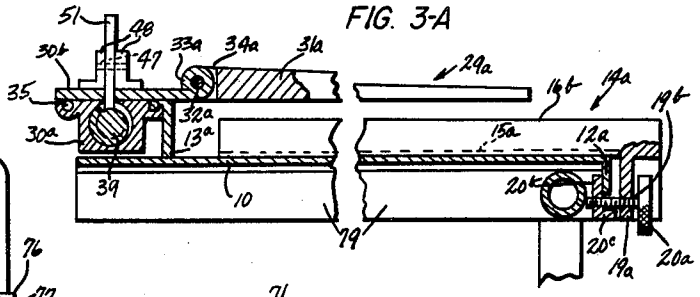
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FIG. 3-A



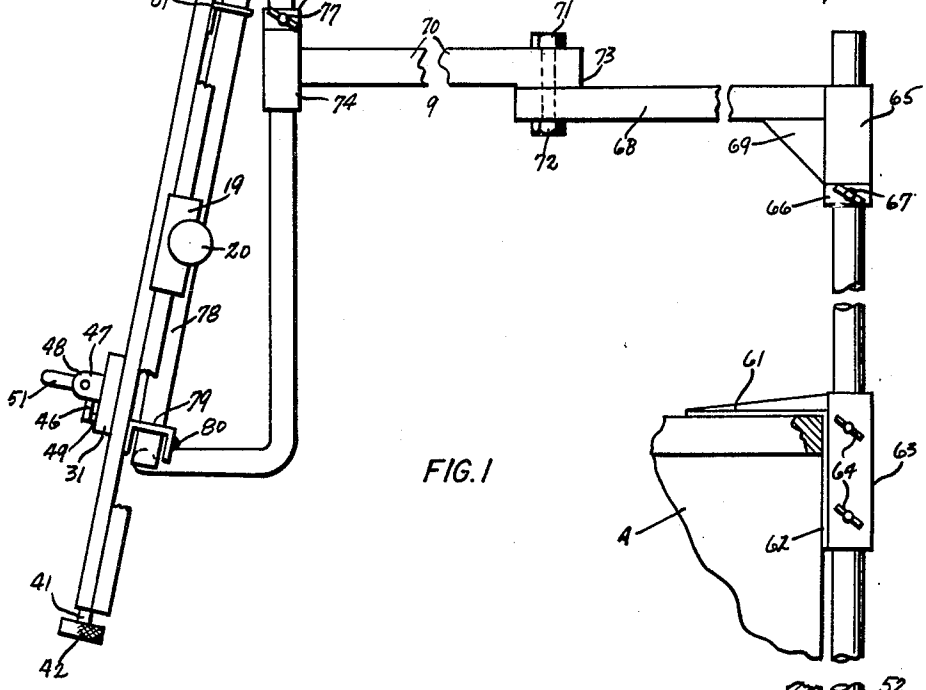


FIG. 1

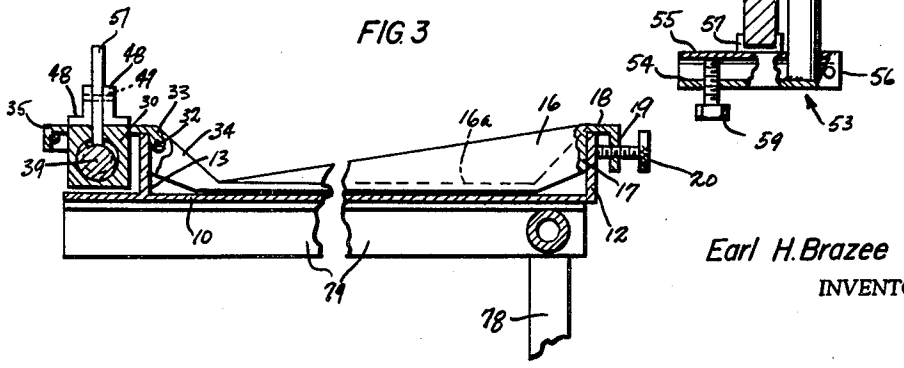


FIG. 3

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FIG. 2

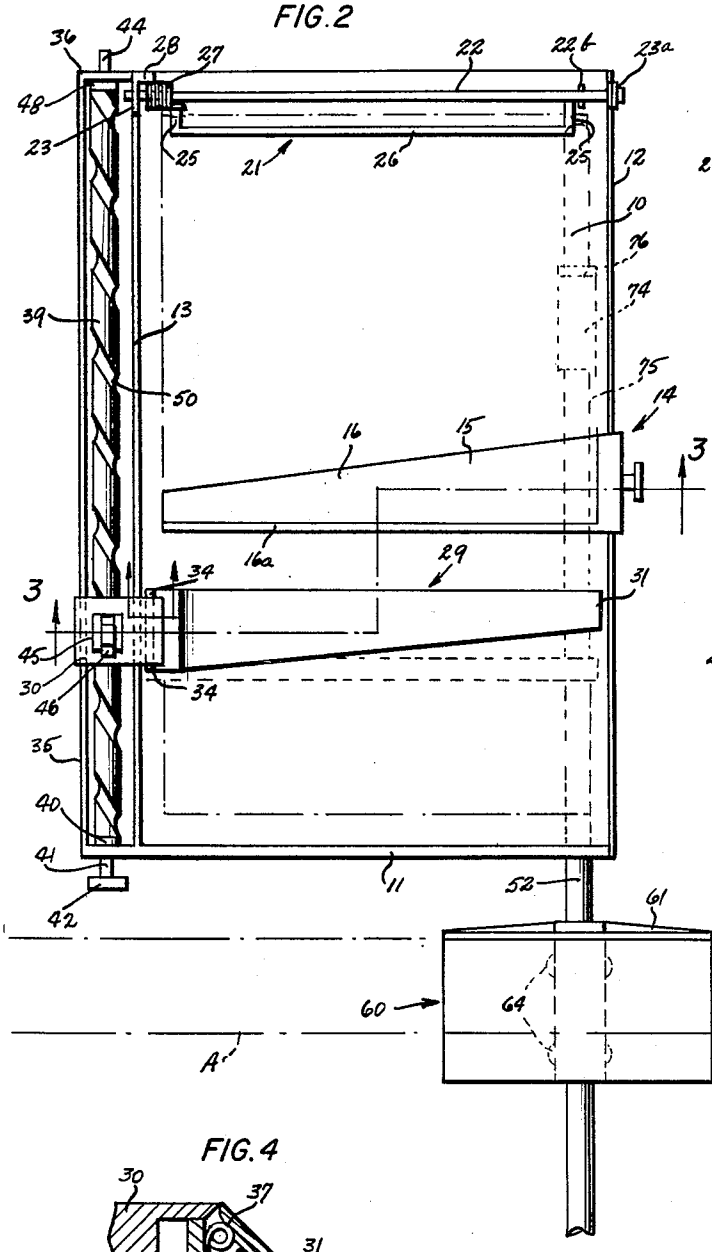


FIG. 12

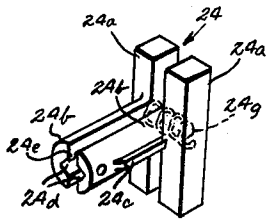


FIG. 14

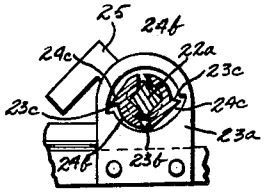
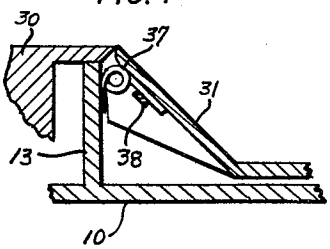


