

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. McK. JENNE.
TYPE WRITING MACHINE.

No. 462,947.

Patented Nov. 10, 1891.

Fig. 1.

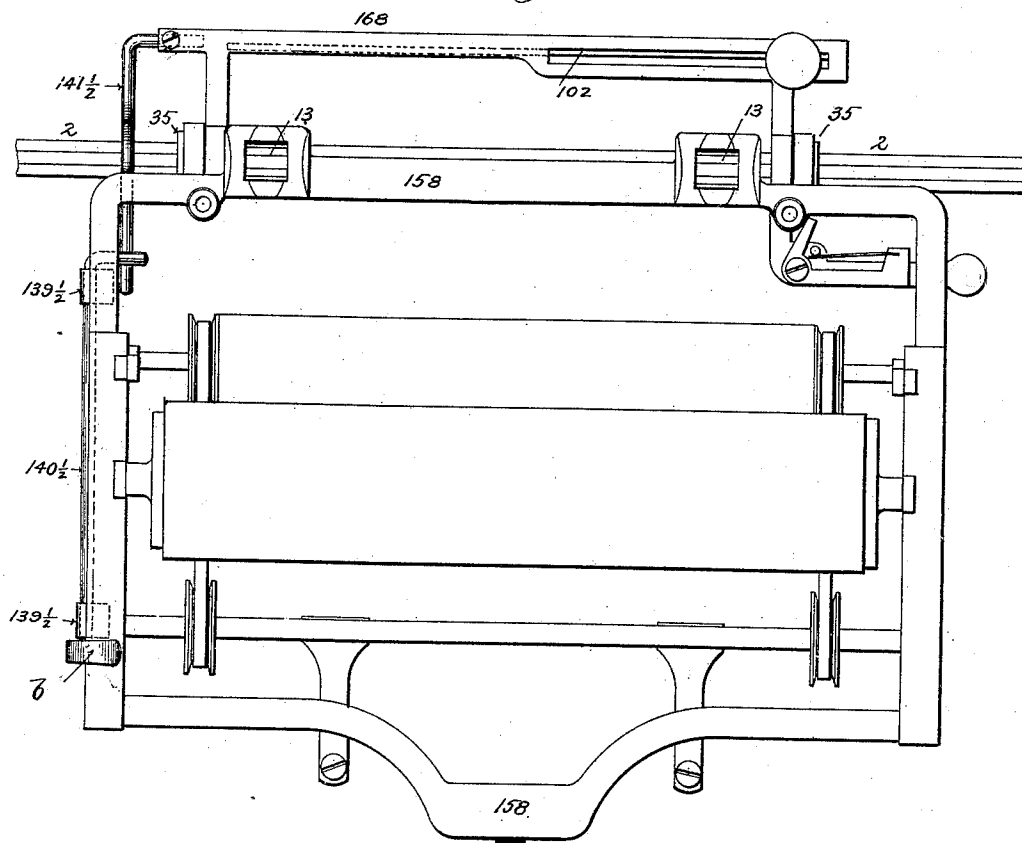
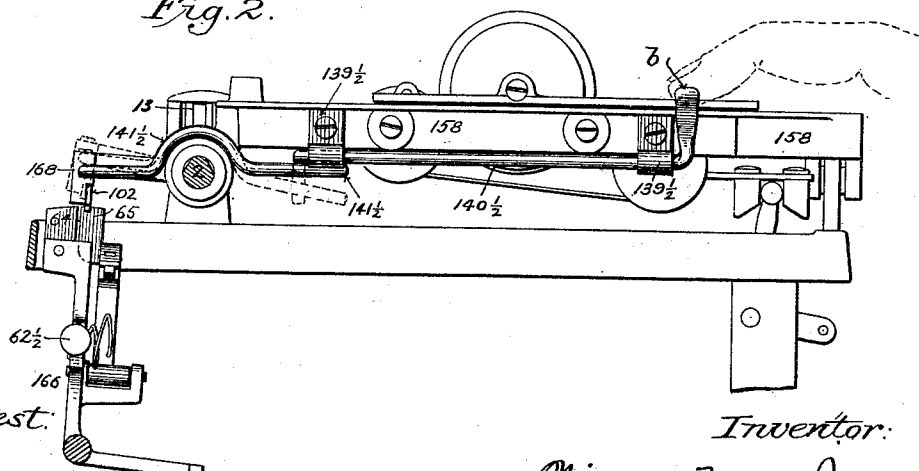


Fig. 2.



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(No Model.)

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Fig. 3.

