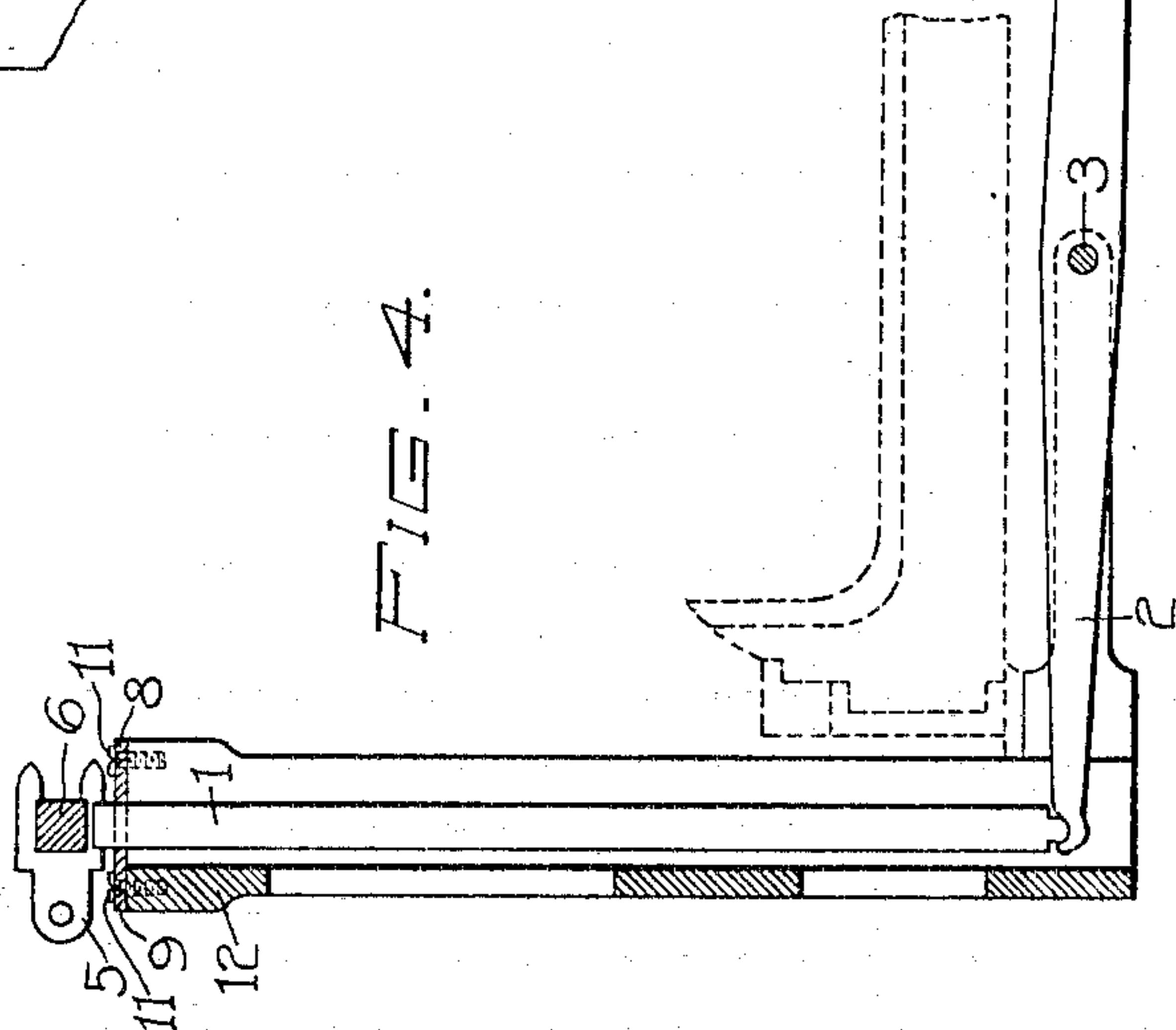
