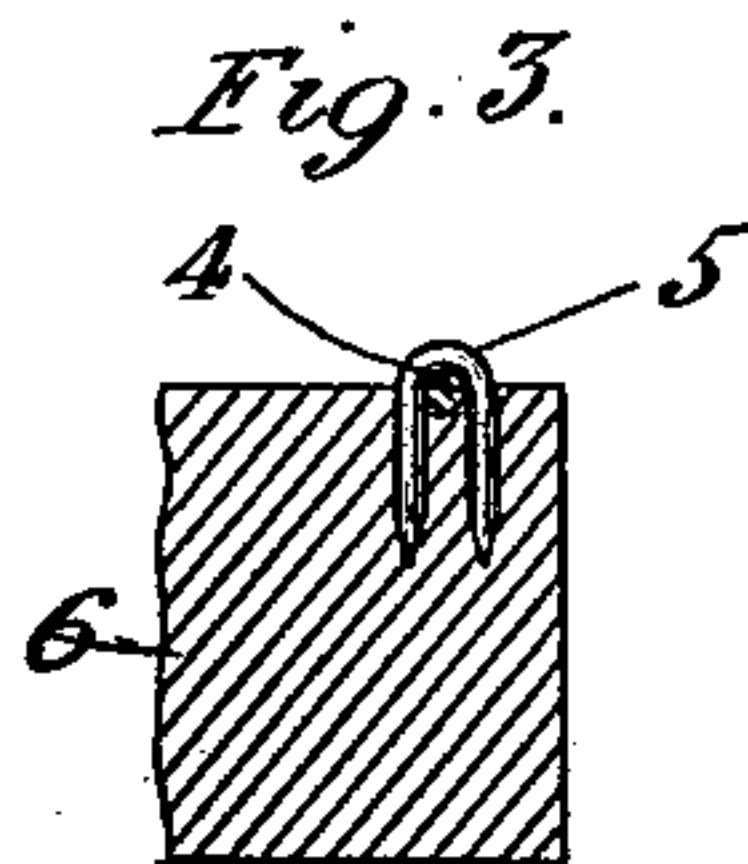
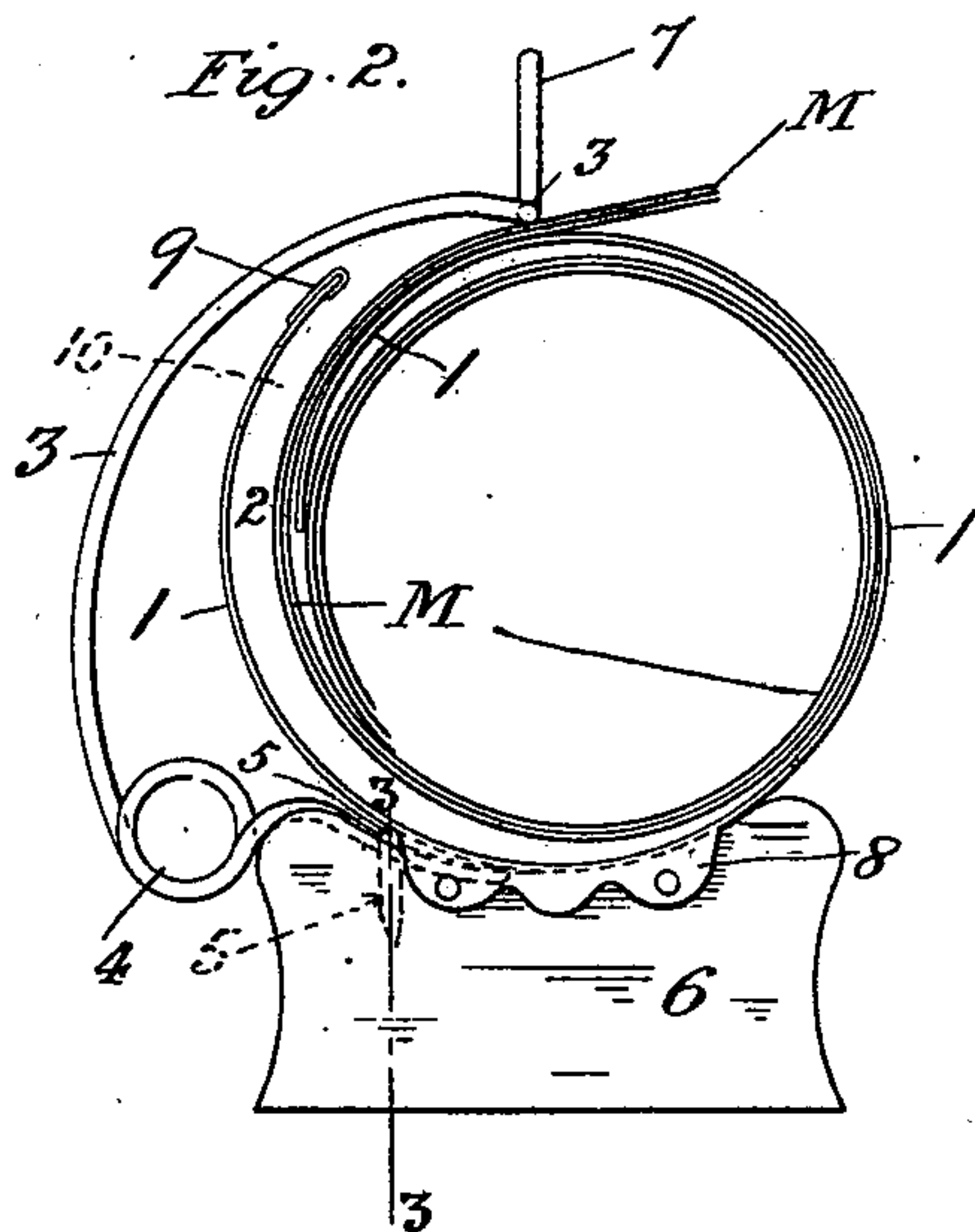
