(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. CLARKSON.

COPY HOLDER.

No. 311,293. Patented Jan. 27, 1885.

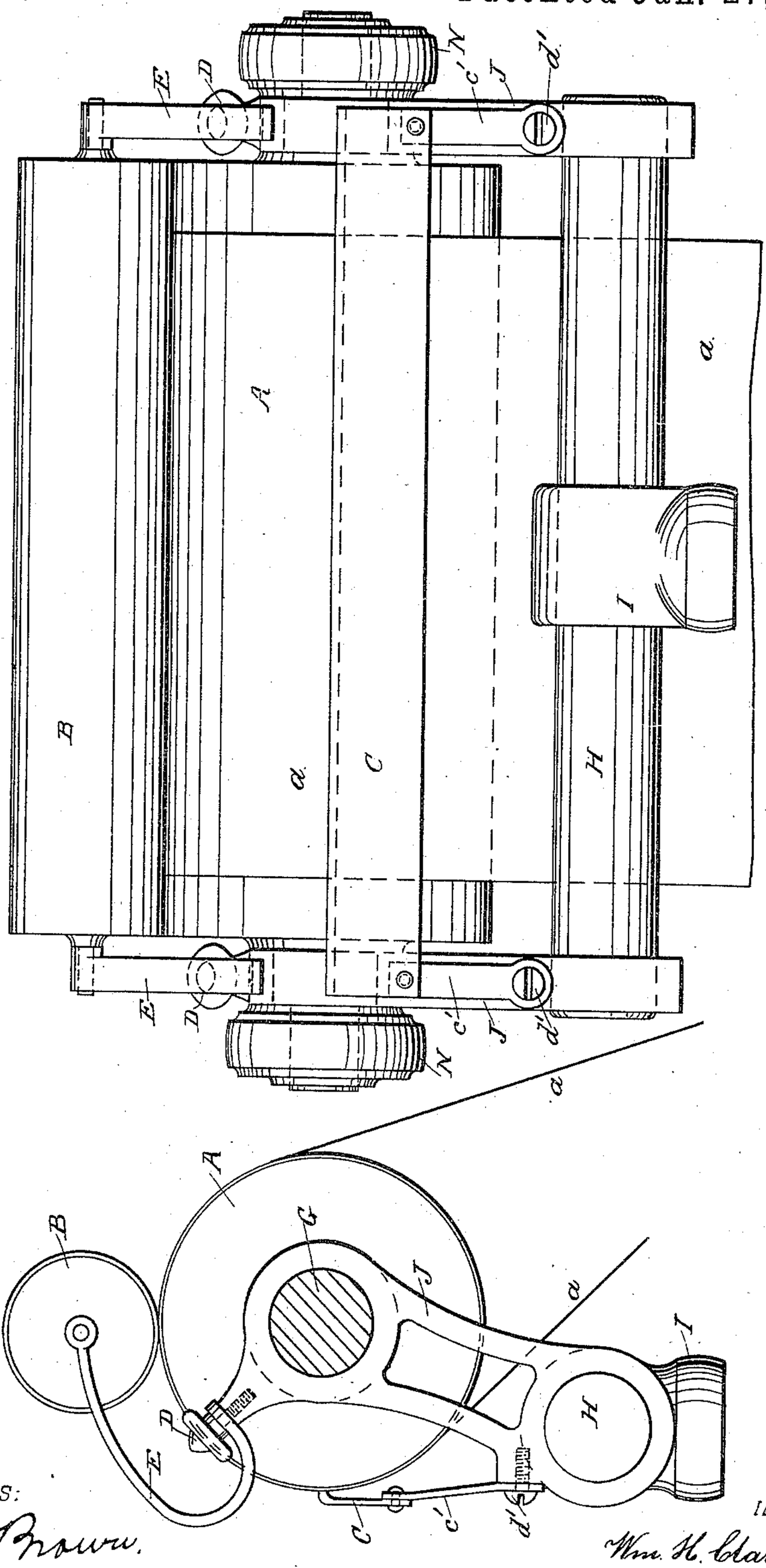

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

