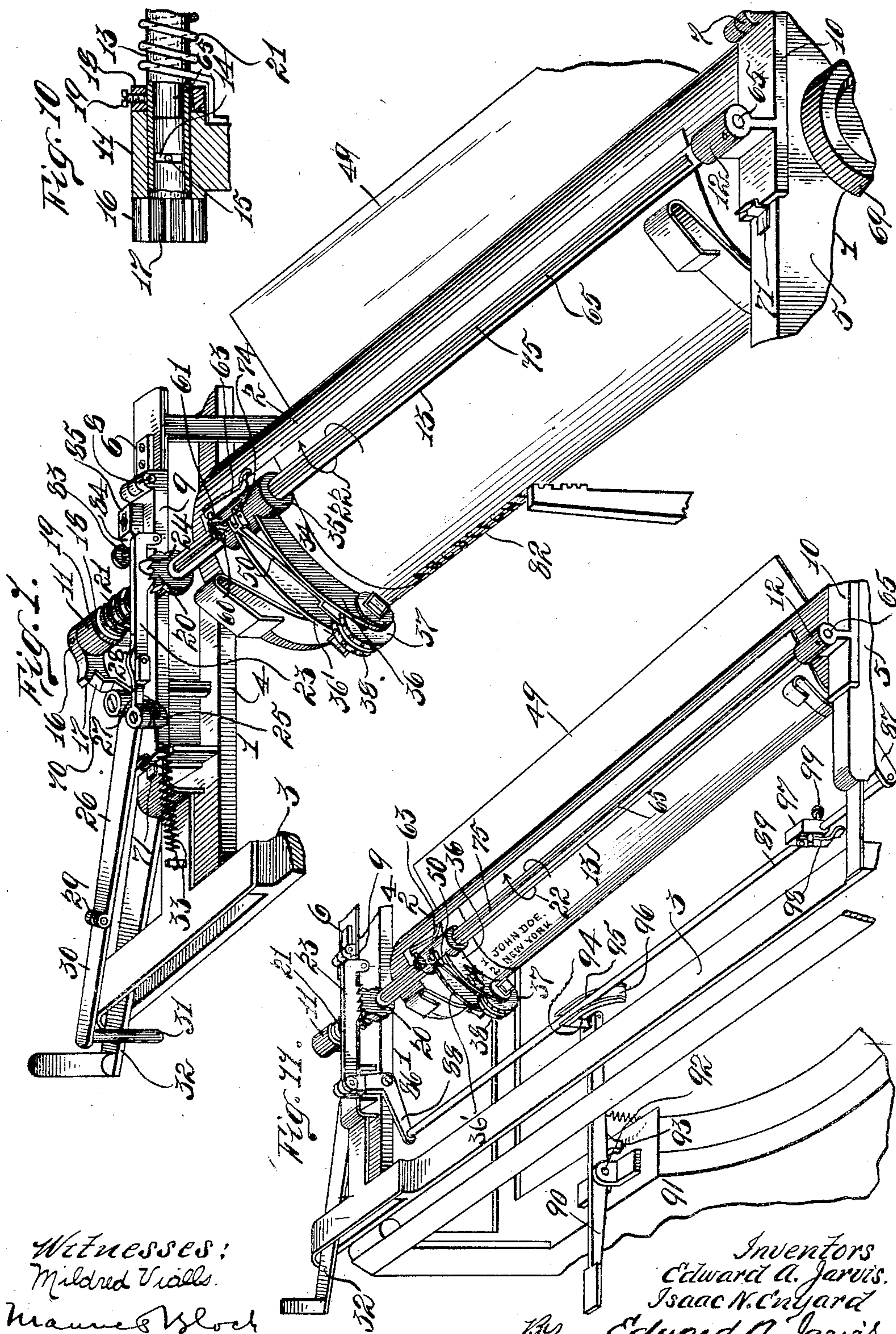


E. A. JARVIS & I. N. ENYARD.
 NUMBERING DEVICE FOR WRITING MACHINES.
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 16, 1908.

