

May 25 , 1926.

1,586,094

J. LINDBURG

TYPEWRITING MACHINE

Filed Oct. 26, 1922

Fig. 1.

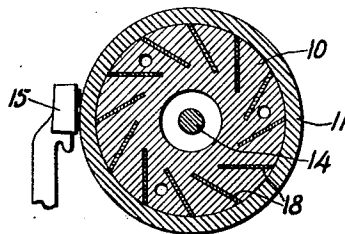
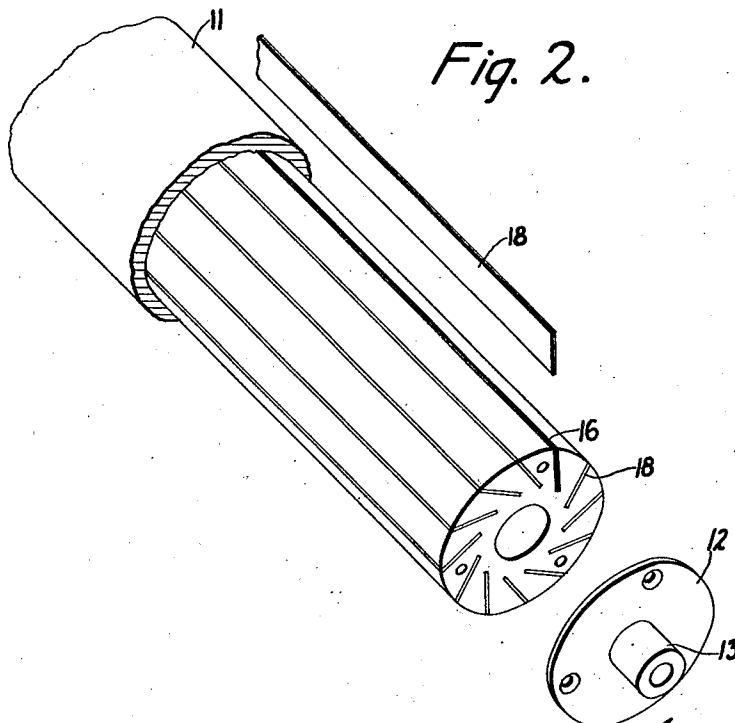


Fig. 2.



Inventor:
Joseph Lindburg
by *B. C. Shickney*
Attorney

Patented May 25, 1926.

1,586,094

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH LINDBURG, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO UNDERWOOD TYPE-WRITER COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

TYPEWRITING MACHINE.

Application filed October 26, 1922. Serial No. 596,960.

The present invention relates to platens for typewriting machines, and more particularly to platens of the so-called "noiseless" class.

It is well known that if a platen be soft, or if the type-stroke be slow, the noise of typewriting will be less than where there is a sharp type-stroke against a hard platen. Such so-called noiselessness, even where

10 hardening of the platen with age does not take place, has heretofore been obtained at the sacrifice of quality in the printing, particularly as to the printing on the under sheets of manifolds.

15 Heretofore, also, in an effort to deaden the noise of typewriting, while maintaining the desirable hard-rubber platen-facing, the hard-rubber facing has been insulated from the platen-core by an interior sleeve

20 or base of soft rubber or other sound-deadening and insulating material. This expedient, while effective in deadening the sound, has not always been satisfactory, because the softer, interior rubber sleeve

25 has lacked the rigidity necessary to prevent indentation, by the type, of the harder rubber facing, due to severe and often repeated type-blows at the same points on the platen.

30 An object of the invention is the production of a platen, which, in use, may be relatively noiseless, and which, nevertheless, will assure clearness of type-impressions through any desired unfolding of copy thereon, without being unduly susceptible to

35 indentation by the type.

tion of the slots into the core tangentially to a circle or curve between the axis of the platen and the periphery thereof; whereby the fillings of soft rubber or other material for the slots serve as sound-deadening and 60 insulating bases for the several core sections or segments formed by the slots.

Other features and advantages will hereinafter appear.

In the accompanying drawings, 65 Figure 1 is a view in cross-section through the platen; a type being shown in position at the printing-point.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the platen; the facing-sleeve being broken away 70 to show the core and one of the rubber inserts, and the head of the platen being set out away from the core for a clearer illustration of the parts.

On a core 10, of wood or other suitable 75 material, is fitted the usual hard-rubber facing-sleeve 11. Screwed to the ends of the core are heads 12, having bosses 13 thereon which serve as bearings for the platen on its axle 14. A type 15 is shown at the printing-point.

Disposed around the core and directed from the periphery thereof, toward the hollow interior thereof, are slots 16. These slots are preferably directed tangentially to an imaginary circle concentric with the axis of the platen. In each slot 16 is placed an insert 18 of rubber or other sound-deadening material.

The inserts 18 may conveniently be built 80 of rubber bands which are stretched for insertion into the slots, and which, when relaxed, fill the slots solidly from side to side. The slots are preferably directed tangentially, as mentioned, rather than radially to the axis, in order that the direction of type-stroke may be at an angle to the slots, thus causing the rubber inserts to serve as base-pieces for the sections or segments of the core between the slots. In other words, each 100 of the core-sections is provided, at least in part, with a base of rubber or other sound-deadening and insulating material. This tangential disposition of the slots may render the core segments or sections slightly 105 yieldable under type-strokes, and, in this way, further enhance the sound-deadening quality of the core.

Whether the slots be directed tangentially or radially, they serve to break the grain of 110

the core and to intercept the sound-waves. The heads 12 are of less diameter than the facing-sleeve 11, and sound-waves from the sleeve 11 are, therefore, not transmitted directly to the carriage-parts through the heads.

Variations may be resorted to within the scope of the invention, and portions of the improvements may be used without others.

10 Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A platen for a typewriting machine, comprising a facing-sleeve of hard rubber or other suitable material, and a relatively 15 rigid core slotted throughout its entire length from the periphery thereof tangentially inward, at intervals therearound.

2. A platen for a typewriting machine, comprising a facing-sleeve of hard rubber or 20 other suitable material, and a core, of wood or similar material, having fine narrow slots extending inward from the periphery thereof and from end to end, at intervals therearound.

3. A platen for a typewriting machine, comprising a facing-sleeve of hard rubber or other suitable material, and a core on 25 which the sleeve is fitted; the core having slots therein and therearound directed tangentially to a curve between the axis of the platen and the periphery thereof.

4. A platen for a typewriting machine, comprising a facing-sleeve of hard rubber

or other suitable material, a core on which the sleeve is fitted; the core having slots 35 therein and therearound directed tangentially to a curve between the axis of the platen and the periphery thereof; and inserts of rubber or other sound-deadening material in the slots. 40

5. A platen for a typewriting machine, comprising a facing-sleeve of hard rubber or other suitable material, a core on which the facing-sleeve is set; the core being slotted 45 throughout the entire length thereof, at intervals therearound; and inserts of soft rubber or other sound-deadening material in the slots, in direct contact with the facing-sleeve.

6. A platen for a typewriting machine, 50 comprising a facing-sleeve of hard rubber or other suitable material, a core on which the facing-sleeve is set; the core being slotted longitudinally thereof, at intervals therearound; and inserts built of elastic bands 55 placed in the slots in stretched condition, and thereafter relaxed to cause the same to fill the slots from wall to wall thereof.

7. A platen for a typewriting machine, comprising a facing-sleeve, a core directly 60 engaged therein, said core having a plurality of tangentially-disposed narrow slots extending its entire length presenting yieldable members therebetween, and a resilient filler in each slot.

JOSEPH LINDBURG.