

Sept. 29, 1959

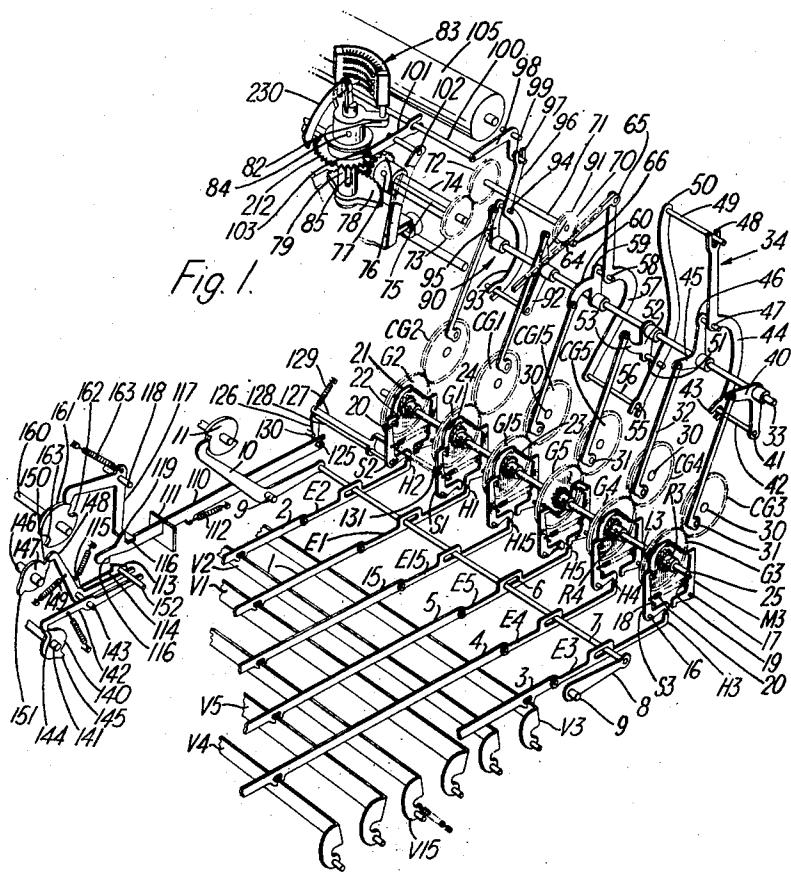
R. G. GRIFFITH

2,906,821

PRINTING TELEGRAPH APPARATUS

Filed April 29, 1955

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



Sept. 29, 1959

R. G. GRIFFITH

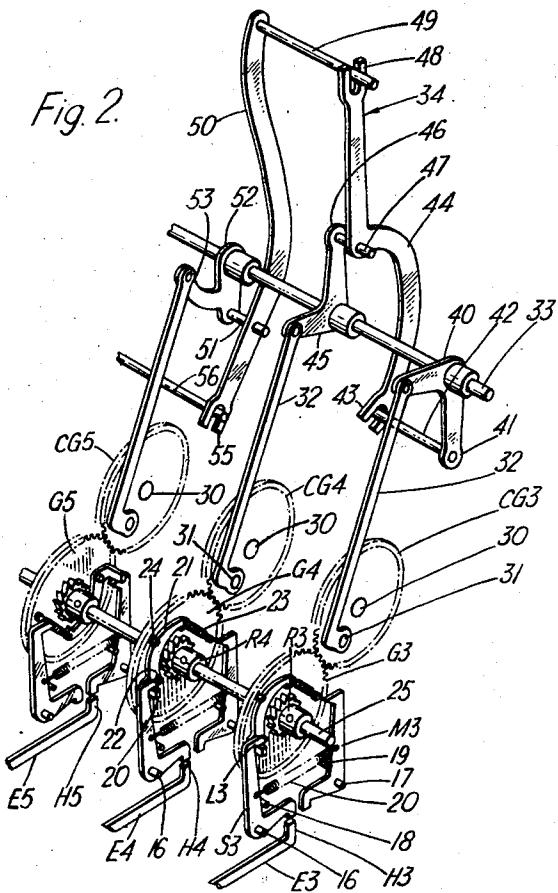
2,906,821

PRINTING TELEGRAPH APPARATUS

Filed April 29, 1955

3 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 2.



