

969,206.

F. C. SHOBERT.
TYPE WRITER ATTACHMENT.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 20, 1909.

Patented Sept. 6, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.

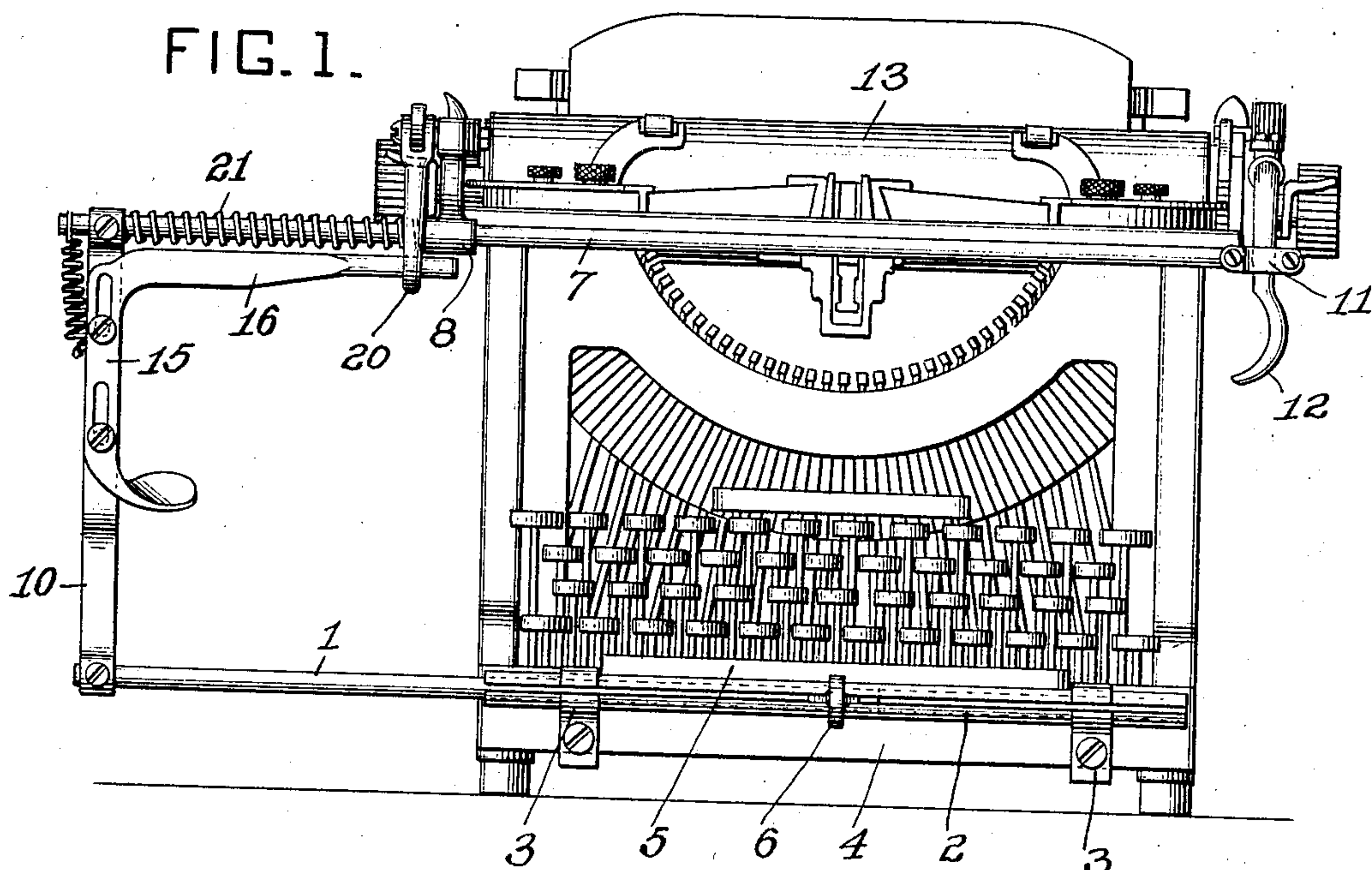
