

(No Model.)

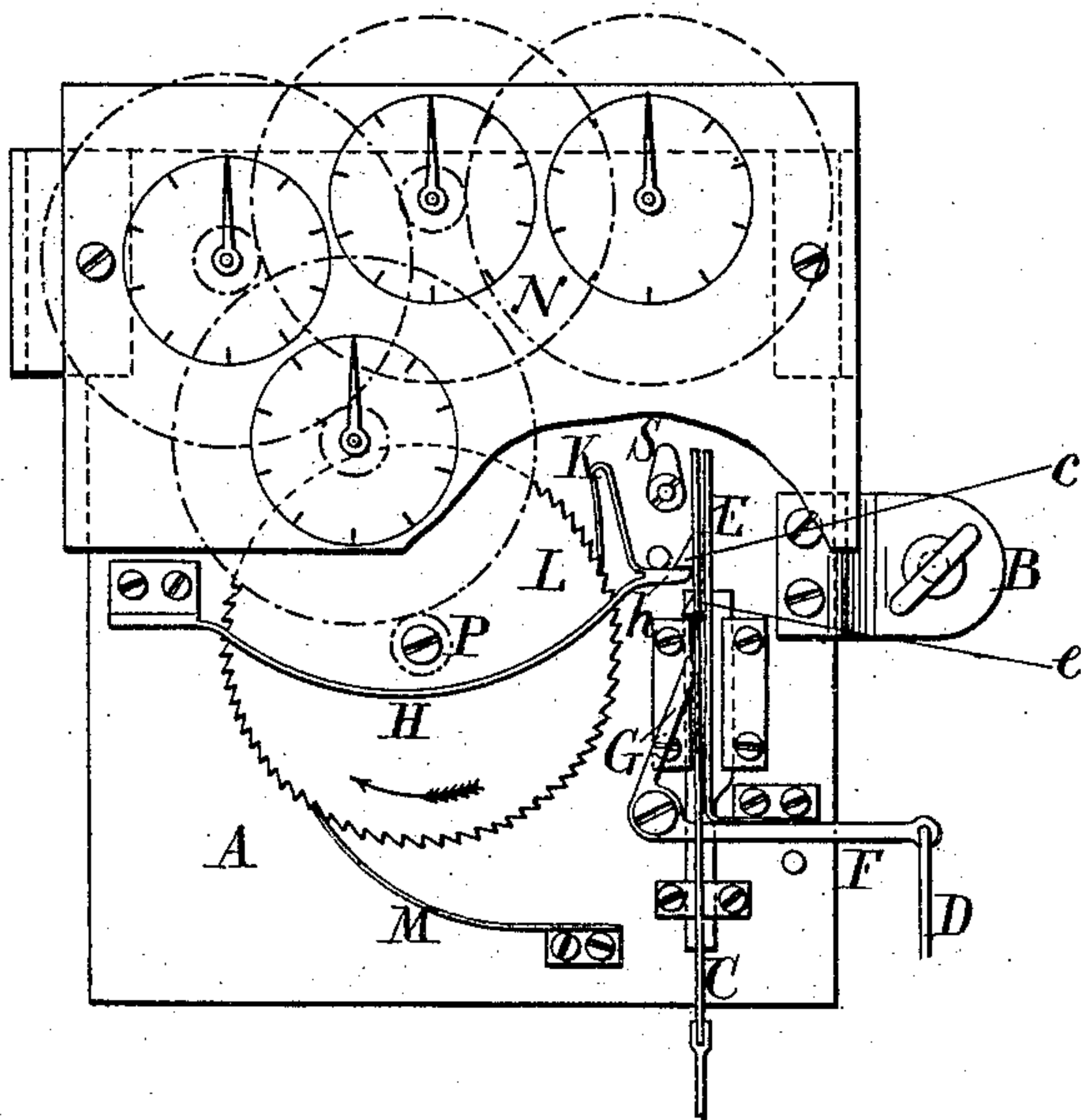
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WORD COUNTING APPLIANCE FOR TYPE WRITERS.