Inventor  
Ronald G. Griffith  
By Ralph B. Stewart  
Attorney

Sept. 29, 1959

R. G. GRIFFITH

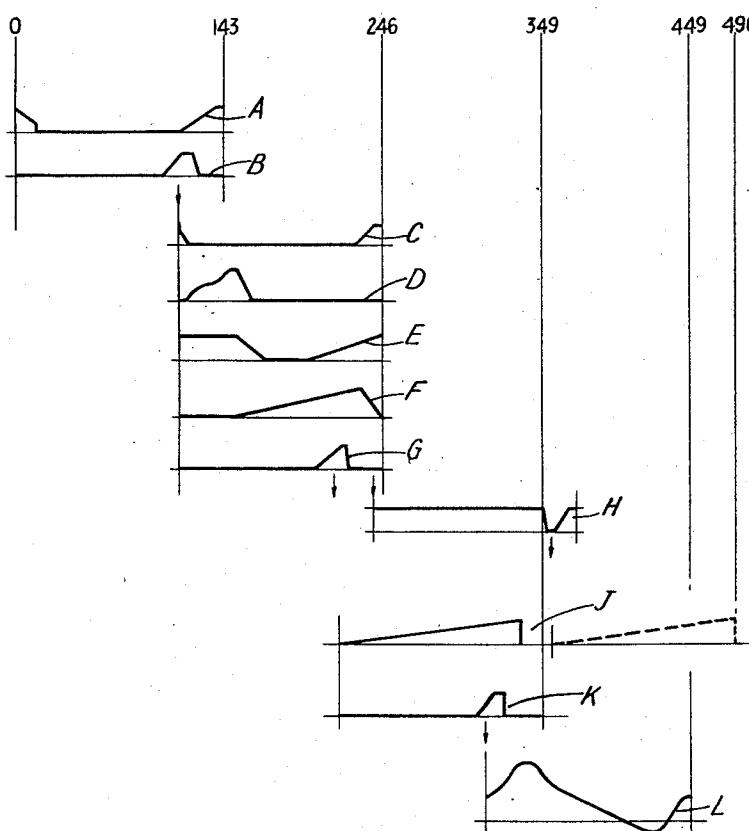
2,906,821

PRINTING TELEGRAPH APPARATUS

Filed April 29, 1955

3 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 3



Inventor

Ronald G. Griffith  
By Ralph B. Stewart

Attorney

# United States Patent Office

2,906,821

Patented Sept. 29, 1959

1

2,906,821

## PRINTING TELEGRAPH APPARATUS

Ronald George Griffith, Mount Royal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Application April 29, 1955, Serial No. 504,851

Claims priority, application Great Britain May 3, 1954

21 Claims. (Cl. 178—34)

This invention relates to start-stop printing telegraph apparatus and is particularly concerned with type selecting and positioning mechanism such as is described in British patent specifications Nos. 439,745 and 441,090. These specifications describe start-stop signal recording mechanism and aggregate motion type positioning mechanism which in combination constitute the major part of a start-stop receiving telegraph apparatus. In such start-stop receiving apparatus, the type carrier supports a number of horizontal rows of type faces and the aggregate motion mechanism serves to move the type carrier both in a vertical direction so as to bring a selected row of type faces to the printing level and in a horizontal direction so as to bring a selected type face in the row into the printing position. The type carrier is then held in this position until repositioned in accordance with the subsequent signal character received. Under these conditions, the type carrier is often left in a position in which the last character printed is completely obscured from view by the type carrier. This is an objectional feature and constitutes a major reason operating against the use of such type positioning mechanism.