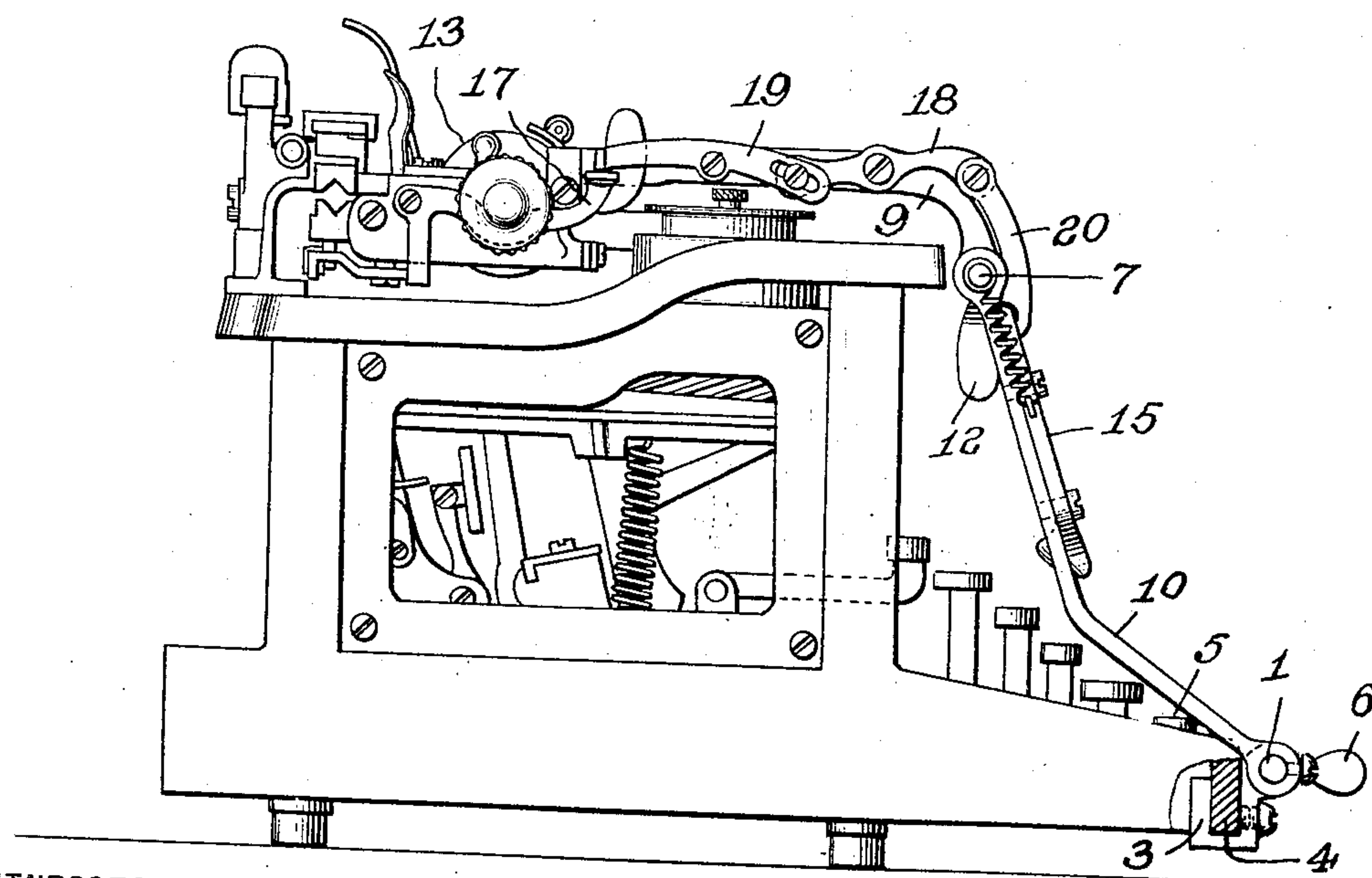


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES:

J. Herbert Bradley
Charles Barnett

Frederic C. Shobert INVENTOR
by Christy and Christy Attys

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 3.