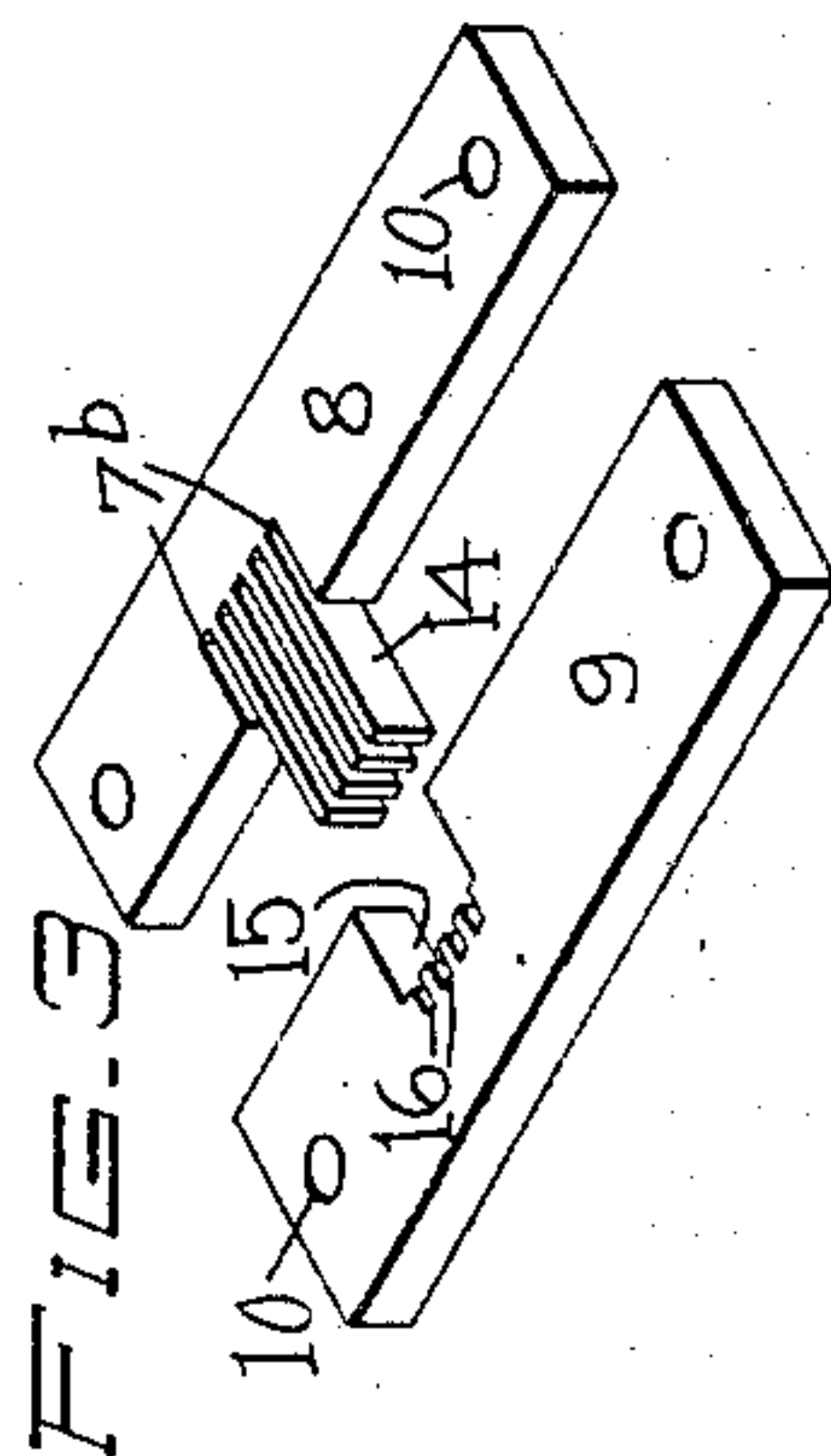
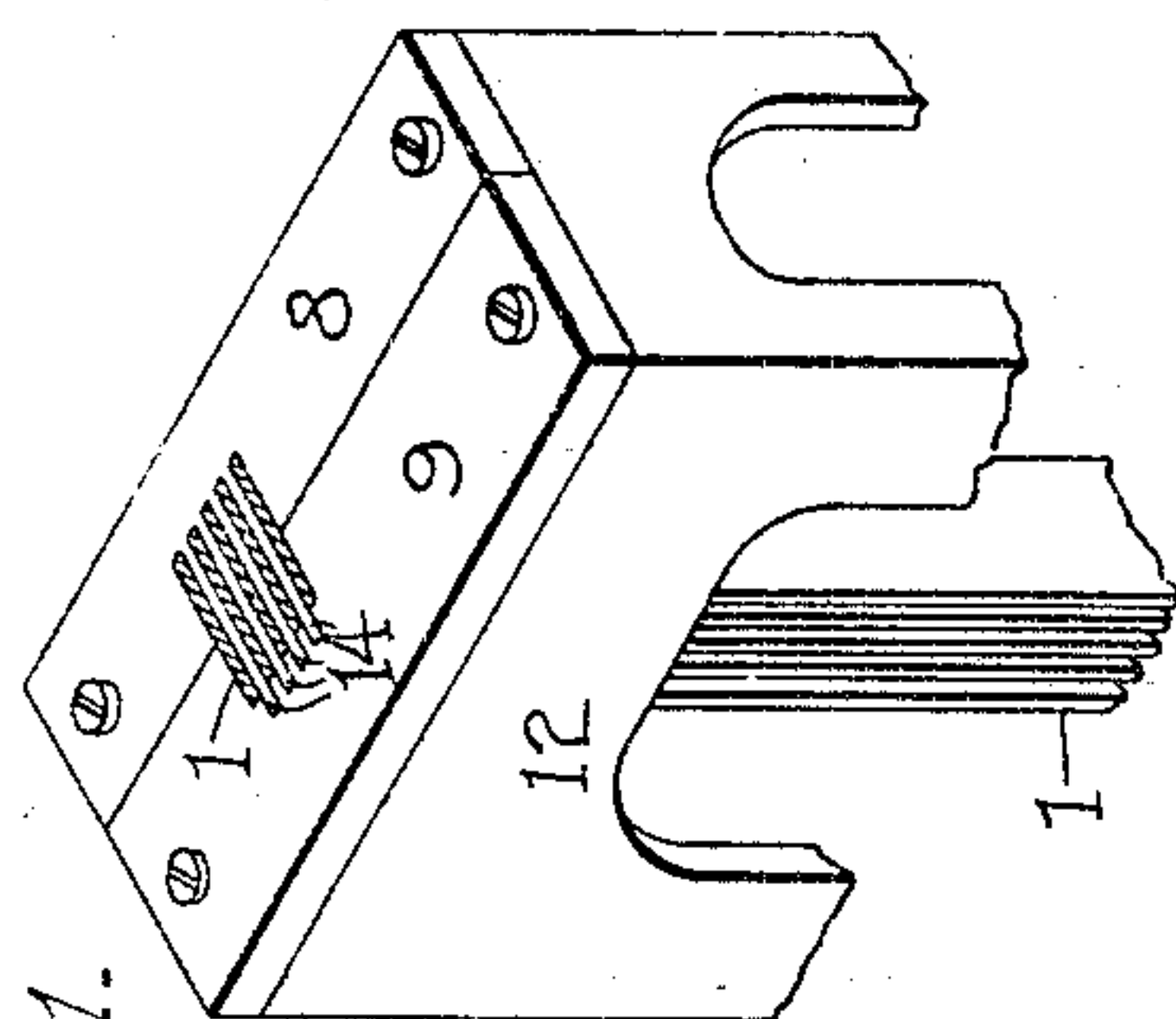