According to the present invention, as soon as a predetermined idle condition is detected, the mechanism controlling the vertical movements of the type carrier is tripped so as to lower the type carrier to its lowest position if it is not already in it. As soon as this position is reached, the last printed character becomes visible over the top of the type carrier and the disadvantage just mentioned is overcome. If the vertical movements of the type carrier are controlled by an aggregate motion mechanism driven through clutches, the detection of the idle condition is preferably arranged to trip the clutches so as to turn the mechanism into the position corresponding to the lowest position of the type carrier if it is not already in this position.

The tripping operation may conveniently be controlled by three separate cams so that only when all three are in a position corresponding to the idle condition is the bar released. As previously mentioned, the type carrier requires to have both a vertical and horizontal movement, and for this purpose it may be arranged to slide in a vertical direction and to turn about a vertical axis to produce the horizontal movement of the type members.

A construction of apparatus in accordance with the invention will now be described in more detail by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic perspective view of the operating mechanism, including aggregate motion mechanism and the type carrier;

Figure 2 is a portion of Figure 1 to an enlarged scale; and

Figure 3 is a timing diagram showing the relationship between the operation of different parts of the mechanism, the horizontal co-ordinate representing time in milliseconds from the start of a cycle and the vertical co-ordinate

2

nate representing the movement of the different parts to an arbitrary scale.

Referring first to Figure 1, code permutation members 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are controlled by means of signal selecting mechanism, not shown, which acts by way of pivoted vanes V1 to V5. Thus according to the angular position of each vane, the corresponding code permutation member is moved longitudinally between a "space" position, which is the left-hand of the two positions shown in the drawing and a "mark" position, which is the right-hand position. Each member is provided with a pivoted extension E1 to E5 formed with an opening 6 through which passes the cross member 7 of a cradle 8 pivoted at 9. The openings 6 are elongated so as to allow for the longitudinal movement of the permutation members and their extensions.

The cradle 8 is provided with a control arm 10 co-operating with a cam 11 which once per cycle of operation rocks the cradle 8 to lift the extensions and rock them about their pivots. In addition to the five code permutation members, there is a further member 15, provided for case shifting, and controlled by a vane V15 described in more detail in copending application Ser. No. 504,852, filed April 29, 1953. The member 15 can also move between two longitudinal positions, and has an extension E15, which is rocked by the cradle 8, in the same manner as the other extensions. At its further end, each of the six extensions has an upturned heel portion H1 to H5 and H15, which, when the cradle 8 is rocked, co-operates either with a space release detent S1 to S5 and S15 or with a mark release detent M1 to M5 and M15. As seen in Figure 2 the space release detents are each pivoted at 16 and the mark release detents are pivoted at 17, the two being pulled together against stops 18 and 19 respectively by means of a tension spring 20. Each space release detent is formed at its upper end with an inturned lip L1 to L5 and L15. In its unoperated position each lip co-operates with a transverse arm 20a formed on a pawl member 21 pivoted at 22 to one of a series of gearwheels G1 to G5 and G15. Each pawl is acted on by a spring 23 attached at its other end to the gearwheel and the action of the lip on the space release detent is to rock the pawl about its pivot 22 against the action of the spring into contact with a stop 24.

The gearwheels are mounted to turn freely on a constantly driven shaft 25 which turns in a clockwise direction as seen in the figure. A number of ratchet wheels R1 to R5 and R15 are fixed to this shaft so as to turn with it, each ratchet wheel being situated adjacent the corresponding gearwheel so as to co-operate with the corresponding pawl 21. Thus when a code permutation member is in the space position and its extension is rocked by the cradle 8, its heel portion engages the space release detent to rock it in a counter-clockwise direction about its pivot 16 and thus to move the lip out of engagement with the arm 20. This allows the pawl to turn in a clockwise direction under the action of the spring 23 so that it engages the continuously turning ratchet wheel and thus effectively clutches together the ratchet wheel and the corresponding gearwheel. The gearwheel then makes a half revolution until the arm 20 is engaged by the upper portion of the corresponding mark detent, which again rocks the pawl back against the effect of the spring so as to disengage it from the ratchet wheel in the position shown in connection with the gearwheel G5. Thus when a space release detent is rocked, the corresponding gearwheel makes half a revolution until the pawl is again held off by the mark release detent, and it will be understood that, when in this position, the mark release detent is rocked, the gearwheel will make a further half revolution until it is again held up by the space release detent.

