

No. 661,785.

Patented Nov. 13, 1900.

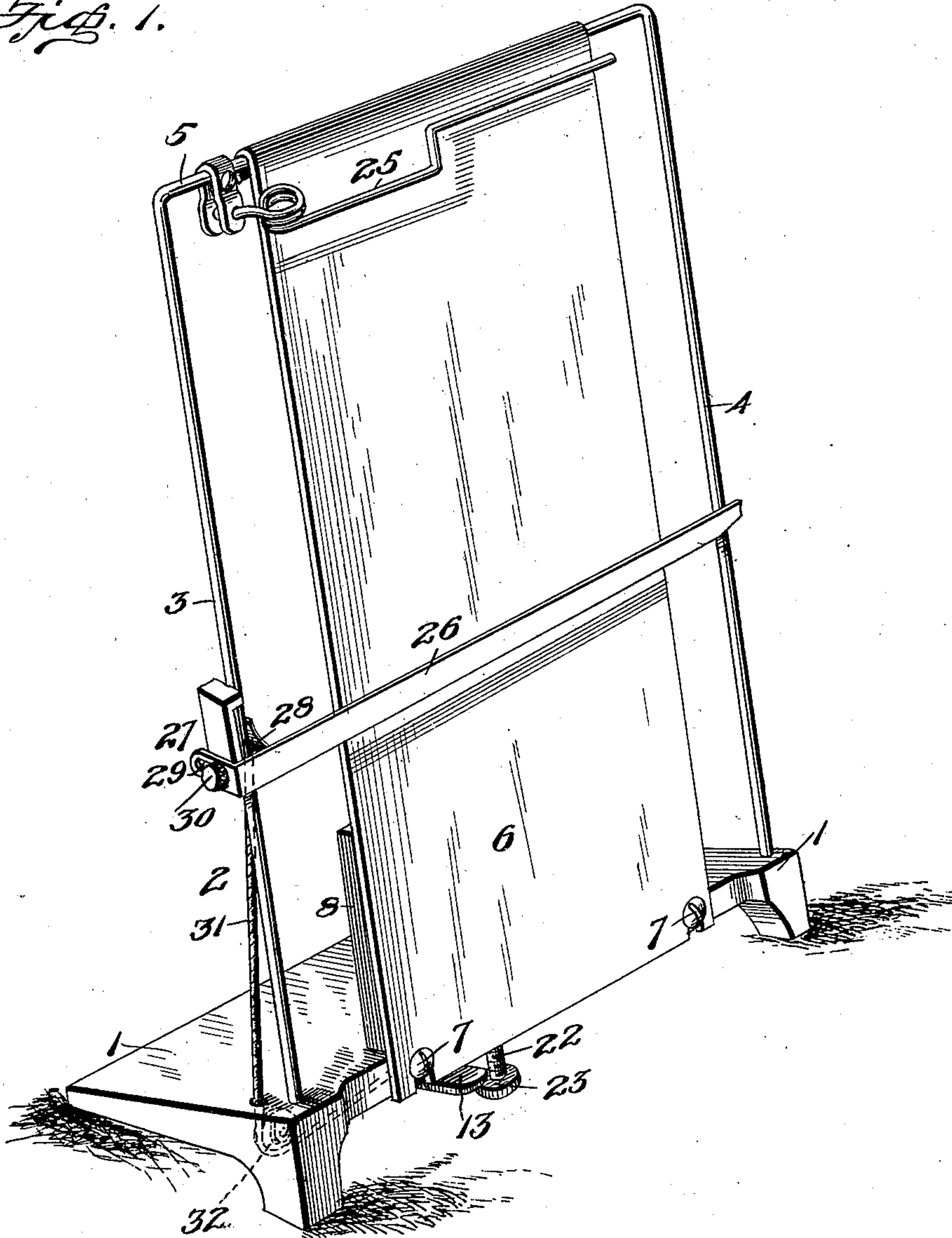
J. BACHELDER.
COPY HOLDER.

(Application filed Mar. 1, 1900.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.



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Fig. 2.

