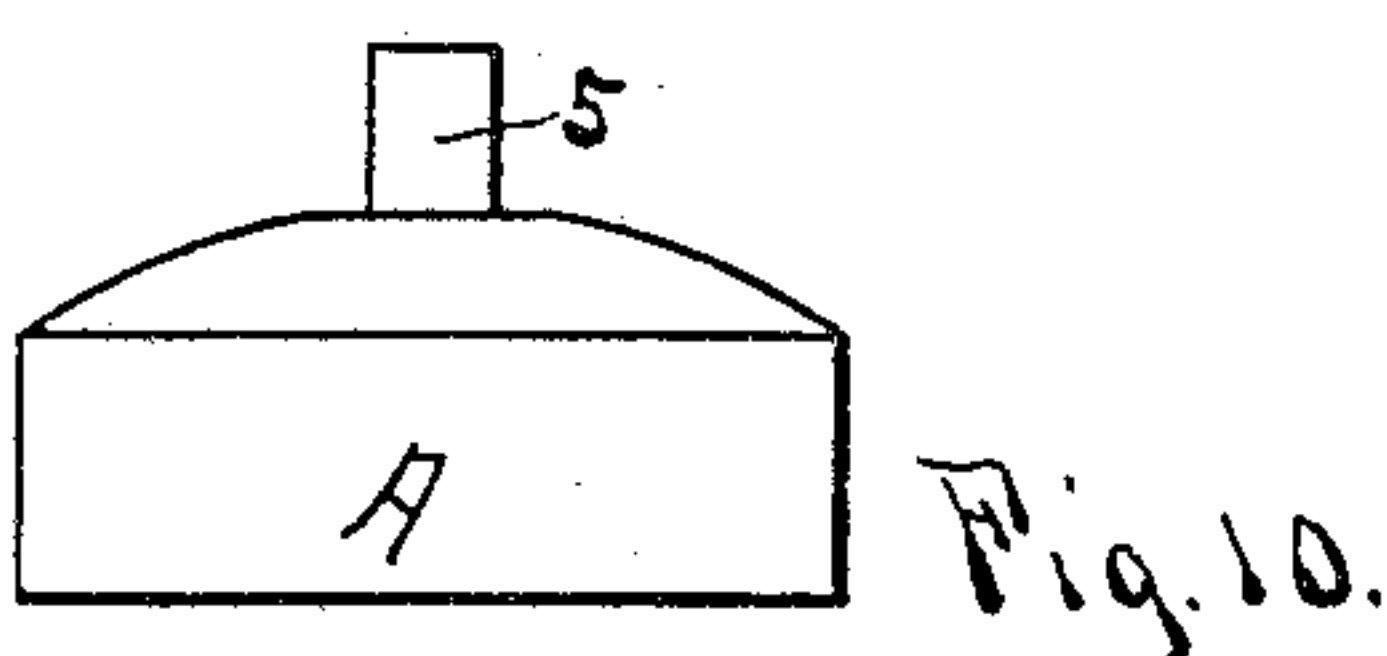