A detailed side view of a mechanical device, likely a typewriter or adding machine. The device features a keyboard with multiple rows of keys (1) and a carriage mechanism (2) for moving the paper. A large, curved component (13) is positioned above the keyboard. The device is supported by a base (3) and includes various mechanical linkages, levers, and springs (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21). The overall design is complex and precise, typical of early 20th-century mechanical engineering.

WITNESSES:

J. Herbert Bradley.
Charles Bando.

Frederic C. Shobert
by Christy and Christy
Atty's

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FREDERIC C. SHOBERT, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

TYPE-WRITER ATTACHMENT.

969,206.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 6, 1910.

Application filed March 20, 1909. Serial No. 484,678.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERIC C. SHOBERT, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, a citizen of the United States, have invented or discovered certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Writer Attachments, of which improvements the following is a specification.

In operating typewriters in order to accomplish the rotation of the platen and the movement of the carriage forward a distance greater than a few spaces, and backward, one or both hands of the operator must be raised a considerable distance from the keys, and in some cases toward the back of the machine. These movements cause interruptions in writing and material delay.

It is the object of the invention described herein to provide for the operation of the levers or parts which control the rotation of the platen and the movement of the carriage without moving the hands from the keys farther than is required in the operation of the keys.

The invention is hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a form of machine having the levers for shifting the platen and releasing the carriage on opposite sides of the machine, and showing my improvement applied thereto; Fig. 2 is end view and Fig. 3 a top plan view of the same; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view illustrating the application of my improvement to machines having the levers for shifting the platen and releasing the carriage on the same side of the machine.

In the practice of my invention, a shifting rod 1 is mounted in a tubular guide 2 provided with supporting lugs 3 detachably secured to a suitable portion of the machine, preferably to the front bar 4 of the frame, where it will be closely adjacent to the spacing key 5. The rod is provided with a lug or thumb piece 6 against which the thumb or finger of the operator will bear to shift the rod 1 longitudinally, said lug having a portion projecting through a longitudinal slot in the tubular guide as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. A second rod 7 is movably supported in substantial parallelism with the first rod by a guide sleeve 8 carried by a bracket 9 detachably secured to the frame

of the carriage. The rods are connected together at one end by a cross brace 10 in order that the rod 7 may move with the rod 1. At its free end the rod 7 has a head 11 pivotally connected to it, and provided with means whereby it may be detachably secured to the line-spacing lever 12 whereby the platen 13 is rotated. In the construction shown the head is provided with a notch for the reception of the rounded portion of the lever, which is held in position in the notch by a block 14. By reason of the connection of the rod 7 with the lever 12, the frame, consisting of the rods or arms 1 and 7 and cross-brace 10, will move back and forth with the carriage, the rod or arm 1 sliding in the tubular guide 2. When the carriage is stationary, pressure on the lug 6 will shift the frame and with it the lever and thereby turn the platen. In order to release the carriage a slide 15, provided with an operating thumb piece, is movably mounted on the cross-brace 10, and is provided with an arm 16 adapted to movably engage means for operating the release lever 17 of the carriage. In the construction shown such means consists of compound levers 18 and 19 mounted on the supporting arm 9 which is attached to the carriage as stated. The free end of the lever 18 is provided with an eye for the reception of the reduced end of the arm 16 such reduced portion being of such length as to remain in engagement with the lever 18 when the frame is shifted to turn the platen. The free end of the lever 19 will bear on and shift the release lever 17 of the machine, when the slide 15 is moved down.