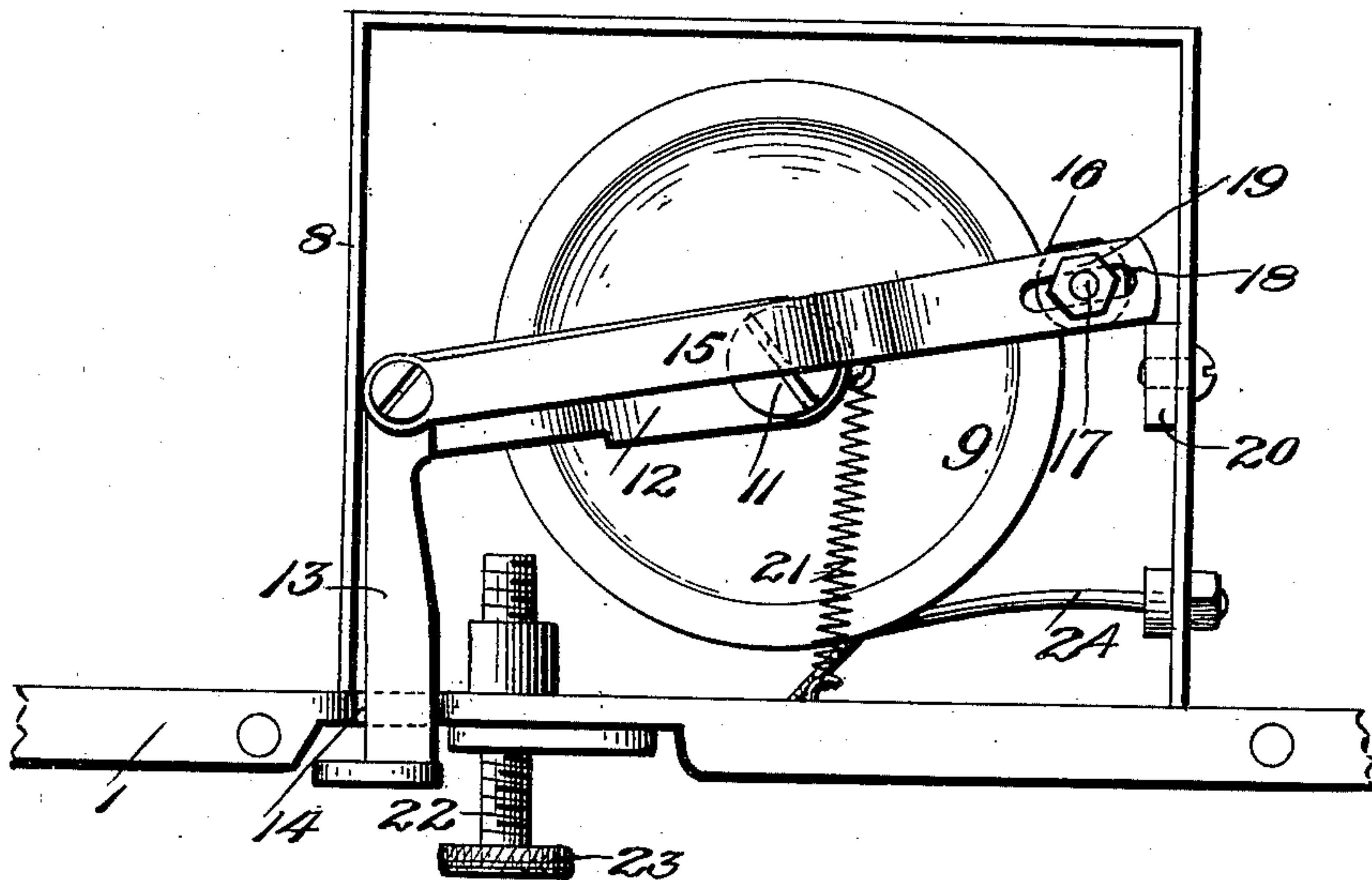


Fig. 3.

