No. 738,928. PATENTED SEPT. 15, 1903.

L. MYERS.

ADJUSTING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 4, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

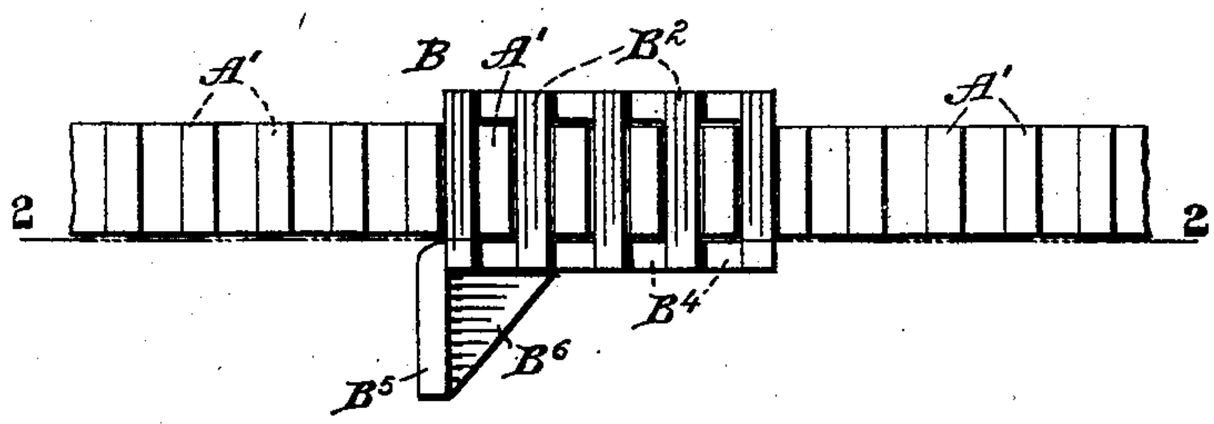


Fig. 2.

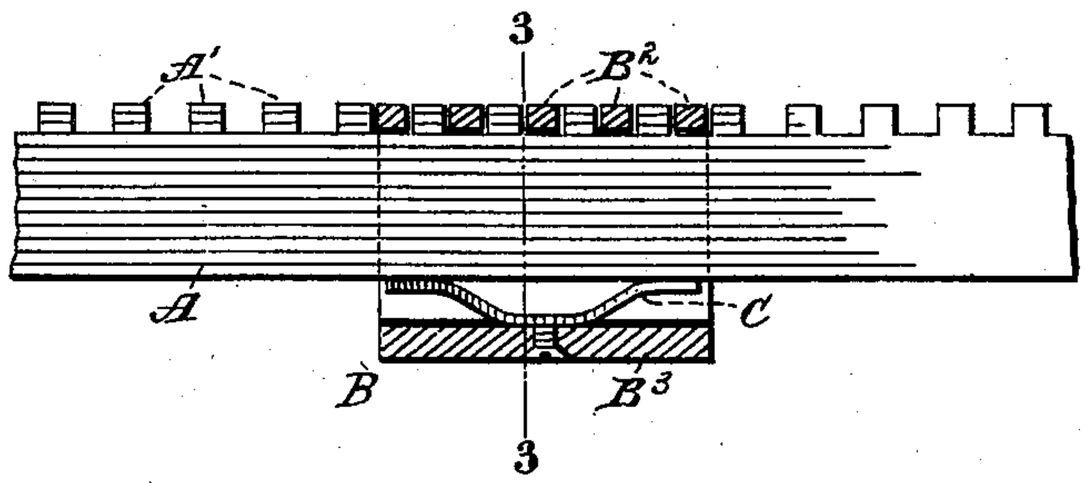
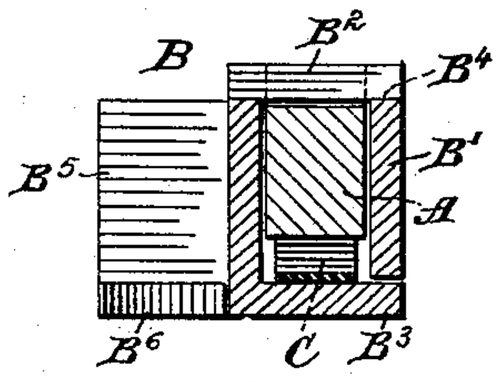


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

John A. Stellenbeck.