906,715.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
 Mildred Vialls.
 Maunel Block

Inventors
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 By Edward A. Jarvis.
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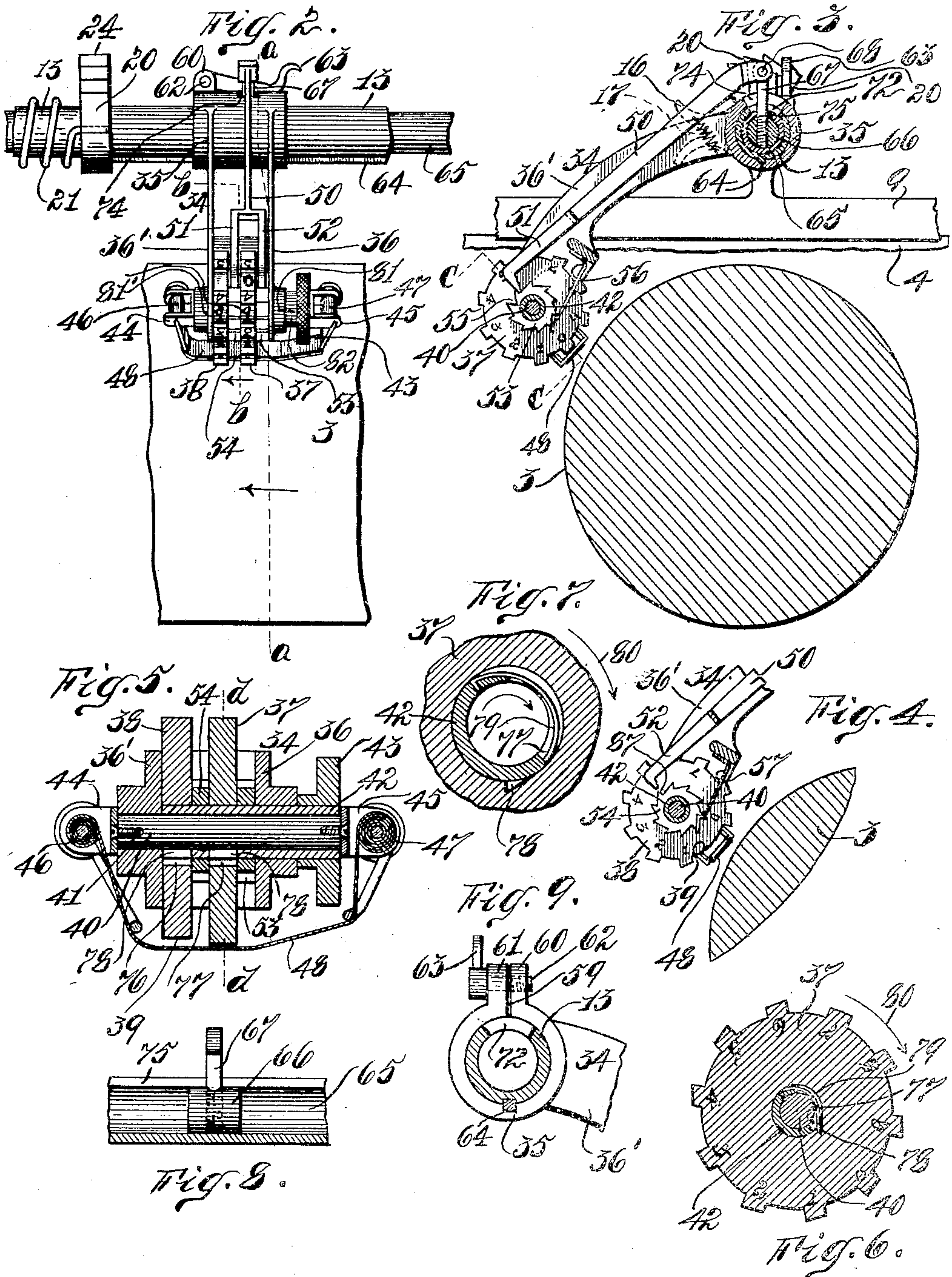
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD A. JARVIS AND ISAAC N. ENYARD, OF PORT RICHMOND, NEW YORK.

NUMBERING DEVICE FOR WRITING-MACHINES.

No. 906,715.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908.

Application filed July 16, 1908. Serial No. 443,877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD A. JARVIS and ISAAC N. ENYARD, citizens of the United States, residing at Port Richmond, borough of Richmond, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Numbering Devices for Writing-Machines, of which the following is a clear, full, and exact description.

This invention relates to an automatic numbering device adapted for writing machines.