FIG. 4



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FIG. 5

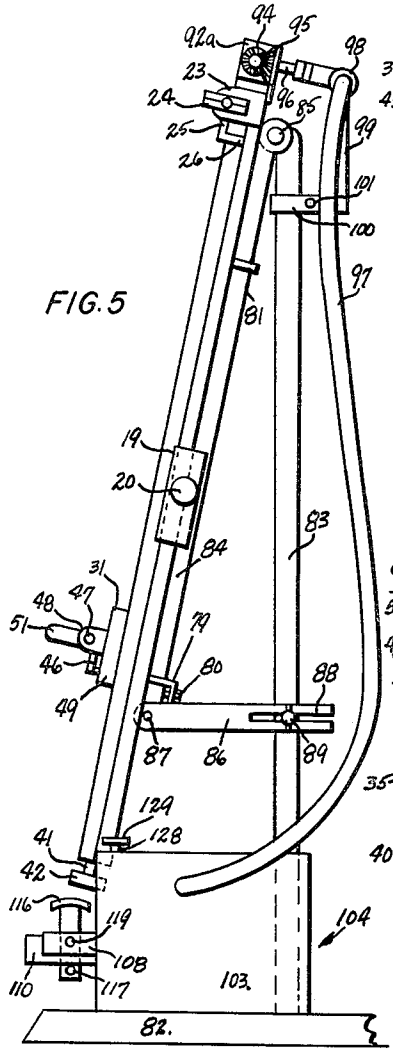


FIG. 6

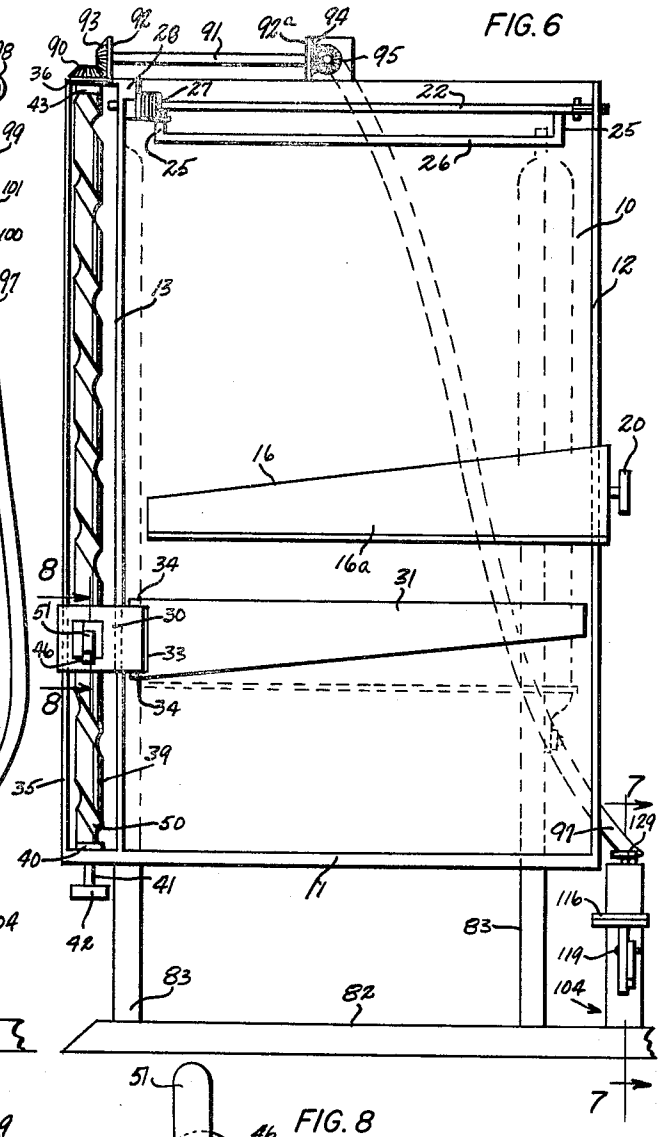


FIG. 7

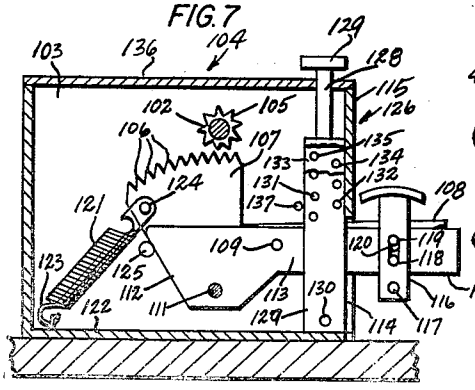
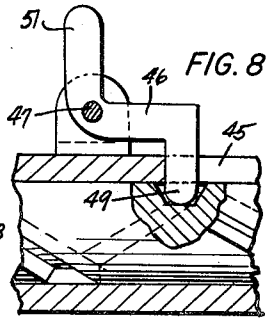


FIG. 8



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FIG. 9

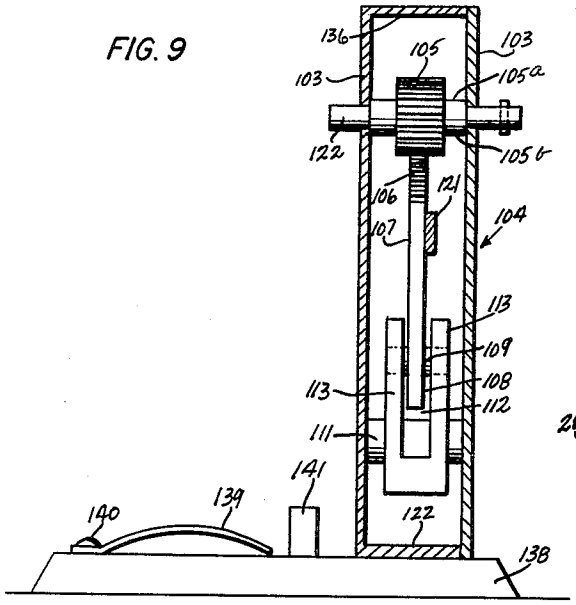


FIG. 13

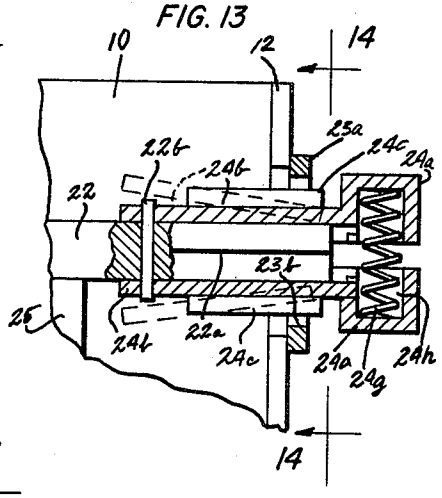
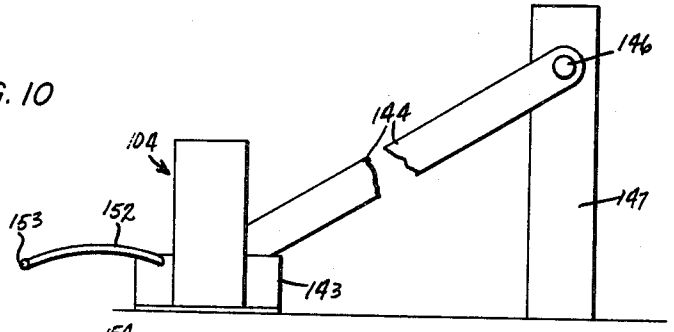


FIG. 10



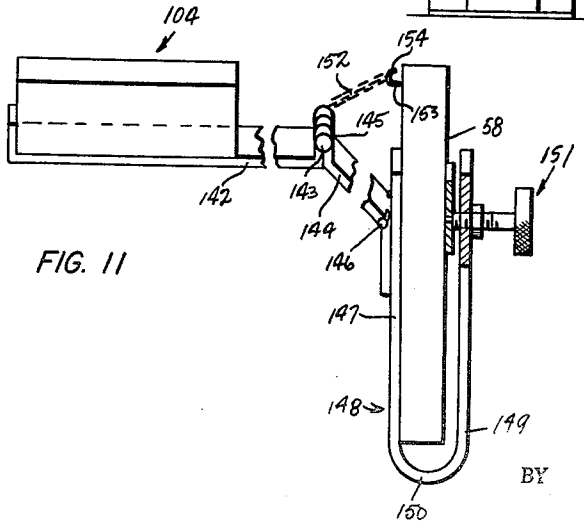


FIG. 11

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United States Patent Office

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Original application November 2, 1951, Serial No. 254,591, now Patent No. 2,739,569, dated March 27, 1956. Divided and this application January 13, 1956, Serial No. 562,367

2 Claims. (Cl. 24—66)

This is a divisional application of my application Serial No. 254,591, filed November 2, 1951, Patent No. 2,739,569.

The present invention relates to improvements in a copy holder and has for an object the provision of a device of this kind which is capable of holding various types and sizes of material to be copied by a typist on a typewriter, such as, shorthand notebooks, file and index cards and sheets, news copy and manuscript.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an improved copy holder which can be adjusted so that the material being copied can be adjusted with respect to the light and the desired distance from the typist's eyes to suit each individual operator.

