

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. J. STILL.
COPY HOLDER.

No. 449,010.

Patented Mar. 24, 1891.

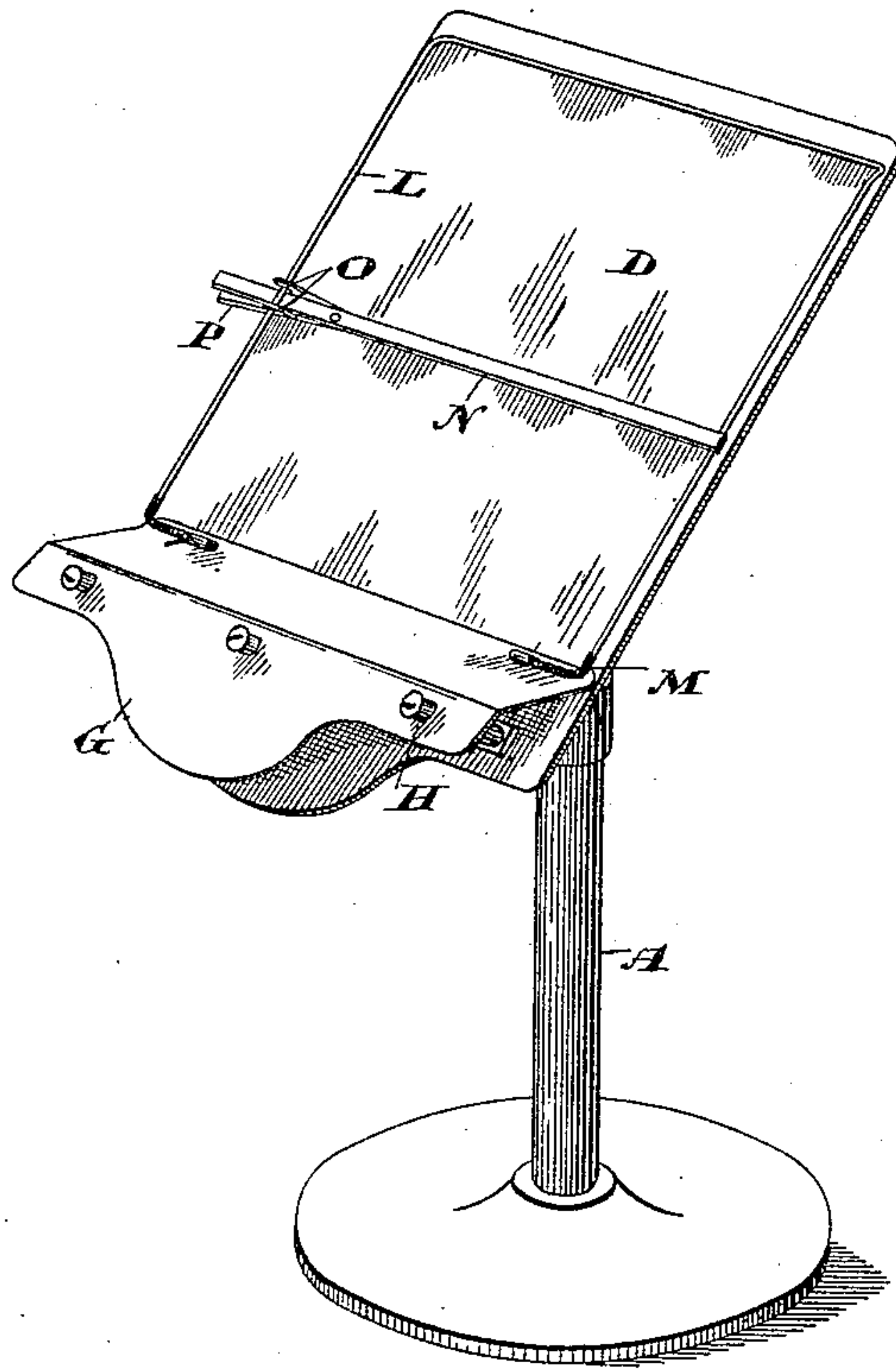