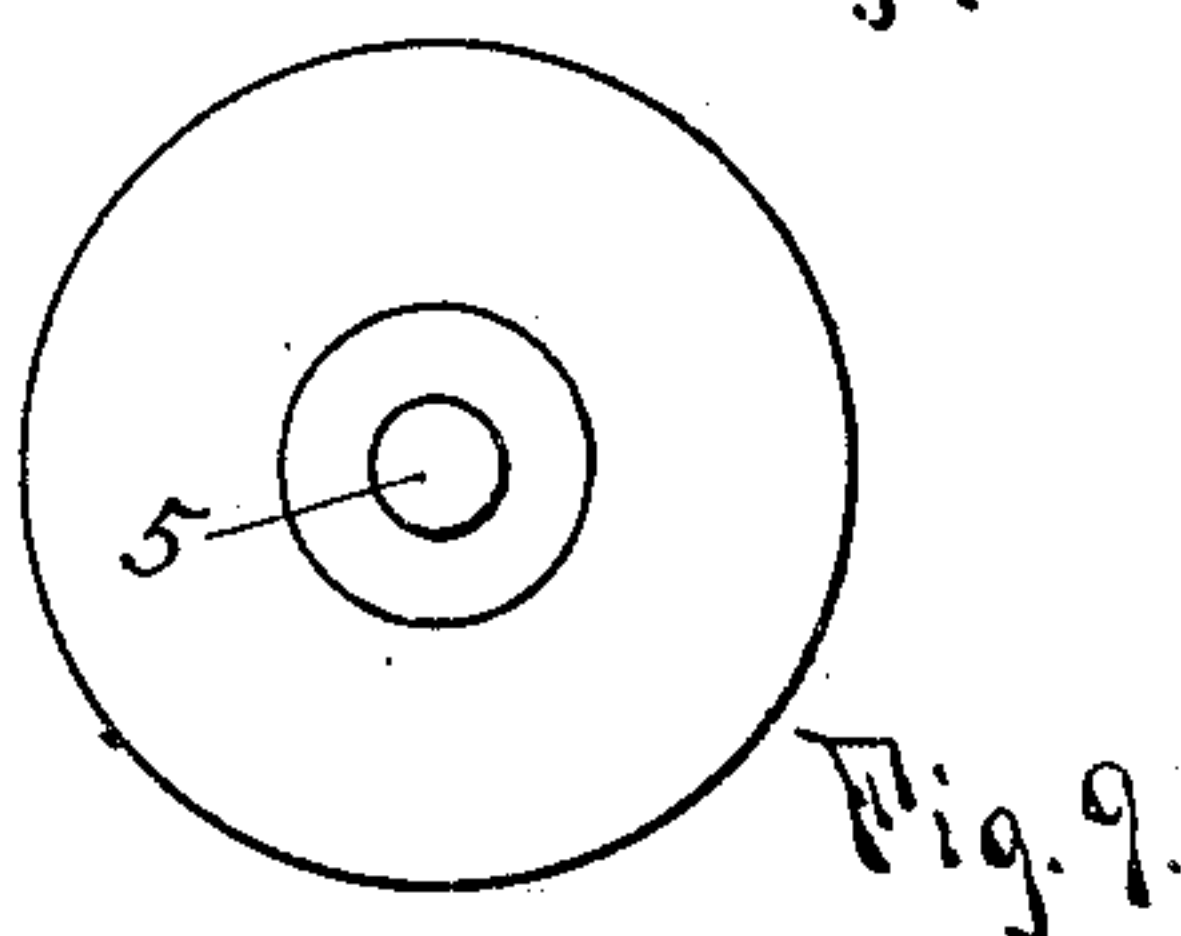