A further object of the present invention is to provide an improved device of this character which has a line guide capable of being set at any point along the face of the holder and adapted to be operated by a treadle device either by hand or foot power or directly by hand.

A still further object of the present invention is to provide an improved copy holder in which the amount of step by step movement of the line guide may be selectively controlled in accordance with the amount of space between adjacent lines of the material supported by the holder and being copied.

The present invention aims to provide an improved device of this kind which can be attached to and supported by various types and sizes of desks and tables.

The present invention also aims to provide an improved structure which comprises relatively few parts, is economical to manufacture, easy to set up and simple to operate.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention will be hereinafter more fully described and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, in which the same parts are denoted by the same reference numerals throughout the several views,

Figure 1 is a side elevational view with parts broken away of the improved device constructed in accordance with the present invention and illustrated as applied to a desk,

Figure 2 is a front elevational view of the same,

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2,

Figure 3A is a view similar to Figure 3 and showing a modified form of line guide and movable shelf,

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 2,

Figure 5 is a side elevational view of a modified form of the invention,

Figure 6 is a front elevational view of the same,

Figure 7 is a sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Figure 6,

Figure 8 is a sectional view taken on the line 8—8 of Figure 6,

Figure 9 is a side elevational view of a support for the gear case which is shown in vertical section,

Figure 10 is a side elevational view of a modified form of support for the gear case.

Figure 11 is a front elevational view of the same showing the gear case in its raised inoperative position,

Figure 12 is a perspective view of the T handle for locking the clamping device in its inoperative position,

Figure 13 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view of the T handle and the adjacent end of the clamping device, and

Figure 14 is a sectional view taken on the line 14—14 of Figure 13.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 10 indicates a base plate which can be made of sheet metal, such as light weight alloy or other suitable material. The size and shape of the base plate may be varied to meet the required needs. A stationary or fixed shelf 11 extends forwardly from the lower edge of the base plate 10 and is disposed at substantially right angles to the forward face of the base plate. A flange 12 extends forwardly from the right hand edge of the base plate and at substantially right angles thereto and a guide member or flange 13 projects forwardly from the left front edge of the base plate adjacent to and inwardly of the left hand edge of the base plate. The flange 12 and the guide flange 13 extend throughout substantially the entire height of the base plate.

An auxiliary movable shelf generally indicated at 14 may be removably mounted on the flange 12. The shelf 14 has a substantially triangularly shaped body portion 15, the upper edge of which is inclined downwardly as indicated at 16 from the right hand edge of the shelf 14 towards the left hand edge and the lower edge is substantially straight. A supporting ledge 16*a* extends outwardly from the lower edge of the portion 15 and away from the front face of the base plate 10. The portion 15 of the shelf 14 has at its right hand end a bearing part 17 for engaging the inner face of the flange 12 of the base plate 10. The free end portion 18 of the shelf 14 extends across and beyond the edge of the flange 12 and is bent rearwardly to form a wall 19 disposed in spaced parallel relation to the bearing part 17 and the flange 12. The wall 19 has a screw threaded aperture for receiving a binding screw 20.

A clamping device generally indicated at 21 may be mounted on the base plate 10 adjacent the upper end thereof. The clamping device comprises a shaft 22, the opposite end portions of which are rotatably supported by brackets 23 and 23*a* which in turn are supported by the guide flange 13 and the flange 12. One end portion of the shaft 22 extends through an opening 23*b* in the bracket 23*a* and outwardly of the flange 12 and receives a T handle 24 by which the shaft may be locked against rotation. Adjacent each end of the shaft and inwardly of the flange 12 and the guide flange 13 arms 25 extend downwardly and inwardly and have their lower free end portions connected to a clamping bar 26. A coil spring 27 has one end secured to a boss 28 on the guide flange 13 and its opposite end anchored to the adjacent arm 25 for urging the bar 26 into engagement with the front face of the base plate 10.

The handle 24 comprises a pair of half-sections each of which is substantially T-shaped and has a head 24*a* and a shank 24*b* extending from the head. Each shank has a projection 24*c* extending outwardly therefrom intermediate its ends and a substantially L-shaped groove 24*d*. The grooves of the shanks cooperate to provide a substantially square shaped socket for receiving the extended end portion of the shaft 22 which is substantially square shaped as indicated at 22*a*. The portion 22*a* of the shaft may be round in cross section and the grooves 24*d* may be of corresponding shape. Each shank has a through hole 24*e* adjacent its free end for receiv-

ing one extended end portion of a pin 22*b* which is fixedly carried by the shaft 22. A coil spring 24*g* has its opposite end portions housed by a recess 24*h* formed in each head 24*a* of the handle half-sections and the opposite end convolutions of the spring may be secured as by welding or the like to the bottom of the recesses.

The spring 24*g* retains the half-sections in assembled relation when the handle has been withdrawn from the openings in the flange 12 and the bracket 23*a* and urges the shanks 24*b* into engagement with the square shaped portion of the shaft and the holes 24*e* over the opposite end portions of the pin 22*b* when the handle is inserted through the openings in the flange 12 and bracket 23*a*. The wall of the opening 23*b* in the bracket 23*a* will serve as a fulcrum for the shanks under the action of the spring which tends to urge the heads 24*a* apart. The bracket 23*a* is provided with substantially diametrically opposite notches 23*c* which communicate with the opening 23*b* for receiving the projections 24*c* of the shanks.

