(No Model.)

W. J. BARRON.

TYPE WRITING MACHINE.

No. 436,820. Patented Sept. 23, 1890.

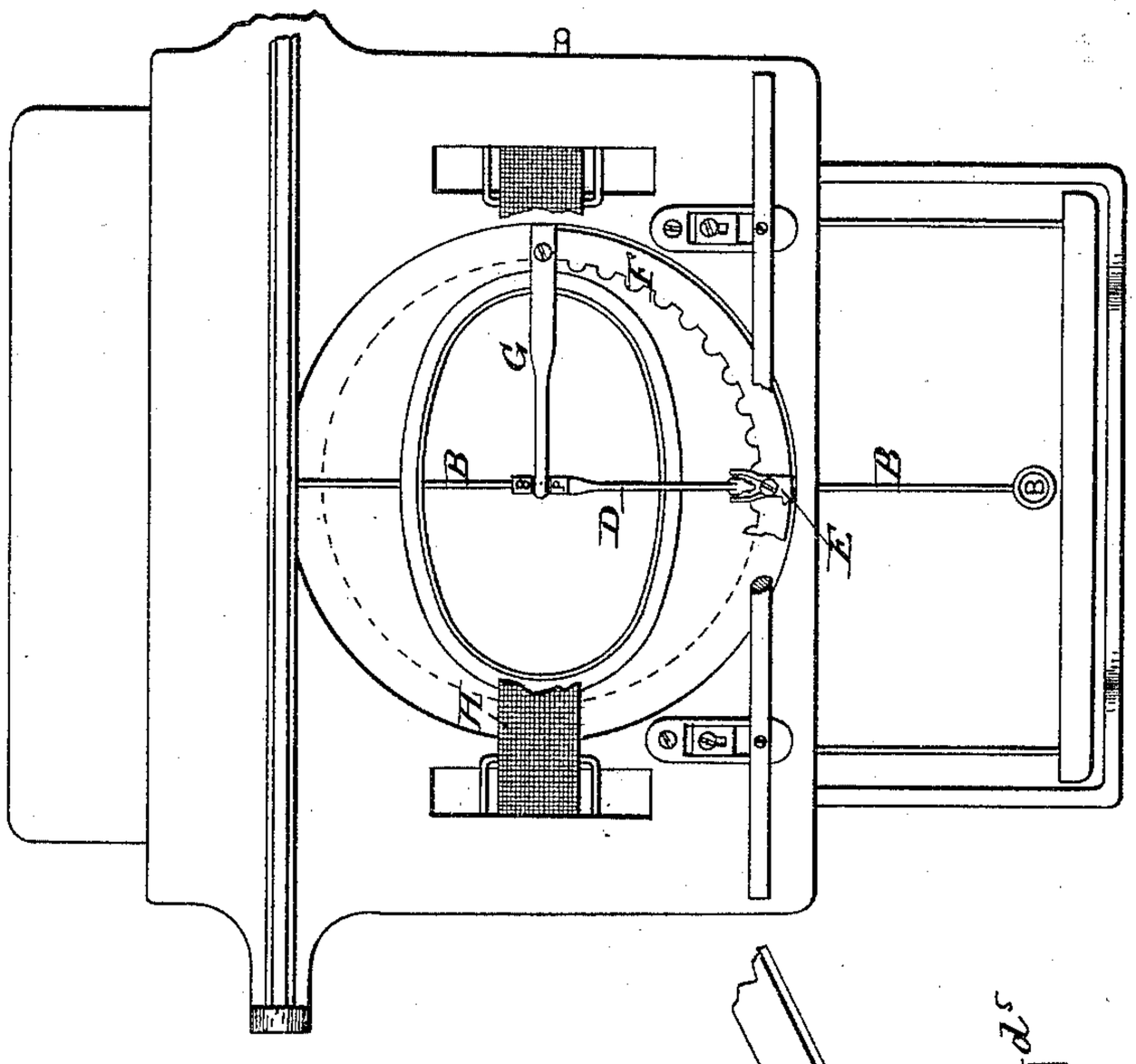

FIG. 2.