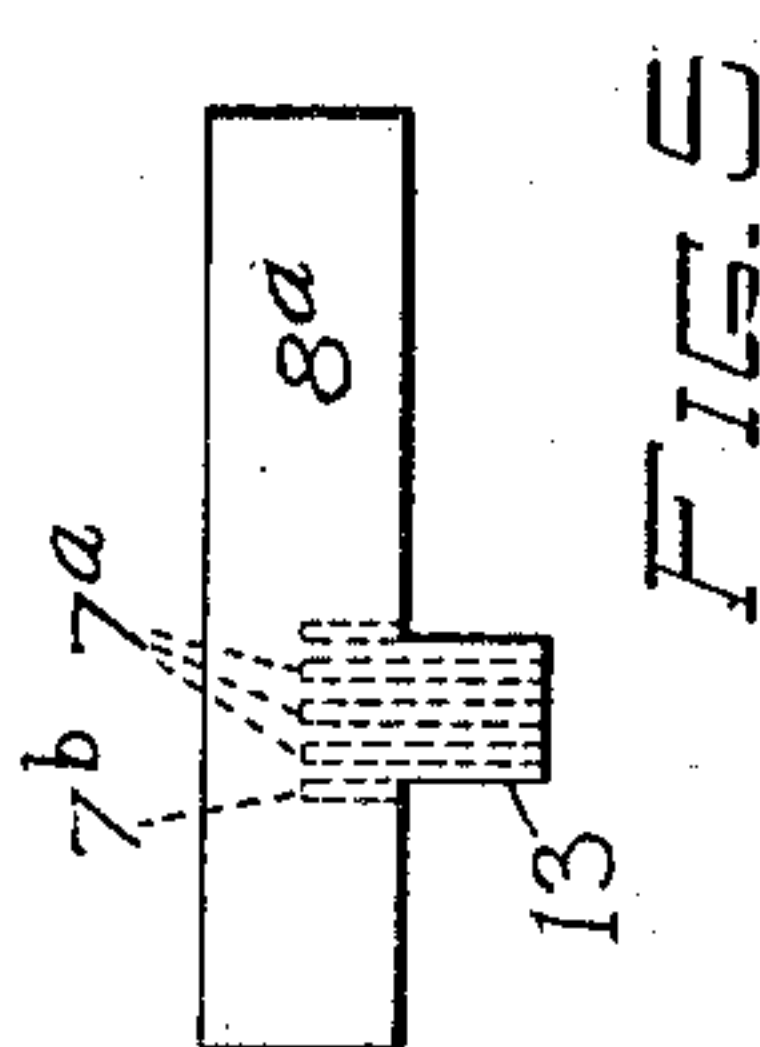