In order to insert the upper edge portion of the material to be copied beneath the clamping bar 26, assuming that the handle 24 has been completely removed from the shaft 22, the typist will move the bar 26 away from the base 10 against the action of the spring. The handle 24 will then be inserted through the openings in the flange 12 and the bracket 23*a* until the free ends of the shanks 24*b* engage the ends of the pin 22*b*. The operator will then exert pressure on the heads 24*a* to move them towards one another against the action of the spring 24*g* to the dotted line position shown in Figure 13 of the drawings. This action will cause the free end portions of the shanks to spread apart as the intermediate portions of the shanks will rock on the wall of the opening in the bracket 23*a* and on the outer edge of the portion 22*a* of the shaft 22, the opening and the notches 23*c* being of sufficient radial size to permit said rocking movement and being shown in Figure 13 of the drawings as exaggerated.

Further inward movement of the handle will bring the holes 24*e* into alignment with the ends of the pin 22*b*. Release of the pressure on the heads 24*a* will permit the spring 24*g* to come into play to move the free end portions of the shanks towards one another so that the holes 25*e* will receive the opposite ends of the pin 22*b* as shown in full lines of Figure 13 of the drawings. The reception of the projections 24*c* by the notches 23*c* will prevent rotation of the handle and the connection of the shanks with the pin 22*b* will prevent rotation of the clamping bar 26 so that the bar 26 will be locked in its raised position and the typist will have both hands free to insert the material to be copied under the bar 26. Thereupon pressure upon the heads of the handle will disengage the shanks from the pin and the handle may be withdrawn to release the shaft so that the spring 27 will move the bar 26 into clamping position upon the material to be copied.

A line guide generally indicated at 29 may be mounted on the base plate 10 for step by step movement over the front face thereof and comprises a block or plate 30 and a marker 31 which is pivotally mounted on the plate 30 by a pivot pin 32 which extends through aligned openings in a knuckle 33 and webs or ears 34 of the marker 31. The block 30 is provided with an opening for loosely receiving therethrough a guide rod 35. The opposite ends of which are secured to the fixed shelf 11 and a bearing plate 36 carried by the upper end portion of the base plate 10. The knuckle 33 of the block 30 frictionally engages the inner face of the guide flange 13 and one end of a coil spring 37 which encircles the pivot pin 32 is secured to the inner face of the guide flange 13 by welding or the like. The opposite end of the coil spring 37 is secured to the under face of the marker 31 by a rivet or the like. The coil spring 37 will normally urge the marker 31 towards the front face of the base plate 10 and will cooperate with the guide rod 35 and the knuckle 33 to maintain the block 30 in position.

The block 30 is also provided with a through passageway for receiving therethrough a spiral 39 which may be formed from a flat piece of material twisted to form a spiral. The lower end of the spiral 39 has a disk 40 secured thereto by welding or the like. A stem 41 is secured to the disk 40 and extends downwardly through a suitable opening in the shelf 11 and has mounted on its lower free end a knob 42. The upper end of the spiral 39 has a disk 43 secured thereto as by welding or the like, and a stub shaft 44 is secured to the disk 43 and extends upwardly through a suitable opening in the bearing plate 36.

The block 30 has a slot 45 formed in its forward face and which communicates with the spiral 39. A pin 46 is pivotally mounted on a pivot pin 47 which is supported by a pair of L-shaped brackets 48 which are secured in any suitable manner to the forward face of the block 30. The pin 46 has a finger 49 which normally rides in the groove 50 of the spiral 39. The pin 46 has a handle 51 by which the pin 46 may be swung on its pivot 47 to move the finger 49 through the slot 45 and out of engagement with the groove 50 of the spiral.

The copy holder may be operatively associated with the typewriter in any appropriate manner desired and in Figures 1 through 3 there is illustrated one means for supporting the copy holder on a desk A or the like. A standard 52 which may be of tubular formation and of sufficient length to extend the desired distance above the desk top, for example, twelve inches to fourteen inches, has mounted thereon a double channel device generally indicated at 53.

The double channel device 53 comprises an inner channel member 54 and an outer channel member 55. The inner channel member 54 has its opening facing upwardly and the inner faces of the vertical sides of the member 54 are secured as by welding or the like to the lower end portion of the standard 52. The outer channel member 55 has its opening facing downwardly and embraces the inner channel member 54 and is pivotally mounted thereon by a pivot element 56. The rear end portion of the connecting web of the outer member 55 is slotted to accommodate the standard 52.

A substantially U-shaped socket member 57 is mounted on the upper face of the web of the member 55 for receiving the lower edge portion of the rail 58 on the desk A. In order to move the outer member 55 upwardly to a position in which the socket member will receive the rail 58 a set screw 59 is received by a screw threaded opening in the web of the inner member 54 and its inner end will engage the lower face of the web of the outer channel member 55 when the set screw is screwed upwardly to move the channel member 55 to the position shown in Figure 1 of the drawings.

It will be noted from Figure 1 of the drawings that when the socket member 57 is in its raised position there is sufficient clearance between the upper edges of the vertical sides of the channel member 54 and the lower face of the web of the channel member 55 to permit the channel member 55 to swing down a sufficient distance to enable the socket member 57 to clear the lower end of the rail when the set screw 59 is screwed downwardly.

A clamping member generally indicated at 60 comprises a substantially flat horizontal plate 61 and a substantially flat vertical plate 62 joined together and secured in any appropriate manner to a sleeve 63 which embraces the standard 52. The sleeve 63 carries a pair of set screws 64 for engaging the standard to hold the clamping member 60 in adjusted position. A sleeve 65 embraces the standard 52 and is held in its adjusted position by a collar 66 and a binding screw 67 carried by the collar. One end of a rear arm 68 is secured by welding or the like to the sleeve 65 and a gusset 69 is secured to the sleeve 65 and the arm 68. The other or

forward end of the arm 68 is hingedly connected to the rear end portion of a second or forward arm 70 by a bolt 71 and nut 72. In order to provide a large hinge surface a hinge plate 73 is secured by welding or the like to each of the arms 68 and 70.