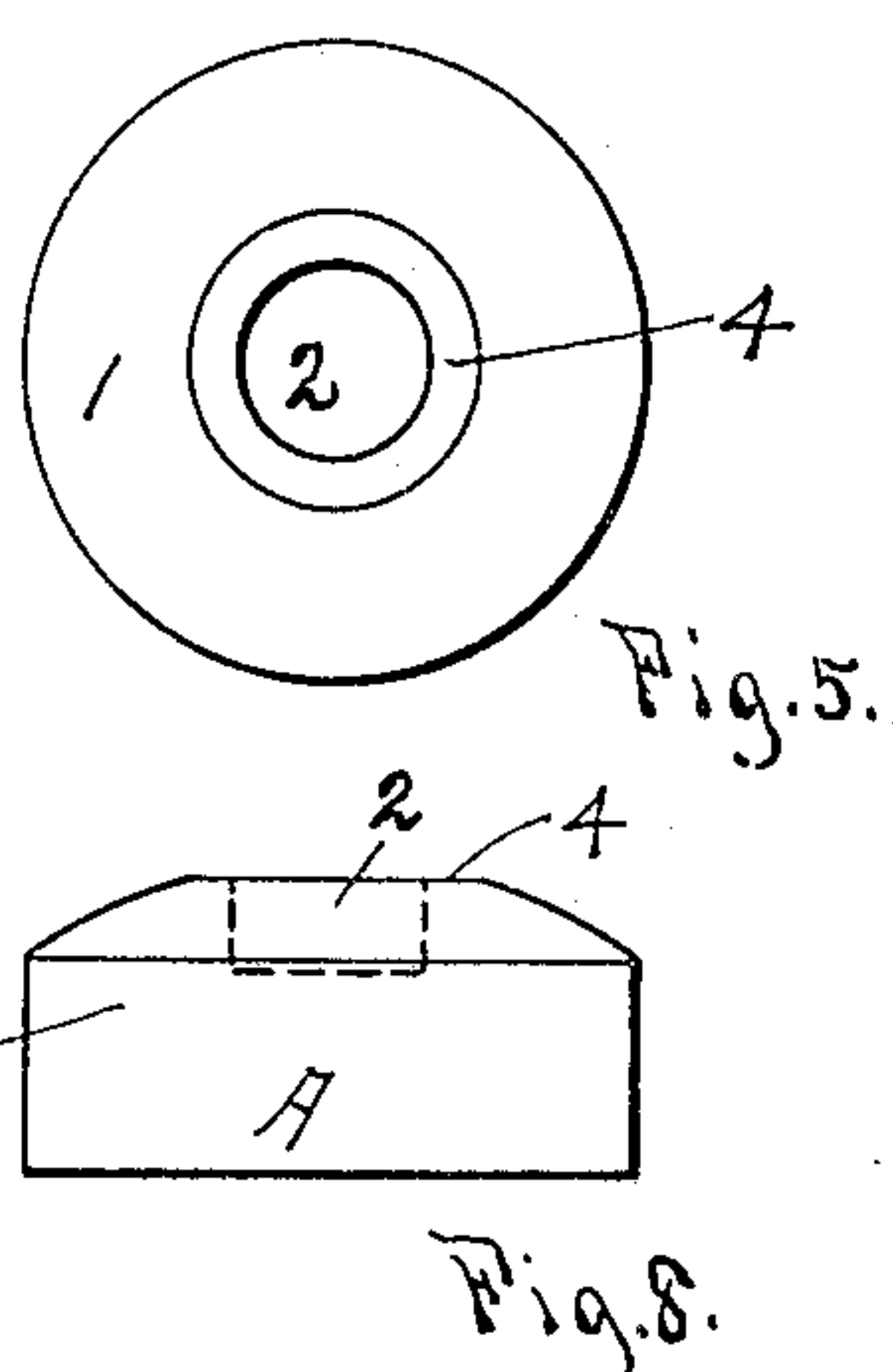
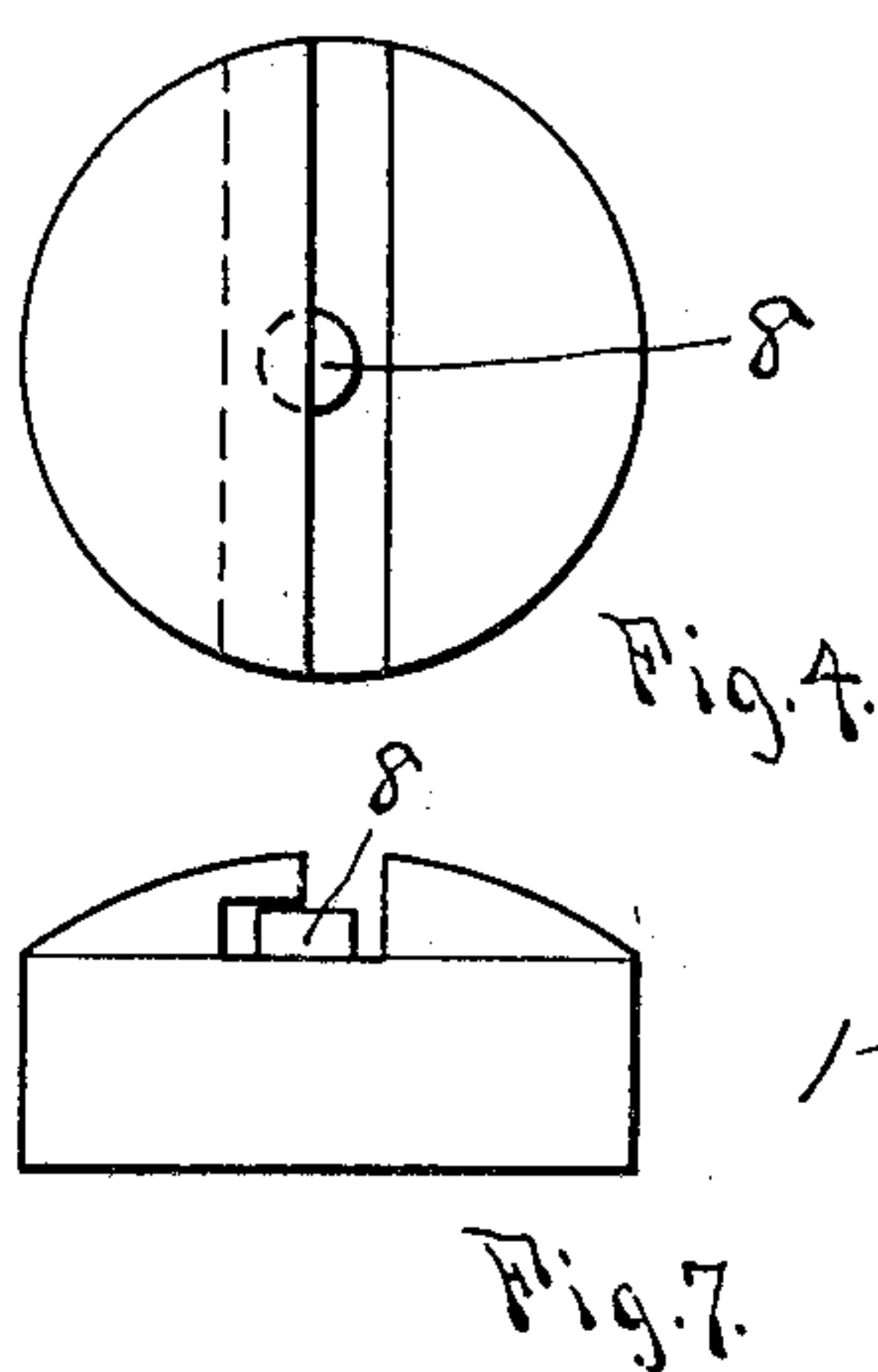
