

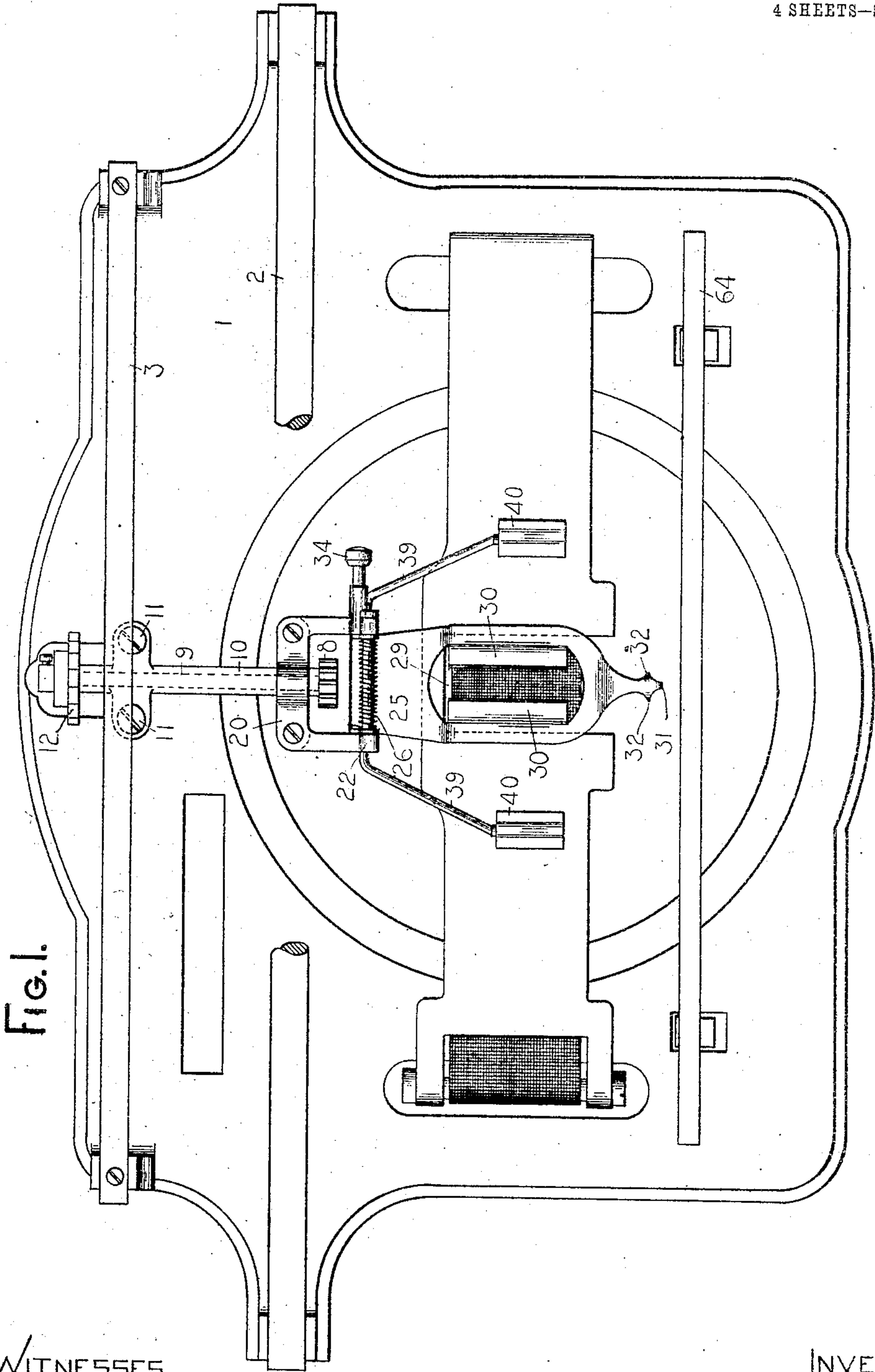
TYPE WRITING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 17, 1902.

Patented Feb. 16, 1909.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

912,327.



WITNESSES.

K. V. Donovan.  
Charles E. Smith

INVENTOR.

Charles W. Shepard  
by Jacob Felbel  
HIS ATTORNEY

912,327.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

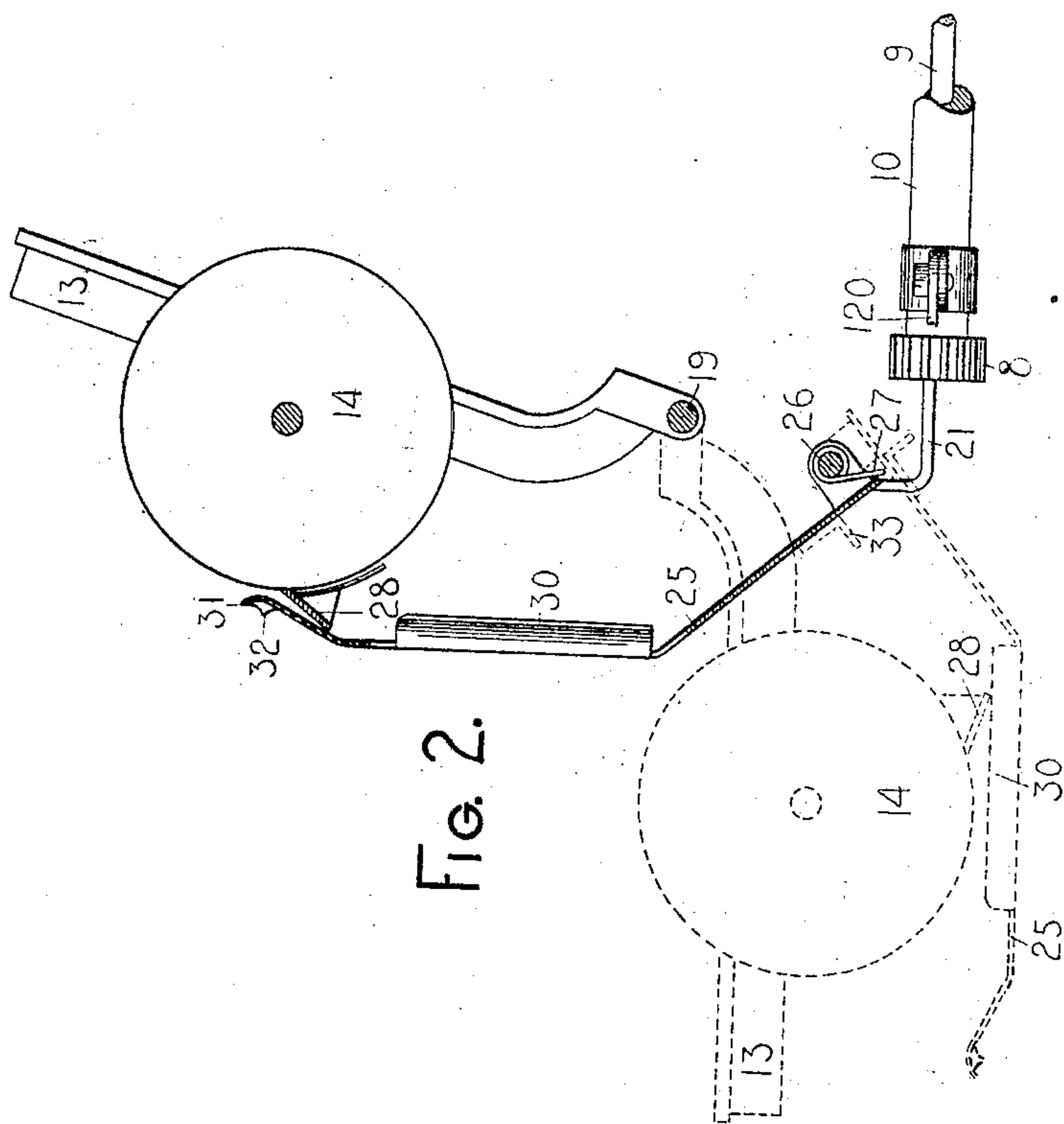


Fig. 2.