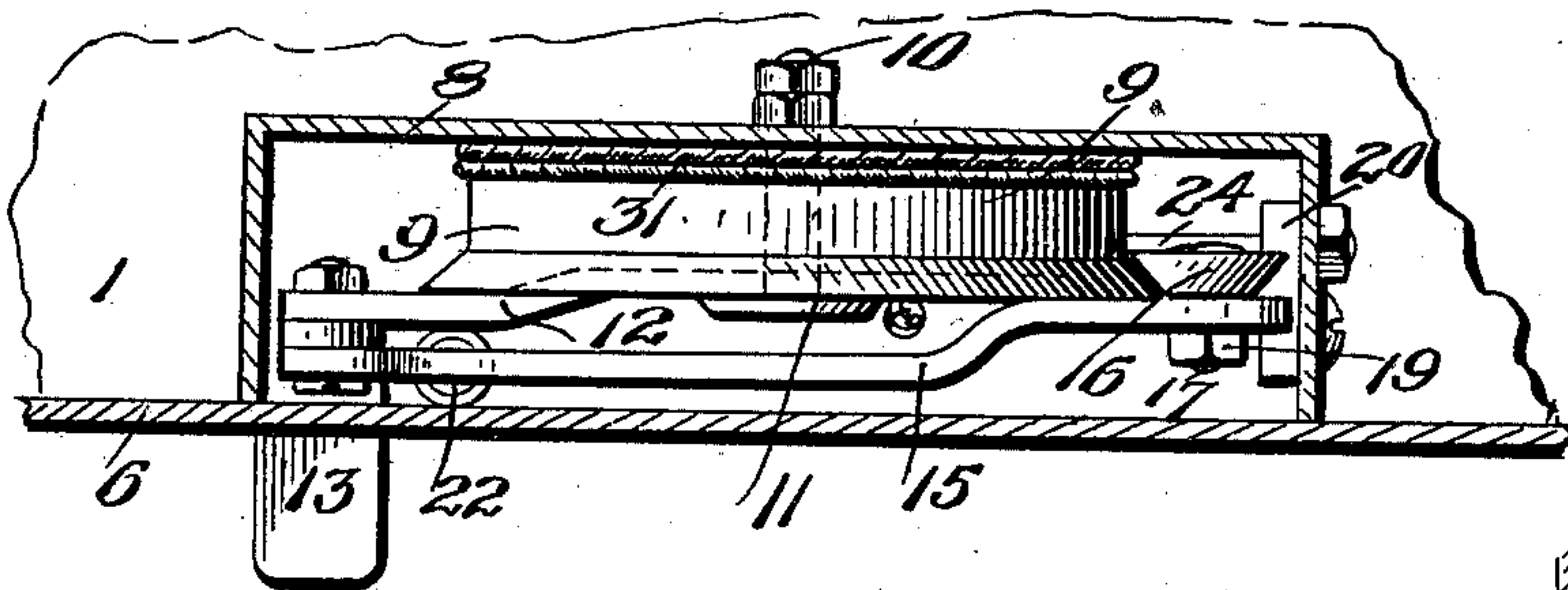


Fig. 4.

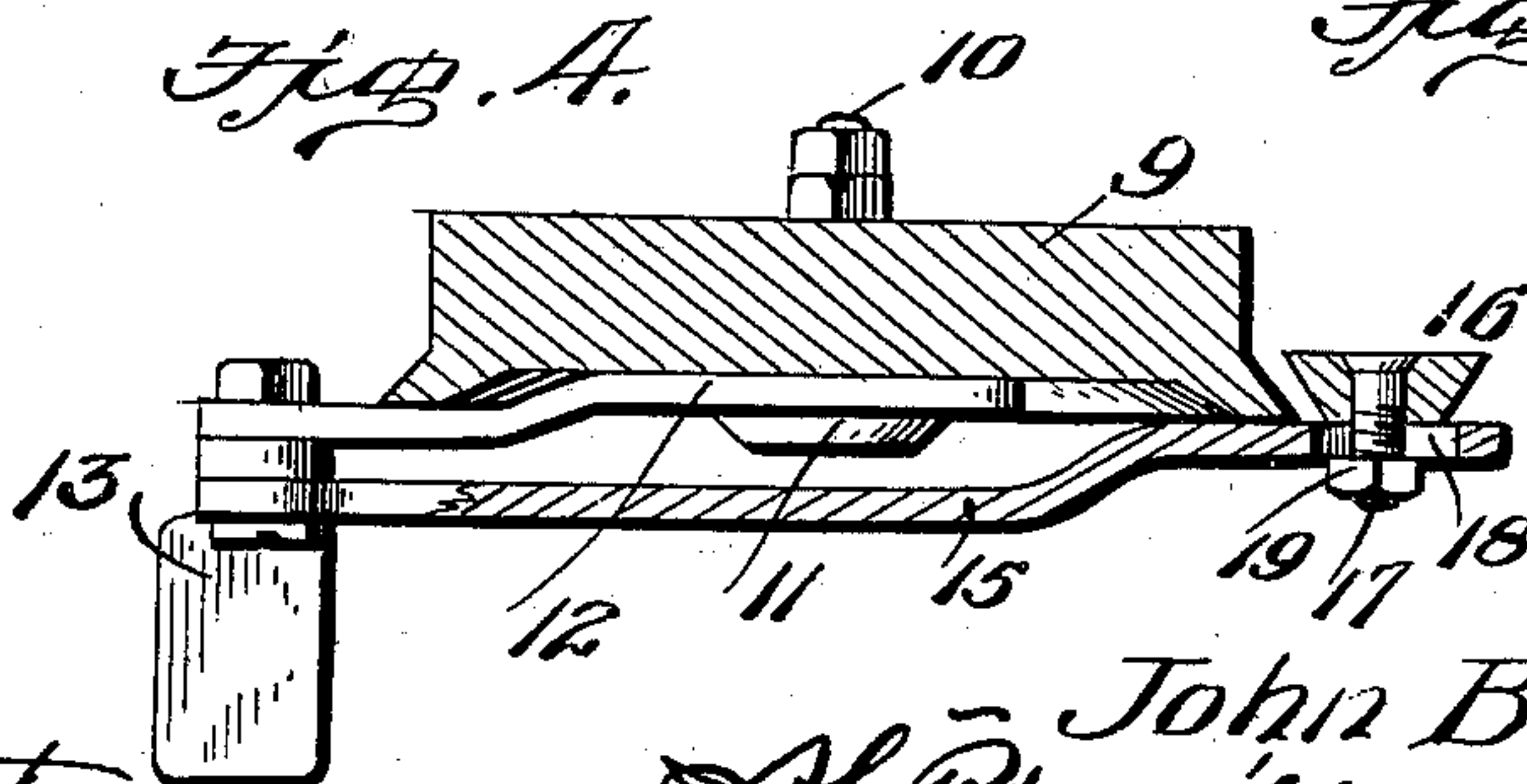
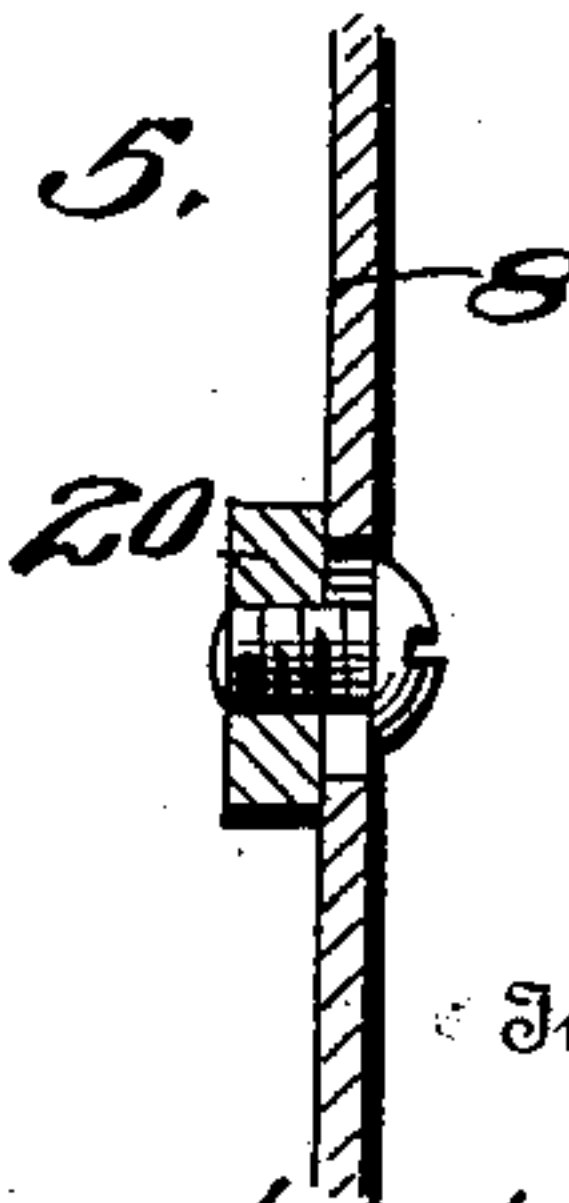