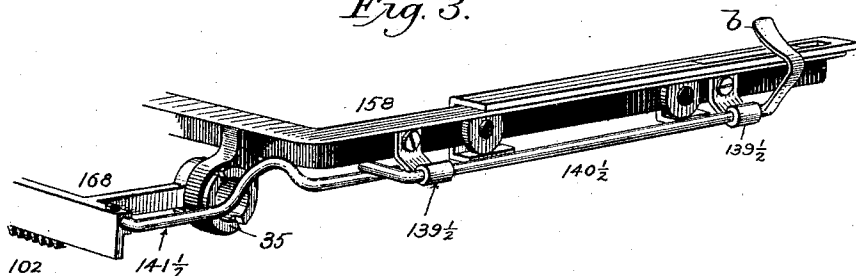


Fig. 4.

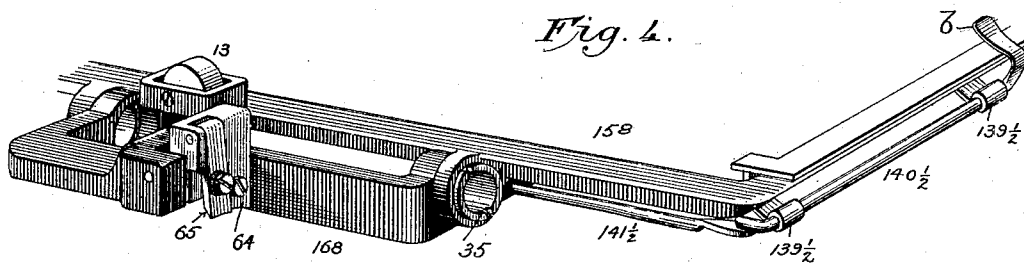


Fig. 5.

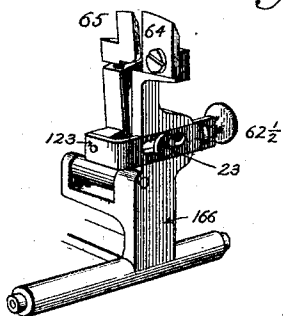


Fig. 6.

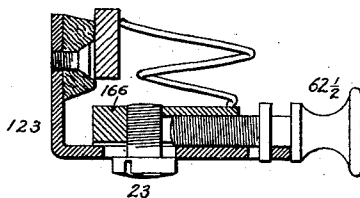
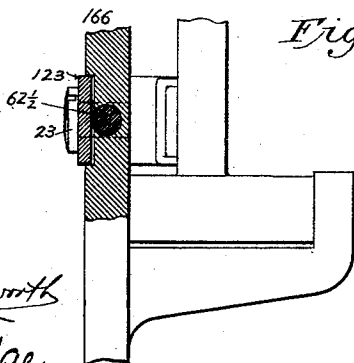


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM McKENDREE JENNE, OF ILION, ASSIGNOR TO THE REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,947, dated November 10, 1891.

Application filed June 25, 1889. Serial No. 315,545. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM McKENDREE JENNE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ilion, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvement in Type-Writing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of type-writing machines in which a traveling carriage fed along by a step-by-step movement is employed; and it consists in various details of construction in the nature of improvements upon the machine for which I have made applications for Letters Patent, Serial Nos. 259,768 and 261,408.

The objects of the present invention are twofold: first, to provide means for permitting the retraction of the carriage without operating the paper-feed mechanism, and, second, to provide for the accurate adjustment of the movable dog of the carriage-feed mechanism; but it is to be distinctly understood that no broad claim is herein made or intended to be made to such features as they are embraced in the said applications numbered 259,768 and 261,408, heretofore filed by me and above referred to.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of the carriage of a "Remington" type-writer with part of my improvements attached; Fig. 2, an end view of the same; Fig. 3, a perspective view of a portion of the carriage illustrating more clearly the construction of the carriage-releasing mechanism; Fig. 4, a similar view showing the invention applied to a slightly-different style of machine; Fig. 5, a perspective view of the rocker or dog-carrying frame and dogs of the feeding mechanism, and Figs. 6 and 7 enlarged sectional views illustrating the construction by means of which the adjustment of the dog is secured and maintained.

158 indicates the traveling carriage, provided with eyes or rings 35 and wheels or rollers 13, which, respectively, encircle and run upon the rod or rail 2, as usual. Pivotaly secured to the rear side of the carriage is a frame 168, which carries a rack-bar 102, adapted to be engaged alternately by the dogs 64 and 65, carried by the rocker 166, the

latter being operated by means of the finger-keys, as in the ordinary form of Remington machine. Secured to one end of the frame 168 or its rack-bar 102 is a rod or arm 141 $\frac{1}{2}$, 55 which, after projecting slightly from the end of the frame, is bent at right angles and projects horizontally toward the front of the machine, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the said rod being curved or arched slightly so as to clear the guide or supporting bar 2 over which it passes. This rod or arm 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ might be curved or arched in the reverse direction and pass beneath the bar; but as this would involve merely a reversal of the arrangement 65 shown it is not illustrated.

