

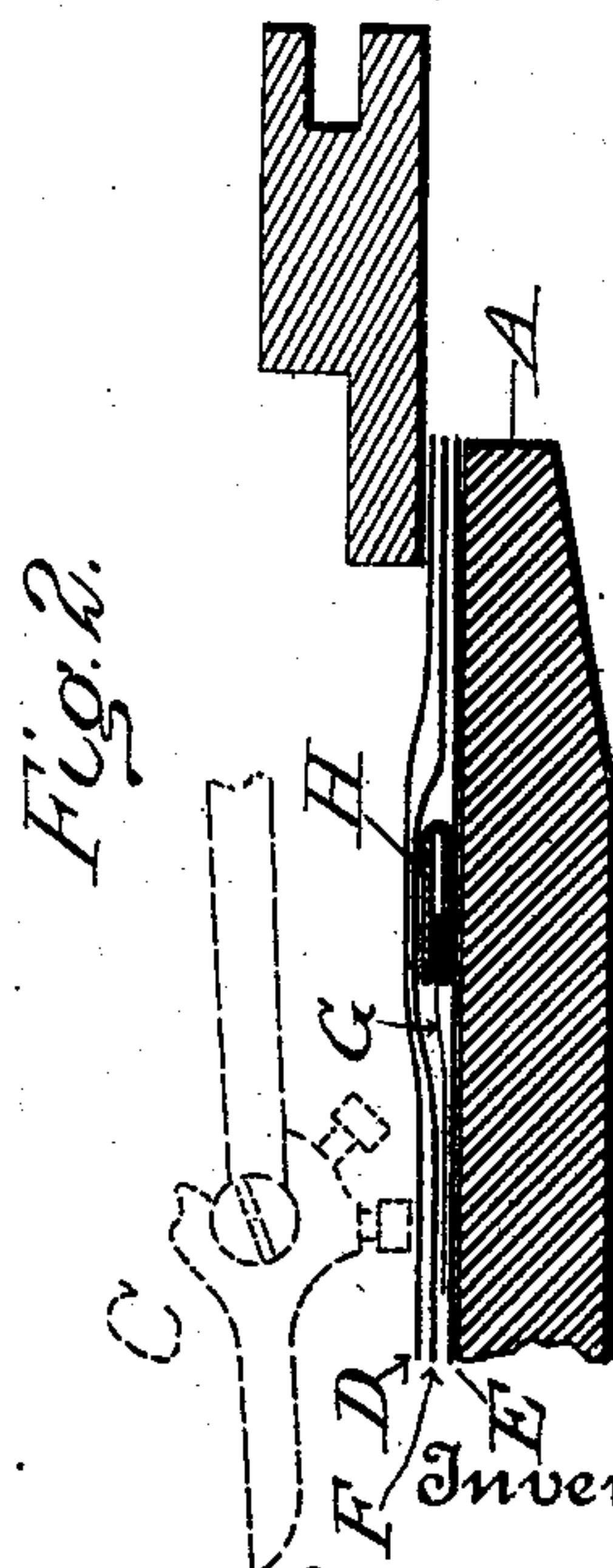