John Lotka

INVENTOR

Louis Myers

BY Briesen & Knauth

ATTORNEYS

No. 738,928. Patented September 15, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS MYERS, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

ADJUSTING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 738,928, dated September 15, 1903.

Application filed March 4, 1903. Serial No. 146,043. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS MYERS, a citizen of the United States, residing in Hartford, Hartford county, Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjusting Devices, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to devices which require adjustment to different positions, and is particularly applicable to the adjustable stops that are used on type-writers to arrest the carriage at predetermined points, as well as to other attachments it may be desired to adjust lengthwise of the type-writer carriage or its path.

The invention will be fully described hereinafter and the features of novelty pointed out in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of a rack and an adjustable member thereon constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

A indicates a rack having teeth A′, and B is the slide or member adjustable lengthwise of the rack. This member is preferably made of a single piece of metal bent to the shape of a rectangular prismatic box open at both ends, the width of said box being such that its side walls B′ snugly fit the sides of the rack, while the distance between the top wall B^2 and the bottom wall B^3 are somewhat greater than the height or thickness of the rack from the faces of its teeth to its bottom surface. A space is thus left between the rack and the bottom B^3, which space serves to receive a spring C, connected with the slide and engaging the rack, so as to have a tendency to force the slide downward.

The material of the top wall B^2 is removed, as by sawing, at intervals which correspond to the distance between the teeth A′ of the rack, and the width and depth of the notches B^4 thus produced are sufficient to receive the rack-teeth A′, so that normally the upper surface of the slide will lie flush with the outer or free end faces of the rack-teeth, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

It will be understood that the spring C will normally force the teeth A′ into the notches of the slide. When, however, it is desired to adjust the slide to a different position, the bottom of the slide is pressed upward—that is, toward the rack—thus bringing the open top wall of the rack clear of the rack-teeth A′ and allowing the slide to be shifted along the rack in either direction. When the upward pressure is discontinued and the spaced bars B^2, which constitute the top wall of the slide, are allowed to snap into the notches of the rack A, the slide will become locked in its adjusted position.

The slide hereinbefore described may form part of a stop for a type-writer carriage, and in Figs. 1 and 3 I have indicated a stop member B^5, projected from one end of the slide B, with a flange or brace B^6 arranged between the said stop member and one of the side walls B′. The slide, stop member, and brace are shown constructed of a single piece of metal.

The advantages of my invention are its great simplicity of structure and manufacture, as the entire device which is fitted on the rack can be made by stamping and bending, followed by sawing the notches B^4, the spring C being attached previously. This spring might be formed by striking a tongue of metal out of the bottom B^3. The device, notwithstanding its great simplicity, is very efficient, strong, and neat and locked against movement in either direction when a rack with rectangular teeth is used. The fact that the top B^2 lies flush with the rack-teeth not only improves the appearance of the device, but prevents the accumulation of dirt and the accidental disengagement of the slide from the rack.

In the foregoing description and in the appended claims I have for the sake of convenience referred to certain parts as the "top" and the "bottom" of the slide. The device, however, will work in any position, and the terms "top," "bottom," and the like are not to be given any restrictive interpretation.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with a rack, a slide adjustable thereon lengthwise and comprising a box arranged to surround the rack and provided in the wall which faces the rack-teeth,

with cut-out portions or notches through which said teeth may project, the depth of the notches being about equal to the height of the teeth, so that the teeth may normally lie flush with the notched wall of the slide, said slide being movable transversely of the rack, to disengage it from the rack-teeth, and being provided with a spring for normally keeping the rack-teeth in the notches of the slide.

2. In combination with a rack, a slide adjustable thereon lengthwise and also movable transversely of the rack, said slide comprising a box the top wall of which is cut away or notched to receive the teeth of the rack, leaving spaced bars which extend from one side wall of the slide to the other and are adapted to fit into the notches between the rack-teeth, said slide being provided with a spring engaging the bottom surface of the rack, to normally keep the slide in locking engagement with the rack.

3. In combination with a rack, a slide adjustable thereon and also movable transversely of the rack, said slide comprising a box open at both ends and embracing the rack with sufficient play to allow of said transverse movement, and provided with a spring engaging the rack on the face opposite to its teeth, the wall of the box adjacent to the rack-teeth having cross-bars adapted to fit between the rack-teeth and separated by notches adapted to receive said teeth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS MYERS.

Witnesses:
JOHN LOTKA,
OTTO V. SCHRENK.