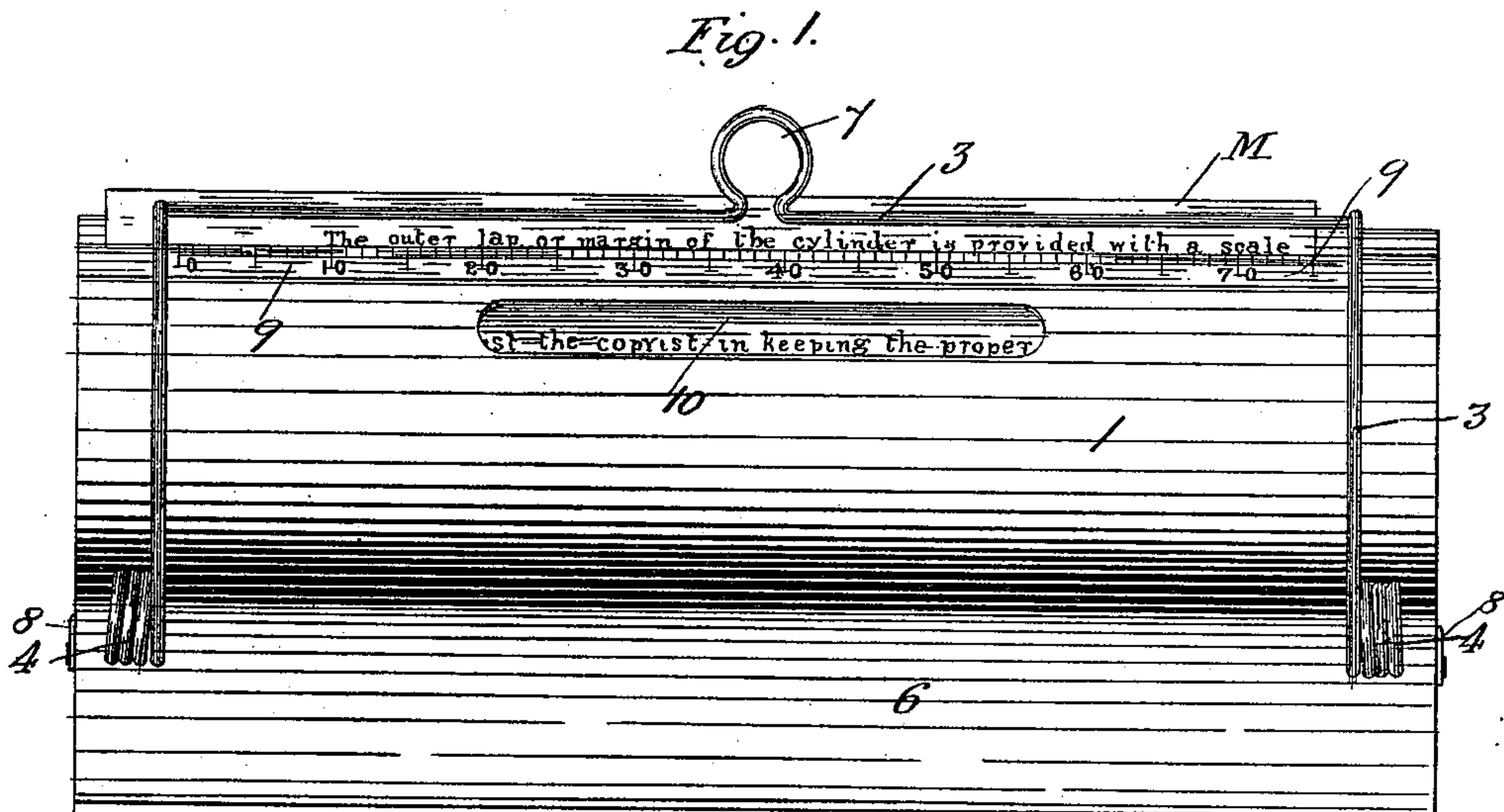