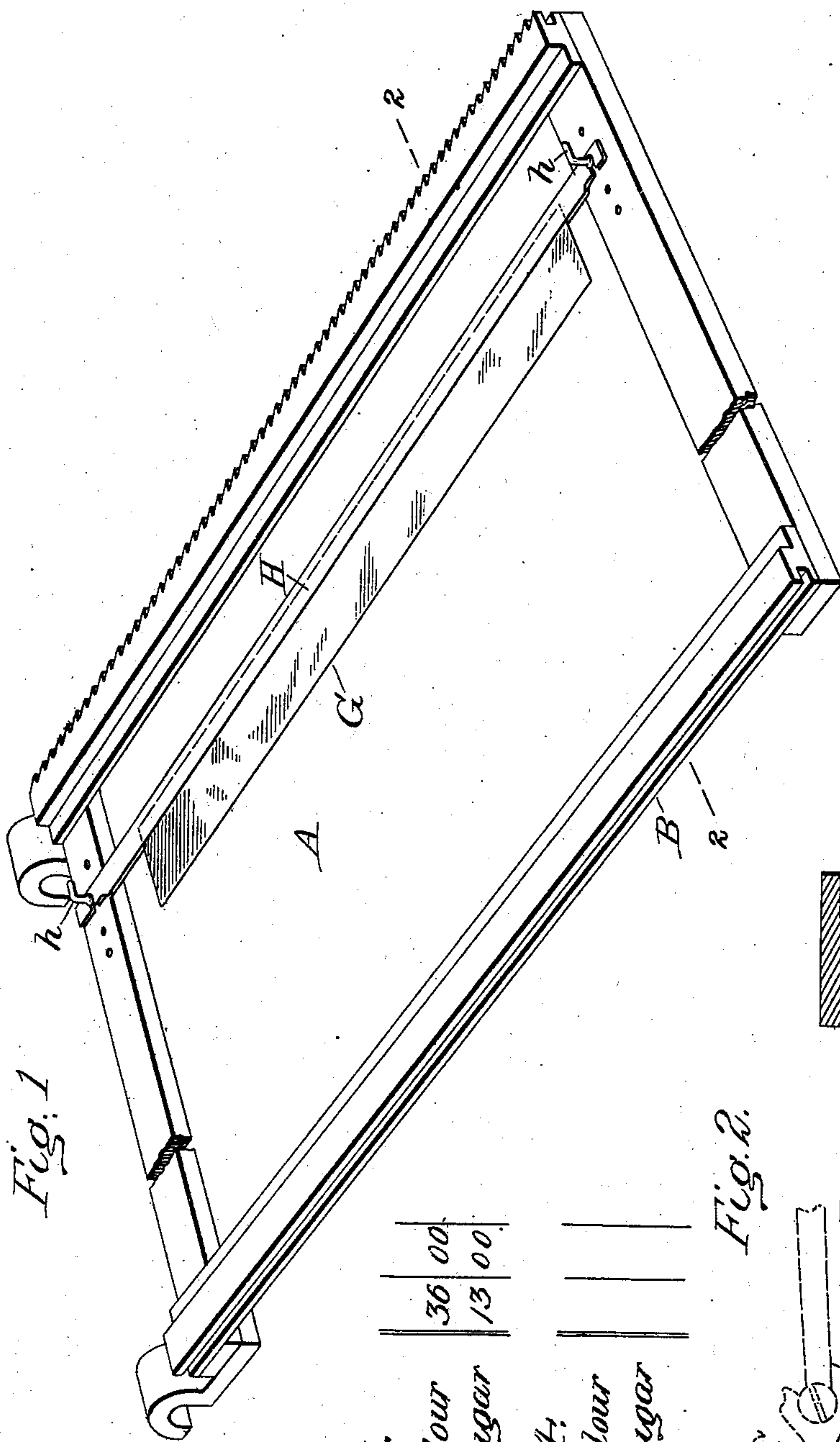
No. 709,893.