K. V. Sonovan.

Charles E. Smith

Charles H. Shepard

by Jacob Felbel

HIS ATTORNEY

C. H. SHEPARD.  
TYPE WRITING MACHINE.  
APPLICATION FILED JULY 17, 1902.

912,327.

Patented Feb. 16, 1909.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

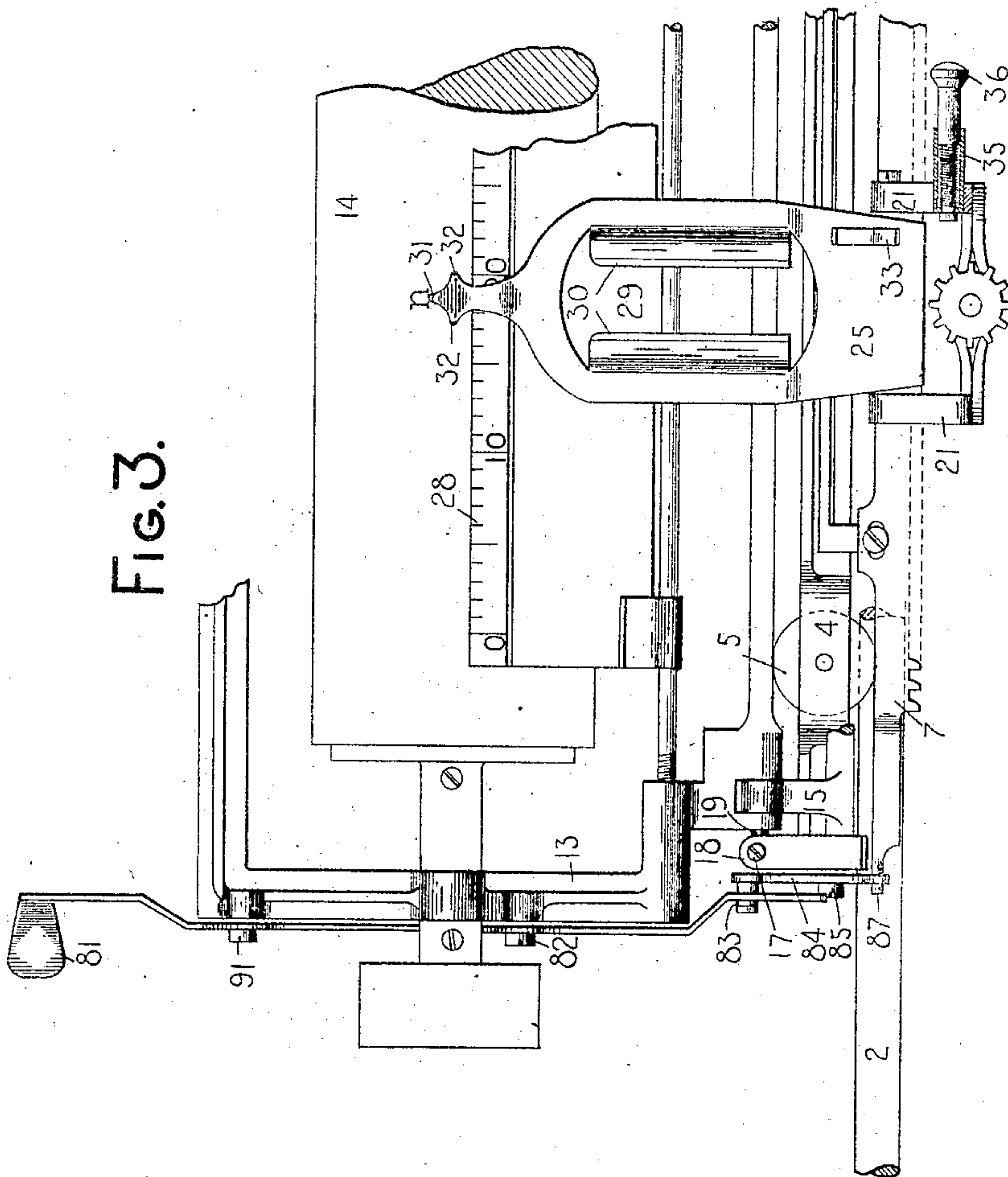


FIG. 3.

WITNESSES.

*H. V. Donovan,*  
*Wm. Smith*

INVENTOR  
*Charles H. Shepard*  
by *Jacob Felbel*  
HIS ATTORNEY



C. H. SHEPARD.  
TYPE WRITING MACHINE.  
APPLICATION FILED JULY 17, 1902.

912,327.

Patented Feb. 16, 1909.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 6.