Fig. 1

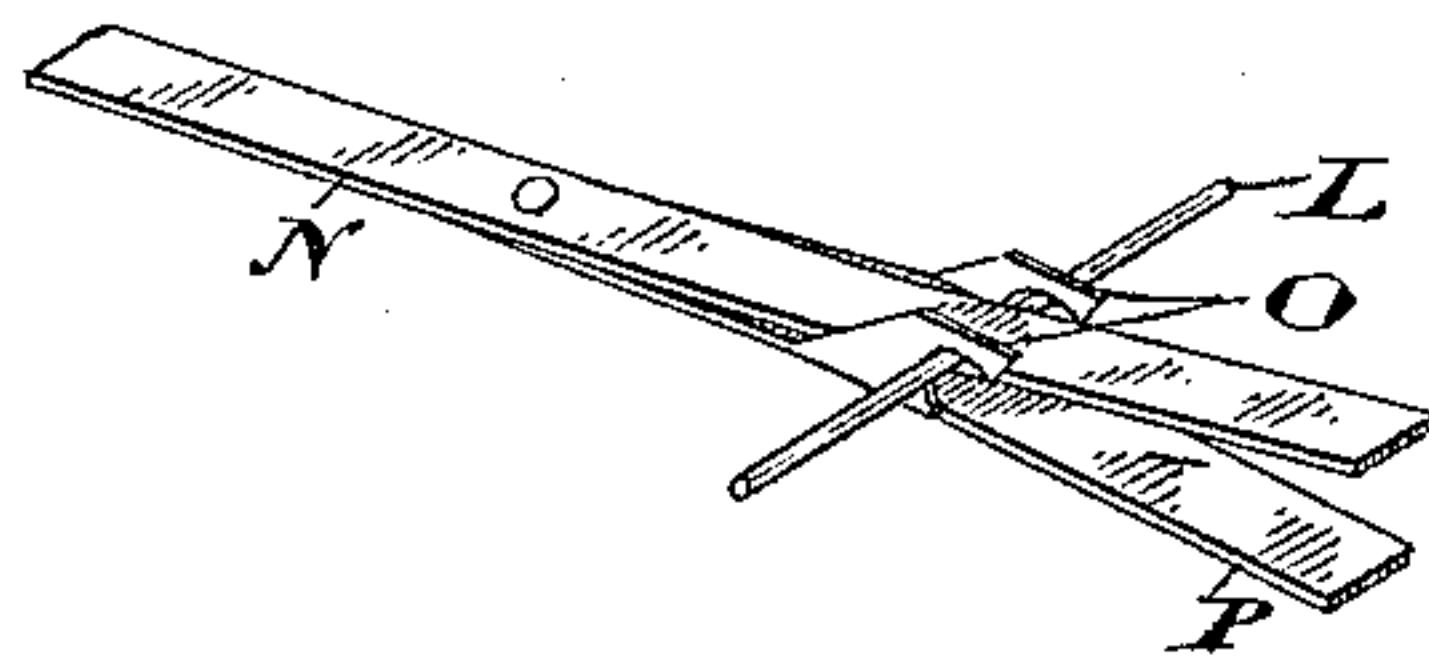


Fig. 6

Witnesses

H. H. McMillan.

T. A. Woodward.

Inventor

W. J. Still.
by Donald C. Ridout & Co.