Fig. 5.



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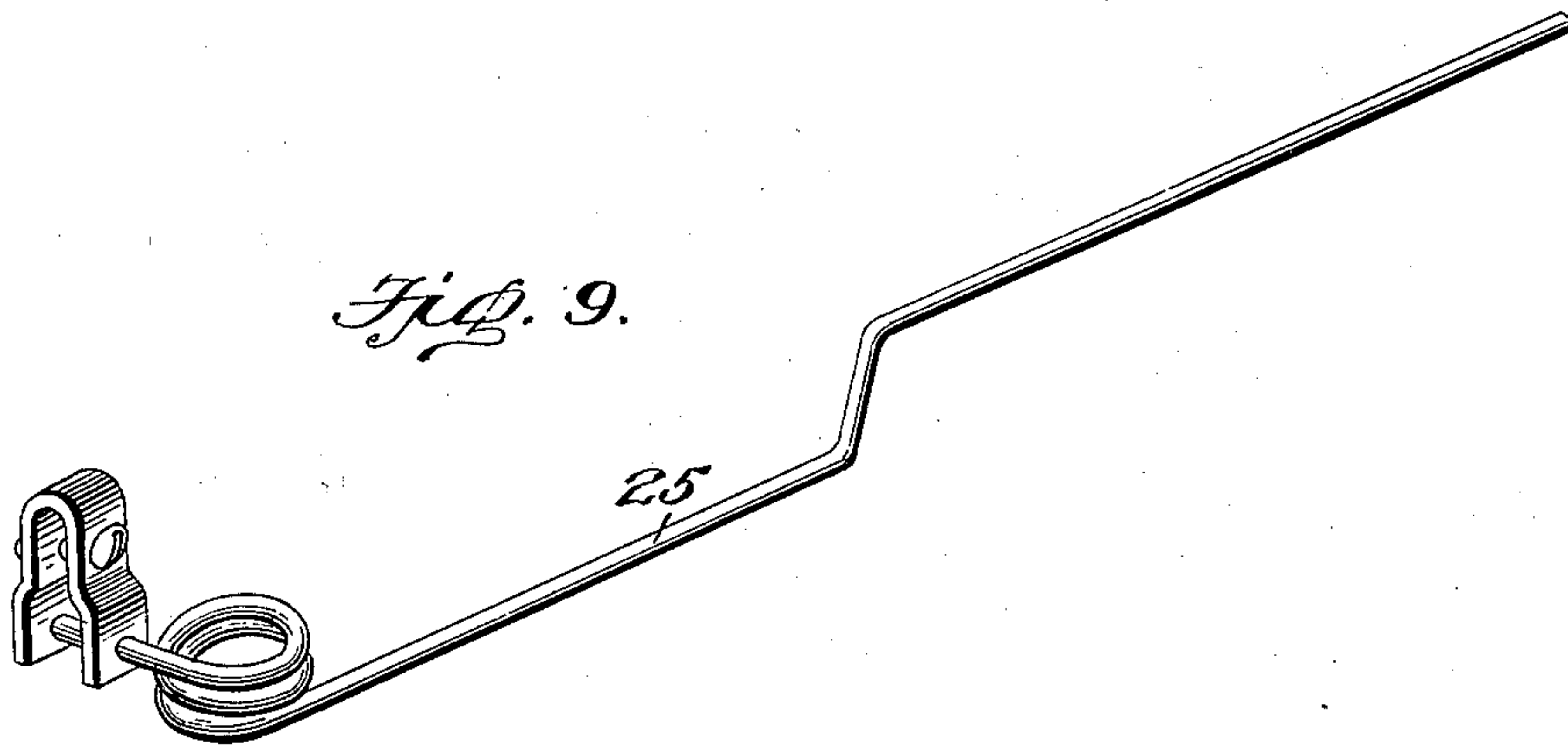
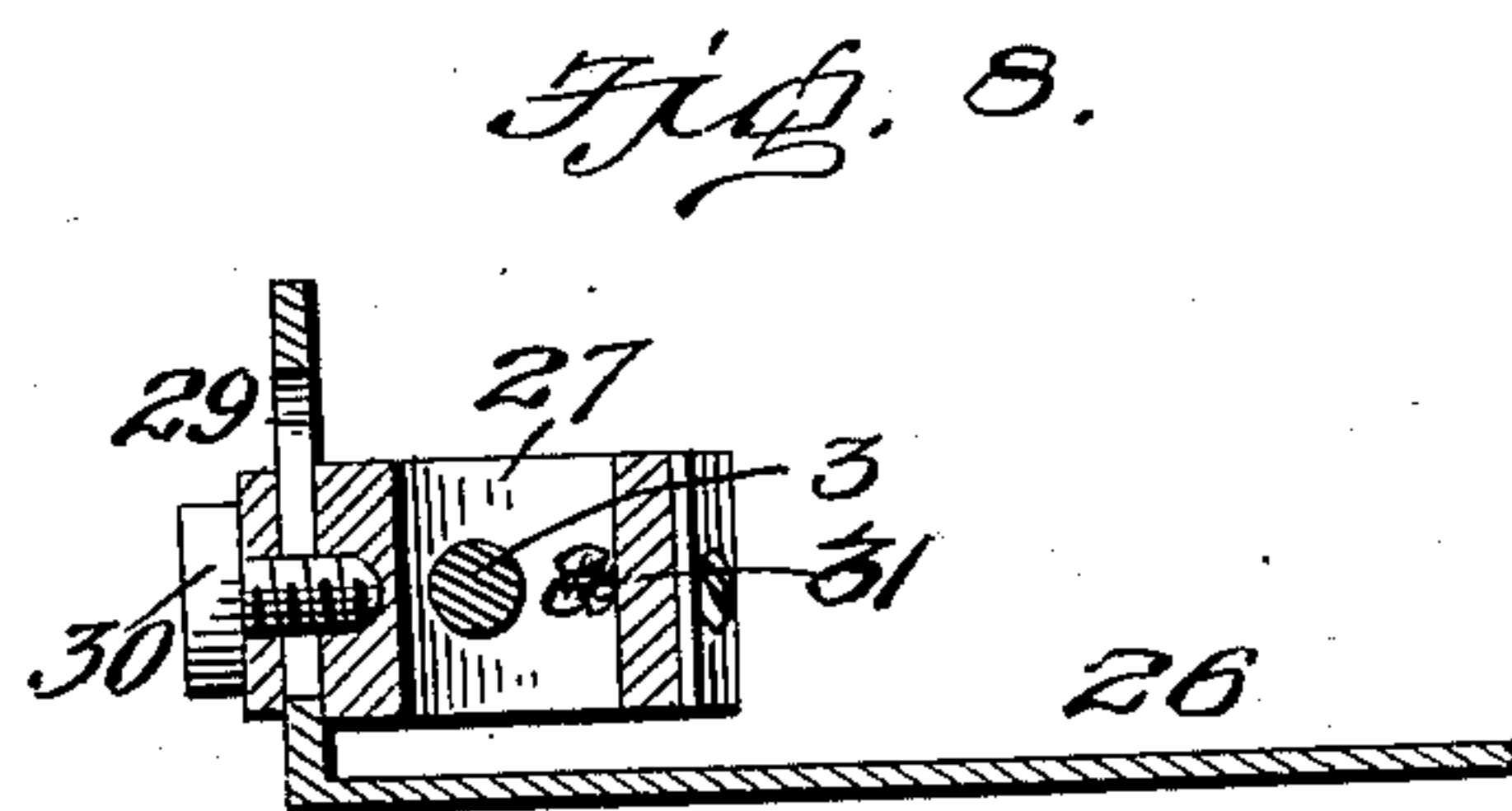