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by Herbert W. Jenner

Attorney

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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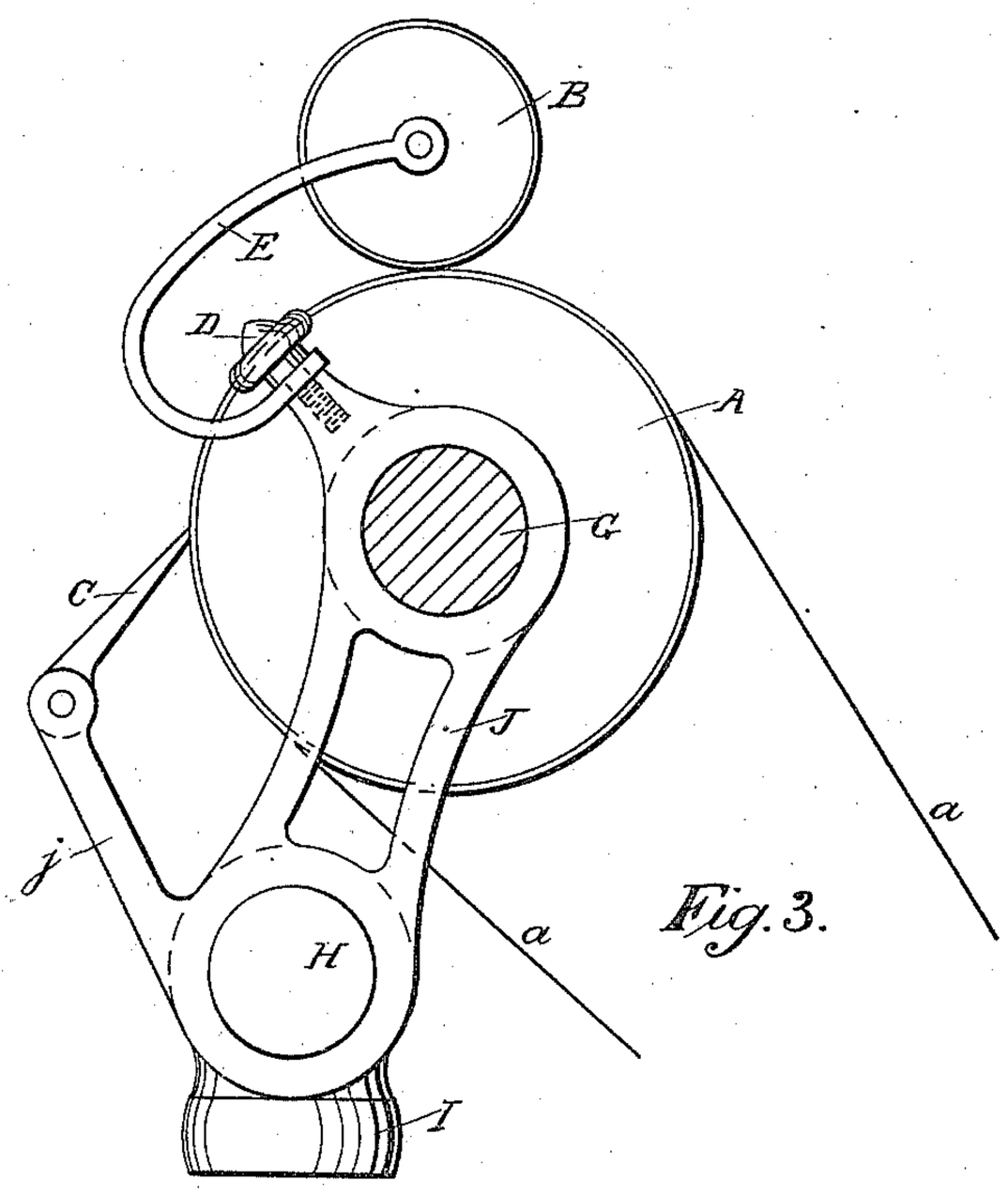

Fig. 3.