Meshing with each gearwheel in a 1:1 ratio is a series of crank gearwheels CG1 to CG5 and CG15, each turn-

ing on a stud 30. Each crank gearwheel has a crank pin 31 which carries one end of a connecting link 32, the other end of which is connected to a bellcrank lever. All the bellcrank levers are mounted to turn freely on a common shaft 33. Thus as a gearwheel makes a half revolution, its associated crank gearwheel also makes a corresponding half revolution and the associated bellcrank lever is rocked. During the next half revolution, the pair of gearwheels return to their original positions, and the bellcrank lever is also rocked back to its initial position.

The bellcrank levers rocked by the crank gearwheels CG3, CG4, CG5 and CG15 constitute part of an aggregate motion mechanism indicated generally at 34.

Thus the crank gearwheel CG3 rocks one arm 40 of a bellcrank lever, of which the other arm 41 is provided with a pin 42 acting in a fork 43 on a further bellcrank lever 44. The crank gearwheel CG4 rocks one arm 45 of a bellcrank lever, of which the other arm 46 carries the pivot 47 of the lever 44. In this way the rocking movements of both arms 41 and 46 are added together in the motion of the bellcrank lever 44.

At its other end the bellcrank lever 44 is provided with a fork 48 co-operating with a pin 49 mounted on the upper end of a further bellcrank lever 50. This is pivoted at 51 on one arm 52 of another bellcrank lever, of which the other arm 53 is rocked by the crank gearwheel CG5 so that the movement of the lever 50 aggregates the motions of the crank gearwheels CG3, CG4 and CG5. At its lower end the lever 50 has a fork 55 co-operating with a pin 56 on the lower end of a further bellcrank lever 57, which in its turn is pivoted at 58 to one arm 59 of a bellcrank lever, of which the other arm 60 is rocked by the crank gearwheel CG15. Thus the motion of the upper end of the lever 57 aggregates the motion of all four crank gearwheels. This motion is transmitted to a toothed rack 64 pivoted at 65 to the upper end of the lever 57 and supported by a stop member 66 so that as the lever 57 rocks, the rack 64 is given a longitudinal movement.

The ratios of the various lever arms are so selected that if a half revolution of the gearwheel G3 is considered as giving the rack unit motion, then a half revolution of the gearwheel G4 will give two units of motion, a half revolution of the gearwheel G5 will give four units of motion and a half revolution of the gearwheel G15 will give eight units of motion. If the movement is from a space release detent to a mark release detent, then the motion produced will be in one direction and if it is from a mark release detent to a space release detent, then it will be in the opposite direction. Thus it will be understood that for any particular combination of settings of the members 3, 4, 5 and 15, there will be a corresponding position of the toothed rack 64. There will in fact be sixteen such combinations and this will lead to sixteen different positions of the rack.

Movements of the rack 64 are transmitted to a toothed wheel 70 mounted on a spindle 71, on the other end of which is a further toothed wheel 72 meshing with a third wheel 73. The toothed wheel 73 is mounted on a shaft 74 formed with a spline or keyway 75 on which slides a gearwheel 76 formed with spiral teeth. The wheel 76 has a small key 77 co-operating with the keyway 75 so that although the wheel can slide on the shaft 74, it cannot turn.

The spiral gear 76 meshes with a gear sector 78 also provided with spiral teeth and turning about a vertical axis on a splined shaft 79. A mounting 82 for a type head, indicated generally at 83, is provided with a key 84 co-operating with a keyway 85 on the shaft 79 so that the mounting is free to slide but not to turn on the shaft. Consequently longitudinal movements of the rack 64 are transmitted via the spindle 71, shaft 74 and the shaft 79 to the mounting 82 and hence to the type head itself 83. Thus for each of the sixteen longitudinal positions of the

rack 64, there is a corresponding angular position of the type head 83.