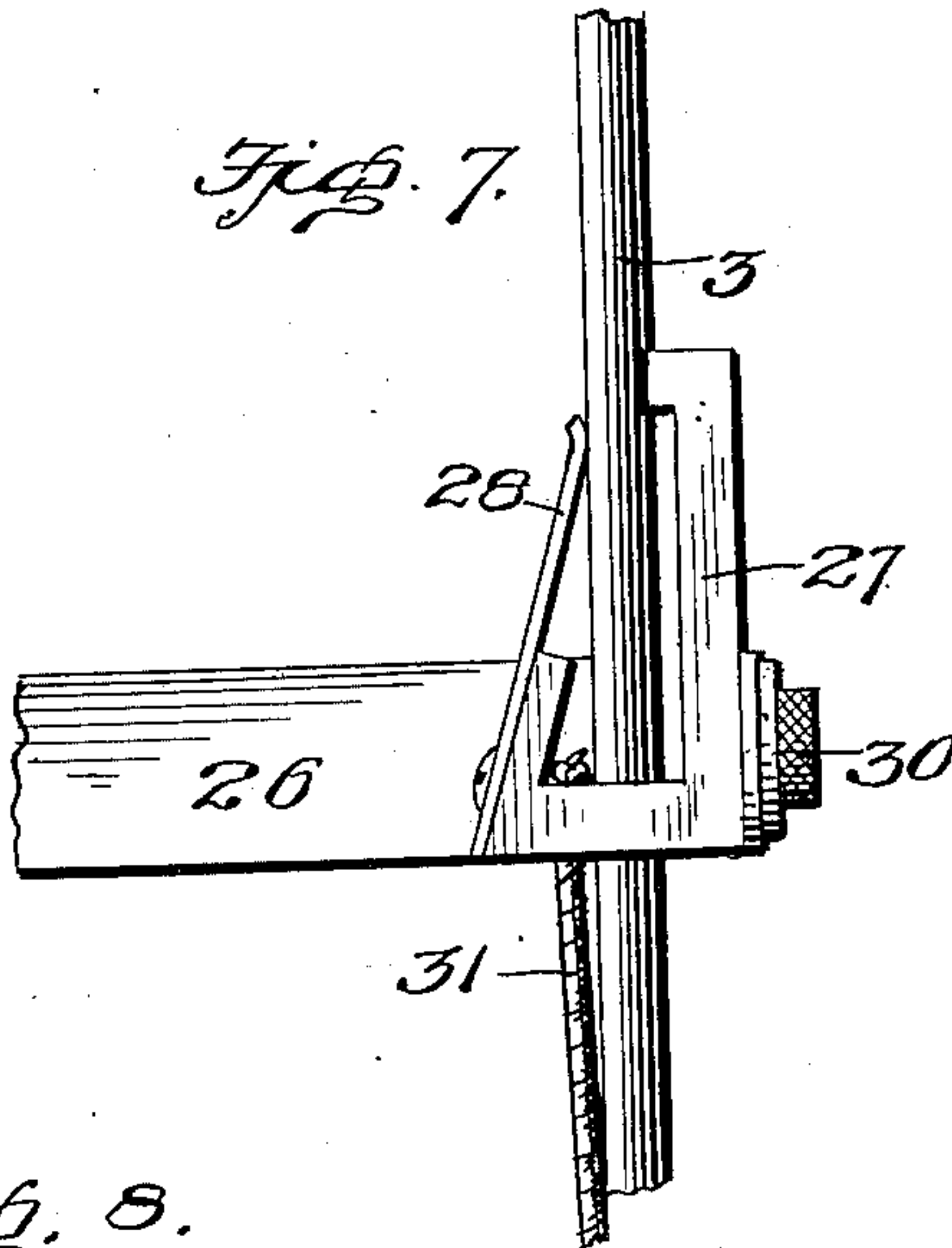
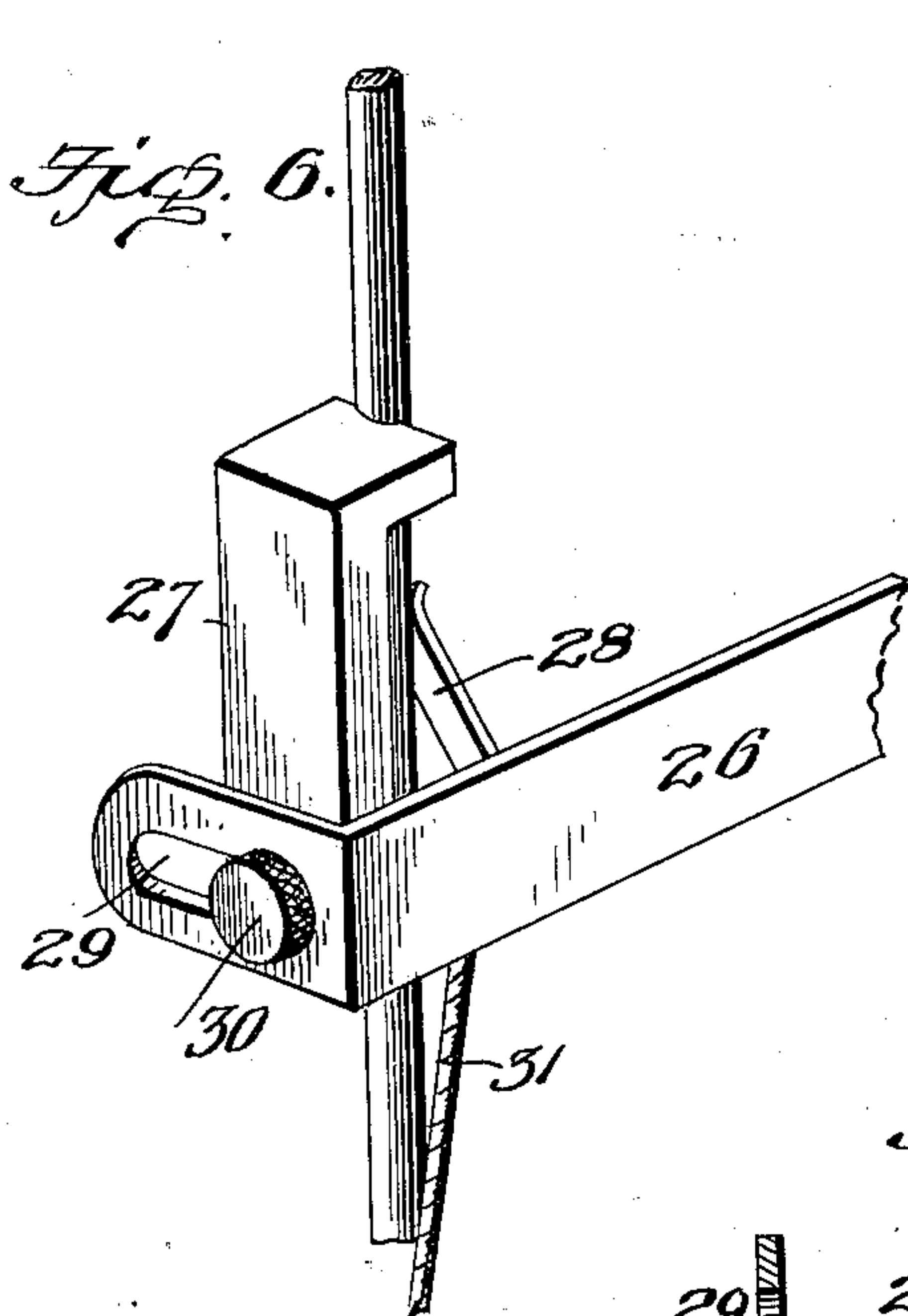
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(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN BACHELDER, OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