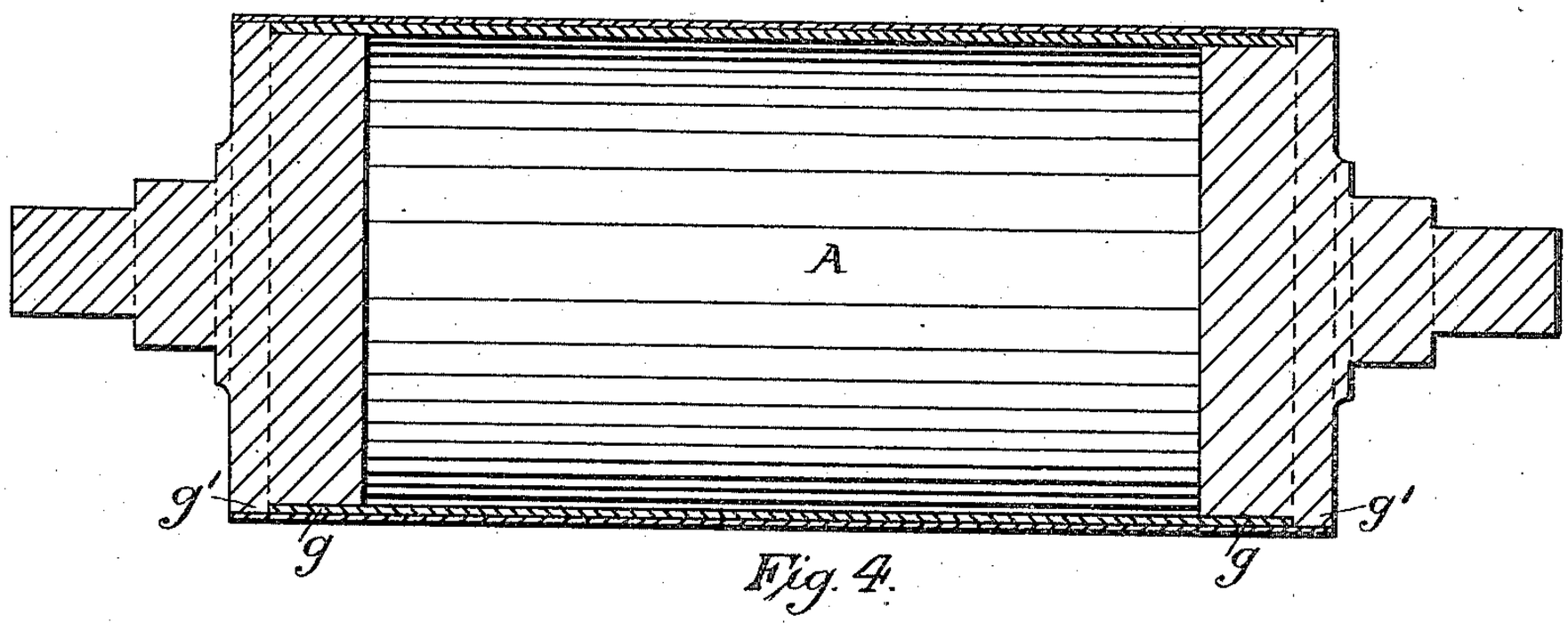

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. CLARKSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COPY-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 311,293, dated January 27, 1885.

Application filed June 11, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. CLARKSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Copy-Holders; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being made to the annexed drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates to that form of copy or manuscript holders in which papers to be read or copied are held constantly before the eye at one point or on the same line of sight, so that each line of the copy is made in turn to occupy the same place at the same elevation and distance from the eye of the operator from the first line to the last, and in which the attention of the operator is directed and confined to that particular part of the manuscript he is engaged in copying.