The type head is provided with four horizontal rows of type members, each row containing sixteen type members 5 so that each of the sixteen angular positions of the type head brings one of the members in a row into the printing position.

Thus it will be seen that the angular position of the type head is controlled in accordance with the positions 10 of the members E3, E4, E5 and E15. The two members E1 and E2 control a further aggregate motion mechanism indicated generally at 90 which in its turn controls the vertical movements of the type head 83. For this purpose the crank gearwheel CG1 rocks one arm 91 of 15 a bellcrank lever turning on the shaft 33 and of which the other arm 92 is connected through a pin and fork connection to one arm 93 of a further bellcrank lever. This further bellcrank lever is pivoted at 94 to a bellcrank lever 95, which is rocked by the crank gearwheel CG2 so that the movement of the arm 96 of the bellcrank lever aggregates the motions of the crank gearwheels 20 CG1 and CG2. The proportions of the levers are such that a half revolution of the crank gearwheel CG1 produces double the displacement produced by a half revolution of the crank gearwheel CG2. In this way the 25 four combinations of the different positions of the members E1 and E2 lead to four different positions of the bellcrank arm 96.

The arm 96 is connected by a pin and fork connection 30 97 to a cradle 98 pivoted at 99. The crosspiece 100 of this cradle extends across the width of the machine and thus controls the movements of a forked lever 101 turning about a fixed pivot 102. The opposite end of the lever 101 is pivoted to a stud 103 on the mounting 82 35 for the type head 83. Thus rocking movements of the cradle 98 are transmitted to the lever 101 and serve to raise and lower the mounting 82 on the splined shaft 79. In other words, each of the four positions of the aggregate motion mechanism produces a corresponding vertical 40 position of the type head 83 and serves to bring one of the rows of type members up to the printing level.

As each type member is brought to the printing position, it is actuated by a mechanism described in the pending application Ser. No. 504,853, filed April 29, 45 1955, now Patent No. 2,876,280. For this purpose a hammer strikes the rear of the type member, which is 50 slideable in its support, and causes the type member to act via a type ribbon, not shown, to print on a sheet of paper, also not shown, supported by a roller 105. When the 55 type head 83 is in its uppermost position, which is necessary to bring the lowest row of type members into the printing position, the type head itself tends to obscure what has just been printed on the paper. The same applies when the second and third rows of type members 60 are in the printing position, but when the top row is in position, the printing is visible over the top of the type head. Consequently in order to enable the message just printed to be readily visible after a time longer than the 65 interval between two immediately following signals has elapsed without a signal being received, the type head is dropped to its lowest position if it is not already in that position.

The mechanism for this purpose is controlled by a trip bar 110 sliding in a guide 111 and urged to the right 65 as seen in the drawing by means of a spring 112. The bar is normally latched in its position to the left by means of two separate catches. The first of these, a catch 113 is formed on an arm 114 pivoted at 115. The catch 113 when in its uppermost position engages a shoulder 116 70 on the bar 110 but when in its lowered position is clear of the shoulder 116 so as to allow the bar 110 to move to the right.

Similarly a catch 116a formed on an arm 117 pivoted at 75 118 engages a shoulder 119 on the arm 110. When the arm 117 moves in a counter-clockwise direction from

the position shown in the drawings, it frees the shoulder 119, and provided the catch 113 is also in its lower position, the bar 110 moves to the right under the influence of the spring 112.

At its further end bar 110 is connected by means of a pin and fork connection 125 to one arm 126 of a cradle 127 pivoted on a spindle 128. Normally the cradle is rocked in a clockwise direction by means of a spring 129 which holds the arm 126 against the stop 130. The cradle is provided with an extension arm 131 which bears against the space release detents S1 and S2. Consequently when the bar 110 moves to the right, the cradle 127 turns in a counter-clockwise direction and the extension arm 131 rocks the two space release detents also in a counter-clockwise direction so as to allow the gearwheels G1 and G2 to turn into a position in which the transverse arms 20a are in engagement with the mark release detents. This operates the aggregate motion mechanism 90 so as to move the type carrier 83 into its lowermost position as required. Of course, if prior to the release of the bar 110 the type carrier is already in its lowermost position, the actuation of the cradle 127 has no additional effect.