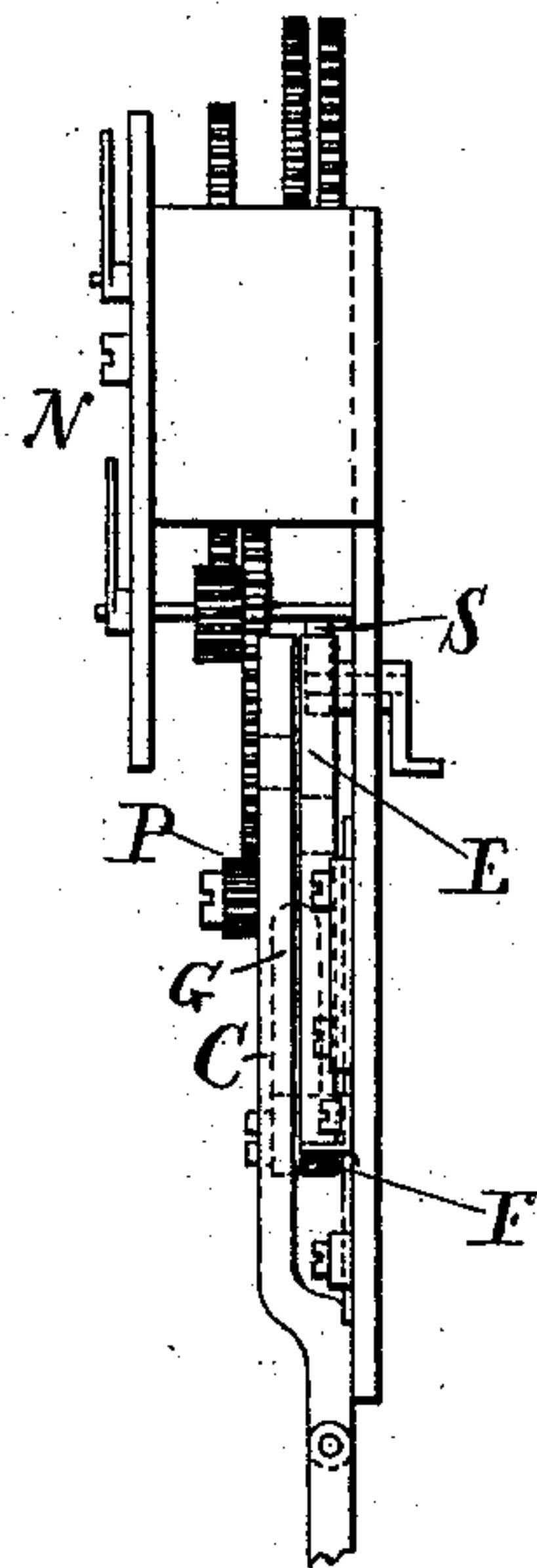
No. 488,458.

Patented Dec. 20, 1892.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Witnesses:*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD C. DE SEGUNDO, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

## WORD-COUNTING APPLIANCE FOR TYPE-WRITERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 488,458, dated December 20, 1892.

Application filed July 21, 1892. Serial No. 440,813. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD CARSTENSIN DE SEGUNDO, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at No. 7 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England, have invented a new and useful Improved Word-Counting Appliance for a Type-Writer, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved appliance to a typewriter for counting the number of words impressed by the operator. I have already patented an appliance for this purpose No. 455,123.

My present invention consists in the construction and arrangement of more simple and effective mechanism for this purpose, as I shall describe referring to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a front view, and Fig. 2 an end view of the improved appliance.

A is the plate frame which can be fixed by a screw clamp B to some part of a typewriter in such a position that a rod C can be conveniently connected to the lever or bar which at every depression of any finger key is moved down to advance the paper the distance of a character or space, and that another rod D can be conveniently connected to the lever or bar which is depressed for moving the paper a space without impressing a character. At the side of the rod C is another rod E which does not move up and down like the rod C, but remains stationary being fixed at its lower end. Both rods C and E have their heads *c* and *e* made in latch form, and both rods are elastic so that they can be bent a little toward the right and return to their position. The rod D is jointed to one arm F of a bell crank lever the other arm G of which is widened out as indicated in dotted lines Fig. 2 so as to bear against the left hand face of both the rods C and E. An elastic bar H, fixed at its one end, has at its other end a latch *h* and a spring pawl K which pawl engages with the teeth of a ratchet-wheel L to operate the latter. This wheel is prevented from moving backward by a spring pawl M, and it has fixed on its axis a pinion P which gears with the

first wheel of a counter N. This counter may have any desired number of dials with indices moved by suitable gearing in the usual way.

The appliance operates as follows. When a finger key is depressed for printing the first letter of a word, the rod C is moved down and its latch head *c* catching the latch *h* pushes it and the spring pawl K down whereby the wheel L is moved one tooth in the direction of the arrow. The latch *h* in descending passes over the slope of the latch head *e* pushing it to the right, and when it has got below it, the rod E springs back holding the latch *h* under the latch head *e* and holding the spring bar H stationary while the rod C may make a succession of up and down strokes as keys are successively depressed to print the other letters of the word which had been begun. The word is thus completed without any further operation on the ratchet wheel L, but then the act of depressing the space key causes the rod D to descend, and the arm G of the bell crank lever is thus made to push the rods C and E to the right, thus releasing the latch *h* which ascends to its first position ready to be caught again by the head *c* and to move the wheel L a tooth when the printing of another word is begun. Though the space key when depressed moves both the rods C and D down, it also throws to the right the rods C and E and their heads *c* and *e* are thus moved out of gear with the latch *h*, and thus a number of successive spaces may be made without moving the wheel L until another word is begun. The result is that only the words that are printed are counted, the wheel L being moved one tooth for the first letter of each word and proportionally moving the hands or pointers of the counter. When it is desired to count numerals, each of which is reckoned as a word, a cam S can be partly turned by means of a crank handle shown in Fig. 2 so as to push the rod E to the right, allowing the head *c*, every time the rod C is moved up and down, to catch the latch *h* and therefore to work the counter, thus registering each numeral as a word, while the spaces remain as before un-



Having thus described the nature of my invention and the best means I know for carrying the same into practical effect, I claim:—

5 In a word counting appliance for a type writer, in combination with the ratchet wheel of a counter and its latch ended spring-pawl lever, a latch headed rod moved down for every character impressed and a latch headed stationary rod at its side, a bell crank having  
10 its one arm linked to a rod moved down for every space, and its other arm bearing against the two latch headed rods, arranged and operating substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of 15 two subscribing witnesses, this 6th day of July, A. D. 1892.

ED. C. DE SEGUNDO.

Witnesses:

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