The object of this invention is to provide an automatic numbering device which can be attached to, or built into, a writing machine for the purpose of numbering the lines written.

The device is herein illustrated as applied to a visible typewriting machine although it can be applied to the class known as invisible typewriting machines.

The utility of our improved numbering device is quite obvious, but it may here be stated that it will be found particularly useful to patent attorneys for numbering the lines of the specification and claims of a patent application; it will also be useful to lawyers doing a general practice in preparing wills, appeals, taking testimony, etc. In commercial business our numbering device will also be found beneficial.

We do not limit ourselves to the particular construction herein illustrated as the said construction, and combination of the operating elements which constitute our device, will have to be changed, relative to each other, for different styles of writing machines; the principle will, however, remain the same.

To insure accurate operation of our numbering device we preferably position the controlling element therefor in such a manner as to have it operated in conjunction with the platen rotating and platen carriage shifting device, or shift-lever of the writing machine, the said controlling element being adapted to assist in the actuation of the numbering device independently of the platen rotating device; the numbering device is not, however, dependent on the said shift-lever, for operation, but can be operated from other points of the writing machine.

The construction of the device as well as the operation thereof, will be more fully explained in the following specification, refer-

ence being had to the accompanying drawings forming part hereof, wherein—

Figure 1 illustrates in perspective our improved numbering device as applied to the platen carriage of a visible typewriting machine; Fig. 2 is an enlarged front view of our numbering device, a portion of a platen, as well as a portion of the carrier, for the numbering element frame, being shown; Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken on a line *a—a* in Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a detail view taken on a line *b—b* in Fig. 2; Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail vertical longitudinal sectional view of the numbering elements taken on a line *c—c* in Fig. 3; Fig. 6 is an enlarged detail vertical sectional view, of the right hand numbering element, taken on a line *d—d* in Fig. 5, and shows the means for returning the element to the zero point; Fig. 7 is a similar view, a portion only of the numbering element being shown, and shows the numbering element in an advanced position; Fig. 8 is an enlarged vertical sectional fragmentary view of the stationary tube, which is mounted within the numbering element frame carrier, the slidable plug, and spindle carried thereby, being shown in elevation; Fig. 9 is an enlarged end view, looking from the right in Fig. 2 of the numbering element frame hub, and shows the means for causing the hub to grip the carrier therefor; Fig. 10 is an enlarged detail view partly in section of the left hand end of the numbering element frame carrier, and shows the manner of securing the inner tube, of rotatably supporting the outer tube or carrier, and a portion of the actuating spring for the numbering elements; and Fig. 11 is a perspective view of a writing machine, illustrating other ways of actuating the numbering elements.

Referring to the drawings the numeral 1 indicates fragments of the shiftable carrier frame for the platen of a typewriting machine, the said platen being indicated by 2, while 3 indicates a portion of the front bar of the frame 1. It may here be stated that all parts of the said frame, which have no bearing on this invention, have been omitted in Fig. 1. To the ends 4 and 5, of the frame 1, we have in this instance, attached hinged bracket members 6 and 7 respectively, to which are pivotally secured, as at 8, the bracket members 9 and 10 respectively. The bracket members 9 and 10 are each provided with bearings 11 and 12 respectively. The bearings 11 and 12 rotatably support a car-

rier 13, in this instance a tube. The tube 13 is slotted as at 14, Fig. 10, through which a pin 15 passes; the pin 15 is passed through the wall of the bearing 12, and is rigidly held thereby. The inner end of the said pin passes through the slot 14. The pin 15 prevents the carrier 13 from endlashing at the same time the said carrier is adapted for a partial rotation. The outer end of the carrier 13 has rigidly attached thereto a locator 16 having a tapering jaw 17. Upon the carrier 13 we mount a collar 18, the said collar bearing against the inner face of the bearing 11 and aids in holding the carrier 13 in position. The collar 18 is provided with a set-screw 19 which will hold the said collar fast.

At a convenient position, upon the carrier 13, we rigidly mount a ratchet gear 20 to which one end (see Fig. 2) of a coil-spring 21 is secured; the other end of said coil-spring is held by the bearing 11. The coil-spring 21 is wound around the carrier 13 in such a manner as to cause the spring to set, or be put under an increased tension, when the carrier 13 is rotated in the direction of the arrow 22, Fig. 1.