The circumstances under which this automatic lowering of the type carrier occurs can best be described with reference to Figure 3, which illustrates the sequence and timing of the operations of different parts of the mechanism as a whole. The diagram A illustrates the operation of a cam 140, which may be referred to as the "off normal" cam, and which is mounted on the signal selector cam shaft 141. At the start of the cycle, an arm 142 pivoted at 143 is displaced to a maximum extent by a projection 144 on the cam. As the cam turns, the left-hand end of the arm 142 drops and remains stationary until it is lifted again by the projection 145. This cam rotates intermittently as long as a signal is being received by the apparatus. That is, this cam turns through half a revolution after receipt of each start signal by the apparatus.

Just before the signal selecting cam shaft 141 reaches its position of rest in which the projection 145 engages the lever 142, the operating cam shaft 146 is released as seen from diagram C of Figure 3. A cam 147 on the operating cam shaft 146 moves away from its rest position and causes a lever 148 to rock in a counter-clockwise direction under the control of a spring 149 as the end of the lever moves off a projection 150. When the cam has completed a half revolution, the lever 148 is rocked back to its rest position by a second projection 151. The opposite ends of the levers 142 and 148 act on a pin 152 connected to the catch 113 and it will thus be understood that this catch is only in its lower position when both the cams 140 and 147 are in their rest positions as shown in the drawing.

Before the cam 147 comes to rest, which is about 250 milliseconds from the release of the selecting cam shaft 141, as seen from diagram C, the type carrier reset cam shaft 160 is released as seen from diagram H. This causes a cam 161 to rotate, which is formed with a pair of recesses 162 and 163. Just before the end of its cycle of operation, the cam 161 allows the lever 117, which cooperates with it to rock in a counter-clockwise direction under the control of a spring 163a. As can be seen from diagram H, this takes place at an instant about 350 milliseconds from the instant of release of the selecting cam shaft 141. If, between these two instants, no signal additional to that causing release of the camshaft 141 has been received, then both the cams 140 and 147 are in their rest position so that the catch 113 is in its lower position. As previously explained, if the catch 113 is in its lower position at the same time as the lever 117 is allowed to rock in a counter-clockwise direction, the trip bar 110 is released to lower the type carrier as previously described. In other words, as soon as an idle condition, corresponding to an interval of 350 milliseconds

5 or more without any signal being received, is detected, the type carrier is lowered to render the last-printed character clearly visible. The operation can be made apparent by making a tracing of Figure 3 and moving this tracing to the right over the original Figure 3. If a signal additional to that causing release of the cam shaft 141 is received between the instant of its release (represented by "0" in Figure 3) and the instant (represented by 350 in Figure 3) at which the lever 117 is rocked in a counter-clockwise direction, then no lowering of the type carrier takes place. Thus, if a signal is received between 143 and 246 milliseconds from the instant of release of the cam shaft 141, such a tracing (which must be displaced by this amount to the right over the original Figure 3) shows that the cam 147 represented by the diagram C will be in a position pressing the catch 113 into its upper position to prevent lowering. If any signal is received between 246 and 349 milliseconds after release of the cam shaft 141, the tracing shows that this cam shaft, represented by the diagram A, would be in a position pressing the catch 113 into its upper position to prevent lowering.

20 In order to complete the description of the relationship between the different parts of the mechanism, the different diagrams constituting Figure 3 will now be referred to briefly. Diagrams A and C have already been described, and diagram B shows the operation of the trip for the cam shaft, whose operation is shown in diagram C. Diagram D shows the operation of the permutation transfer cam. Diagrams E and F show the operation respectively of cams 319 and 315 described in copending application Ser. No. 504,852, filed April 29, 1955. Diagram G shows the operation of the cam 11 controlling the cradle 10. Diagram H shows the operation of the cam 161. Diagram J shows the operation of the gearwheels G1 to G5 and G15 of Figure 1, and diagrams K and L show the operations respectively of a print trip cam shaft and a printing cam shaft described in copending application Ser. No. 504,853, filed April 29, 1955.