COPY-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 661,785, dated November 13, 1900.

Application filed March 1, 1900. Serial No. 6,928. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN BACHELDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Watertown, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Copy-Holders; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it ap-
10 pertains to make and use the same.

The invention relates to copy-holders.

The object of the invention is to provide a copy-holder which shall be simple of construction, durable in use, and comparatively inexpensive of production, easily operated, and provided with means by which it may be ad-
15 justed to lines different distances apart.

To this end the invention consists in certain features of construction and combination of parts, which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved copy-holder. Fig. 2 is a front elevation, on an enlarged scale, of the gear-casing and its in-
25 closed gearing, the cover of the casing being removed to more clearly illustrate the parts. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view through the gear-casing, showing the parts therein in elevation. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken
30 through the friction-wheel, the friction-lever, and the friction-head, and illustrating the relation of the friction-head with the friction-wheel before the operating-key is depressed. Fig. 5 is a sectional view through the side of
35 the gear-casing and the friction-lever stop. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the marker-head, showing it attached to one of the vertical rods of the frame. Fig. 7 is a rear view
40 of the same. Fig. 8 is a cross sectional view through the line-marker, its head, and the screw for securing it to its head. Fig. 9 is a detail perspective view of the clamp.

In the drawings the same reference characters indicate the same parts of the invention.

1 denotes the supporting-base, 2 the upright frame, consisting of the side pieces 3 and 4 and the top or cross piece 5, and 6 the
50 back of the holder, the upper end of which is hooked around the upper cross-piece of the frame and the lower end of which is slotted

to receive screws 7, by means of which the back is held in place.