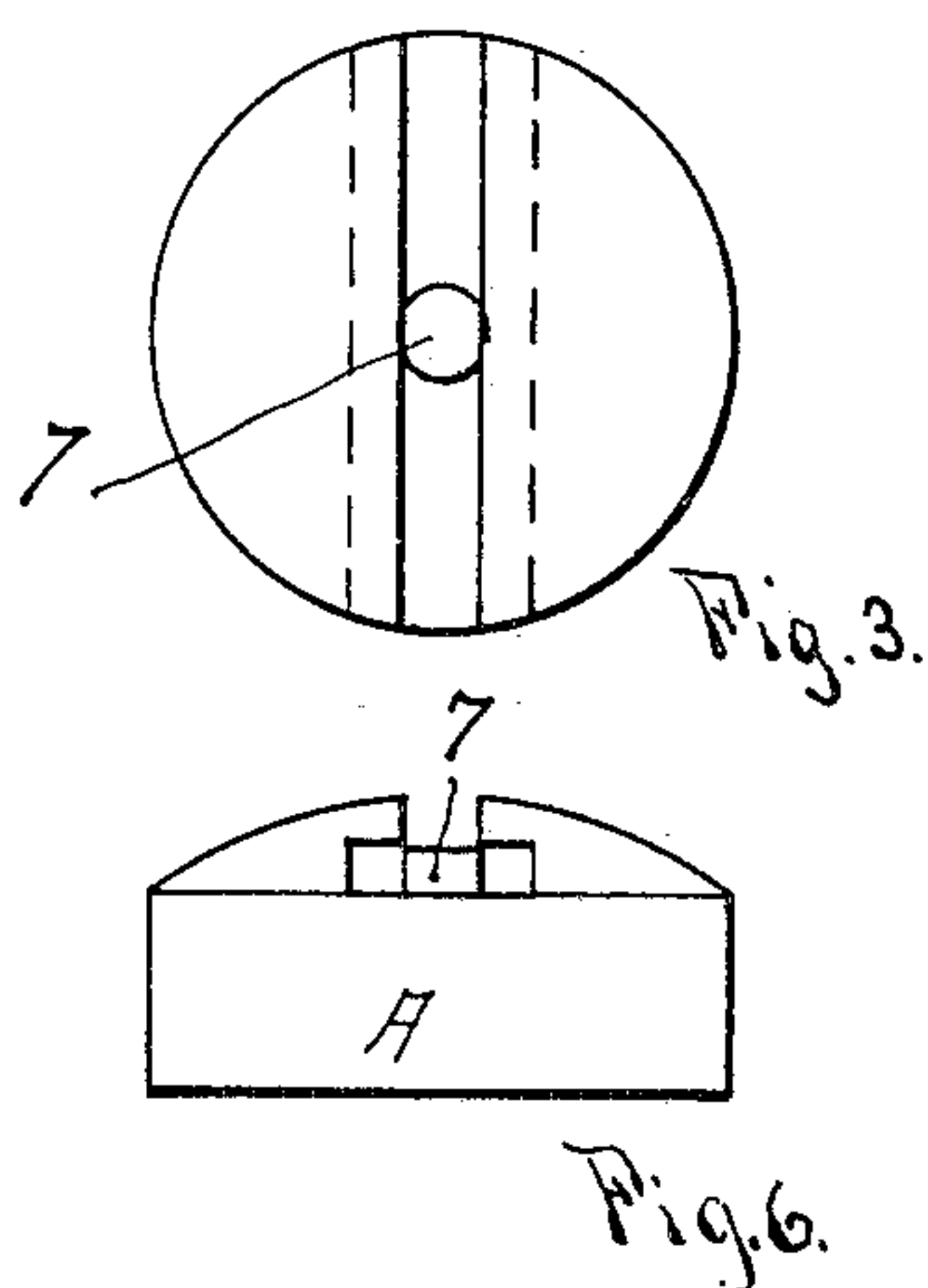