30 I claim:

40 1. In printing telegraph apparatus, the combination of a type carrier having a plurality of rows of type faces supported thereon, carrier operating mechanism controlled by received signals and operating to move in a positive mechanical manner said carrier in a direction perpendicular to said rows to bring a selected row to the printing level and in another direction to bring in a positive mechanical manner a selected type face in said selected row into the printing position, sensing means controlled by received signals for sensing the time elapsed since receiving the previous signal and responding only to a no-signal condition longer than the normal interval between two adjacent signals, and tripping means controlled by said sensing means for tripping said carrier operating mechanism to effect movement of said carrier in a positive mechanical manner into a disposition to expose to view the previously printed characters.

45 2. A combination according to claim 1, wherein said disposition of the type carrier is a position in which one of said rows of type faces is at the printing level.

50 3. A combination according to claim 1, wherein said carrier operating mechanism comprises a plurality of clutches controlled by received signals and operating an aggregate motion mechanism to move said carrier in said perpendicular direction, said tripping means acting on said clutches to effect movement of said carrier into said disposition.

55 4. A combination according to claim 1 wherein said type carrier is of the cylindrical type mounted with its axis in a vertical position, said carrier being mounted to move in a vertical direction to bring a selected row of type face to the printing level, and being turnable about its vertical axis to bring the selected type face of the selected row into the printing position, said disposition being the lowermost position of said carrier.

5. A combination according to claim 1, said tripping means comprising a bar and said sensing means including three cams which release said bar to effect tripping only when all three cams are in a position corresponding to a no-signal condition longer than the said interval.

6. A combination according to claim 5, said disposition being a position in which one of said rows of type faces is at the printing level.

7. A combination according to claim 6 wherein said type carrier is of the cylindrical type mounted with its axis in a vertical position, said carrier being mounted to move in a vertical direction to bring a selected row of type face to the printing level, and being turnable about its vertical axis to bring the selected type face of the selected row into the printing position, and said tripping means acting on said clutches to effect movement of said carrier into its lowermost position.

8. A combination according to claim 2 wherein said carrier operating mechanism comprises a plurality of clutches controlled by received signals and operating an aggregate motion mechanism to move said carrier in said perpendicular direction, said tripping means acting on said clutches to effect movement of said carrier into said disposition.

9. A combination according to claim 8 wherein said type carrier is of the cylindrical type mounted with its axis in a vertical position, said carrier being mounted to move in a vertical direction to bring a selected row of type face to the printing level, and being turnable about its vertical axis to bring the selected type face of the selected row into the printing position, said disposition being the lowermost position of said carrier.

10. A combination according to claim 9, said tripping means comprising a bar, and said sensing means including three cams which release said bar to effect tripping only when all three cams are in a position corresponding to a no-signal condition longer than the said interval.

11. In printing telegraph apparatus, the combination of a type carrier having a plurality of rows of type faces supported thereon, carrier operating mechanism controlled by received signals and operating to move in a positive mechanical manner said carrier in a direction perpendicular to said rows to bring a selected row to the printing level and in another direction to bring in a positive mechanical manner a selected type face in said selected row into the printing position, sensing means controlled by received signals for sensing the time elapsed since receiving the previous signal and responding only to a no-signal condition longer than the normal interval between two adjacent signals, and means controlled by said sensing means for effecting movement of said carrier in a positive mechanical manner into a disposition to expose to view the previously printed characters.