To rotate the carrier 13 with the aid of the ratchet gear 20, we employ a bar 23 having ratchet teeth 24 which are adapted to engage the ratchet teeth of the ratchet gear 20, the said bar 23 being connected to the arm 25 of an operating lever 26, by a link 27; a spring 28 keeps the teeth 24 of the bar 23 normally engaged with the teeth of the ratchet gear 20. To the outer end of the lever 26 we pivotally secure, as at 29, a foldable extension 30, the said extension being provided with a downwardly extending manipulating stud 31. The stud 31 lies in the path of movement of the platen rotating and carriage moving element, or shift-lever 32, the stud 31 being long enough to extend below the said lever 32, so that the lever 26, which assists to actuate the numbering elements, can be manipulated to cause the numbering elements to operate independently of the lever 32, that is to say, the stud 31 can be impinged by a finger and moved toward the right end of the machine, in this instance, whereby the numbering elements can be actuated. When the shift-lever 32 is moved toward the right to turn the platen 3, for a new line and to shift the carriage back to the starting point, the lever 26 will be moved toward the right also, due to the fact that the lever 32 will strike the stud 31, whereby the numbering elements will be caused to operate, as will hereinafter appear. If we desire to throw the numbering device out of gear, so that it will not operate, we throw the extension 30 upwardly and cause it to lie flat upon the lever 26, whereby the stud 31 is thrown out of the path of movement of the lever 32. The le-

ver 26 is returned, after operation, by a spring 33; the lever 32 being also returned by a spring (not shown) in the usual manner.

The numbering elements of the device are carried, in this instance, by a swinging frame 34 which comprises a hub 35 and projecting arms 36, 36', the said frame being slidably mounted and adapted for longitudinal adjustment, upon the carrier 13. The numbering elements above referred to comprise in this instance, a plurality of disks 37 and 38, the disk 37 being provided with printing type ranging from zero (0) to nine, the disk 38 being provided with printing type ranging from one to nine and a blank 39 (see Figs. 3 and 4). The disks 37 and 38 are rotatably mounted in the outer end of the frame 34 in the following manner. Referring to Fig. 5 it will be seen that the left hand arm 36' is bored to receive a rod 40, the said rod being rigidly held in position by a pin 41. The rod 40 acts as a supporting element for a rotatable sleeve 42; upon the sleeve 42 the disks 37 and 38 are independently rotatably mounted. The sleeve 42 passes through the arm 36 of the frame 34 and extends far enough along the rod 40 to carry the disk 38, as shown in Fig. 5. The sleeve 42 is rotated, when it becomes necessary to reset the disks 37 and 38, by means of a thumb-wheel 43. To each end of the rod 40, we secure brackets 44 and 45, the said brackets being provided with ink ribbon rolls 46 and 47. The ribbon 48, which composes the rolls, passes under the disks 37 and 38 in such a manner as to make an impression on the paper, indicated by 49 (Fig. 1), when the type on the disks 37 and 38 strike. The bracket 45 keeps the sleeve 42 in position.

To progress the disks 37 and 38 we employ a pawl arm 50 having a plurality of prongs 51 and 52, which engage ratchet wheels 53 and 54 upon the type wheels 37 and 38 respectively, there being as many teeth on the ratchets 53 and 54 as there are type on the disks 37 and 38. The ratchet 53 is provided with a notch 55 which is somewhat deeper than the other notches on the said ratchet. The notch 55 in the ratchet 53, is positioned diametrically opposite the number nine type on the disk 37, as can be seen in Fig. 3, the depth of the teeth of the ratchet 38 being equal (see Fig. 4). The frame 34 is provided with retaining spring pawls 56 and 57, the retaining pawl 56 being adapted to engage the teeth of the ratchet 53 and the pawl 57 being adapted to engage the teeth of the ratchet 54; the pawls 56 and 57 keep their respective ratchets, and attached disks from back-lashing when the pawl arm 50 is returned after having actuated the disks 37 and 38.

To adapt the frame 34 for longitudinal

adjustment along the carrier 13 we split the hub 35, of the said frame, as at 59 (Fig. 9) and provide the lugs 60 and 61, the lug 60 having in engagement therewith the threads of a shank 62, the said shank passing freely through the lug 61 and having upon the end thereof a manipulating lever 63. The threads on the shank 62 are so disposed as to cause the lugs 60 and 61 to come together when the lever 63 is down, as in Fig. 2, whereby the said hub 35 is caused to grip the carrier 13; the frame 34 is operated to cause the type on the disks 37 and 38 to print when the carrier 13 is operated by the bar 23 and lever 26, by means of a feather 64, the hub 35 being provided with a feather-way (see Fig. 3).