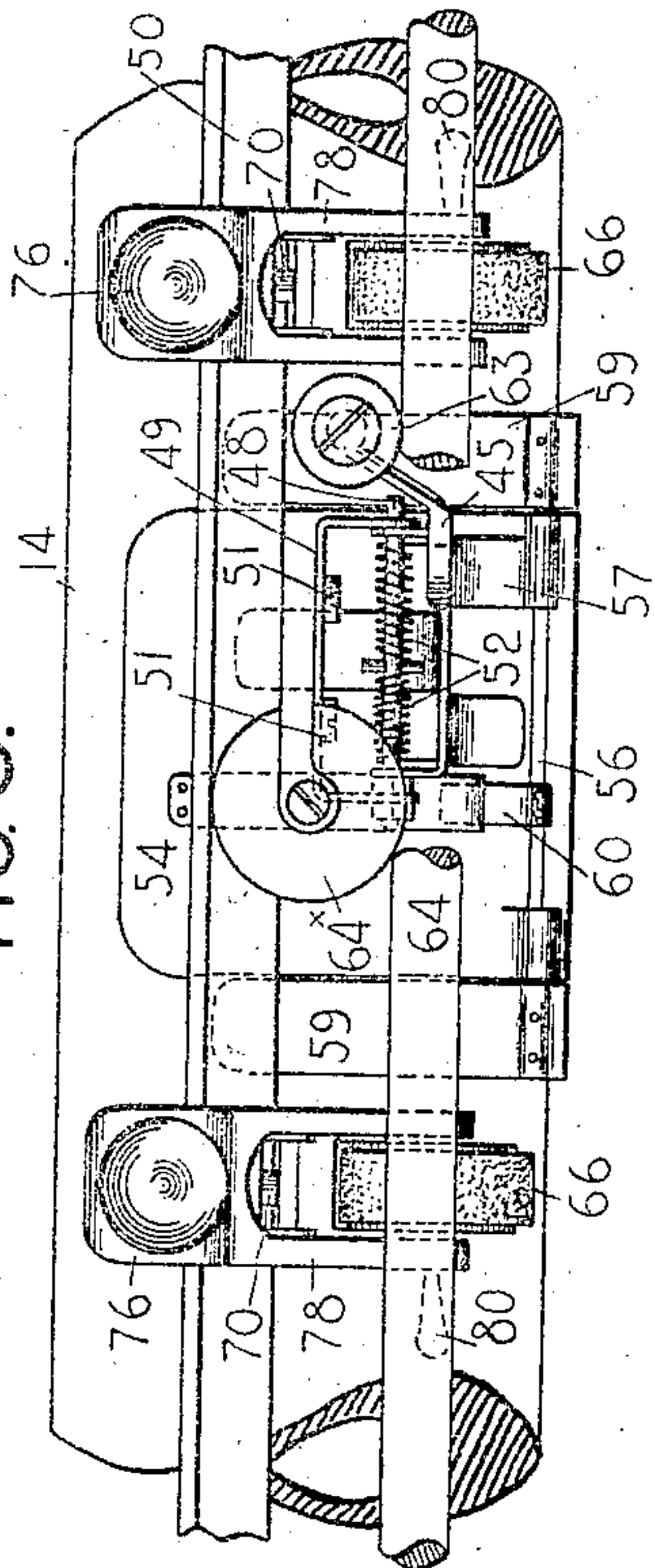


Fig. 4.

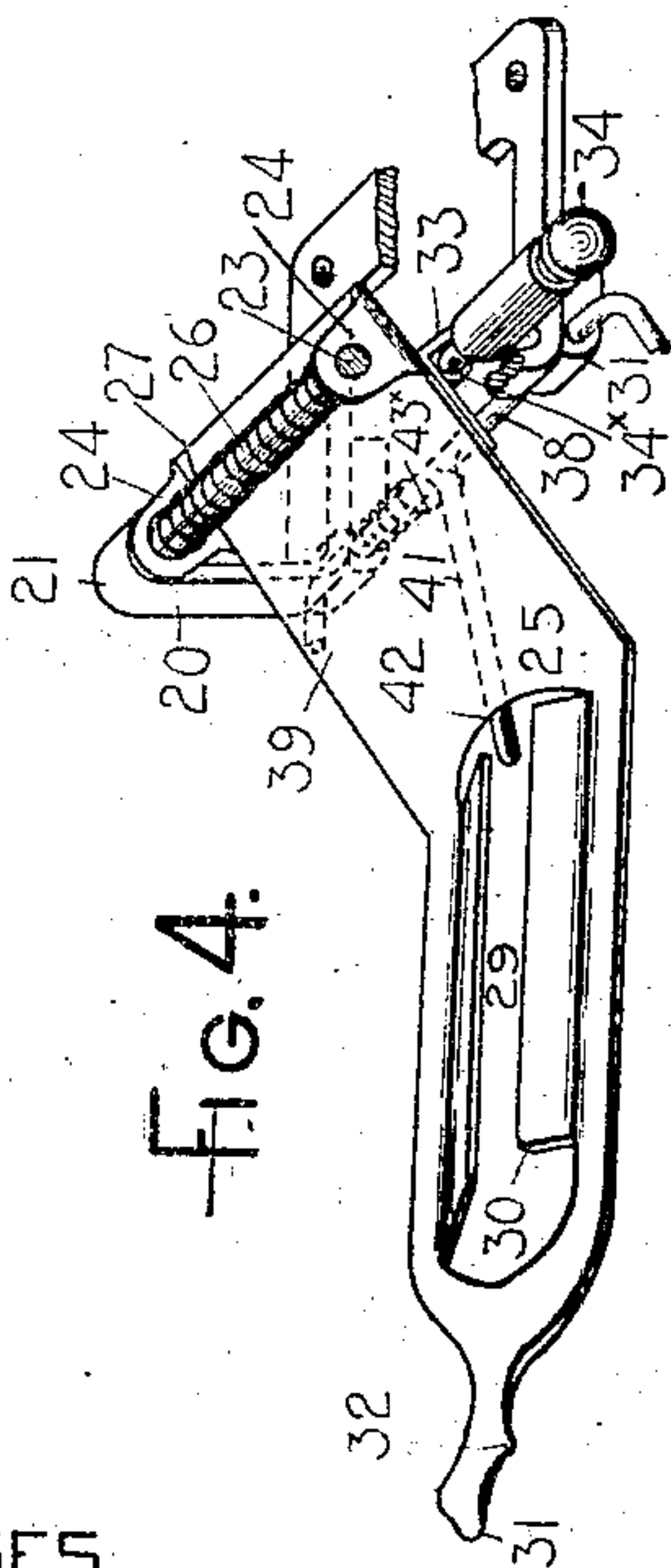


Fig. 7.

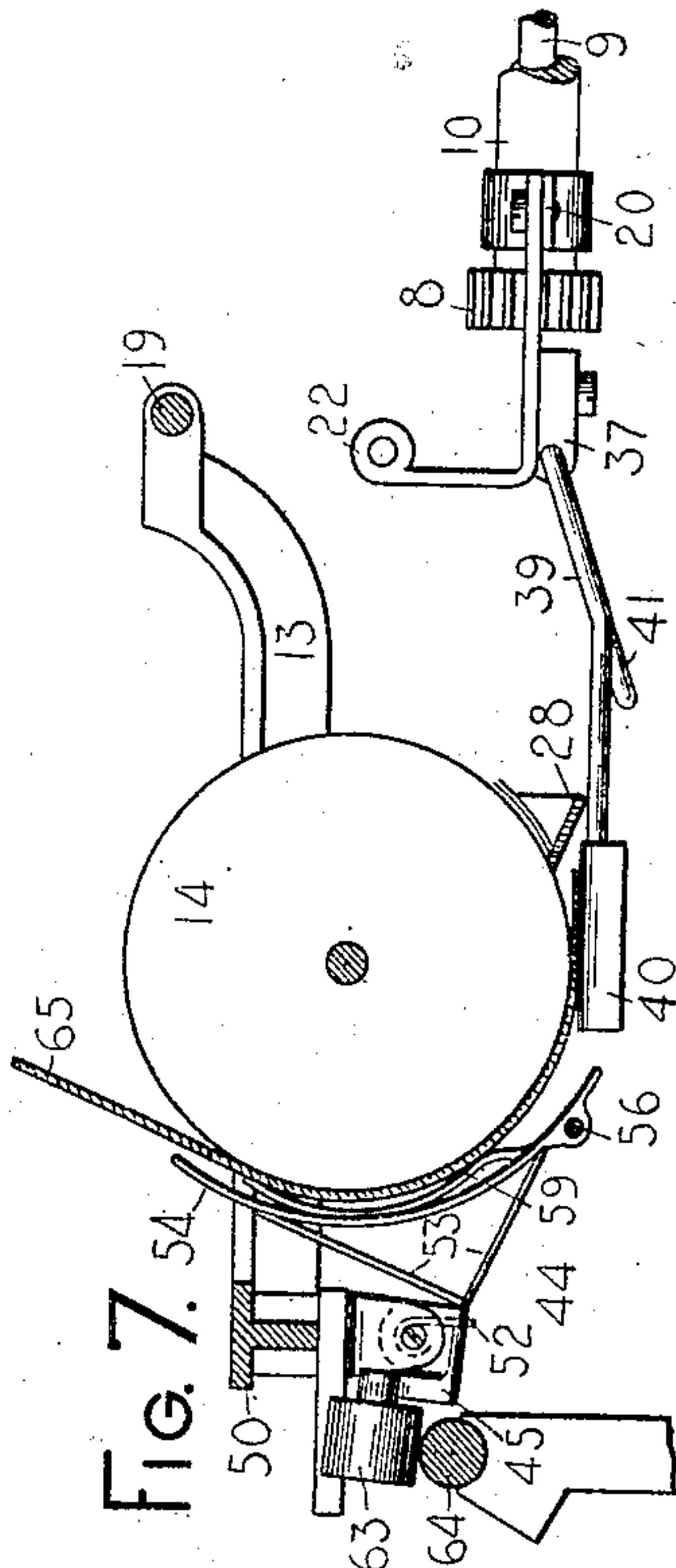


Fig. 5.