8 denotes the gear-casing, which is suitably secured to the base. The back 6 serves as the front of this casing, and when removed presents to view the mechanism inclosed with-
55 in said casing.

9 denotes a friction-wheel journaled within said casing upon a stud-axle 10 and provided with a central boss 11, upon which is loosely mounted a lever 12, the free end of which is connected with an operating-key 13, project-
60 ing through a slot 14 of the base and adapted to be actuated by the finger.

15 denotes a friction-lever pivoted to the outer end of the actuating-lever 12 and extending across the face of the friction-wheel at a point to one side of its axis, either be-
70 low or above, (in the present case shown as above,) and provided with a friction-head 16, which is adapted to engage the periphery of the friction-wheel. This head has a shank 17, which projects through the longitudinal
75 slot 18 in the free end of the friction-lever and is held in proper adjustment to the periphery of the friction-wheel by a nut 19.

20 denotes an adjustable stop secured to the side of the casing and adapted to receive
80 and support the free end of the friction-lever and hold it in such a position as to leave a slight space between the friction-head and the periphery of the friction-wheel when the parts are at rest and permit of an unwinding
85 movement of the friction-wheel.

21 denotes a coil-spring connecting the inner end of the operating-lever to a fixed part of the frame. The energy of this spring is exerted to elevate the outer end of the lever
90 and raise the finger-key upward after it has been depressed and throw the free end of the friction-lever downward and upon its stop, in which position the friction-head is held at a slight distance from the periphery of the
95 friction-wheel. To limit the throw of the operating-lever, I provide any suitable means—such, for instance, as an adjusting-screw 22, which works upward through the base within the path of movement of the operating-lever
100 and is provided with a handle-nut 23, by which the screw may be set after it has been properly adjusted.

24 denotes a brake-spring secured to the

casing and engaging the periphery of the friction-wheel and serving to overcome the inertia and prevent the momentum of the friction-wheel when actuated by the depression of the finger-key.

25 denotes a clamp for holding the copy to the back piece. This clamp is fastened to the upper cross-piece of the frame 2 and holds the copy open against the back in a convenient position to be observed by the reader.

26 denotes the line-marker, which is connected to a head 27, which has a vertical sliding movement upon the side piece 3 of the frame 2. The head is provided with a spring 28, the free end of which engages the side piece of the frame 2 and by frictional energy holds the head in its adjusted position. The end of the marker is bent and provided with a slot 29 to be engaged by a set-screw 30, which works into the head and screws the marker thereto.

31 denotes a cord, which is connected to the head and passes through an orifice in the base around a guide-pulley 32, secured to the under side of the base, and is connected to the periphery of the friction-wheel.

In operation the manuscript or copy is fastened to the back of the holder by the copy-clamp and the line-marker is elevated to rest immediately under the first line of the copy. After the first line has been copied by depressing upon the key the operating-lever is moved downward. This movement draws the friction-head inward and clamps it to the periphery of the friction-wheel, which will now be rotated a distance corresponding to the distance between the upper end of the limiting-screw and the lower edge of the operating-lever on the downstroke of the lever, which abuts against the upper end of said screw. This movement winds the cord upon the wheel and draws the marker downwardly immediately below the next line. The instant the key is released the spring 21 will retract the lever, thus elevating the key and permitting of the free end of the friction-lever falling downward and resting upon its limit-stop, in which position it is free from engagement with the periphery of the wheel, and will thereby permit of a reverse rotation of the friction-wheel and a free unwinding of the cord therefrom in the act of elevating the marker to bring it under the top line of the next page or sheet to be copied.

From the foregoing description, taken in

connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction, operation, and advantages of my improved copy-holder will be readily apparent without requiring an extended explanation. It will be seen that the device is simple of construction, that said construction permits of its manufacture at small cost, and that it is exceedingly well adapted for the purpose for which it is designed.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. A copy-holder comprising a supporting-base, a vertically-slidable line-marker, a friction-wheel, a flexible connection between the line-marker and the friction-wheel, an operating-lever, a key connected to said operating-lever, a friction-lever provided with a friction-head adapted to engage the friction-wheel on the downstroke of the key to rotate it, and means for releasing the head from the periphery of the friction-wheel on the upstroke of the key and holding it out of engagement with said wheel while the key is in its uppermost position to permit of a reverse rotation of the friction-wheel, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A copy-holder, comprising the supporting-piece, a vertically-sliding line-marker, a friction-wheel, a flexible connection between the line-marker and the friction-wheel, an operating-lever, a key connected to said operating-lever, a friction-lever provided with a friction-head adapted to engage the friction-wheel on the downstroke of the key to rotate it, means for limiting the downstroke of the key, and means for releasing the head from the periphery of the friction-wheel on the upstroke of the key and holding it out of engagement with said wheel while the key is in its uppermost position to permit a reverse rotation of the friction-wheel, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN BACHELDER.

Witnesses:

B. NORTON,

S. T. WOOLWORTH.