Patented Sept. 30, 1902.

M. S. EYLAR.
TYPE WRITING MACHINE.

(Application filed Jan. 17, 1902.)

(No Model.)



36	00
13	00

Fig. 3.
6 Barrels flour
2 " Sugar

Fig. 4:
6 Barrels flour
2 " Sugar

Witnesses
M. R. Kennedy
J. J. Carmore

Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATTHEW S. EYLAR, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO ELLIOTT & HATCH BOOK TYPEWRITER COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 709,893, dated September 30, 1902.

Application filed January 17, 1902. Serial No. 90,213. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATTHEW S. EYLAR, of New York city, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Type-Writing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to that class of type-writing machines in which the writing mechanism is movable horizontally for letter and line spacing above the surface of a flat bed or platen whereon the paper or sheets to be written upon are laid in flat form.

My improvements are represented in the drawings as applied to the machine commercially known as the "Elliott & Hatch Book Typewriter" and represented in Letters Patent of the United States No. 620,125. In the use of these machines it is the practice to produce at one operation a number of copies of bills, statements, and other commercial papers by the interposition of carbon-sheets between the sheets on which the writing is to be done in the ordinary manner. It is frequently demanded that some of the copies shall be without the prices, figures, or other matters appearing on the margin of the remaining copies.

The aim of my invention is to provide simple means whereby a number of copies may be produced at one operation, one or more of them without figures or other portions of the matter which appear on the remaining copies.

To this end it consists in providing the machine with one or more insulating sheets or leaves adapted to be inserted locally beneath the carbon-sheets to prevent them from printing on the underlying sheets of paper, although within the field of operation of the type.

Figure 1 represents in perspective the flat platen of an Elliott & Hatch machine, together with the overlying frame for confining the paper thereon and supporting the writing-machine, the frame being provided with my attachment. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on the correspondingly-numbered line of Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are views illustrating the two copies produced at one operation, one with and the other without the marginal characters.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the

flat platen or bed on which the sheets to receive the writing are laid and supported.

B represents an open rectangular frame overlying the platen, its side bars adapted to confine the sheets on which the writing is to appear between them and the surface of the platen in the usual manner. This frame B also serves, as usual, to sustain the transversely-sliding writing mechanism, as in the patent above referred to.

The writing is performed by downwardly-striking type-bars, as usual and as indicated by dotted lines at C, Fig. 2.

In writing two copies the paper sheets D and E are laid one over the other with the carbon-sheet F between, and the edges of the three sheets are confined, as shown in Fig. 2, between the frame B and the underlying edge of the platen A in the ordinary manner, or otherwise confined, if preferred. Assuming that the upper sheet is to be written upon a greater distance to the right than the lower sheet, or, in other words, that characters appearing near the right of the upper sheet are not to appear on the under sheet, I provide, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the insulating-sheet G, of oiled board, cardboard, rubber, or other suitable material, and introduce the same beneath the carbon-sheet and in position to cover that portion of the surface of the lower sheet E which is to appear without print. It will be observed that when this sheet is in position the type-bars C will print their characters directly on the upper sheet D and also through the carbon upon the lower sheet E at all points of the latter which are not covered by the insulating-sheet. Wherever the insulating-sheet appears, the carbon is prevented from transferring its color to the sheet beneath it, which therefore remains blank or unprinted.

I propose to provide any appropriate means for securing the sheet G in position. I recommend for the purpose a thin strip of metal H, adapted to embrace the edge of the sheet and to extend lengthwise of the platen, so that it may be secured at its ends by screws to the frame B or be otherwise secured in position. The confining-screws pass through slots in the end of the plate, which may be readily applied and removed as occasion may

require. As shown in the drawings, the frame B is provided with a series of holes for the screws *h*, thus permitting the bar H and the insulating-sheet to be fixed in different positions over the platen. Inasmuch as the bar H is attached to the paper-confining frame B, it will of course rise and fall therewith, and thus be automatically adjusted as the frame is manipulated to confine and release the paper.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a type-writing machine, the combination of a flat bed or platen, a paper-confining frame, movable in relation to the platen and cooperating therewith to confine the paper thereon, and an insulating-sheet connected with and supported by said frame.

2. In a type-writing machine, the combina-

tion of the platen A, the paper-confining frame B, the bar H attached to said frame, and an insulating-sheet G carried by the bar.

3. In a type-writing machine, the combination of a flat platen A, a cooperating relatively movable paper-confining frame B, a downwardly-acting writing mechanism, an insulating-sheet G, a support H for said sheet, and means connecting said support to the frame B that it may be moved laterally thereon.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand, this 4th day of January, 1902, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

MATTHEW S. EYLAR.

Witnesses:

M. J. ETTINGER,
H. B. VANNOTE.