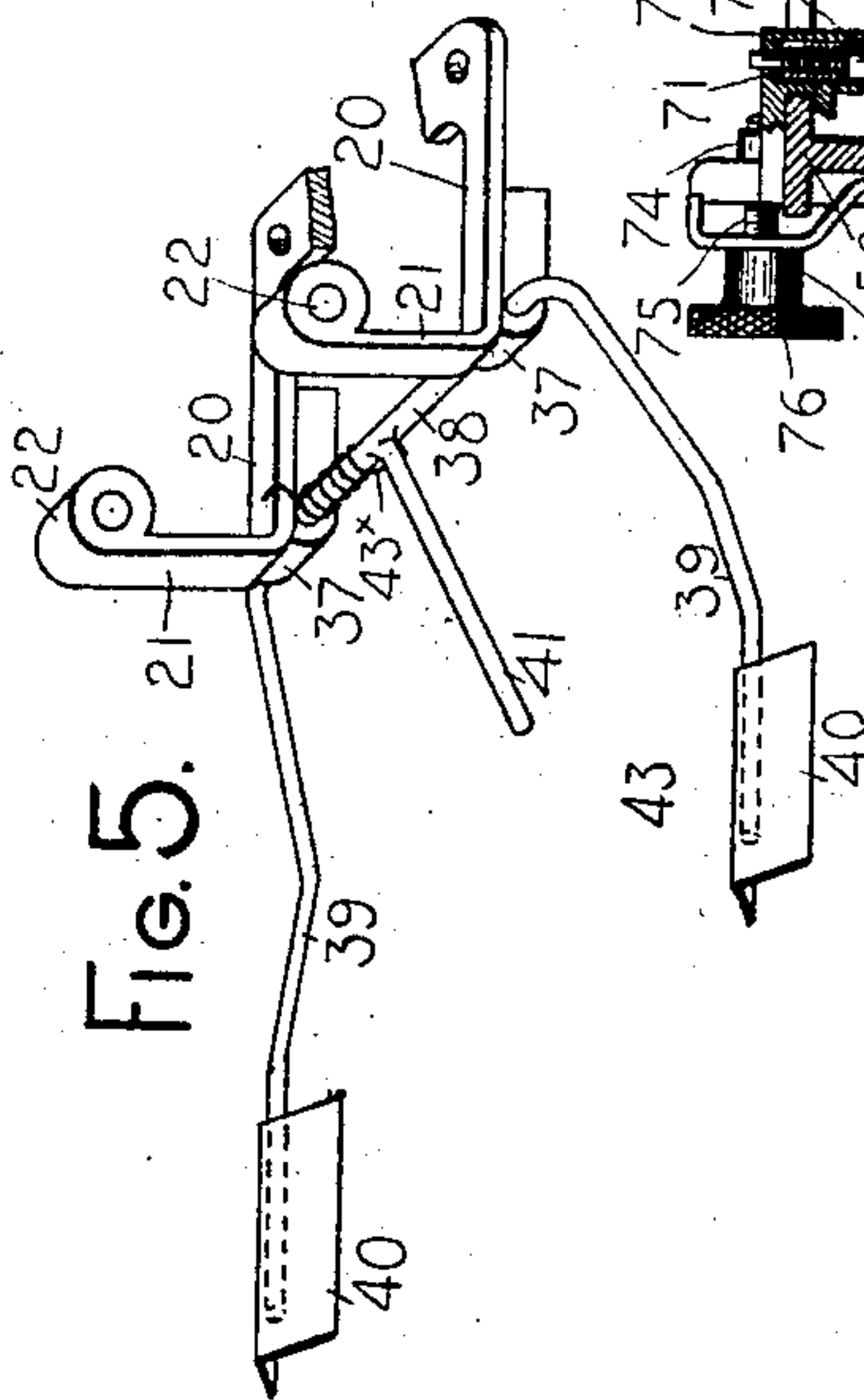


Fig. 8.