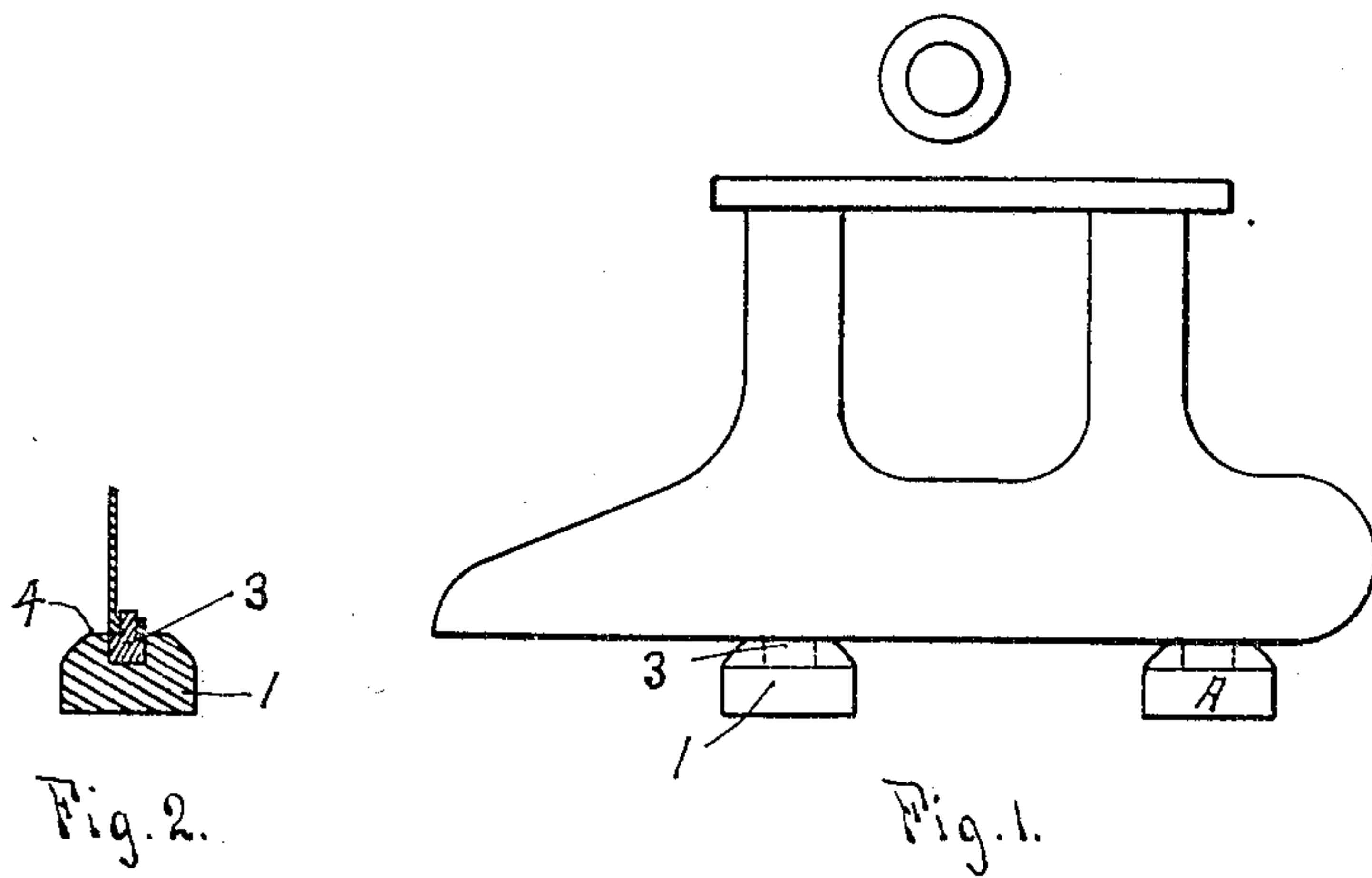


