

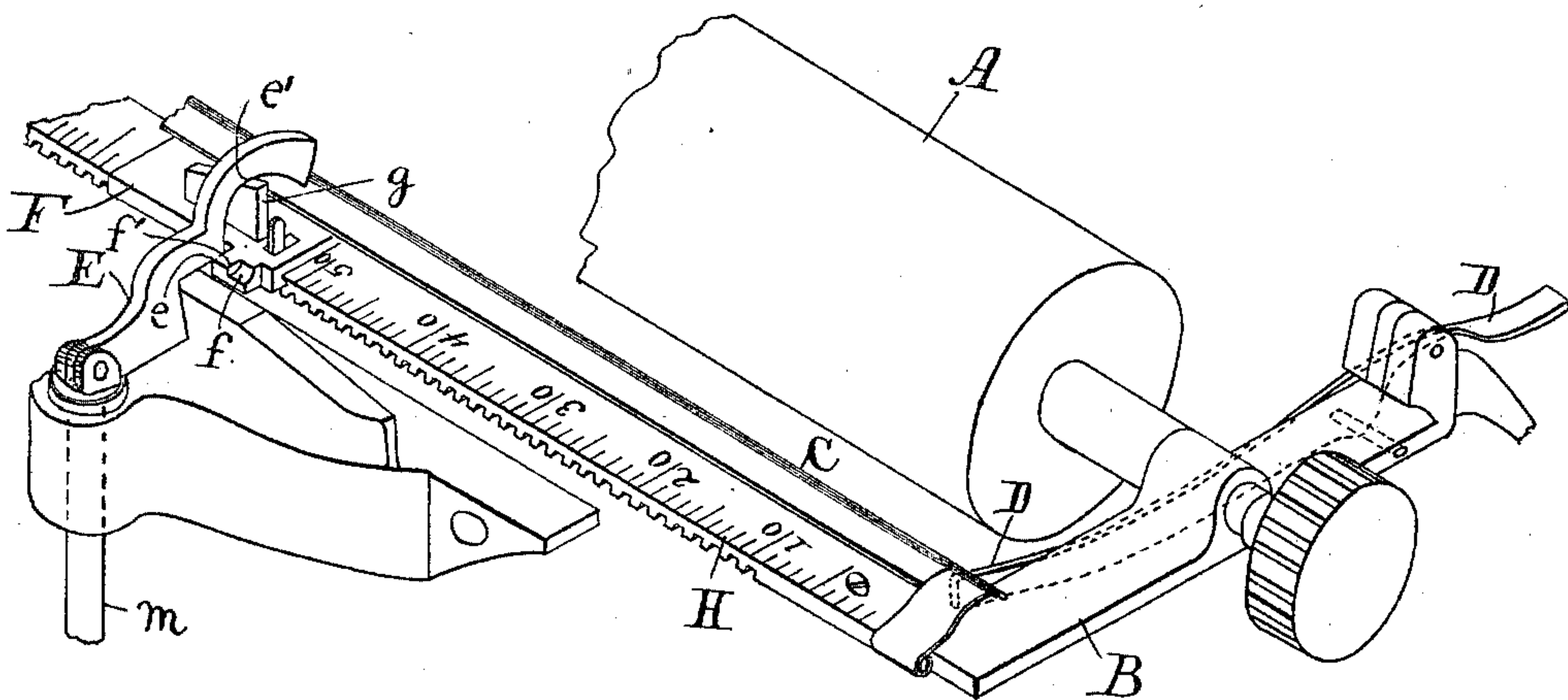
No. 626,221.

Patented June 6, 1899.

W. COOPER.  
ATTACHMENT FOR TYPE WRITING MACHINES.

(Application filed June 6, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

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his atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER COOPER, OF BELFAST, MAINE.

## ATTACHMENT FOR TYPE-WRITING MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 626,221, dated June 6, 1899.

Application filed June 6, 1898. Serial No. 682,669. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WALTER COOPER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Belfast, Waldo county, State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Type-Writing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in the mechanism of type-writing machines, and particularly to the type of machine known as the "Smith Premier."

In order to make clear the character of my invention, I will refer to the accompanying drawing, which shows in perspective the rear portion of the carriage of the Smith Premier machine as ordinarily constructed, with the exception of an attachment embodying my invention and which will be hereinafter pointed out.

The construction and operation of this machine are so well known that only sufficient is shown to explain clearly the operation of my device.

In the drawing, A represents the platen, B the carriage, and H the scale on the rear of the carriage.

F is a stop or margin-regulator mounted on the scale H so that it may slide thereon, and it is used for the purpose of stopping the carriage at any desired point.