The forward end of the arm 70 is secured to a sleeve 74 which embraces a post 75 comprising a part of a supporting frame. The post is slidably received by the sleeve 74 and is held in adjusted position therein by a collar 76 and set screw 77. The supporting frame includes a standard 78 the upper end portion of which may be attached to or may be formed integral with the upper end portion of the post 75. The standard 78 extends downwardly and forwardly from its point of union with the post 75 at an angle thereto.

A channel shaped bracket 79 has one side secured to the rear face of the base plate 10 as by welding or the like and its other side has an opening for the reception of a locking pin 80. The web of the bracket 79 has an aperture for receiving therethrough the standard 78 and the standard 78 has an opening in its lower end portion for receiving the locking pin 80 for locking the plate 10 to the standard 78. A bracket 81 which may be of angle iron formation in cross section has its vertical leg secured to the rear face of the base plate adjacent its upper end and has an aperture in its horizontal leg for receiving therethrough the standard 78.

While in the drawing the brackets 79 and 81 are attached to the base plate 10 adjacent the right hand edge of the base plate so that the post 75 and standard 78 are also disposed adjacent the right hand edge of the base plate it is to be understood that the brackets 79 and 81 may be secured to the rear face of the base plate at points a little to the left of the vertical center of the plate 10 looking at Figure 2 of the drawings to compensate for the weight of the guide line.

In Figures 5 and 6 is shown a modified form of supporting means for the base plate 10. A base 82 which is adapted to rest upon the upper surface of a desk or the like supports a pair of standards 83 which extend upwardly from the opposite end portions of the base adjacent the rear edge thereof. The standards 83 extend upwardly for a distance substantially equal to the height of the base plate 10.

A leg 84 is pivotally connected by a pivot pin 85 to each standard 83 adjacent the upper ends thereof. Each leg 84 extends downwardly through the aperture in the brackets 79 and 81 and a locking pin 80 may be used for securing each leg 84 to the bracket 79.

Each leg 84 extends below the bracket 79 and has an arm 86 pivotally connected thereto by a pivot pin 87 adjacent the forward end of the arm. The rear end portion of each arm 86 has an elongated slot 88 formed therein for riding on a clamping screw 89 threadedly received by each standard 83.

While two standards 83 and legs 84 have been illustrated, it is to be understood that one standard 83 and one leg 84 with its associated arm 86 and clamping screw 89 will be sufficient to adequately support the holder.

Treadle operated means for rotating the spiral 39 are illustrated in Figures 5 through 9 of the drawings. A bevel gear 90 may be fixed to the stub shaft 44 and a shaft 91 is rotatably supported by brackets 92 and 92*a* which in turn are supported by the base plate 10. A bevel gear 93 is fixed to one end of the shaft 91 and meshes with the gear 90 and a bevel gear 94 is fixed to the opposite end of the shaft 91. The bevel gear 94 meshes with a bevel gear 95 fixed to one end of a shaft 96 which is supported by the bracket 92*a*.

The opposite end of the shaft 96 is connected in a conventional manner to one end of a conventinal type flexible shaft 97. The shaft 97 extends through and is supported by a loop 98 formed in the upper free end portion of an arm 99 which is joined to a clamping ring 100. The clamping ring 100 encircles one of the standards 83 and is adjustably secured thereto by a clamping screw 101.

The flexible shaft 97 extends downwardly from the loop 98 and has its opposite or lower end connected in a conventional manner to a shaft 102 which is rotatably supported by the opposite side walls 103 of a gear case 104. The flexible shaft may be detachably connected to the shafts 96 and 102 by a sleeve having diametrically opposed open ended slots secured to each end of the flexible shaft and a pin carried by each of the shafts 96 and 102. When in the assembled position the pin will be straddled by the slots in the sleeve.

A pinion 105 is fixed to the shaft 102 and is engaged at times by teeth 106 carried by a segmental shaped portion 107 of a teeth shifting lever 108 which is pivotally supported by a pivot pin 109 on a main lever 110. The pinion 105 may be detachably secured to the shaft 102 by a set screw 105*a* which extends through a suitable opening in a hub 105*b* of the pinion. The teeth on the pinion 105 and the teeth 106 may be small and of triangular shape.

The lever 110 is pivotally supported on a pivot pin 111 which is mounted in the side walls 103 of the gear case. The main lever 110 is substantially U-shaped and has a rear wall 112 and side walls 113 extending forwardly from the rear wall through an opening 114 in the front wall 115 of the gear case. The lever 108 is received between the side walls 113 of the lever 110 and the portion 107 and teeth 106 extend above the lever 110.

A bifurcated treadle 116 straddles the extended forward end portions of the levers 108 and 110 and is held thereon by a screw 117. Each leg of the treadle 116 has a vertically extending slot 118 therein for receiving the ends of a pin 119 carried by the lever 108. The opposite ends of the pin 119 extend through a vertically extending slot 120 formed in each side wall 113 of the lever 110. The slots 120 in the lever 110 are of less length than that of the slots 118 in the treadle and the bottoms of the slots 120 are higher than that of the slots 118.

A coil spring 121 may have one end anchored to the bottom 122 of the gear case by a staple 123 or the like and its opposite end secured by a screw 124 or the like to the segmental portion 107 of the lever 108. A stop or abutment 125 is carried by the side walls 103 of the gear case and is disposed in the path of return movement of the levers 108 and 110 under the influence of spring 121.

A regulator generally indicated at 126 is provided for adjusting the throw of the lever 110 in accordance with the spacing between the lines of material being copied. The regulator comprises a clevis like portion 127, a stem 128 and a knob 129. The clevis straddles the levers 108 and 110 within the gear case 104 and has a pin 130 fixed thereto adjacent its lower end. The upper half portion of the clevis is provided with two rows of openings 131 and 132. The openings of each row are vertically spaced and the openings of one row are vertically staggered with respect to the openings of the other row.