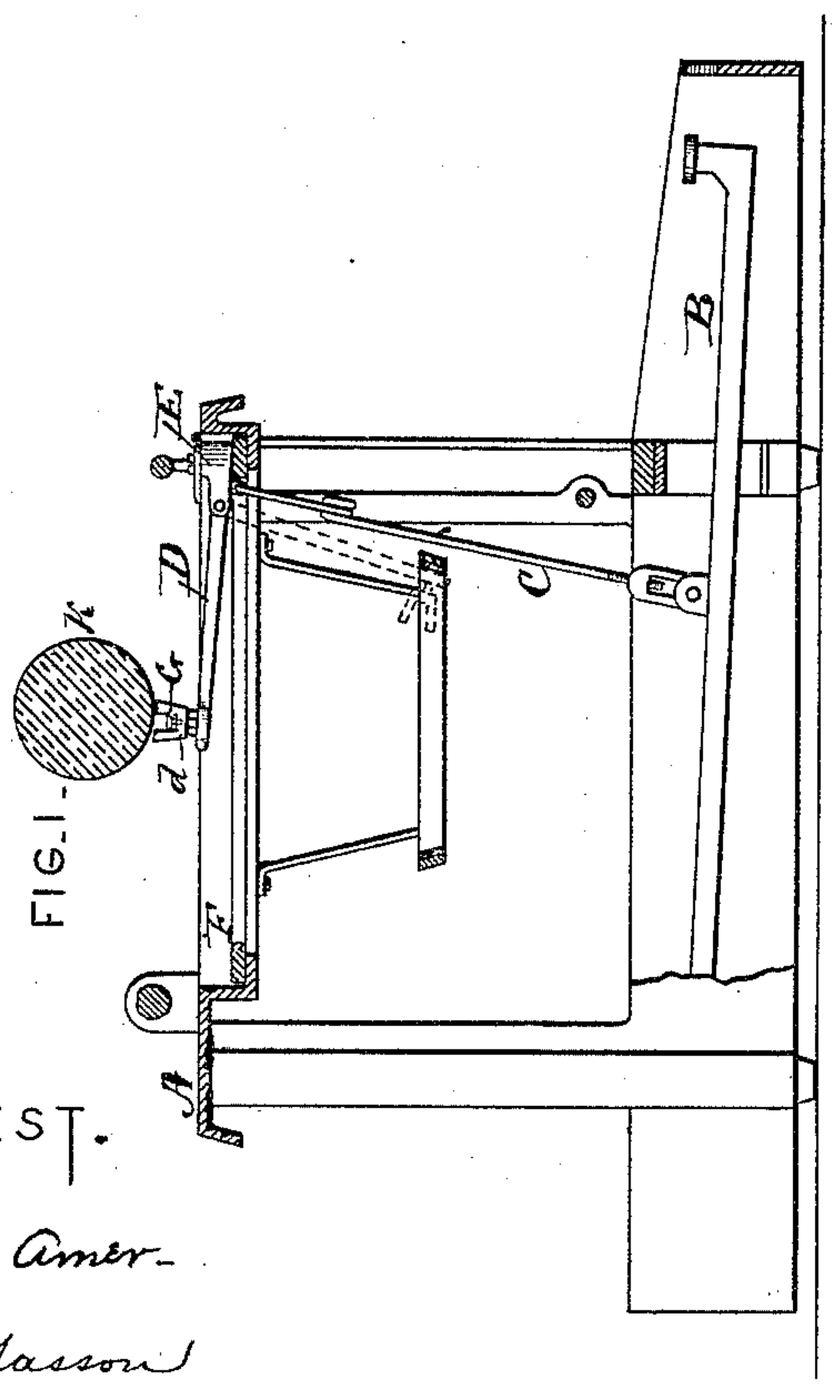

FIG. 1.

