otherwise move and thereby to be itself carried along with the paper finger contrivances out of the path of the paper, enabling the same to be freely pulled away from the platen surface; that the paper plate or scale may also be differently controlled to move somewhat away from the platen; and that in some instances it may not be necessary to provide for moving said paper plate.

By my present invention I combine with the platen of a typewriting machine a support having an unvarying normal relationship therewith, a paper guide on said support, and means for moving said support

and said guide together bodily outward away from the printing face of the platen, said means in the present instance comprising the pivoted arms 22 and 23 on which said support is mounted; that locking means comprising a spring catch normally secure said support in a fixed relationship with said platen carrier; that said locking means are releasable to permit bodily movements of said support in said paper guide; that in the present instance said support is a rod extending longitudinally of the platen and above the same, the platen being that of a front-strike machine; that the paper guide in the present instance is a paper finger which is adjustable along said rod or support and which coöperates with the paper to guide it under said support and between the same and the platen; that the support and the paper guide move entirely away from the front face of the platen, thereby leaving free and unobstructed the printing face of said platen upward from a point below the printing line; and that the supporting rod and the means for moving it or the arms which carry it constitute in the present instance a swinging frame or pivotally supported bail which is rotatable on its pivot downward and forward to carry the paper fingers downward and forward below the printing line on the platen.

Various changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a support having an unvarying normal relationship with said platen, and a paper guide on said support, said support and said guide being movable together bodily outward and downward below and away from the printing face of the platen.

2. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a movable support extending longitudinally of the platen, a paper guide carried by said support and adapted to coöperate with the paper at opposite sides of the printing point, and means independent of said platen and of said guide for limiting the movement of said support toward the platen, said support and said guide being movable bodily away from the platen to a position where the paper guide is inoperative.

3. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a support, locking means normally securing said support on said platen carrier in set relationship therewith, and a paper guide on said support, said locking means being releasable to permit movement of said support and said guide bodily downward below the printing line and away from the platen.

4. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a movable support extending longitudinally of the platen, a paper finger adjustable lengthwise of said support, and means independent of said platen and of said paper finger for limiting the movement of said support toward the platen, said support and said paper finger being movable together bodily away from the platen to a position where the paper finger is inoperative.

5. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a support pivoted on said carrier, a paper guide adjustable on said support and adapted to cooperate with the paper at both sides of the printing line, said guide and said support being movable together outward away from the printing face of the platen about the pivotal axis of said support so as to render the paper guide inoperative and leave the printing face of the platen in advance of the printing line entirely free and unobstructed.

6. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a support extending longitudinally of said platen throughout its length and pivotally mounted on said carrier, a paper finger on said support, and means independent of said platen and of said paper finger for limiting the movement of said support toward said platen, said paper finger and said support being movable together away from the printing face of the platen to a position where the paper finger is inoperative.

7. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a paper guide, a support along the platen throughout its length and extending movable bodily to carry said paper guide entirely away from the front face of said platen leaving free and unobstructed the printing face thereof from a point below the printing line upward, and means for maintaining said support set in predetermined relationship with said platen.

8. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a movable paper finger supporting rod, a paper finger adjustable along said rod, means independent of said platen and of said paper finger for limiting the movement of said supporting rod toward said platen, and means for affording bodily movement of said rod and said paper finger together away from the front face of the platen to a position where the paper finger is inoperative.

9. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a paper guide, a support carrying said guide, said support being arranged over the platen and extending longitudinally thereof and being movable forward so as to carry said paper guide bodily outward away from the front face of

the platen, and means for maintaining said support set in predetermined relationship with said platen.

10. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a paper guide, a swinging frame comprising a part extending along the platen throughout its length and carrying said paper guide, said swinging frame being pivoted on said platen carrier and rotatable on its pivot to swing said paper guide bodily outward away from the printing face of the platen, and means for maintaining said swinging frame set in predetermined relationship with the platen.

11. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a paper guide cooperative with the paper at the printing face of the platen and which may be set at desired points lengthwise of the platen, means for affording a bodily translation of the entire settable paper guide outward and downward below and away from the printing face of the platen so as to leave the same unobstructed, the set position of the paper guide remaining unaltered during such movement, and means independent of the platen and of said guide for limiting the return bodily movement of the entire settable paper guide in the direction of the platen.

12. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a paper guide movable lengthwise of the platen to different set positions, means for affording a bodily translation of the entire settable paper guide down below the printing line on the platen, and means independent of the platen and of said guide for limiting the movement of the entire settable guide backward toward the platen.

13. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a paper finger slidable lengthwise of the platen to different set positions, means for affording bodily swinging movement of the entire slidable paper finger outward and downward and for arresting the same in a position below the printing line on the platen, and means independent of the platen and of said paper finger for limiting the return bodily swinging movement of said paper finger.

14. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a paper finger rod arranged lengthwise of the platen and above the same, a spring-pressed paper finger having limited rotary movement on said rod as a pivot, and means for affording movement of said paper finger and said rod bodily outward away from the front face of the platen so as to leave the same entirely free and unobstructed, the paper finger being rendered inoperative by said bodily movement of said rod.

15. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a paper guide, a support extending along the platen throughout

its length and movable bodily toward and away from the platen, said guide being mounted on said support, and an automatically operating catch normally controlling said support.

16. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination of a paper finger, a rod on which said paper finger is mounted, means enabling said rod and said paper finger to be moved bodily together away from the front face of the platen, and a catch normally controlling said rod.

17. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination of a paper finger rod arranged over the platen and extending longitudinally of the same, a paper finger adjustable on said rod, said rod being movable forward so as to carry said paper finger bodily outward away from the front face of the platen, and a catch automatically operating to maintain said rod in normal position.

18. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a paper guide, a support for said guide, said guide directing the paper between said support and said platen, and means maintaining said support in normal position and releasable to permit the bodily movement of said support and said paper guide outward and downward below and away from the printing face of the platen.

19. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a paper plate arranged below and longitudinally of the printing line, a paper finger rod arranged over the platen and extending longitudinally thereof, marginal paper fingers on said rod cooperative with the paper to guide it upward under said rod, and means maintaining said rod in normal position and operative to release said rod so that it may be moved bodily downward below and away from the platen together with said paper fingers to a predetermined position.

20. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a bail pivoted on said platen carrier, a paper finger on said bail, said bail being rotatable on its pivots to carry said paper finger bodily toward and away from the printing face of the platen, and means independent of the platen and of the paper finger to limit the rotary movement of said bail toward the platen.

21. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a bail pivoted at its lower ends at the ends of said platen carrier and having a part extending longitudinally of the platen and above the same, a paper finger carried by said bail, said bail being rotatable on its pivots to move said paper finger bodily outward away from the front face of the platen, and means independent

of the platen and of the paper finger to limit the rotary movement of said bail toward the platen.

22. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a bail pivoted at the ends of said platen carrier and having a part extending lengthwise of the platen and above the same, paper fingers adjustable along said part, and a spring catch cooperative with said bail, said catch being releasable to permit said bail to swing downward and forward and carry said paper fingers outward and downward away from the front face of said platen.

23. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a movable paper plate extending longitudinally thereof at one side of the printing line, a spring-pressed paper guide normally maintaining said paper plate in contact with the platen or the paper thereon, and means for affording movement of said paper guide bodily away from the platen and a release of said paper plate.

24. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a paper plate pivoted on said carrier and extending longitudinally of the platen, spring-pressed paper guides normally controlling said paper plate, said guides directing the paper after it leaves said paper plate, and means for affording movement of said guides bodily outward away from the printing face of the platen and a release of said paper plate so that the same may turn on its pivot.

25. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, a platen thereon, a paper plate movably supported on said platen carrier and extending lengthwise of and below the printing line, a paper finger rod above the platen, spring-pressed marginal paper fingers mounted on said rod and normally controlling said paper plate, and releasable means permitting movement of said rod and said paper fingers bodily away from the platen, said paper fingers releasing said paper plate during such movement.

26. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a carriage truck, a platen carrier tiltable on said truck, a platen on said carrier, a paper guide device, and means including said paper guide device for locking said carrier in abnormal tilted position for the purpose specified.

27. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a carriage truck, a platen carrier tiltable on said truck, a platen on said carrier, a paper guide normally cooperative with said platen but movable away from the printing face thereof, and means for arresting said guide in abnormal position and for locking said carrier in tilted position.

28. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a carriage truck, a platen carrier tiltable on said truck, a platen mounted on said carrier, a paper guide on said carrier, a safety device normally preventing movement of said paper guide, and means for moving said paper guide, said means being operative only after said platen carrier has been tilted on said truck.

10 29. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a carriage truck, a platen carrier tiltable on said truck, a platen on said carrier, a paper guide on said carrier, a safety device normally preventing movement of
15 said paper guide bodily away from the platen, means for moving said guide bodily away from the platen after said platen carrier has been tilted on said truck, and means
20 for arresting said guide in abnormal position and for maintaining said carrier in tilted position.

30. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a sup-

port normally arranged above the printing line thereon, a paper guide on said support
25 and extending downward transversely of the printing line, said support and said guide being movable downward and forward together, and a stop for arresting
30 said support and said guide in positions below the printing line.

31. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a paper guide contrivance supported at the front
35 upper side of the platen and contiguous thereto, and means for affording a bodily movement of translation of the whole contrivance to a new and abnormal position
40 entirely below the printing line.

Signed at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, and State of New York, this
24th day of May A. D. 1909.

WILLIAM ALLAN DYER.

Witnesses:

C. G. BALDWIN,
T. H. JAMESON.