To operate the printing disks, by means of the pawl arm 50, we locate within the carrier 13 a stationary tube 65, and within the tube 65, we slidably fit a plug 66; the tube 65 is rigidly held by the bearing 12. The plug 66 carries an upwardly extending pin 67 which is adapted to pivotally support the upper end of the pawl arm 50 as at 68, Fig. 3.

The normal position of the disks 37 and 38 will be slightly away from the platen 3, as shown in Fig. 3, whereby the platen can be shifted, if necessary, by means of the hand wheels usually provided in all machines of the character of the one herein illustrated, one of such wheels being indicated by 69, Fig. 1. In this event the paper on the platen will not be smeared. To normally retain the disks in the above mentioned position is one of the functions of the locator 16. The said locator also aids to lock the frame 34 against premature movement. To assist the locator 16 to perform its functions we provide the lever 26 with an arm 70, the end of which is adapted to enter the jaw 17 of the locator 16 (see Fig. 1). When the arm 70 is forced home by the spring 33 the frame 34 cannot be raised by the operator, by inadvertent contact, when a sheet of paper is being placed on the platen. To facilitate the placing of a sheet of paper on the platen 3, the whole numbering device can be raised up, due to the pivotal or hinge connections indicated by 8, hereinbefore referred to. The brackets 11 and 12 are held down, in operative position by spring latches 71, (Fig. 1). To permit the frame to be moved or partially rotated upwardly we provide the carrier 13 with an opening 72, the said opening being wide enough to permit the carrier 13 to be partially rotated to the desired extent. The hub 35 of the frame 34 being slotted as at 74 (see Fig. 3). As the pin 67 is stationary, being held so by the slot 75 in the inner tube 65, it is necessary to provide an opening in the carrier 13 and hub 35 to permit them to be partially rotated in the herein illustrated

construction. It will be seen by referring to Figs. 3 and 4 that the tooth of the pawl prong 51 is longer than the tooth of the pawl prong 52, this structure is for a purpose that will hereinafter be explained.

For the purpose of resetting the disks 37 and 38 to their starting points we utilize the sleeve 42 in the following manner. By referring to Figs. 5 and 7 it will be seen that the sleeve 42 is slotted as at 76 and 77, said slots being in alinement with their respective disks 37 and 38, the disks being notched as at 78. The notches 78, in the disks 37 and 38, are placed opposite the starting points of said disks, that is to say, the notch 78 in the disk 37 is opposite the zero (0) mark, and the notch 78 in the disk 38 is opposite the blank 39. Fig. 5 illustrates the position of the said notches. Within the slots 76 and 77 in the sleeve 42 we place, as shown in Fig. 7, a spring 79 (see Fig. 7), one end of which is adapted to enter the said notches 78. During progression, the disks 37 and 38 will rotate in the direction of the arrow 80 (see Figs. 6 and 7), therefore the spring pawls referred to will not check the movement thereof. Should an operator wish to reset the disks the sleeve 42, by means of the thumb-wheel 43 is rotated also in the direction of the arrow 80, whereby the end of the latches 79 will engage the notches 78 in each of the disks 37 and 38, when the said latches reach the position of the said notches. To reset the disks the sleeve 42 will need to be rotated but once, the said one revolution being determined by the marks, in this instance, 81 and 82, (see Fig. 2). For illustration we will suppose that the disks 37 and 38 have been performing the function of numbering the lines on a sheet and we wish to reset the wheels. In this event we rotate the sleeve, as above described once. During the revolution of the sleeve the latches 79 will have sprung into the notch 78 of their adjacent disks and when the said sleeve has completed the revolution, the disks will have been brought back to the starting point. It makes no difference what the position of the notches 78 is, relative to each other, when we start to reset, one revolution of the sleeve 42 will bring the disks back to the starting point.