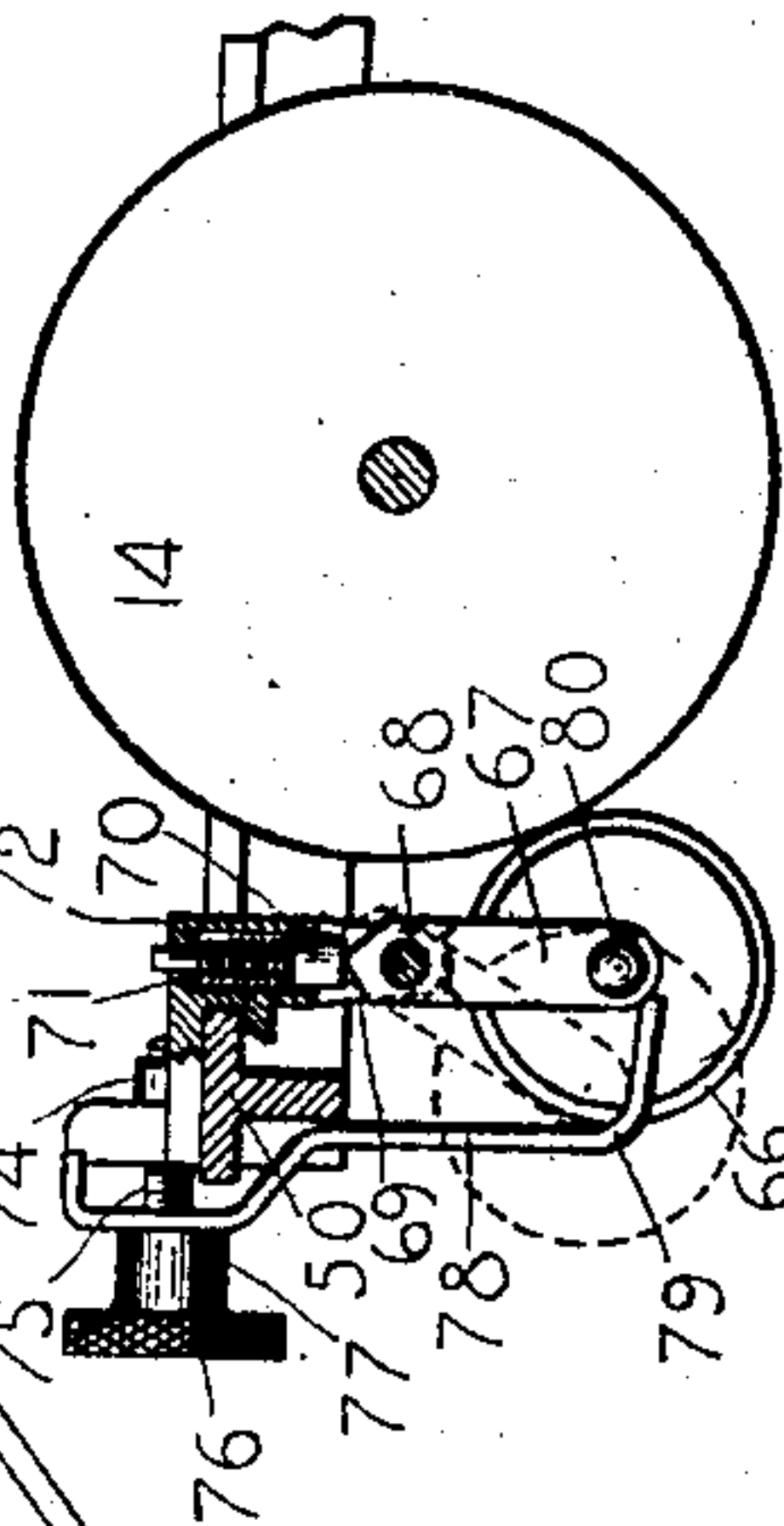
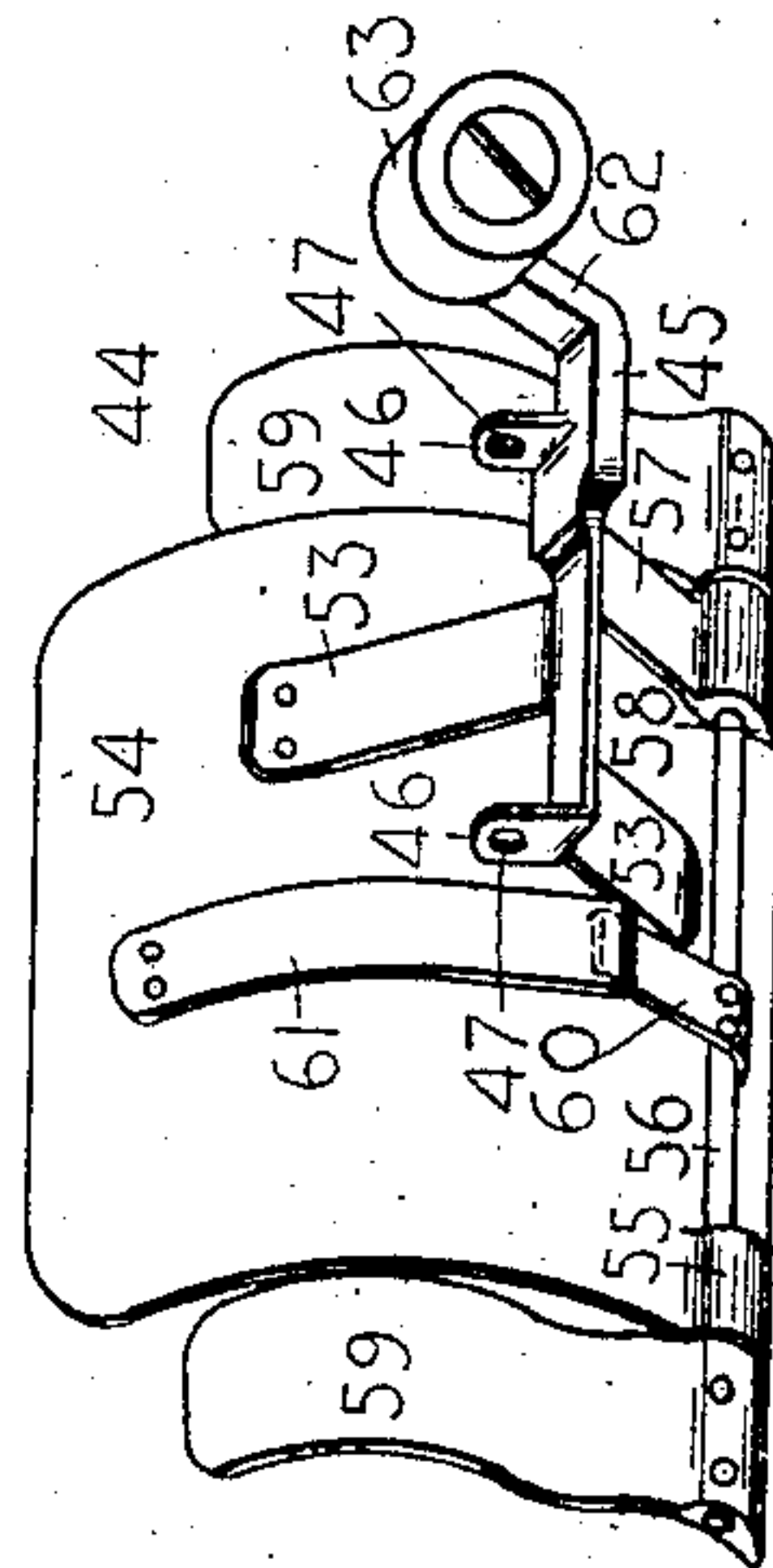


Fig. 9.



WITNESSES.

*H. V. Donovan*  
*Marion E. Smith*

INVENTOR.

*Charles H. Shepard*  
by *Jacob F. Fells*  
HIS ATTORNEY



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. SHEPARD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,  
OF ILION, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

## TYPE-WRITING MACHINE.

No. 912,327.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 16, 1909.

Application filed July 17, 1902. Serial No. 115,922.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. SHEPARD, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Writing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to typewriting machines and more particularly to paper feeding and indicating devices therefor.

The object of the invention is to provide simple and efficient devices of the character specified, and to these and other ends which will appear in the following specification, the said invention consists in the novel features of construction and arrangements and combinations of parts hereinafter described and particularly set forth in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters represent corresponding parts in the various views: Figure 1 is a plan view of a typewriting machine embodying my invention with certain parts omitted and broken away for the purpose of more clearly illustrating other parts. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary detail side view of portions of the structure. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary front elevation of a portion of the machine with the carriage thrown back and the indicator at the printing point. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the printing point indicator and a portion of the cooperating mechanism. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the paper or card feeding devices. Fig. 6 is an enlarged detail front view, with parts broken away, of a portion of the machine embodying the paper feeding and guiding device at the front of the platen. Fig. 7 is a detail transverse sectional view of the same. Fig. 8 is a detail transverse sectional view of a portion of the carriage having one of the front paper feeding rollers. Fig. 9 is a detail perspective view of the front guiding and feeding device as the same would appear in looking towards the front of the machine.

I have illustrated my invention in the present instance in its application to a No. 6 Remington machine, but it should be understood that while the invention is particularly applicable to that machine, the various features of the invention or any of them

may be applied to any typewriting machine wherein they are found available.