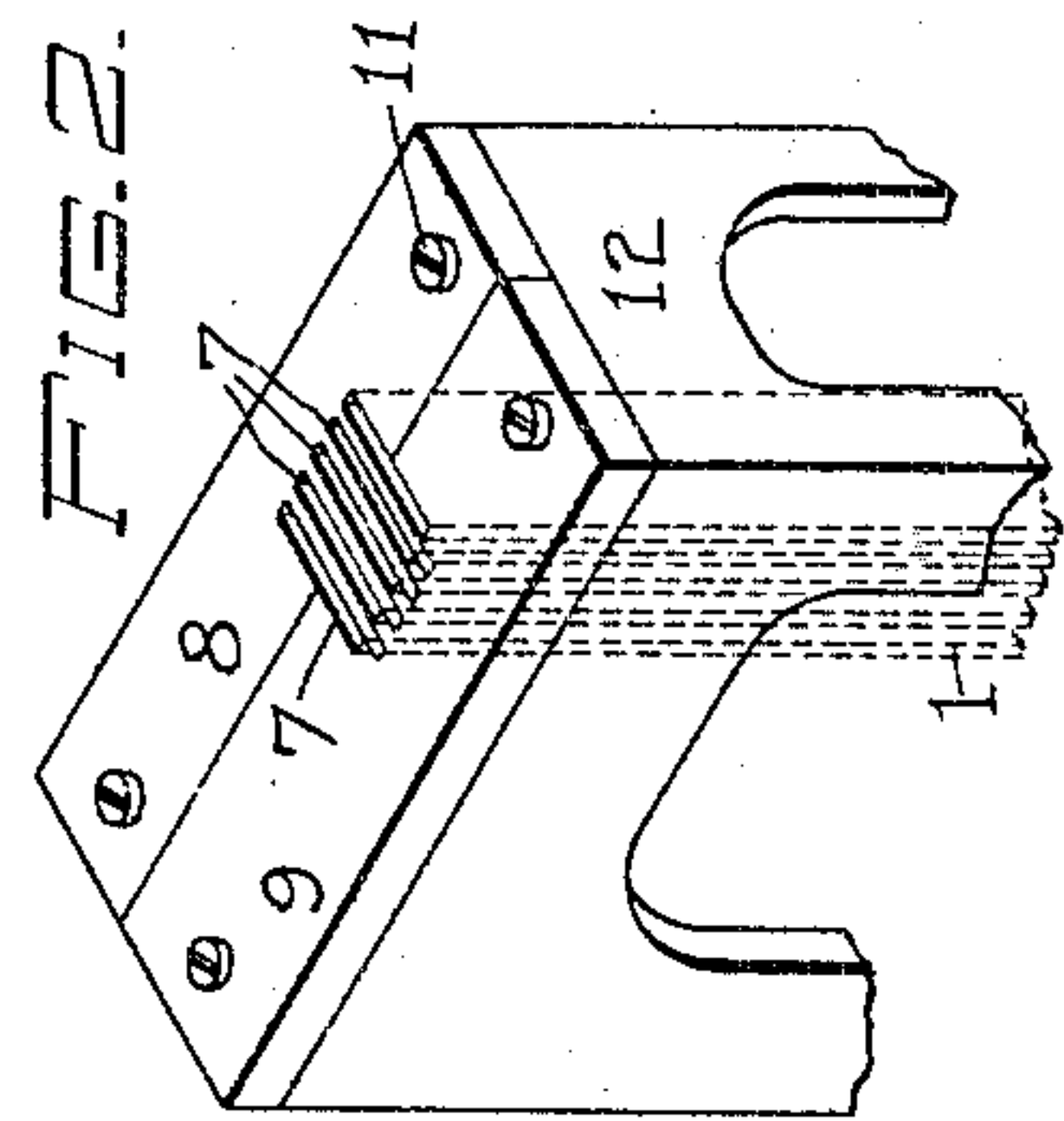