Atty.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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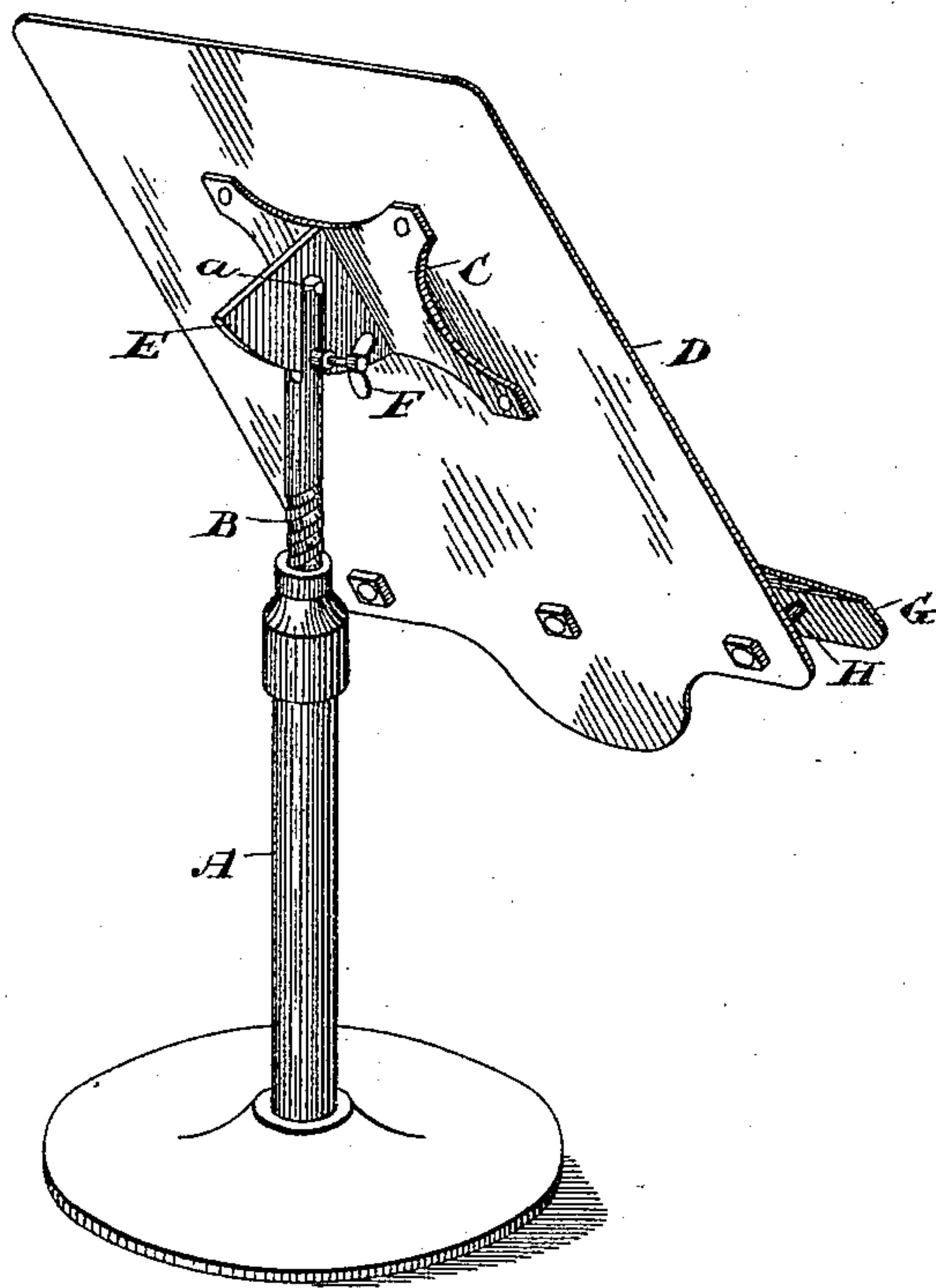