No. 675,287.

Patented May 28, 1901.

J. J. McLEAN.  
MANUSCRIPT HOLDER.  
(Application filed Aug. 30, 1900.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. McLEAN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## MANUSCRIPT-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,287, dated May 28, 1901.

Application filed August 30, 1900. Serial No. 28,554. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN J. McLEAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Manuscript-Holders, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention has relation to improvements in manuscript-holders; and it consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the holder, showing a portion of the manuscript projecting therefrom and showing a line of the reading matter thereon against the graduated guide-scale of the holder. Fig. 2 is an end view of the holder, and Fig. 3 is a sectional detail on line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

One object of my invention is to construct a manuscript-holder which while it retains the copy in position during the transcribing or copying of any particular line thereof permits the shifting of the copy to the next line with a minimum loss of time to the copyist.

A further object is to construct a holder which will be simple, one permitting the ready insertion of the manuscript thereinto or withdrawal from the same, one which will aid the copyist in resuming his work at the point at which it was left off, and one presenting further and other advantages better apparent from a detailed description of the device, which is as follows:

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents a (preferably sheet-metal) hollow cylinder or tube open at both ends and also along its periphery, the peripheral passage 2 being formed by the space included between the adjacent overlapping edges of the original sheet from which the cylinder was formed. This passage 2 is somewhat wider at the inner than at its delivery end, this arrangement resulting from bending the inner lap out of parallelism with the outer lap and toward the center of the cylinder, the inner inwardly-deflected lap under the circumstances better guiding the manuscript as the latter is either being inserted into the holder or being gradu-

ally withdrawn therefrom during the process of copying. The walls of the cylinder are resilient or yielding, the outer surface of the inner lap being in the present case normally engaged by the outer longitudinal edge of the spring-wire yoke 3, the arms of the yoke being formed into spring coils or loops 4, whose ends are secured, by means of staples 5, (or otherwise,) to a preferably wooden base 6, by which the cylinder is supported. The loops 4 are disposed near the base of the cylinder adjacent to the outer lap, the arms of the yoke passing around the outer lap and sufficiently beyond it to permit the straight edge of the yoke to engage the inner lap, (at a suitable point beyond the edge of the outer lap,) as already indicated. To impart additional resiliency to the straight edge of the wire yoke and assist the operator in disengaging the same from the cylinder while inserting a manuscript, the medial portion of said edge is formed into an outwardly-projecting eye 7, by which the yoke can be seized.

Formed (preferably) integrally with the cylinder 1, at the opposite ends thereof, are lugs 8, by which the cylinder is secured to the supporting-base. Disposed along the reading edge of the outer lap is a guide-scale 9, corresponding to the scale of any of the prevailing forms of type-writing machines, such scale assisting the copyist in keeping the proper place and also as a guide in copying and in correcting any errors.

In order to give to the copyist a view of the manuscript immediately below the scale, the outer lap of the cylinder is provided with an open space 10, placed, preferably, a distance corresponding to a full-line spacing below the scale edge 9, this open space 10 enabling the copyist to discern at a glance what follows the particular line being transcribed at any time and to judge as to the propriety of continuing the copying on the sheet on which the transcribing is being made or taking a fresh sheet for the purpose. The scale 9 is formed by a strip of metal folded over the edge of the outer lap of the cylinder, as best seen in Fig. 2.

To insert the manuscript M into the cylinder, the same is rolled up and inserted, preferably, through the open end of the cylinder, the upper end of the manuscript being



inserted into the peripheral passage 2 and under the base of the yoke 3 and adjusted to any particular line to be transcribed or copied. By seizing the eye or loop 7 and slightly raising the yoke the pressure of the latter against the manuscript is removed, allowing the same to be advanced or pulled out to the next line, and so on till the entire page is withdrawn.

It is apparent, of course, that minor changes may be made in the construction without departing from the spirit of my invention. For example, one end of the tube or cylinder might be closed, the spring-yoke may have a different point of attachment, or the form of the spring may be different. Neither do I wish to limit myself to the material of which the holder is constructed.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A manuscript-holder, comprising a hollow open tube formed from a single sheet of metal the free edges of which overlap one another and are separated sufficiently to form a longitudinal peripheral discharge-passage, a graduated guide-scale disposed along the edge of the outer lap, an open space formed

in the outer lap below the guide-scale, a resilient yoke having two arms disposed about the outer lap and having a basal edge between said arms bearing against the inner lap at a suitable distance beyond the guide-scale, and a suitable base or support for the tube, substantially as set forth.

2. A manuscript-holder comprising a hollow open tube formed from a single sheet of metal the free edges of which overlap one another and are separated sufficiently to form a longitudinal peripheral discharge-passage, a graduated guide-scale disposed along the edge of the outer lap, a resilient yoke having two arms disposed about the outer lap and having a basal edge between said arms bearing against the inner lap at a suitable distance beyond the guide-scale, and a suitable base or support for the tube, substantially as set forth.

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

JOHN J. McLEAN.

Witnesses:

EMIL STAREK,  
ALBERT A. ABRAMS.