12. In printing telegraph apparatus, the combination of a type carrier having a plurality of rows of type faces supported thereon, carrier operating mechanism controlled by received signals and operating to move said carrier in a direction perpendicular to said rows to bring a selected row to the printing level and in another direction to bring a selected type face in said selected row into the printing position, at least three cams arranged to turn, one after another, from one rest position to another, the first of said cams having its turning movement initiated by receipt of each signal and the last of said cams coming to rest a predetermined period later, stop means held in an active position by said cams whenever turning but moved into an inactive position when all said cams take up their rest positions, and tripping means arranged to be actuated at an instant which occurs a predetermined time after said period and which is later than the time at which a signal would be received which is following immediately after that initiating the turning movement of the said first cam, the said tripping means being connected to trip said carrier operating mechanism to effect movement of said carrier into a disposition

to expose to view the previously printed characters, the said stop means being arranged so that when in said active position said stop means prevents operation of said tripping means and when in said inactive position said stop means permits operation of said tripping means.

13. In printing telegraph apparatus, the combination of a type carrier having a plurality of rows of type faces supported thereon, carrier operating mechanism controlled by received signals and operating to move said carrier in a direction perpendicular to said rows to bring a selected row to the printing level and in another direction to bring a selected type face in said selected row into the printing position, at least three cams arranged to turn, one after another, from one rest position to another, the first of said cams having its turning movement initiated by receipt of each signal and the period between this initiation and the coming to rest of the last cam being greater than the time elapsing between the beginnings of adjacent signals, stop means held in an active position by said cams whenever turning but moved into an inactive position when all said cams take up their rest positions, and tripping means arranged to be actuated a predetermined time after said period and being connected to trip said carrier operating mechanism to effect movement of said carrier into a disposition to expose to view the previously printed characters, the said stop means being arranged so that when in said active position said stop means prevents operation of said tripping means and when in said inactive position said stop means permits operation of said tripping means.

14. A combination according to claim 1, said sensing means including at least three cams arranged to turn, one after another, from one rest position to another, the first of said cams having its turning movement initiated by receipt of each signal and the last of said cams coming to rest a predetermined period later.

15. A combination according to claim 12, said carrier operating mechanism comprising a plurality of clutches controlled both by received signals and by said tripping means, and aggregate motion mechanism controlled through said clutches and connected to move said type carrier in a positive mechanical manner both when positioning said type carrier for printing and when moving said type carrier into the said disposition.

16. A combination according to claim 13, said carrier operating mechanism comprising a plurality of clutches controlled both by received signals and by said tripping means, and aggregate motion mechanism controlled through said clutches and connected to move said type carrier in a positive mechanical manner both when positioning said type carrier for printing and when moving said type carrier into the said disposition.

17. A combination according to claim 12, the said disposition being a position in which one of said rows of type faces is at the printing level.

18. A combination according to claim 13, the said disposition being a position in which one of said rows of type faces is at the printing level.

19. A combination according to claim 12, wherein said type carrier is of the cylindrical type mounted with its axis in a vertical position, said carrier being mounted to move in a vertical direction to bring a selected row of type faces to the printing level and being turnable about its vertical axis to bring the selected type face of the selected row into the printing position.

20. A combination according to claim 13, said tripping means including a bar having a pair of projections, and said stop means including an arm controlled by one cam and arranged to engage one of the said projections, and a second arm controlled by the other cams and arranged to engage the other of the said projections.

21. In printing telegraph apparatus, the combination of a type carrier having a plurality of rows of type faces supported thereon, carrier operating mechanism controlled by received signals and operating to move said carrier in a direction perpendicular to said rows to bring

a selected row to the printing level and in another direction to bring a selected type face in said selected row into the printing position, signal-controlled delay means for moving said carrier into a rest position to expose to view previously printed characters after a predetermined interval following receipt of a signal, said predetermined interval being of longer duration than the normal interval between successive signals; and means controlled by a signal received during said predetermined interval for preventing control of said carrier by said delay means.

## References Cited in the file of this patent

## UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,548,168	Pfannenstiehl	-----	Aug. 4, 1925
2,333,318	Krum	-----	Nov. 2, 1943
2,339,313	Zenner	-----	Jan. 18, 1944
2,462,132	Salmon	-----	Feb. 22, 1949
2,640,873	Moebius	-----	June 2, 1953
2,672,501	Swan	-----	Mar. 16, 1954