To enable an operator to tell what type are over the inking ribbon, we number the periphery of the disks 37 and 38, between the printing type, as indicated by 81', (Fig. 2). Fig. 3 illustrates that the zero type is over the printing ribbon, and in Fig. 2 it will be seen that the zero mark is diametrically opposite, or substantially so. The operator can therefore tell that the numeral one will be the number that will next appear on the sheet. This feature of the device will be found very useful in the event of desiring any particular number for any purpose. The

operator can bring any of the type to the proper position for printing by turning the sleeve 42 in the direction of the arrow 80, and then reverse the rotation of the sleeve and bring the marks 81 and 82 in alinement after the disk or disks have been positioned.

As has been stated our numbering device is adapted to be applied to machines already constructed, as an attachment, or it can be built in the machine during manufacture; the device being herein illustrated as an attachment. When applied, as an attachment, and to avoid changing the machine, we prefer to locate the numbering elements adjacent one end of the platen, in this instance, the left end, and above the line or position of printing. In other words, we prefer to locate the device in such a position as to adapt it to apply a number to a line of written matter after the line has been written; the device being actuated, as is apparent, by the shift lever of the machine about the time that the platen ceases its movement to bring the paper, on the platen, in position to receive another line of printed matter. Fig. 3 illustrates approximately the position of the numbering device.

It is of course well known that as the line is being written the platen moves gradually toward the left and when the said platen reaches the selected extreme position the said platen is partially rotated and moved back to its extreme selected right hand position by the shift-lever; it is during the manipulation of the shift-lever, to accomplish the above-named results, that our numbering device is actuated and the line which has just been written is numbered. The device may be operated from other points of the machine as will hereinafter be explained. When built into the writing machine, we will utilize the inking ribbon usually employed; in this event we dispense with the ribbon 48 herein shown.

The device operates as follows: When a line has been written as indicated by 82 (Fig. 1), the lever 32 will be forced toward the right by the operator, this movement, as is well known, will partially rotate the platen 3 to bring the paper 49 in position for a new line. As the lever 32 moves toward the right the lever 26 will be carried with it whereby the bar 23 causes the ratchet wheel 20, and carrier 13, to rotate as per the arrow 22, thereby raising the frame 34, and disks carried thereby. The rotation of the carrier 13 will wind up or set the spring 21. Just before the carrier 13 has been rotated to raise the frame 34 to the desired extent the pin 83 on the bar 23 will strike the incline 84 of an adjustable block 85 (see Fig. 1). The continued movement of the bar 23 will cause the said incline to raise the said bar and at a predetermined point will throw the teeth of the bar out of mesh with the teeth of the

ratchet 20. As soon as the said teeth have cleared, the spring 21 will react and suddenly throw the frame 34 downwardly against the paper whereby an impression of a numeral or numerals will take place. During the upward movement of the frame 34 the prongs 51 and 52 of the pawl arm 50 will actuate or revolve the disks 37 and 38 due to the fact that the pawl arm 50 is held against rotary movement by the pin 67 at the point 68. As the line indicated in Fig. 1 is the first one written, the zero mark will be in the position shown in Fig. 3, during the writing of the line. When the platen is shifted, and as the frame 34 rises the tooth on the prong 51 will gradually bring the numeral one on the disk 37 into position consequently when the spring 21 throws the frame 34 downwardly the numeral one will appear ahead, in the margin of the sheet, if desirable, of the line just written; the disk 38 in the meanwhile remaining stationary for the reason that the greater length of the tooth on the prong 51 will keep the tooth on the prong 52 from engaging the ratchet 54. The disk 37 will operate alone up to, and including, the ninth line. When the frame 34 descends to print the numeral nine, the tooth on the prong 51 will enter the deep notch 55, whereby the tooth on the prong 52 will engage the notch in the ratchet 54, which is opposite to the blank 39, indicated by 87 (Fig. 4). When the frame 34 rises for the tenth line the zero mark on the disk 37 will be brought into position as will also the numeral one on the disk 38. It is now evident that the disk 37 has been rotated once and brought back to the starting point while the disk 38 has been advanced one point. After the tenth line has been numbered, the tooth on the prong 51 will have left the deep notch 55 whereby the tooth on the prong 52 has been carried away from the ratchet 54. When the frame 34 again rises the numeral one, on the disk 37 will again be brought into position, the numeral one on the disk 38 being already positioned, whereby the eleventh line can be numbered. The device is herein shown as capable of numbering up to 99. If higher numerals are needed more disks can be added. After the lines of a sheet have been numbered, the disks can be reset to their starting points by the sleeve 42 in a manner already described. If we wish to apply numbers at any other point on the paper, the lever 63 can be raised, whereby the frame is loosened and adapted for adjustment, or movement, to the desired position and there clamped by forcing the lever 63 down again. It is obvious that as the bar 23 returns after actuation thereof, the teeth of said bar will jump the teeth of the ratchet 23 and finally come to its normal position. When the disks 37 and 38 strike, to print, they will rest against the paper