Fig. 2

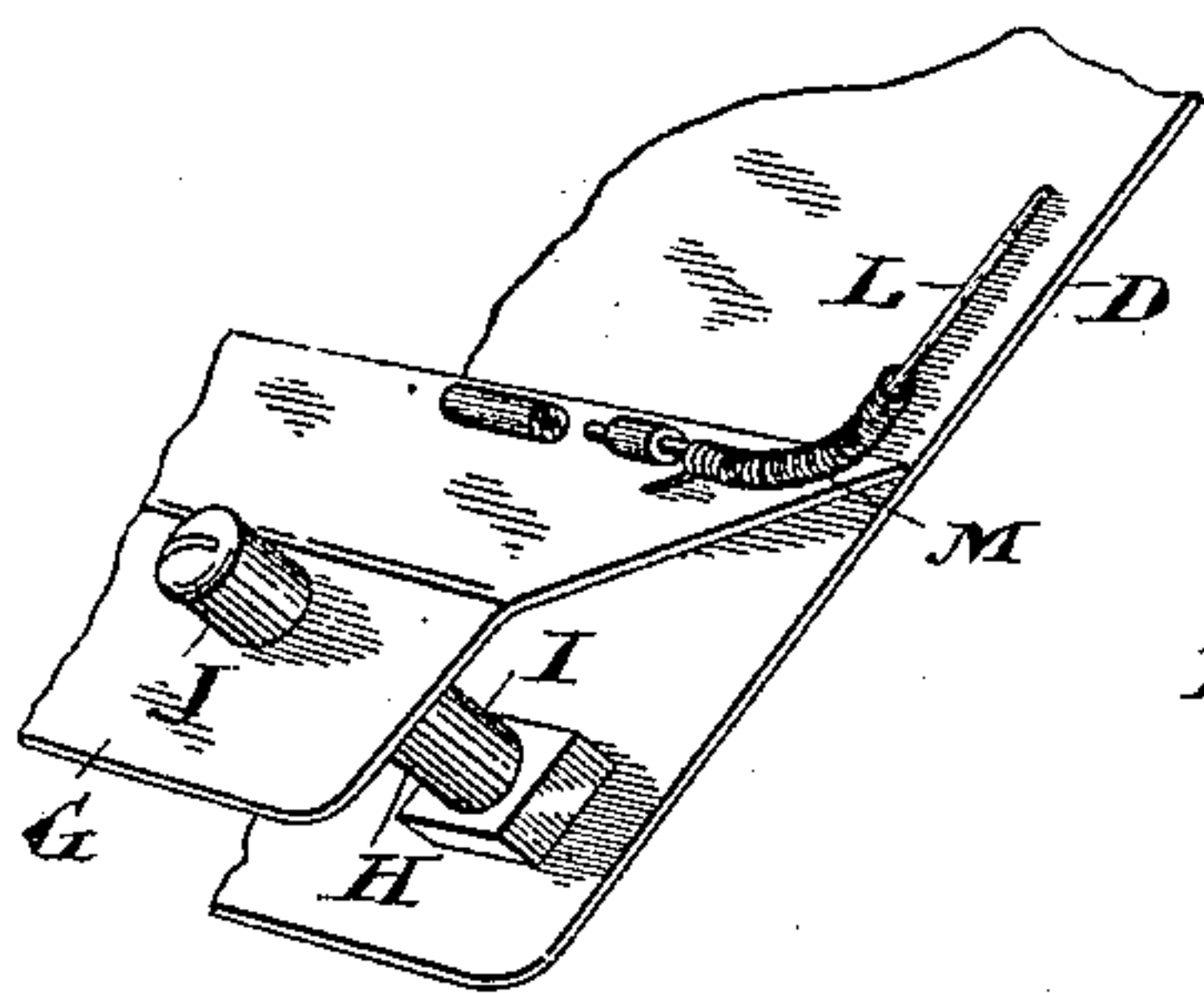


Fig. 3

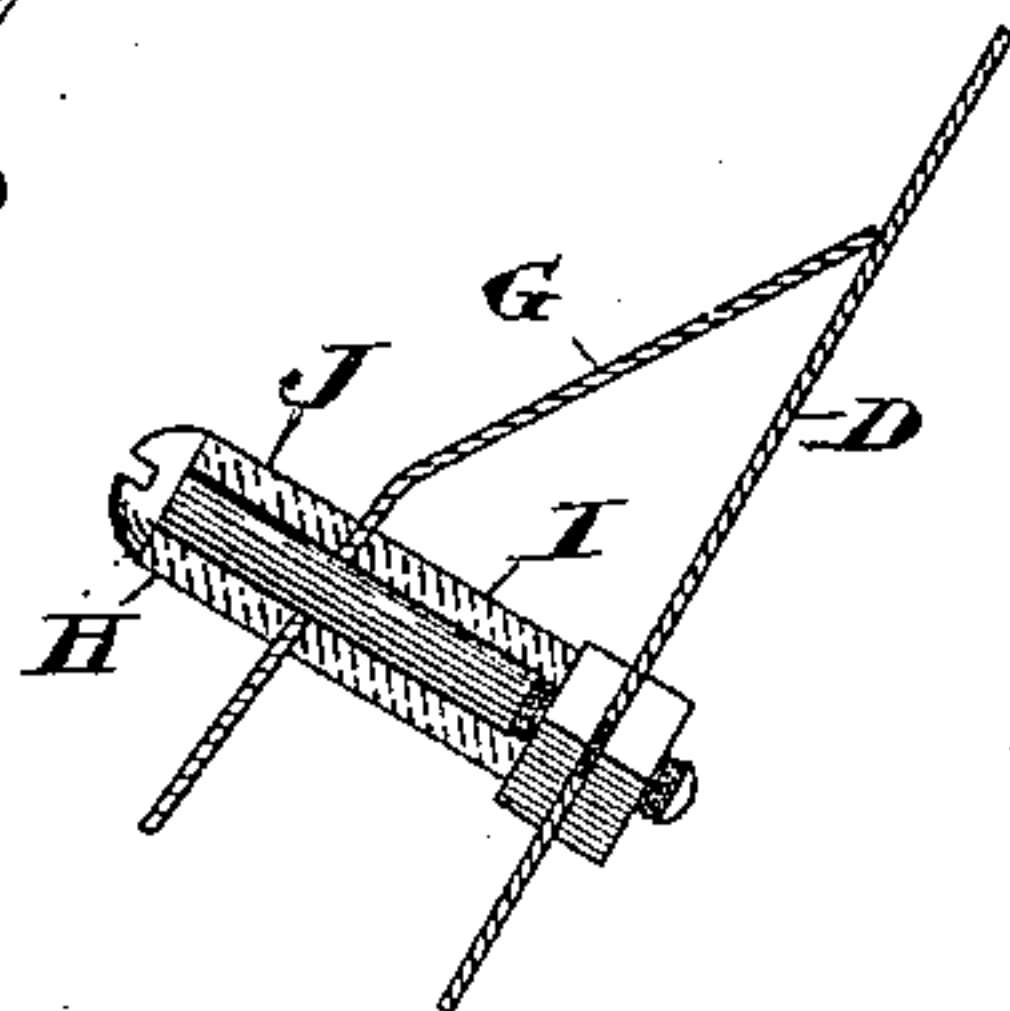


Fig. 5

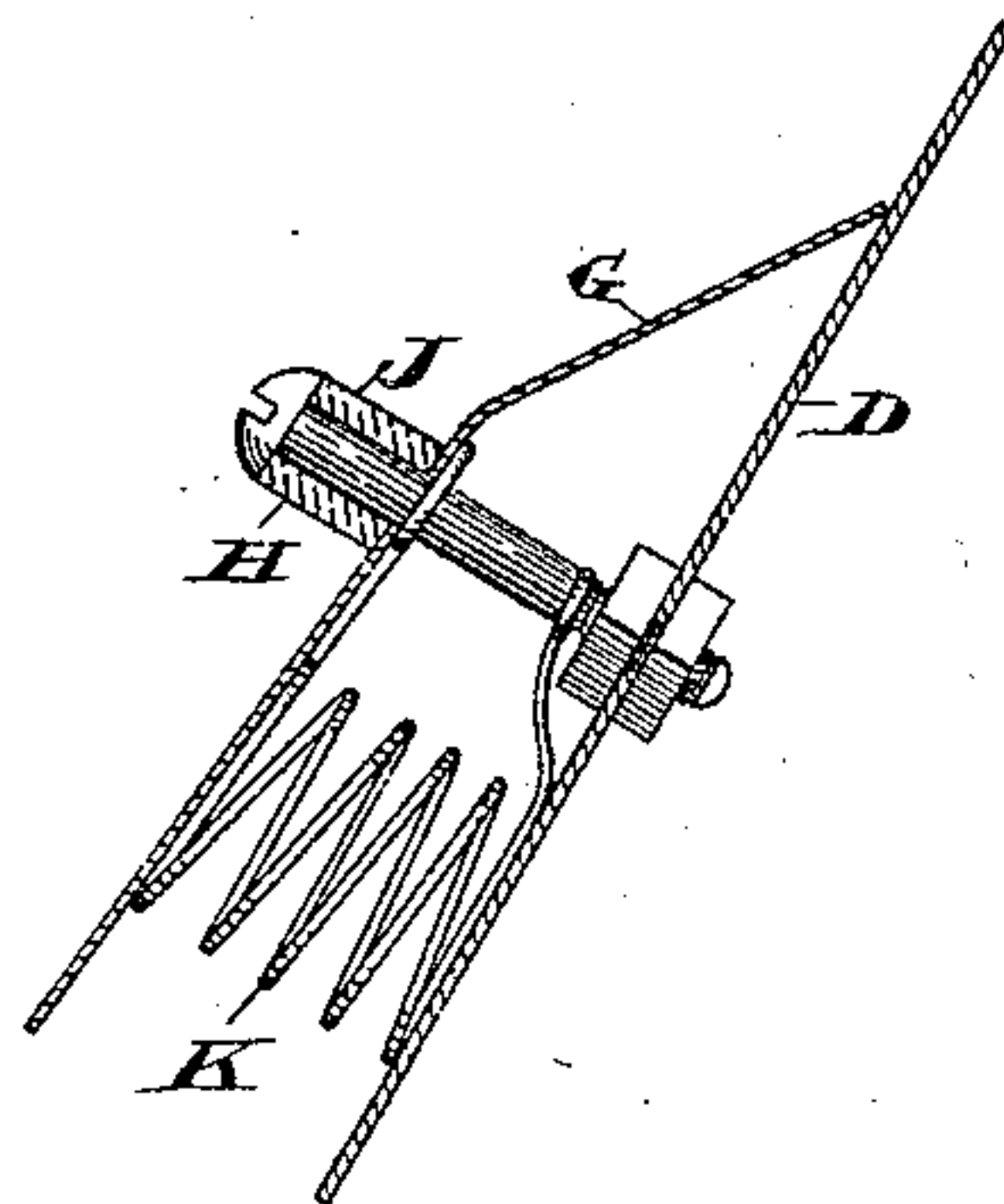


Fig. 4

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. STILL, OF TORONTO, CANADA.

COPY-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 449,010, dated March 24, 1891.

Application filed November 28, 1890. Serial No. 372,771. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM JOSEPH STILL, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented a certain new and Improved Copy-Holder, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to design a simple copy-holder in which the leaves of the copy are held in position in such a way that they may be easily and quickly turned over, an adjustable marker being arranged in connection with the holder to indicate the lines to be copied; and it consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combination of parts hereinafter more particularly described and then definitely claimed.

Figure 1 is a perspective front view of my improved copy-holder. Fig. 2 is a perspective rear view of same. Fig. 3 is a detail showing a portion of the metal clamp. Fig. 4 is a sectional detail of the center hinge and spring of the clamp. Fig. 5 is a sectional detail of one of the end hinges. Fig. 6 is a detail of the marker.

In the drawings, A represents a stand, which may be made as shown or any other suitable design.

B is a spindle screwed into the stand A.