One of the side walls 103 of the gear case has two openings 133 and 134. The opening 133 is in registry with the uppermost opening of the row of openings 131 and the opening 134 is slightly above the uppermost opening of the row of openings 132 when the clevis is resting on the bottom of the gear case. A pin 135 is provided for selective engagement with one of the openings 133 or 134 and one of the openings 131 or 132. The stem 128 extends upwardly through an aperture in the top 136 of the gear case and the knob 129 is disposed above the top of the gear case. A bar 137 is carried by the side walls 103 of the gear case and engages the clevis 127 to hold it in position.

While the gear case 104 is illustrated in Figure 6 of the drawings as being positioned on the base 82 at the right hand side thereof, it is to be understood that the gear case 104 may be positioned on the left hand side

of the base **82** or at any other location convenient for the typist. As shown in Figure 9 of of the drawings, the gear case **104** may be mounted on a base **138** which may be positioned on the top of the desk. The gear case may be secured to the base **138** adjacent one side edge thereof and the remaining portion of the base **138** may be pushed under the typewriter from one side thereof.

A bowed spring **139** is secured to the upper face of the base **138** adjacent the opposite side edge thereof by rivets **140** or the like which extend through one end portion of the spring. From its point of attachment to the base the spring extends towards the gear case **104** and terminates short of stop pegs **141** which are mounted on the upper face of the base **138** in inwardly spaced relation to the adjacent side of the casing.

When the base **138** is slid under the typewriter from one side thereof the stop pegs **141** will contact the adjacent side of the typewriter and prevent further movement in that direction. As the base **138** is moved under the typewriter the spring **139** will be depressed by the under face of the side of the frame of the typewriter and when the pegs **141** engage the side of the frame of the typewriter the spring will be free to return to its original bowed form and cooperate with the frame to prevent the accidental withdrawal of the base **138**.

In Figures 10 and 11 is illustrated means for supporting the gear case **104** from the lower rail **58** of the desk when it is desired to operate the treadle **116** by foot. A plate **142** is provided for resting on the floor and to which the gear case may be secured in any suitable manner. The plate **142** may be bent upwardly to provide a flange **143** to which an arm **144** is connected by a hinge **145** adjacent one end of the arm. Adjacent its opposite end the arm **144** is connected by a hinge **146** to a leg **147** of a substantially U-shaped clamp generally indicated at **148**.

The clamp **148** also comprises a second leg **149** which is joined to the leg **147** by an end piece **150** and a clamping screw **151** received by a screw threaded opening in the leg **149**. A chain or cord **152** may have one end secured to the flange **143** and its opposite end provided with an eye **153** for detachable engagement with a hook **154** on the rail **58** for holding the plate **142** and gear case in the elevated inoperative position illustrated in Figure 11 of the drawings.

In the use of the device, assuming that the horizontal plate **61** and the socket member **57** have been tightly clamped to the desk A, the operator will adjust the sleeve **65** on the standard **52** to roughly position the base plate **10** at the proper height. The material to be copied by the typist will then be placed upon the base plate **10** by inserting the upper edge portion thereof beneath the clamping bar **26**. If the material from which the typist is copying is of sufficient length it will rest upon the fixed shelf **11** and will lie upon the base plate **10** and beneath the movable shelf **14** and the line guide **29**. If, however, the material being copied is not of sufficient length to reach the fixed shelf **11**, the movable shelf **14** will be moved along the flange **12** until the lower edge of the material being copied rests upon the supporting legs **16***a* of the movable shelf **14**. The binding screw **20** will then be tightened to hold the movable shelf in position.

The finger **49** will be withdrawn from the groove **50** of the spiral **39** and the marker **31** will be swung on its pivot **32** outwardly away from the base plate **10**. The line guide **29** will then be moved upwardly until the upper edge thereof is positioned immediately below the first line of the material to be copied. The finger **49** will then be moved into the groove **50** of the spiral **39**. When the first line of the material to be copied has been typed, the operator will turn the knob **42** to move the line guide **29** downwardly until the upper edge of the marker **31** is positioned immediately beneath the second line of the material to be copied. This operation will be repeated until the entire material has been typed.

The bar **26** will be moved from the base plate **10** and the material to be copied pulled upwardly clear of the fixed shelf **14** and the line guide **29**. The copied page may now be turned and a fresh page exposed for copying. The height of the base plate **10** and the material positioned thereon may be adjusted by means of the sleeve **74** and the collar **76**.

The distance of the material to be copied from the eyes of the typist may be varied by the sleeve **65** which is rotatable on the standard, the bolt **71** which pivotally connects the arms **68** and **70** and the sleeve **74** which is rotatable on the post **75**. The use of these adjustments may also change the angle of the base plate **10** with respect to the source of light.

The treadle operated means for rotating the spiral **39** illustrated in Figures 5, 6 and 7 may also be used with the form of the invention shown in Figures 1 through 4. The initial depression, either by the hand or the foot of the operator of the treadle **116**, will cause the forward end portion of the lever **108** to be depressed by virtue of the upper edge of the slots **118** engaging the opposite ends of the pin **119**. This will cause the lever **108** to pivot about its pivot pin **109** so that the segmental portion **107** will be swung upwardly to bring the teeth **106** into mesh with the teeth of the pinion **105**. Further depression of the treadle **116** will cause the opposite ends of the pin **119** to engage the bottoms of the slots **120** in the lever **110** so that the lever **110** will be swung on its pivot pin **111** to move the segmental portion in a clockwise direction looking at Figure 7 of the drawings to cause the rotation of the shaft **102**.

