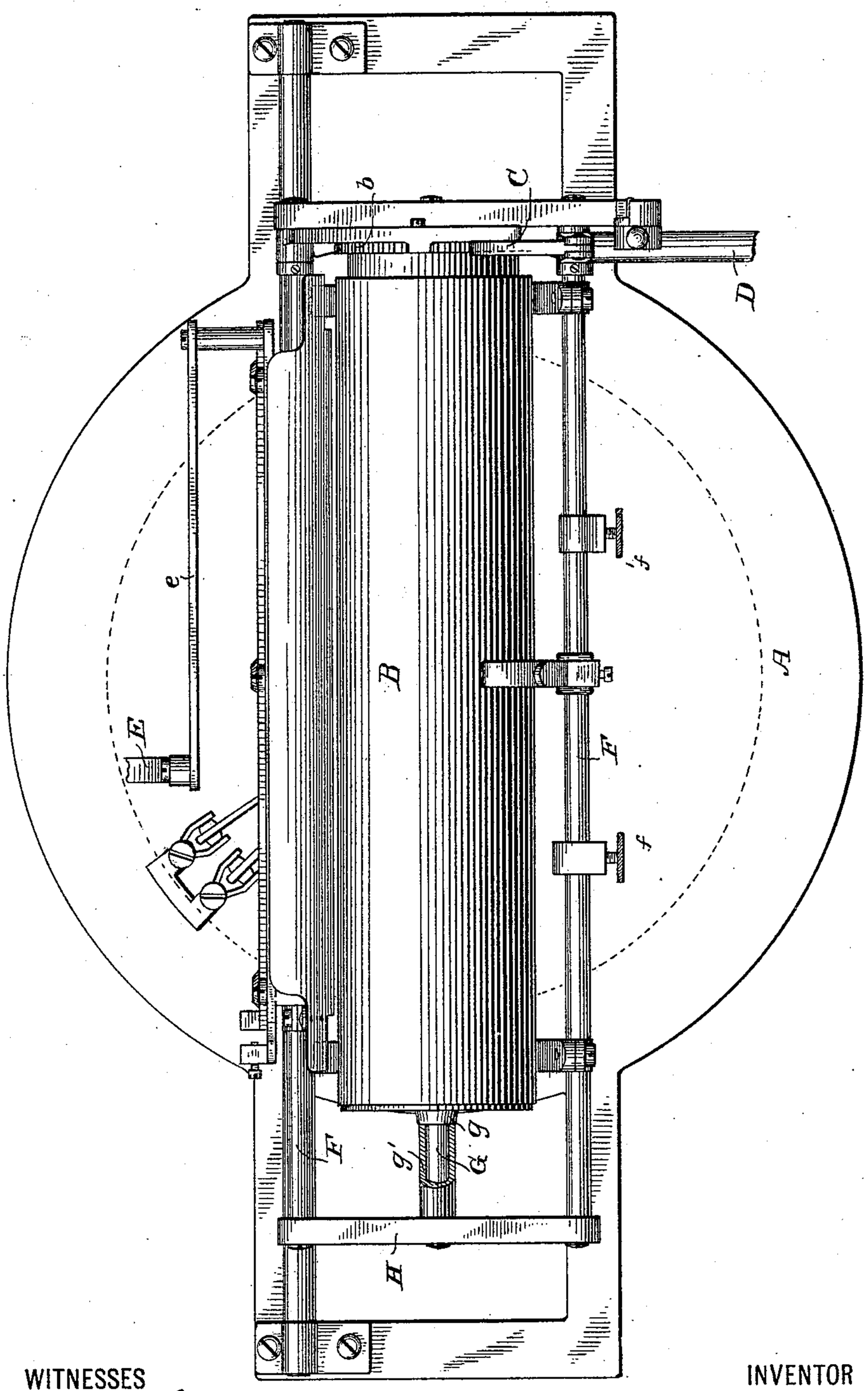
(No Model.)

J. G. PARKINSON.

TYPE WRITING MACHINE.

No. 405,222. Patented June 11, 1889.



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JOSEPH G. PARKINSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,222, dated June 11, 1889.

Application filed June 8, 1885. Serial No. 168,092. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH G. PARKINSON, a citizen of the United States, formerly residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, but now at Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Writing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

In type-writers as heretofore constructed the end bars of the traveling carriage have been placed close up against the feed-roll or roller-platen, so that the impression of the type was brought equidistant from both sides of the sheet fed to the machine—that is, the margins were the same or practically the same on each side, and necessarily very narrow. The left-hand margin must follow the right, which is invariably very slight. If a broader margin is desired at the left hand for legal documents and other papers intended for record, and to which amendments may from time to time be made before the final entry of record, a certain number of letters or a certain potential capacity of the type-writer must be sacrificed in order to provide for this margin.