Referring particularly to Fig. 1 of the drawings, 1 indicates the top plate of the typewriting machine, which supports the traverse rods 2 and 3 and suitably mounted to move from end to end on these traverse rods is a carriage 4 (see Fig. 3). The carriage 4 may be provided with traction rollers 5 and suitable guiding sleeves and pivoted to the carriage 4 at 6, is a suitable feed rack 7. The feed rack 7 coöperates with a feed pinion 8 that is mounted upon one end of a shaft 9, rotatable in a fixed bearing 10, secured to the framing of the machine, as indicated at 11 in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The opposite end of the shaft 9 has connected thereto the usual feed wheel 12, which coöperates with feed dogs (not shown) in the ordinary manner to afford a step-by-step feed of the wheel. This step-by-step feed of the wheel is transmitted to the shaft 9, through the shaft 9 to the pinion 8, and through the pinion 8 to the rack 7 carried by the carriage. The carriage proper 4 so-called, is pivoted to what may be termed the platen frame or carriage 13, in which a platen 14 is mounted to rotate. The platen frame or carriage 13 being pivoted at 19, is adapted to be swung back from the position indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2 to that shown in full lines in said figure, in order to inspect the writing and make any necessary corrections therein.

So much of the mechanism as I have thus far described, constitutes a portion of the No. 6 Remington typewriting machine, and a further and more elaborate description of these parts would therefore seem to be unnecessary.

Secured to a fixed portion of the framing of the machine, preferably to the bearing 10 of the shaft 9, is a double bracket 20, the forwardly projecting arms 21 of which constitute a bearing 22 for a pivot or shaft 23. This pivot or shaft 23 extends through openings in the ears 24 of a printing point indicator 25, which has a spring 26 coöperating therewith, which spring surrounds the pivot 23 of the indicator and bears against the indicator, as shown at 27, and tends to normally force it back with the platen frame when the latter is swung on its pivotal center 19, as clearly indicated in Fig. 2 of the drawings.



From an examination of Fig. 2, it will be seen that the usual scale 28 is secured adjacent to the platen and near the printing line. The printing point indicator at all times abuts against this scale and is thus maintained out of contact at all times with the platen or the paper on the platen during the swinging movement of the platen to prevent the paper or the writing thereon from being smeared or mutilated. When the platen has been swung back from the dotted line position shown in Fig. 2 to the full line position, the pointer will be automatically brought to the printing point as indicated in Fig. 3; when the platen frame is again moved back to the dotted line or printing position, the printing point indicator 25 will be conveyed to a point where the apertured portion 29 is at the printing point and the type carriers may strike the ribbon and force it into contact with the paper through the aperture 29, as may be clearly understood by reference to Fig. 1 of the drawings.

By reason of the fact that the printing point indicator is pivoted to a fixed portion of the machine, it follows that it will remain fixed with relation to the travel of the carriage. For this reason I provide paper deflecting surfaces or blades 30 on the printing point indicator, and on opposite sides of the printing point. These paper deflecting surfaces or blades 30 are inclined with relation to the platen and extend inwardly so that in the event of either side edge of the paper or card on the platen coming into contact with these surfaces during the travel of the carriage, it will tend to force the indicator downwardly out of its path. The spring pressure on the indicator likewise tends to maintain or force the card or paper towards the platen so that the blades constitute a paper guide which tends to maintain the card properly positioned on the platen in order that a clear imprint may be made and they at the same time afford deflecting means for preventing the printing point indicator from obstructing the free movement or travel of the carriage. The pointer 31 of the indicator is moved to the printing point when the carriage is swung back, as indicated in Fig. 3 of the drawings, and in order that this pointer 31 will not catch in the paper or in any of the paper feeding devices on the carriage, should the carriage be moved while the platen is swung back to the full line position indicated in Fig. 2, cam surfaces 32 are provided upon each side of the pointer and these cam surfaces, coming into contact with any obstruction, will tend to force the printing point indicator against the tension of its spring 26 and deflect the indicator away from the obstruction.

It is sometimes desirable to maintain the printing point indicator in the lowermost position when the platen is swung back to

the full line position indicated in Fig. 2 in order that a correction may be made more readily. In order to attain this end, I have provided a printing point indicator lock which comprises an abutment 33 that is carried by the indicator and coöperates with a spring pressed lock 34 when the indicator is in the lowermost position, as represented in Fig. 4 of the drawings. This lock 34 is normally maintained out of the path of the abutment 33 by a spring 35 (see Fig. 3) though when it is desired to secure the pointer in the lowered position, it is held down against the tension of its spring by hand and the lock 34 is moved inwardly against the tension of its spring by pushing a hand operated button or head 36. The pointer is then released and the tension of its spring 26 and the frictional contact between the abutment 33 and the lock is sufficient to overcome the tension of the spring 35 of the lock and the pointer will be locked against movement as long as the platen is maintained in the position indicated in full lines in Fig. 2. When the platen frame has been swung down to the dotted line position, the scale bar 28 will be brought into contact with the locked indicator and will slightly depress it, thereby freeing the abutment 33 from the indicator lock 34 and the spring 35 of said lock will then be effective to restore it to its normal position, thus disengaging the lock from the indicator. The indicator having been automatically freed from its lock by the movement of the platen to the normal or operative position it is free to move therewith when the platen frame is again swung back to the position indicated in Fig. 3 of the drawings.

The arms 20 which constitute a support for the indicator are likewise provided with bearings 37 for a rock shaft 38 which comprises a portion of what may be termed a paper feeding device, though the special purpose of this paper feeding device is to facilitate the printing of cards or narrow strips or sheets of paper. The rock shaft 38 has projecting therefrom arms 39 which extend to each side of the printing point and are provided at their free ends with angular or inverted V-shaped blades 40, one of said blades being secured to each arm. The blades 40 are disposed transverse to the length of the platen and each blade has its apex projected towards the platen and positioned adjacent thereto, as may be seen upon reference to Fig. 7 of the drawings. The paper guide comprising the blades 40, arms 39 and shaft 38 being secured to a fixed portion of the machine will be maintained against movement relatively to the platen in its movement from end to end of the machine. Should either side edge of the card or narrow strip of paper on the platen come into contact with either side of one of the



blades 40; it will cause the blade to be deflected against the tension of its spring and away from the platen so as not to afford an obstruction to the free movement of the carriage in the direction of its travel on the traverse rods. The rock shaft 38 of this paper guiding device is provided with a projecting arm 41 which is adapted to bear upon the lower side of the printing point indicator, as represented at 42, in Fig. 4 of the drawings. The paper guide which I have described, I will indicate as a whole by the reference numeral 43. It will be understood that the spring 43<sup>x</sup> of the paper guide 43 tends to force it towards the platen and to maintain the arm 41 of the paper guide in contact with the indicator 25. When the platen is swung back to the position shown in Fig. 3, and to the full line position in Fig. 2, the paper guide 43, as well as the printing point indicator will move therewith and both of these parts will be moved back to the normal or operative position when the platen carriage or frame is moved back to the printing position. The movement of the paper guide back to the initial or operative position is effected by the printing point indicator bearing against the arm 41 of the paper guide, thus causing the two to move together back to the printing position. It will likewise be understood that when the indicator 25 is locked against movement by its lock 34, the paper guide 43 will be prevented from following the platen when it is swung back, by reason of the contact between the arm 41 on the paper guide and the printing point indicator. It will also follow that when the printing point indicator has been automatically released by a movement of the platen frame to the operative position, the paper guide 43 will likewise be released and be in a condition to move up with the platen when it is again swung back to the full line position shown in Fig. 2.