until the lever 26 returns, to its normal position, but just before the said bar returns to its normal position the arm 70 thereupon will enter the jaw 17 of the lock, or locator 5 16, striking the upper member thereof, and raise the frame clear of the paper, as in Fig. 3. The frame will be held and locked in this position until again actuated.

The herein illustrated portion of a typewriter platen carriage, shown in Fig. 1, and the framing and carriage, shown in Fig. 11, are substantially the construction of a standard typewriting machine of the Underwood type, for that reason the writing elements 10 have not been shown.

In Fig. 11 the numbering device is shown as adapted for operation from a point adjacent the key-board of typewriting machine, the rod 23 being operated by a bell-crank lever 86 which is attached in this instance, to the end 4 of the carriage 1; the opposite end 5 of the carriage 1 is provided with an arm 87. The arm 87 and the arm 88 of the bell-crank lever 86 are connected by a bar 89. 25

To operate the bell-crank lever 86 and rod 23 a lever 90 is pivotally secured to the stationary frame 91 of the machine, as at 92; the lever 90 will be convenient to the operator as it is adjacent the key-board of the machine. The inner end of the lever 90 is adapted to rise as far as necessary, but is prevented from lowering beyond a predetermined point by means of a lug 93 thereupon, the said lug being adapted to rest upon the frame 91. The inner end of the lever 90 has pivotally secured thereto the lower end of a link 94. The upper end of the link 94 carries a jaw 95, having an inclined end 96. 40

Upon the rod 89 we mount an adjustable block 97 which carries a pivotal arm 98, the said arm being adapted to swing in one direction only, as is evident from the construction. As the carriage 1 travels the rod 89 will slip in the jaw 95. If at any time during the movement of the carriage 1, the operator desires to operate the numbering device, the said operator presses the outer end of the lever 90 which will force the rod 89, bell-crank 86 and arm 87 upwardly whereby the rod 23 will be forced inwardly and cause the numbering device to operate in a manner hereinbefore described. Under normal conditions the block 97 will be held at the extreme end of the rod 89, and out of the way of the link 94. 55

If the operator wishes to cause the numbering device to act automatically absolutely, that is without any direct assistance, the block 97 is fastened by the set screw 99 to the rod 89, at the desired position, whereby as the carriage moves the said arm 98 on the block 97 will strike the incline 96, of the jaw 95, and ride upwardly, whereby the said 65

bar 23 is moved inwardly whereby the numbering device is caused to act. As the carriage 1 returns the arm 98 will jump the jaw 95, as is evident.

In the appended claims the term "typewriting machine" is intended to cover such devices as the electric typewriter or similar machines. 70

When built into a machine our improved numbering device can be constructed or positioned to utilize the inking ribbon ordinarily employed, and can operate to number a line before it is written, or to number a line as it is written. 75

Having now described our invention what we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is: 80

1. In combination with a typewriting machine provided with a rotatable platen and means adapted to rotate said platen, a numbering device adapted for operation by said platen rotating means. 85

2. In combination with a typewriting machine provided with a rotatable platen and means adapted to rotate said platen, a numbering device, means whereby said platen rotating device can operate said numbering device, and means adapted to actuate said numbering device independently of said platen rotating device. 90 95

3. In combination with a typewriting machine provided with a movable platen, a numbering device comprising a plurality of rotatable disks, means adapted to progress said disks, and means adapted to actuate said numbering device when said platen is moved. 100

4. In combination with a typewriting machine provided with a paper-holding device, and means adapted to advance the paper, an automatically progressing numbering device, and means carried by the typewriting machine adapted to operate said numbering device after the paper has been advanced. 105

5. In combination with a typewriting machine provided with a movable carriage, and a platen carried thereby, a numbering device, means carried by said carriage adapted to actuate said numbering device, and means adapted to automatically lock said numbering device after each actuation thereof. 110 115

6. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a plurality of printing characters adapted for movement independently of each other, means adapted to cause said characters to contact said platen, an automatic line numbering device adapted for progression, and a manually operable device carried by the typewriting machine adapted to operate said numbering device to contact said platen independently of the actuation of said printing characters. 120 125

7. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen adapted to hold paper, a plurality of writing devices adapted to con- 130

- tact the paper on said platen singly and in succession whereby a line is written, an automatic numbering device independent of said writing devices, adapted for progression, and a manually operable device carried by the typewriting machine adapted to cause said numbering device to contact the paper independently of the actuation of said writing devices.
8. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a frame, a carriage adapted for movement transversely of said frame, means adapted to impart to the carriage a transverse movement, a paper holding device mounted on said carriage, printing devices adapted to contact the paper, means adapted to actuate said devices, an independent numbering device, and a manually operable device carried by the typewriting machine adapted to cause said numbering device to automatically contact said paper independently of said printing devices when said carriage has reached the end of its transverse movement.
9. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen and independently movable printing devices adapted to contact said platen, a movably mounted carrier, numbering elements adapted for progression carried thereby, a stationary element adjacent to said carrier, means carried by said stationary element adapted to progress said numbering elements when said carrier is moved, and means adapted to move said carrier, to cause the numbering elements carried thereby to contact said platen, independently of said devices.
10. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a carriage, a platen and independently movable printing devices adapted to contact said platen, an independent numbering device adapted for progression, carried by said carriage, adapted to contact said platen, and means also carried by said carriage adapted to assist in the actuation of said numbering device to contact said platen independently of said printing devices.
11. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen and independently movable printing devices adapted to contact said platen, a swinging frame, numbering elements adapted for progression carried by said frame, means adapted to progress said elements, and a manually operable device carried by the typewriting machine adapted to actuate said frame, to cause the elements carried thereby to contact said platen, independently of said printing devices.
12. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, independently movable printing devices adapted to contact said platen singly and in succession, an independent automatically progressing numbering device adapted for adjustment longitudinally of said platen, means adapted to cause said numbering device to contact said platen independently of said printing devices, and means adapted to secure said numbering device in an adjusted position.
13. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, independently movable printing devices adapted to contact said platen, an independent automatically progressing numbering device, a manually operable device carried by the typewriting machine adapted to cause said numbering device to contact said platen independently of the movement of said printing devices, and means adapted to reset said numbering device to the starting point.
14. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, independently movable printing devices adapted to contact said platen, an independent movably mounted automatically progressing numbering device, a spring adapted to cause said numbering device to contact said platen independently of said printing devices, and a manually operable device carried by the typewriting machine adapted to place said spring under tension and to release said spring to cause said numbering device to contact said platen.
15. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, manually operable printing devices adapted to contact said platen, an independent numbering device adapted for progression, and a manually operable device carried by the typewriting machine adapted to cause said numbering device to contact said platen independently of the operation of said printing devices.
16. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, manually operable writing devices adapted to contact said platen, a movable carrier, numbering elements adapted for progression carried by said carrier, means independent of said carrier adapted to automatically progress said numbering elements, a manually operable device carried by the typewriting machine adapted to actuate said carrier independently of the movement of said writing devices, and means adapted to progress said numbering elements independently of the automatic means.
17. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a frame, a carriage mounted on said frame and adapted for movement transversely thereof, means adapted to impart to the carriage a transverse movement a platen mounted on said carriage, printing devices adapted to contact said platen, an automatically progressing numbering device, and a manually operable device carried by the typewriting machine adapted to cause said numbering device to contact said platen at any point during the transverse movement of said carriage.
18. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a frame, a platen carried by said frame, printing means adapted to contact

said platen, an independent automatically progressing numbering device, and a manually controlled device carried by the typewriting machine adapted to cause said numbering device to operate.

19. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a frame, a transversely movable carriage mounted thereupon, means adapted to impart to the carriage a transverse movement, a paper holding device, printing means, an independent automatically progressing numbering device, and means car-

ried by the typewriting machine adapted to operate said numbering device when said carriage has reached a predetermined position.

Signed at New York city, N. Y., this 13th day of July 1908.

EDWARD A. JARVIS.
ISAAC N. ENYARD.

Witnesses:

MILDRED VIALLS,
ABRAM SHLIVEK.