J. C. McLAUGHLIN.
TYPE WRITING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 7, 1909.

929,621.

Patented July 27, 1909.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. McLAUGHLIN, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO UNDERWOOD TYPE-
WRITER COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINE.

No. 929,621.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 27, 1909.

Application filed May 7, 1909. Serial No. 494,638.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. McLAUGHLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing in Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Writing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to guides for the carriage stops of the tabulating mechanism of a writing machine.

It has been proposed to form a slot-guide in two parts, and in each part to form nicks to receive a series of reeds, which separate the slots from one another, and to use a cap to hold said two parts and said reeds in position.

The principal object of my invention is to make a simple, inexpensive and extremely strong construction, which because of its strength will stand the pounding action of the carriage upon the stops and guides.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an improved guide, a series of stops being shown in section in position in said guide. Fig. 2 shows the guide reversed to accommodate a differently placed set of stops. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the members of the two-part guide separated. Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation of sufficient portion of a typewriting machine to illustrate the present improvements. Fig. 5 is a plan of a blank from which is made one of the parts seen at Fig. 3.

Stops 1 in the form of vertical rods are movable up by means of levers 2 fulcrumed upon a rod 3 and having keys 4 at their forward ends. These stops are thrust up into the paths of stops 5 secured upon the rack bar 6, which is usually supported upon a paper carriage (not shown). At their upper ends the stops 1 are fitted in slots 7 formed in a two-part guide, one part marked 8 and the other 9, and each having at its ends holes 10, to receive screws 11, by which it is held upon the top of a vertical bracket 12 of the usual construction.

In forming the part 8 of the guide, a blank 8^a is employed, having along one edge an extensive projecting portion or tongue 13. Incisions are made in this tongue at 7^a, and incisions are also made at 7^b at the sides of the tongue, and to the same depth as the incisions 7^a, thus producing a series of simi-

lar prongs 14 projecting from the edge of the part or bar 8. The opposite part 9 of the guide is formed in its edge with a deep recess 15, in the bottom of which is a series of nicks 16, in which fit the ends of the prongs 14. It will be seen that these two parts 8 and 9 may be easily placed together, with the prongs 14 in the nicks 16, and readily fastened and placed by the screws 11 upon the bracket 12. All necessity of forming, mounting and securing a set of loose reeds is avoided, while a cap-piece is rendered unnecessary. Moreover, the prongs 14, being integral with the bar 8, are secure against breaking or shearing action, due to the impact of the carriage when arrested by the cooperation of the stops 1 and 5. Fig. 1 shows a set of stops fitted in the slots between the prongs 14. It will be seen that the guiding slots 7 are formed nearer one end of the guide than the other, and the guide is made reversible, so that it may be turned end for end from the position at Fig. 1 to the position at Fig. 2. Thus either half of the usual set of ten stops may be employed, many operators requiring only five decimal stops, and some wishing to use the group seen at Fig. 1, and others to use the group seen at Fig. 2.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A two-part guide for a series of carriage stops, one part formed with a series of integral prongs and the other part formed with nicks to receive the ends of said prongs.

2. A two-part guide for a series of carriage stops, one part formed with a series of integral prongs which project beyond the edge of said part and the other part formed with a recess in the bottom of which are provided nicks to receive the ends of said prongs.

3. A reversible two-part guide for a series of carriage stops, one part formed with a series of integral prongs and the other part formed with nicks to receive the ends of said prongs, said prongs being formed near one end of said guide, so that by reversing the guide end for end the prongs will be caused to occupy an opposite position upon the machine, for the purpose specified.

JOHN C. McLAUGHLIN.

Witnesses:

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