In addition to the paper or card guide 43, I may provide a paper feeding and guiding device 44. This paper feeding or guiding device 44 is constructed with a frame 45 that has upturned ears 46 thereon in which are formed bearing openings 47, through which extends a shaft or pivot bearing 48 (see Fig. 6). This pivot 48 likewise projects through bearing openings in the bracket 49, which may be secured to the front rail 50 of the platen frame, at 51. One or more coiled springs 52 surround the pivot 48 and the tension thereof is exerted to force the lower end of the frame and the parts carried thereby towards the platen 14. This frame 45 carries projecting arms 53 which afford a support for a paper guide or shield 54. The lower end of this paper shield 54 is formed as a bearing 55 for the reception of a rock shaft 56. The frame 45 likewise has

an arm 57 which is connected to the shield 54 and has a bearing 58 therein for the reception of the rock shaft 56. The rock shaft projects at its ends beyond the bearings 55 and 58 and has secured thereto guiding arms or fingers 59 which are maintained under spring pressure by an arm 60 secured to the rock shaft 56 intermediate of its ends and a spring 61 that is secured to the shield 54 and bears upon the arm 60. Thus the pressure of the spring 61 upon the arm 60 tends to turn the rock shaft 56 and to force the paper guiding arms or fingers 59 towards the platen. Upon reference to the drawings, it will be observed that the paper shield 54 and the arms or fingers 59 correspond substantially in shape to the contour of the platen in order to guide the paper in its line spacing movement with the platen. The frame 45 which carries the various parts of the paper feeding and guiding device 44 has an arm 62 to which is pivoted a freely movable anti-friction bearing roller 63 that extends to the opposite side of the pivotal center of the frame from that which carries the paper feeding and guiding instrumentalities as will be seen upon reference to Fig. 7 of the drawings. This bearing roller 63 rests upon a shift rod 64 when the platen is in the printing position and the platen frame and shift rod 64 are connected in the usual manner by a suitable flange roller 64<sup>x</sup>, which is a traverse wheel carried by the platen frame, and bears upon the shift rod so that they move together when the shift rod is moved to shift the platen laterally for upper or lower case writing but permits a free longitudinal movement of the carriage, though it should be understood that the roller 63 may bear upon any relatively fixed portion of the machine. During this movement of the platen frame the roller 63 will be maintained in the same relative position upon the shift rod so that the pressure of the platen frame on the bearing roller will overcome the tension of the spring or springs 52 and maintain a tension upon the paper guiding and feeding instrumentalities of the device 44 as long as the platen frame is maintained in the printing position represented by Fig. 7. The pressure thus exerted to force the upper portion of the shield 54 towards the platen likewise moves the upper portions of the fingers 59 in the same direction through the parts 61, 60 and 56. When, however, the platen frame is turned back upon its pivotal center 19, the pressure of the frame will be relieved from the bearing roller and the spring or springs 52 of the paper device 44 will tend to change the position of the feeding and guiding instrumentalities with relation to the platen. Thus, for instance, it will be seen upon reference to Fig. 7, that the paper 65 inserted in the machine will be maintained under



pressure by the paper feeding and guiding device 44 so long as the platen frame is in the printing position represented in this figure. It will likewise be observed that the lower end of the paper shield will be maintained in a position where it can readily receive the leading end of the paper or card and will guide the same to and maintain it in contact with the platen. When, however, the platen frame is swung back on its pivotal center 19, the bearing roller 63 is no longer under pressure or weight of the platen frame and the spring or springs 52 will tend to move the frame and the parts carried thereby around the pivotal center of the device 44 and the paper guiding and feeding instrumentalities at the front of the platen will be thus automatically relieved from pressure so that the paper may be readily adjusted upon the platen for the purposes of correction or otherwise and that both hands of the operator are free to move the paper to the necessary position. A further advantage of this structure is that when the carriage is in the printing position, the lower edge of the paper guide is maintained away from the platen to readily receive the leading end of stiff paper or cards which tend to spring away from the platen, whereas when the carriage is thrown back, the lower edge of the guide moves automatically against the platen, so that when the carriage is moved down to the printing position there is no liability of the printing point indicator catching under the paper guide with a consequent injury to the parts.

In addition to the paper feeding and guiding device 44, I may provide one or more paper feed rollers 66. Each of these feed rollers 66 is free to rotate in an arm 67 which is pivoted to its support as indicated at 68. The upper end of this arm 67 which is preferably bifurcated to receive the roller may be provided with a flattened head or portion 69 for coöperation with a spring pressed plunger 70. The spring 71 of this plunger tends to force the plunger downward so that when the roller has been moved away from contact with the platen and the arm of the roller is in the dotted line position as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 8, the flattened head 69 on the arm will be in coöperative contact with the head of the plunger and the tension of the spring 71 will tend to maintain the parts in this position. A support 72 to which the arm 69 is pivoted and which is recessed to receive the plunger 70 and spring 71 may be provided with a groove 73, for the reception of the inner flange of the T-rail that constitutes the front bar 50 of the platen frame. A suitable lug or projection 74 extends from the support 72 and may be provided with a screw-threaded aperture for the reception of a clamping-screw 75 that is provided with a head 76. Interposed between

shoulder 77 on the head or thumb screw 76 and the support 72 is a leaf spring 78 that bears against the front rail 50 of the carriage and constitutes a portion or element of the clamp for maintaining the support 72 in the position to which it is adjusted along the rail 50. This spring 78 is provided with a depending portion that is turned at an angle near its lower end, as indicated at 79, so that the free end of the spring is adapted to bear against the arm 67 and maintain the roller 66 in contact with the platen and under pressure when the parts are in the full line position indicated in Fig. 8 of the drawings. When, however, the feed roller and the arm 67 which carries it is moved to the dotted line position by hand, the spring 78 coöperates with the arm 67 to maintain the roller out of contact with the platen. Thus the arm 67 which carries the roller may be forced by hand to the dotted line position and finger pieces 80 may be provided to facilitate this movement. When the arm has reached the dotted line position, the lower ends thereof are received within the bend of the spring 78 and the pressure, which was exerted to maintain the feed roller in contact with the platen is now effective to maintain it away from the platen.

It should be understood that while I have shown and described with considerable detail, different features of my invention, various changes may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention and that any one or more features of the invention may be employed without the others.

Certain of the features herein shown and described are not claimed herein but constitute the subject-matter of separate divisional applications filed by me on January 7th, 1903 and September 6th, 1905, and bearing Serial Nos. 138,151 and 277,207, respectively.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a printing point indicator which automatically moves to the printing point when the carriage is swung back, and a hand operated locking device for positively engaging and maintaining the indicator against such movement when desired.

2. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a printing point indicator which automatically moves to the printing point when the carriage is swung back, locking means for maintaining the indicator against such movement and means for automatically releasing the locking means when the carriage is moved back to the initial position.

3. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a printing point indicator carried by a fixed portion of



the machine and fixed against movement in the direction of the travel of the carriage and automatically moved to the printing point when the carriage is swung back, and means for maintaining the indicator out of contact with the platen or the work sheet thereon during the movement of the indicator to and from the indicating position.

4. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a printing point indicator which is movable independently of the carriage but is spring pressed towards the platen or the carriage, and a hand operated lock which is adapted to positively engage the indicator and to retain it against a swinging movement with the carriage.

5. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a printing point indicator which is movable independently of the carriage but is spring pressed towards the platen on the carriage, a hand-operated spring-pressed lock which is adapted to engage the indicator and to retain it against a swinging movement with the carriage and means for automatically releasing the block when the carriage is swung to the operative position.

6. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a printing point indicator which is movable independently of the carriage but is spring-pressed towards the platen on the carriage, a hand-operated spring pressed lock which is adapted to engage the indicator and to retain it against a swinging movement with the carriage, means for automatically releasing the lock when the carriage is swung to the operative position and means for maintaining the indicator out of contact with the platen at all times.

7. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a printing point indicator which is capable of moving independently of the carriage and a spring-pressed lock which coöperates with the indicator to lock it positively against movement and which is normally maintained out of operation.

8. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a spring pressed printing point indicator which is capable of moving independently of the carriage, a spring pressed lock which coöperates with the indicator to lock it against movement and which is normally maintained out of operation and means for automatically rendering the spring of the lock effective to disengage it from the indicator when the platen carriage is swung to the operative position.

9. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a spring-pressed printing point indicator which is

capable of moving independently of the carriage, a spring-pressed hand-operated lock that is carried by a fixed portion of the machine, said lock coöperating with the indicator to lock it against movement and which is normally maintained out of operation and means for automatically rendering the spring of the lock effective to disengage it from the indicator when the platen carriage is swung to the operative position.

10. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a swinging printing point indicator fixed against movement in the direction of the travel of the carriage and apertured to permit the type carriers to make the impressions therethrough, and means for maintaining the indicator out of contact at all times with the platen and the paper thereon.

11. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage and a swinging printing point indicator which is provided with inclined paper deflecting surfaces that are adjacent to the printing point when the platen is in the operative position.

12. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage and a swinging printing point indicator which is provided with cam surfaces with which side edges of the paper are adapted to coöperate for deflecting the indicator away from the platen.

13. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a spring-pressed printing point indicator provided with inclined paper deflecting surfaces that are adjacent to the printing point when the platen is in the operative position, said indicator being capable of swinging independently of the carriage, a spring-pressed hand-operated lock that is carried by a fixed portion of the machine and coöperates with the indicator to lock it against movement and which is normally maintained out of operation and means for automatically rendering the spring of the lock effective to disengage it from the indicator when the platen carriage is swung to the operative position.

14. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a printing point indicator provided with cam surfaces with which side edges of the paper are adapted to coöperate for deflecting the indicator away from the platen and which automatically moves to the printing point when the carriage is swung back and means for maintaining the indicator against such movement.

15. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, and a swinging angular member which constitutes a paper guide, the apex of the angular member extending transversely of and towards the platen so



that the side walls of the guide slope away from the platen and in the general direction of the length thereof.

16. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, and an angular substantially V-shaped swinging paper guide which is disposed transversely of the platen, the edge of the angle forming the guide being elongated and extending transversely of and towards the platen.

17. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, and a paper guide which is fixed with relation to the feed movement of said carriage but is adapted to swing therewith when the carriage is swung back to expose the writing and which is provided with means for deflecting the guide away from the platen when a side edge of the paper or work sheet contacts with the guide.

18. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a printing point indicator, a paper guide independent of said indicator and fixed with relation to the feed movement of said carriage but adapted to swing therewith, and means for locking said paper guide against swinging with the carriage.

19. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, and an angular paper guide, the edge of the angle forming the guide extending transversely of and towards the platen, said guide being fixed with relation to the feed movement of said carriage but adapted to swing therewith.

20. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, an angular paper guide, the edge of the angle forming the guide extending transversely of and towards the platen, said guide being fixed with relation to the feed movement of said carriage but adapted to swing therewith and means for locking said paper guide against swinging with the carriage.

21. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a paper guide which is fixed with relation to the feed movement of the carriage but is adapted to swing therewith, an independent movable printing point indicator, and means for locking said indicator and guide against swinging movement.

22. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a paper guide which is fixed with relation to the feed movement of the carriage but is adapted to swing therewith, an independent movable printing point indicator, the movement of which controls the movement of the paper guide and means for locking said indicator against movement.

23. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage and a paper guide cooperating with the platen,

said guide comprising swinging inverted V-shaped blades upon opposite sides of the printing point and which extend transversely of the platen.

24. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage and a paper guide cooperating with the platen and which is fixed with relation to the longitudinal movement of the platen carriage, said guide comprising swinging inverted printing point and which extend transversely of the platen and means for locking V-shaped blades upon opposite sides of the said guide against swinging movement.

25. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a swinging paper guide comprising inverted V-shaped blades upon opposite sides of the printing point and a swinging printing point indicator which controls the movement of the paper guide.

26. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a swinging paper guide which is fixed with relation to the longitudinal movement of the paper carriage but is adapted to swing with the carriage, said guide comprising inverted V-shaped blades upon opposite sides of the printing point, a swinging printing point indicator which controls the movement of the paper guide, and hand operated means for locking the indicator against swinging movement and preventing a corresponding movement of the paper guide.

27. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a spring pressed paper guide which is fixed with relation to the longitudinal movement of the paper carriage but is adapted by its spring pressure to follow the swinging movement of the carriage, said guide comprising inverted V-shaped blades upon opposite sides of the printing point, a swinging spring-pressed printing point indicator which controls the movement of the paper guide and hand operated means for locking the indicator against swinging movement and preventing a corresponding movement of the paper guide.

28. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a spring-pressed paper guide which is fixed with relation to the longitudinal movement of the paper carriage but is adapted by its spring pressure to follow the swinging movement of the carriage, said guide being likewise fixed with relation to the longitudinal movement of the carriage and comprising inverted V-shaped blades upon opposite sides of the printing point, a swinging spring-pressed printing point indicator which controls the movement of the paper guide, hand operated means for locking the indicator against swinging movement and preventing a corresponding movement of the paper



guide and means for automatically releasing the lock upon a restoration of the carriage to the normal position.

29. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a swinging printing point indicator, means for maintaining said indicator out of contact with the paper on the platen, and an independent swinging paper guide, the movement of which is controlled by said printing point indicator.

30. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a swinging printing point indicator, having paper deflecting surfaces thereon, means for maintaining said indicator out of contact with the paper on the platen, and an independent swinging paper guide, the movement of which is controlled by said printing point indicator.

31. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a swinging printing point indicator having cam surfaces for deflecting the indicator away from the platen should said indicator meet an obstruction in the travel of the carriage, means for maintaining said indicator out of contact with the paper on the platen, and a swinging paper guide, the movement of which is controlled by said printing point indicator.

32. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a

swinging spring-pressed printing point indicator, means for maintaining said indicator out of contact with the paper on the platen and for forcing the indicator against the tension of its spring by a swinging movement of the carriage to the operative position and a swinging spring-pressed paper guide having an arm which is adapted to contact with the indicator and be forced thereby against the tension of its spring.

33. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a swinging platen carriage, a swinging spring pressed printing point indicator, means for maintaining said indicator out of contact with the paper on the platen at all times, and for forcing the indicator against the tension of its spring by a swinging movement of the carriage to the operative position, a swinging spring pressed paper guide having an arm which is adapted to contact with the indicator and be forced thereby against the tension of its spring and a lock for locking the indicator and guide against the tension of their springs.

Signed at the borough of Manhattan, city of New York, in the county of New York, and State of New York, this 16th day of July A. D. 1902.

CHARLES H. SHEPARD.

Witnesses:

E. M. WELLS,

CHARLES E. SMITH.