This movement of the shaft **102** will be transmitted to the spiral **39** through the flexible shaft **97**, the shaft **96** and the beveled gears **95**, **94**, **93**, **90**. Upon release of the treadle **116**, the spring **121** will return the levers **108** and **110** and the segmental portion **107** to their inoperative positions. The abutment **125** will limit this return movement of the levers **108** and **110**. The spring **121** will first move the segmental portion **107** so that the teeth **106** thereof are disengaged from the teeth of the pinion **105** and will subsequently move the levers **108** and **110** downwardly against the stop **125**. With this movement and since the teeth **106** and the teeth on the pinion **105** are of small triangular shape there will be no retrograde movement of the shaft **102**. If there is any retrograde movement at all it will be negligible.

The rotation of the spiral will be translated into downwardly vertical movement of the block **30** and the marker **31** through the finger **49** which engages the groove **50** of the spiral. The distance through which the line guide **29** is moved by the levers **108** and **110** may be controlled by the regulator **126**. The maximum movement is obtained when the regulator is in the position illustrated in Figure 7 of the drawings in which the pin **130** is in its lowermost position and the pin **135** is received by the uppermost opening **131** of the regulator and the opening **133** in the gear case **104**.

The throw of the levers **108** and **110** may be lessened by moving the pin **135** from the position shown in Figure 7 of the drawings and by raising the regulator by pulling upwardly on the knob **129** until one of the openings **131** or **132** are in registry with the openings **133** or **134** in the gear case. This will cause the pin **130** to be brought closer to the lower edge of the lever **110** so that the downward movement of the levers will be shortened. The pin **135** will then be inserted into the registered openings to lock the regulator in the preselected position. In this way the line guide may be moved any desired number of line spaces.

The angle of the base plate **10** with respect to the eyes of the operator may be adjusted by loosening the clamp screws **89** and moving the arms **86** thereof to the desired

position of the base plate **10**. The clamp screws will then be secured in the newly adjusted position.

In Figure 3A of the drawings is illustrated another form of movable shelf indicated generally at **14***a* and line guide generally indicated at **29***a*. The shelf **14***a* comprises a body portion **15***a* and a supporting ledge **16***b* which extends outwardly from the lower edge of the portion **15***a* and away from the front face of the base plate **10**. The right hand free end portion of the shelf **14***a* is cut and bent rearwardly to provide a wall **19***a* which lies outwardly of and substantially parallel to the flange **12***a* extending rearwardly from the right hand end of the base plate **10**. The wall **19***a* extends rearwardly beyond the rear edge of the flange **12***a* and has a smooth bore opening **19***b* through its rearwardly extended portion through which projects a binding screw **20***a*. The inner end portion of the screw **20***a* is threadedly received by a screw threaded opening formed in the leg **20***b* of a substantially L-shaped clamping plate **20***c*.

When the shelf **14***a* has been moved to the desired position the head of the screw **20***a* will be moved into contact with the wall **19***a* and then rotated while holding the clamping plate **20***c* against rotation until the leg **20***b* is brought into firm frictional engagement with the flange **12***a*. The shelf **14***a* will thus be held securely in its adjusted position.

The line guide **29***a* comprises a block **30***a*, a plate **30***b* and a marker **31***a* which is similar to the marker **31**. The plate **30***b* may be secured to the outer face of the block **30***a* by welding or the like and its inner end portion is rolled over forwardly upon itself to form a knuckle **33***a* which is received by a cut away portion of the adjacent end of the marker and disposed between ears **34***a* formed on the upper and lower edges of the marker by the cut away portion. A pivot pin **32***a* extends through aligned openings in the knuckle and ears and its intermediate portion may be secured to the knuckle by welding or the like.

The block **30***a* has an opening for loosely receiving therethrough the guide rod **35** or a hook may be formed on the block to engage the rod **35**. A guide flange **13***a* projects forwardly from the left hand edge of the base plate **10** and the flange and the block are provided with cooperating hooks **13***b* and **30***c* to act as guide in holding line guide on a level plane across the face of the base plate **10**.

The line guide is positioned forwardly of the movable shelf to prevent any possible interference therebetween and the marker may be swung outwardly on its pivot until it engages the lever **51**. The marker may be removed from the pivot pin by first raising the marker until the upper ear clears the upper end of the pivot pin and then moving the marker downwardly until the lower ear is disengaged from the lower end of the pivot pin.

It is obvious that various changes and modifications may be made in the details of construction and design of the above specifically described embodiment of this invention without departing from the spirit thereof, such changes and modifications being restricted only by the scope of the following claims.

What I claim is:

1. A paper clamp for use with a copy holder having a base comprising means adapted to be supported by said base for removably holding material to be copied upon said base and comprising a shaft, brackets adapted to be supported by said base for rotatably supporting said shaft, a clamping bar on said shaft and movable therewith, resilient means for normally urging said bar into frictional engagement with the material to be copied to hold it against said base, a handle slidably and non-rotatably supported by one of said brackets, and cooperating means on said handle, said one bracket and said shaft for retaining said clamping bar out of engagement with the material to be copied comprising projections on said handle, there being notches in said one of said brackets for receiving said projections to hold the handle against rotary movement, pins on said shaft and said handle having openings therein for receiving said pins to lock the handle and shaft together against relative rotary movement, and resilient means carried by said handle for maintaining said openings over said pins.

2. A paper clamp as claimed in claim 1 wherein said shaft has a substantially square shaped end portion, said handle comprises a pair of T-shaped complemental members each of which includes a shank having an L-shaped groove cooperating with each other to provide a substantially square shaped socket for receiving the substantially square shaped portion of the shaft, said openings are formed in said shanks.

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