F. W. HUTCHINGS.
PEDESTAL FOR WRITING MACHINES.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 26, 1904.



Witnesses:
J. Wilson.
G. Wilson.

By his Attorney *F. W. Hutchings.* Inventor
Edward N. Pagelsen.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK W. HUTCHINGS, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

PEDESTAL FOR WRITING-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 787,985, dated April 25, 1905.

Application filed November 26, 1904. Serial No. 234,352.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK W. HUTCHINGS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented a new and Improved Pedestal for Writing-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to elastic pedestals or cushions to be placed under the frames of writing-machines; and the object of my improvement is to provide means of this kind that shall be of great flexibility in order to absorb the vibrations of the machine, and thus prevent the desk or table on which it is placed from vibrating in unison with the machine, which means shall also be so flexible as to yield under each individual movement of the keys, thereby doing away with the jar experienced by the operator where the frame of the machine is rigidly held. I attain this object by the constructions shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the frame of a type-writing machine with my elastic pedestal placed under the usual feet of the machine. Fig. 2 is a cross-section through the frame and pedestal. Figs. 3 to 10, inclusive, are plans and elevations of different forms of the elastic pedestals.

Similar reference characters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

To prevent the frames of type-writing machines from scratching the desks or tables upon which they are placed, small pieces of felt or vulcanized rubber are usually secured to the bottom of the frame. On account of the high coefficient of friction between rubber and wood the machine is thereby kept stationary; but wherever rubber has been used it has been highly vulcanized to make it stiff and unyielding, so as to hold the frame of the machine firmly and to keep it rigid. As a result the click of the operating parts is clear, loud, and distinct, and for the same reason the depressed keys, striking an unyielding stop, cause a jar to the fingers of the operator, which is very tiresome to the hands and arms.

The pedestals shown in the drawings are to be made of sponge-rubber that has not been

vulcanized, and the main portion of each is a disk A from one to two inches in diameter, according to the weight of the machine, and from one-half to one inch thick. These pedestals should be considerably larger in diameter than the width of the bearing part of the frame of the machine, and I have found that those of large diameter are most efficient.

In the forms of pedestals shown in Figs. 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, and 10 the flat area that is to contact with the frame of the machine is of less diameter than the base. The weight of the machine coming thus onto the center of the convex portion of the pedestal will be evenly distributed over the base by the lines of pressure radiating downward from the area of pressure. Instead of a narrow strip of greatly-compressed material that will permit the machine to rock a cone is formed having a large firm base.

In Figs. 1, 2, 5, and 8 I have shown a pedestal 1, having a depression 2 in the convex portion, in which the usual foot 3 of the machine will engage. The bearing-ring 4 of this pedestal receives part of the weight of the machine, the remainder being transmitted to the pedestal by the bottom of the foot. The walls of the depression 2 will firmly engage the sides of the foot, and as sponge-rubber does not easily vibrate any vibrations in the frame of the machine will be deadened.

Instead of the depression to receive the usual foot of the machine I may provide the sponge-rubber pedestal of Figs. 9 and 10, with a projection 5 on the crown of the convex portion to enter the usual opening in the base of the machine-frame to hold the pedestal in place. The weight of the machine will cause the frame to sink into this pedestal to some extent, and the walls of the resulting groove engaging the sides of the base of the frame will stop vibrations.

Figs. 3 and 6 show another modification. The convex portion of the pedestal is grooved to receive a T-shaped frame and is provided with a projection 7 to enter the usual hole in the lower edge of the base of the machine. Figs. 4 and 7 show a pedestal with an L-shaped groove and the projection 8. The walls of these grooves will engage the sides of the

frame and prevent all but a minimum of vibration.

Having now explained my improvement, what I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A pedestal for type-writing machines comprising a soft sponge-rubber base having a convex upper surface and means on the upper convex surface adapted to engage the lower portion of the frame of the writing-machine.
2. A pedestal for type-writing machines comprising a soft sponge-rubber base having

a convex upper surface and a groove in the upper convex surface adapted to engage the lower portion of the frame of the writing-machine.

In testimony of which I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK W. HUTCHINGS.

Witnesses:

EDWARD N. PAGELSEN,
GEO. W. BARNES.