139 $\frac{1}{2}$ indicates brackets riveted or screwed to the side bar of the carriage 158, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, the said brackets or hangers being adapted to receive and support a rock-shaft or release-key 140 $\frac{1}{2}$, which has its rear end bent laterally to rest upon the free end of rod 141 $\frac{1}{2}$, while its front end is fashioned into a thumb-piece *b*, extending upward and inward over the side or end bar 75 of the carriage-frame.

In some machines the carriage-feeding mechanism is reversed—that is to say, the dogs are carried by the frame 168 pivoted to the carriage while the rack-bar is carried and oscillated by the rocker 166; but upon reference to Fig. 4 it will be seen that this arrangement in no way interferes with the carrying out of the present invention. The only difference between the two plans lies in the 85 fact that the arm or rod 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ is straight and extends parallel with the rail 2 instead of passing over it, the operation being precisely the same in both cases.

No claim is intended to be made herein to 90 the oscillating rack-bar, as that is embraced in my application, Serial No. 261,408, before referred to.

By placing the release-key 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ at the side of the frame it is out of the way and does not interfere with the tipping or lifting of the carriage. 95

Now when it is desired to run the carriage back without actuating the paper-feed mechanism it is only necessary to press down upon the thumb-piece *b* and rock the release-key 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ in its brackets or bearings 139 $\frac{1}{2}$, thereby 100

causing the tail or bent rear end of the said key to depress the inner end of arm or rod 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ and elevate the frame 168, which carries the rack-bar or the dogs, according to which-
 5 ever of the constructions shown in Figs. 3 and 4 is used.

In the construction shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 the rocker-frame 166 carries two dogs 64 and 65, the former rigid and the latter movable, which are adapted to come into engagement alternately with the rack-bar 102; and to limit the movement of the pivoted arm or finger carrying the movable dog, I employ a set-screw 62 $\frac{1}{2}$, which, as shown in Figs. 6 and
 15 7, screws into the main body of the rocker 166. This screw is provided with a collar to engage or enter a slot formed in the bent slide 123, so that when the screw is turned it moves the slide back and forth, the bent end of the
 20 slide limiting the throw of the movable dog. The face of the rocker is grooved to receive and seat the slide 123, the groove thus formed coinciding or communicating with the screw-threaded socket made to receive the screw
 25 62 $\frac{1}{2}$, so that when the latter is in place the plate will bear against that portion of the screw projecting into the slot, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

Plate or slide 123 is slotted, as shown, to receive a set-screw 23, which, screwing into
 30 rocker-frame 166, causes the slide 123 to bear so firmly against the side of the adjusting-screw as to prevent the latter from being jarred out of adjustment, which is liable to
 35 occur when the binding-screw 23 is not used.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a type-writing machine, the combination, with a traveling carriage, of a feed mechanism consisting of a toothed rack and dogs, a frame 168, hinged or pivoted to the carriage and carrying a part of the feed mechanism, an arm 141 $\frac{1}{2}$, projecting forwardly from the frame 168, a rock-shaft or release-key 140 $\frac{1}{2}$, journaled on one of the side bars of the carriage and bent laterally at its inner end to engage the forwardly-projecting arm 141 $\frac{1}{2}$, and a thumb-piece *b* at the outer end of the release-key or rock-shaft extending upward and laterally over the top of the side bar, all
 40 45 50 substantially as shown and described.

2. In combination with the rocker or frame 166, having fixed dog 64 and movable dog 65, a screw 62 $\frac{1}{2}$, screwing into the frame, a bent slide 123, carried by the frame to limit the movement of the dog 65 and bearing upon and adapted to be actuated by the screw 62 $\frac{1}{2}$, and a set-screw 23, adapted to clamp the slide against the screw 62 $\frac{1}{2}$.

3. In combination with the rocker or frame 166, having dogs 64 and 65 and a screw-threaded socket, a groove also formed in said frame and coinciding with the socket, a plate or slide 123, adapted to limit the movement of dog 65 and seated in the groove, a set-screw 23 for the slide or plate, and a screw 62 $\frac{1}{2}$, entering the socket and adapted to actuate the slide.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM MCKENDREE JENNE.

Witnesses:

THOS. RICHARDSON,
 A. D. RICHARDSON.