It will be observed that the lug or thumb piece 6 will move with the carriage but will always be in a position to be operated without raising the hand. A small side movement of the hand will bring it into position to operate the slide 15.

It will be readily understood by those skilled in the art that my improvement can be readily applied with slight modifications in structure and arrangement to other styles of machines having their platen rotating and carriage release levers differently arranged. As for example in Fig. 4 is shown a form of machine having said levers on the same side or end. The line spacing lever 12^a extends upwardly and the rod or arm 7^a of the frame engages said lever, in this case bears against it, as the lever has to be

turned inwardly to rotate the platen. The rod or arm 7^a is guided in its movements by a bracket 9^a detachably secured to the carriage and provided at its outer end with a hole for the rod 7^a. In order to trip the lever or latch 17^a controlling the carriage, a lever 18^a is pivoted on the bracket 9^a in such manner that one end of the lever will bear on the latch 17^a while the opposite end of the lever is connected by a link 20 to the arm 16 of the slide 15. While it is believed that the spring employed for returning the levers 12 and 12^a to normal position will be sufficiently strong to shift the frame also, a spring 21 may be employed for that purpose, said spring being placed around the rod or arm 7 and between the brace 10 and the bracket 9.

In the types of machines having the platen or spacing shifting lever at the right hand end of the carriage this lever is used for shifting the carriage back or to the right, and in forms in which pressure is applied to the lever in the same direction to shift both the carriage and the platen as in the construction shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the spring employed for returning the lever and the pawls operated thereby to normal position, is made sufficiently stronger than the spring employed for shifting the carriage to enable the latter to be shifted back without any rotation of the platen. This portion of the carriage shifting and lever shifting springs permits the operator by one movement to shift the carriage to the right and turn the platen the desired distance for beginning a new line, but involves the raising of the hand to effect these movements. In using my attachment which has the rod or arm 7 connected to the lever 12, the operator merely moves the thumb down to engage the lug or thumb-piece 6, and pulls the frame of the attachment to the right, shifting the carriage and platen. Frequently it is desirable to shift the carriage without rotating the platen, and hence suitable means are employed, as the spring 21, to insure the movement of the carriage prior to any movement of the arm or rod 7 to rotate the platen.

I claim herein as my invention:

1. The combination of a typewriting machine with means arranged in front of the

bank of keys for rotating the platen, and means carried by the platen rotating means for releasing the carriage. 55

2. The combination of a typewriting machine with a frame supported by the frame of the typewriting machine in front of the bank of keys and movable with the carriage and having an arm adapted to engage the line spacing lever. 60

3. The combination of a typewriting machine with a frame movably supported by the frame of the machine in front of the bank of keys, and provided with an arm adapted to engage the line spacing lever and a slide mounted on the movable frame and adapted to engage the carriage release lever. 65

4. An attachment for typewriting machines having in combination a guide adapted to be detachably secured to the frame of the machine and a two armed frame having one arm movably carried by the guide and the other arm adapted to engage the line spacing lever. 70 75

5. An attachment for typewriting machines having in combination a guide adapted to be detachably secured to the frame of the machine, a two armed frame having one arm supported by said guide and the other arm connected to the carriage of the machine and adapted to engage the line spacing lever, and a slide movably mounted on the frame and adapted to shift the carriage latch or lever. 80 85

6. An attachment for typewriting machines having in combination a guide adapted to be detachably secured to the frame of the machine and a two armed frame having one arm movably mounted in the guide, the other arm adapted to engage the line spacing lever and having a yielding bearing on the carriage. 90

7. The combination with a typewriting machine of means mounted on the frame adjacent to the bank of keys for releasing the carriage, and means connected to the carriage-releasing means and to the line-spacing lever for operating the latter. 95 100

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

FREDERIC C. SHOBERT

Witnesses:

CHARLES BARNETT,

FRANCIS J. TOMASSON.