C is a plate to which the desk D is fixed.

E is a wing fixed to and extending from the plate C. This wing is pivoted at *a* to the end of the spindle B and passes through a slot made in the end of the said spindle, as shown in Fig. 2.

F is a set-screw screwed into the spindle B and designed to clamp and hold the wing E, in order that the desk D may be held at any angle desired, the height of the desk being regulated by turning the screwed spindle B.

G is a clamp held to the desk D by the posts H. A rubber tube I is placed on the outer post H between the clamp G and the face of the desk D, and a similar rubber tube J is placed between the head of each post H and the outer face of the clamp G. The holes in the clamp G, through which the posts H pass, are made sufficiently large to permit of a rocking movement of the said clamp, the tubes I being shaped so as to hold the edge of the clamp G against the face of the desk D. To still fur-

ther increase this desired spring action, I place a spiral spring K below the center of the clamp G.

L is a light frame hinged to the clamp G and provided with springs M, designed to hold the frame L against the face of the desk D.

In order to use my copy-holder, I press upon the clamp G, so as to rock it on its pivot and raise its edge sufficiently far from the desk D to allow the book or leaves to be placed under the said clamp. When the clamp is released, the springs which actuate it cause it to press upon and hold the book or leaves in position. As the frame L is independently pivoted upon the clamp G, it will be held against the leaves, no matter how thick or thin the book may be which is placed below the said clamp. It will be observed that the upper end of the frame L is set so that it will be in contact with the surface of the desk or leaves when the gripping-edge of the clamp is resting thereon.

While the frame L has sufficient independent action to allow it to perform its work, it will be raised with the clamp when the book or leaves are to be placed under the said clamp, so that there is no necessity at all to handle the frame L.

In other copy-holders with which I am familiar it is customary to use a bar or rod for the purpose of indicating the lines being copied. In all such devices that I have seen the bar or rod is held by friction to the frame and is moved up and down without altering the tension of the friction. Consequently it is necessary that the tension of the pressure should be very light in order that the bar may be easily moved, and in practice I find that the vibration of the table caused by the action of the type-blocks shakes the rod or marker out of place.

In my device I fix to the bar N two jaws O, designed to hook over the frame L, as indicated. The plate P, on which the jaws O are formed, extends beyond the frame L, and the end of the bar N also extends beyond the frame L. This bar N is set and tempered, so that it may be easily sprung toward the plate P, in order that the jaws O may hook over the frame L, leaving the said frame between the bar N and the jaws, the spring in the bar N being such as to firmly grip the frame L

between the bar N and the jaws O. The tension of this spring is made sufficiently strong to securely hold the bar or marker N in any position it may be set, and it can only be moved by pressing the spring away from the frame, which may readily be done by grasping between the finger and thumb the plate P and the bar N.

What I claim as my invention is—

10 1. A desk having pivoted thereon a clamp actuated by a spring, in combination with a frame independently pivoted on the said clamp and set so that a portion of it will be in contact with the surface of the desk when
15 the gripping-edge of the clamp is resting thereon, and the frame and clamp adapted to move together, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

20 2. A desk having pivoted thereon a clamp actuated by a spring, in combination with a frame independently pivoted on the said clamp and provided with a spring by which it is held in contact with the surface of the desk when the gripping-edge of the clamp is

resting thereon, and the frame and clamp 25 adapted to move together, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. A desk having pivoted thereon a clamp actuated by a spring, in combination with a frame pivoted on the said clamp and a spring 30 arranged to act on the said pivoted frame, which is set so that its sides are held clear of the desk by its upper end, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. A bar or marker N, provided with a plate 35 P, having jaws O formed on it to hook upon the frame L, in combination with a spring designed to hold the frame L between it and the jaws O in such a manner that the marker cannot practically be moved without com- 40 pressing the spring, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Toronto, November 8, 1890.

WILLIAM J. STILL.

In presence of—

CHARLES C. BALDWIN,
JOHN E. CAMERON.