The carriage is stopped and the type-bars locked by means of the locking-lever E, which is pivoted at its rear end to the top of the rod *m* in such a manner that it may have a vertical or horizontal motion. The lever has a shoulder *e*, which when the lever is down in its normal position will strike the margin-regulator F, and the forward portion of the lever forms an arch *e'*, the extreme end of the lever resting on a tilting bar C, which is parallel with and rests normally on the rear portion of the scale. The bar C is pivoted at its ends by offsets, and it has a vertical motion for the purpose of raising and lowering the lever E in whatever position the carriage may be by means of a lever D, which extends to the front of the carriage.

On the margin-regulator F there are two projections *f* and *f'*, against which the shoulder *e* of the lever E will impinge to lock the machine, the projection *f'* projecting some-

what beyond the projection *f*. As the carriage feeds along to the left the bell is rung by mechanism not here shown, and a certain number of letters are then put in before the lever F is struck by the first projection *f*, which swings the lever E around, together with the rod *m*, and throws in a locking device (not shown) on the lower end of the rod *m*, to which the lever E is secured, and which operates to lock the type-bars and to stop the carriage, so that one letter cannot be struck over another. If now the lever D is touched, the bar C is lifted, the lever is lifted, springs back and drops upon the projection *f*, the machine is unlocked, and two more letters can be put in before the lever is pushed around by the second projection *f'*, against which it then comes, far enough to lock the machine, as before. The lever can now be released as before, and after it passes over the projection *f'* the carriage is free to move, and letters can be freely put in until the end of the travel of the carriage is reached. Now after the lever E has passed beyond the projection *f'* and the carriage is returned to the right to begin a new line the lever will strike against the back side of the projection *f'* and stop the carriage unless the lever D is held down, so that in this case it takes one hand to push back the carriage and the other hand to hold down the lever D. Moreover, the operation which I have described only takes place when column-work is being done or when a wide margin is left on the right of the page in which marginal notes are written or in other similar work, and it does not occur in the ordinary use of the machine, where straight work is required. Thus when the operator is doing this special work and after writing in words or figures beyond the margin-regulator, as described, starts to return the carriage in the usual manner he finds it locked by the impinging of the projection *f'* against the lever, and in order to release it he must use both hands, one to work the carriage and one to work the lever D. This peculiar action of the carriage, whereby it catches on its return movement, does not in the use of most machines occur often enough so that the operator is looking for it, and it so becomes very annoying, according to my observation, from the fact that it is unusual and from the fact



that it takes both hands to return the carriage. It is this peculiar action of the Smith Premier machine that I have sought to modify by my present invention, so that the carriage  
 5 can be returned from any position in the ordinary manner without any obstruction. This I accomplish by forming on the margin-regulator an inclined surface, against which the lever will strike when the carriage is on its  
 10 return and which will lift the lever over the projections on the margin-regulator.

I form the inclined surface, as here shown, on a raised projection *g*, placed on top of the sliding margin-regulator and having an upper  
 15 edge or surface which inclines toward the right of the machine and which is just high enough to catch under the arch of the lever *E* and lift it over the projections *f* and *f'* as the carriage moves back.

20 As a result of the application of this attachment the carriage will never catch when being moved back, and the machine works in this respect the same when margin-work is done as it does when straight work is done.

25 The inclined surface is not necessarily formed on a raised projection, as here shown, but may be located at any suitable place on the margin-regulator at such a point with relation to the projections *f* and *f'* that the lever will be lifted over on the return of the carriage and so that when the lever is released from the last projection *f'* in the forward movement of the carriage it will pass  
 30 over the inclined surface without obstruction.

35 My attachment as thus applied to this type

of machines corrects what seems to me to be a serious defect and corrects it by the use of simple mechanism, which may be easily applied to any of the late machines.

I claim—

1. In a type-writing machine, the combination with the carriage having a sliding margin-regulator provided with a stop, mounted thereon, of a locking-lever adapted to strike  
 40 said stop, the said margin-regulator having thereon an inclined surface adapted to lift said lever and to allow it to pass over said projection on the return of the carriage and so located as not to obstruct the said lever during the forward motion of the carriage. 50

2. In a type-writing machine, the combination with the carriage having a sliding margin-regulator provided with a stop, mounted thereon, of a locking-lever adapted to strike  
 55 said stop, a releasing-lever for lifting said locking-lever, the said margin-regulator being provided with an upward-extending projection having an inclined upper edge for lifting said lever over said stop on the return  
 60 of the carriage and so located as to pass under said lever and to hold it temporarily in a raised position when the same is lifted from said stop in the forward motion of the carriage.

Signed by me this 2d day of June, 1898.

WALTER COOPER.

Witnesses:

JAS. PATTEE,  
 JOS. E. THOMB.