FIG. 3.

FIG. 5.

FIG. 4.

ATTEST.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER J. BARRON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO AMOS DENSMORE, OF MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 436,820, dated September 23, 1890.

Application filed March 20, 1888. Serial No. 267,888. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER J. BARRON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Writing Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in type-writing machines, particularly of the kind known as "The Remington," in which two types are mounted upon the same type-bar, although it is applicable to other machines; and the objects of my improvement are to prevent the types in a type-writing machine from printing out of alignment even if the journals of the type-bars are very loose in their bearings, as it is desirable that they should be loose to work easily and return promptly to their normal position. I attain these objects by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view, partly in section, of the frame of a type-writing machine and its platen K, but without its paper-carriage, and showing a type-bar and its directrix constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same, with the paper-carriage and platen removed and the inking-ribbon broken away to show the type-bar and its directrix. Fig. 3 represents in perspective, on a larger scale, a type-bar and its directrix. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the same. Fig. 5 is a modification of the same.

In said drawings, A represents the frame of a type-writing machine of ordinary construction, provided with a finger-key B, connecting-rod C, and type-bar D, the latter being pivoted to a bearing E, secured to the frame or to a circular disk F, attached to said frame. The type-bar has secured in its outer end a forked block *d*, having any suitable type embossed on the upper end of its branches d' d^2, but most commonly a capital letter upon the branch d' farthest from its pivot d^3, and a small letter upon the branch d^2. To direct the type in proper alignment, the block *d* has a hole d^4, preferably of conical form, made in the crotch of its branches, and this block having said hole constitutes one of the directing members for the type. The other directing member consists of a conically-pointed pin *g*, secured to one end of a spring-bar G, that has its opposite end secured at g^2 upon the platform of the frame A or to the disk F over one of the bearings of the type-bars, so as to be parallel with the front of the machine under the inking-ribbon H, and the two interlocking members above described constitute the directrix to cause the types to print in proper alignment.

Although the insertion of the pointed pin *g* in the hole d^4 is generally sufficient to properly direct the type, I prefer to make the bar G of such a width as to nearly fit between the branches d' d^2 at points slightly below the surface of the types to have a longer directrix.

The bar G is made thin and flexible, of springy metal, so that its resilience will help in returning the type-bar to its normal position. Although I prefer to make the bar G of sheet metal, it may be made of wire, and its pointed end or pin *g* integral therewith.

In Fig. 5 the position of the interlocking members is reversed. In this form the outer end of the bar G has a perforation g' to receive a conical formation or conical pin d^5, projecting upward between the branches of the forked block *d*. The results are nearly the same. If a single type is used on the type-block, as shown on the right-hand side of Figs. 4 and 5, the same results are obtained by having the stationary directing member engage with a conical depression or a conical projection on one side of the type.

Having now fully described my invention, I claim—

1. In a type-writing machine, the combination of two interlocking members, as shown and described, one of which is stationary and secured to the frame of the machine, and the other is a pivoted type-bar having a hole on one side of the base of the type, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In a type-writing machine, the combination of two interlocking members, as shown and described, one of which is stationary and secured to the frame of the machine, and the

other is a pivoted type-bar having a hole between the bases of two types secured to said type-bar, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. In a type-writing machine, the combination of two interlocking members, one of which is a stationary bar having a pendent pin, and the other consists of a pivoted type-bar having a type and a hole on one side of the base of said type, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. In a type-writing machine, the combination of two interlocking members, one of which is a stationary bar having a pendent pin, and the other consists of a pivoted type-bar having two types, and a hole between them in the base-block of said types, substantially as and for the purpose described.

5. In a type-writing machine, the combination of two interlocking members, one of which consists of a pivoted type-bar having two types and the other a bar secured to the frame of the machine and having its outer end constructed to fittingly enter between said two types and guide them, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WALTER J. BARRON.

Witnesses:

M. N. MONSTERY,

AMOS DENSMORE.