My invention is intended to remedy this objection, and to secure to the type-writer or caligraph, or other writing-machine, the full potential capacity for a traverse of its carriage, while at the same time providing for a margin at the left hand of suitable space for all the usual requirements of legal documents or other papers of record—such, for instance, as come before the Patent Office and the courts in the form of applications, bills, answers, and amendments. For this purpose I lengthen the side bars of the traversing carriage on the left hand, and lengthen also the axle of the feed-roller, confining such feed-roller to its axle against endwise movement by means of a washer or collar, and I connect the ends of the elongated side bars by a cross-bar which has a bearing for the elongated axle of the roller, thus leaving an unbroken space at the left hand on both sides of the roller through which the extended margin of the sheet can travel, while the body of the sheet is receiving the full potential impression of the machine.

The drawing represents so much of a type-writer of the form known as the "Caligraph" as is necessary to an understanding of my invention, although this form is chosen for illustration only, and not with any intention of thereby being limited.

A represents the outline of the pit, nest, or basin in which the type-bars work.

B is the feed-roller; *b*, the feed-ratchet on the end thereof, and C the feed-pawl operated by a lever D, while, as usual in this class of machines, E is the actuating-arm moving the carriage by means of a link *e*, which is suitably connected to one of the side bars; and F represents such side bars, having the adjustable stops *f f'*, one of which rings the bell and the other of which controls the point of starting. These bars have heretofore been joined immediately at the ends of the feed-roller by cross-bars, as shown on the right-hand side of the figure, so that a sheet to be impressed must be centered between said cross-bars, and since the type commenced and stopped equidistant or practically equidistant from the cross-bars such sheet would have the same margin left on either side. When a wider margin was needed, from five to ten letters at the beginning of the line were cut off by adjusting the stop *f*, thus in a single page of, say, thirty lines cutting off an aggregate averaging from four to seven lines in a page. Besides this, the stop, being secured to the side bar of the carriage by a clamping-screw only, was often adjusted so nicely that it came on the dividing-line between one notch and another, and half the time it gave precedence to the first and half the time to the other, so that the left-hand margin of the sheet had a ragged appearance. It also lost its grip and slipped along its supporting-bar, allowing the type to gradually travel to the right or else to jump from one space to another farther to right and continue on the latter space. To obviate these difficulties and objections, I have extended the side bars of the carriage a considerable distance beyond the feed-roll, and have also extended the axle G of the feed-roll a corresponding distance, securing said roll against endwise movement on the axle by means of a washer or collar *g* pinned fast to said axle, or kept in contact with the roll by a sleeve *g'*, which at one end presses against the collar, or even against the roll itself, and at

the other end against the cross-bar H, connecting the two side bars of the carriage at the proper distance from the end of the roll. With this construction I can insert a sheet or paper having a wide margin and ruled to correspond with the point where the printing commences, and can print on such sheet the full line of which the type-writer or caligraph is capable without any loss, except such as comes from the syllabic division of a word at the end of a line, saving thereby not only in the number of sheets, but also in the time consumed in turning the feed-roll, which amounts to a large item in a single day's work.

I claim—

1. In combination with a series of type-bars arranged to strike at a common point, a paper-carriage movable relatively to said point, and a feed-roll or roller-platen mounted in said carriage, the carriage being extended or elongated considerably in excess of the length of travel of the carriage, and the excess being mainly at the left-hand end of the carriage, whereby space is afforded between the initial printing-point and the end of the carriage for the blank margin of the sheet to be printed.

2. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, in a type-writer, of the feed-roll, its carriage having the side bars thereof extended a considerable distance beyond the end of the feed-roll at the left hand, the axle of the feed-roll elongated at the left hand, and the cross-bar uniting said side bars and affording a journal for the axle in such a manner as to leave an uninterrupted space for the passage of the blank margin of the sheet of paper that is being printed.

3. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, in a type-writer, of the feed-roll and traversing carriage therefor, the side bars of the carriage elongated beyond the left-hand end of the feed-roll, the axle of the feed-roll correspondingly elongated, the cross-bar uniting the side bars and having a bearing for the axle, and the sleeve interposed between the cross-bar and the feed-roll to prevent endwise movement thereof.

JOSEPH G. PARKINSON.

Witnesses:
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