Figure 1 of the drawings represents a side elevation of the improved copy-holder, in which the main spindle is shown in section at a point immediately behind the handle or knob by which it is manipulated. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a modification of the improved copy-holder as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the cylinder in longitudinal section.

Similar letters of reference where used in the different figures indicate corresponding parts.

My invention consists in the combination, with a cylinder to be rotated by hand, of a roller and a slat, which are pressed against the surface of the cylinder by springs or by their own weight with sufficient pressure to hold the paper or other sheet material when inserted between them and the surface of the main cylinder and cause it to follow the motion of the said main cylinder when rotated. I arrange the roller which presses the paper on the cylinder toward the front and top of the same, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings, and relatively to the slat, so that in the space between them a breadth of manuscript may be presented to the eye of the operator corresponding with four lines of ordinary writing. His attention is consequently restricted to this breadth of paper as presented to him by the rotation of the main cylinder. I prefer to cover the cylinder and roller with blotting-paper or similar absorbent material which is not liable to slip on the surface of the paper. I construct the cylinder and roller of hollow paper tubes, with ends of wood fastened into them, as hereinafter more fully described, as the use of such materials enables me to make the machine lighter and at less cost than if made with solid rollers or of other materials.

I will now proceed to describe my invention more particularly with reference to the annexed drawings.

A is the main cylinder, supported by journals G in the frames J J, wherein they revolve.

B is a roller supported by and pressed against the cylinder A by the springs E E, attached by thumb-screws D D to the frames J J.

H is a cross-bar, to which the frames J J are connected. I is a junction-piece for connecting the cross-bar with any suitable stand.

C is a slat, which is pressed against the surface of the cylinder A by the springs c' c', which are secured to the frame J J by the screws d' d'.

a a represents the sheet of manuscript inserted under the roller and slat and between them and the main cylinder.

N N are handles or knobs by which the said cylinder is revolved, and by the motion of which every line of the manuscript in turn is presented to the eye of the operator, who reads it as it passes over the space between the slat C and the roller B.

I sometimes prefer to attach the slat C as shown in Fig. 3, and let it press against the cylinder by its own weight. I then dispense with the springs c' c', and hinge the slat onto projections *j j* of the frame. If the weight of the slat should not exert sufficient pressure against the surface of the cylinder when very stiff manuscripts are being copied, a spring may be used in addition to increase it.

I construct the cylinder A, as shown in Fig. 4, of a hollow tube of paper with ends of wood fastened into it at *g g*, and provided with flanges g' g' to prevent them from slipping too far into the tube when put together. These flanges are of the same diameter as the outside of the paper tube, and are covered by the blotting-paper, which extends over the whole surface of the cylinder. The further extension of each end forms the journals on which the cylinder turns. The roller B is constructed in a similar

manner of a paper tube with wooden ends, or made solid, as desired.

I do not claim the specific device described and shown in my application for Letters Patent for a copy-holder and blotter filed January 23, 1884, (Serial No. 118,472,) nor any of the specific devices for holding copy by means of rollers which I disclaimed in that application; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A copy-holder consisting of a revolving cylinder held in a rigid frame, in combination with a roller and with a slat, both of which are pressed upon the surface of said cylinder by springs attached to the framing by screws, or by their own weight, so that the manuscript, when inserted between them, is carried forward by the motion of said cylinder and presented to the eye of the operator, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore described.

2. In a copy holder, the combination of the revolving cylinder A, the roller B, and springs E E, the slat C, and springs *c' c'*, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a copy-holder, constructing the rotating cylinders or rollers of hollow tubes with flanged ends fastened into them, substantially as described and shown, and for the purpose set forth.

WILLIAM H. CLARKSON.

Witnesses:

HENRY BUCHANAN,

JAMES M. SULLIVAN.