(No Model.)

J. H. OSGOOD.

PAPER GUIDE FOR TYPE WRITING MACHINES.

No. 458,111. Patented Aug. 18, 1891.

Fig. 1.

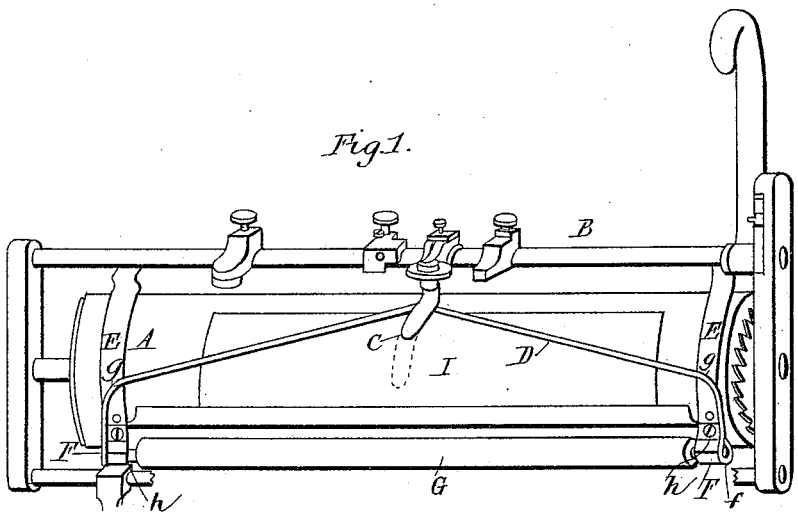
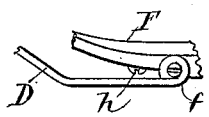


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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PAPER-GUIDE FOR TYPE-WRITING MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 458,111, dated August 18, 1891.

Application filed March 1, 1889. Serial No. 301,622. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH H. OSGOOD, of Peabody, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper-Guides for Type-Writing Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to that class of type-writers to which the Caligraph and Remington belong. Heretofore when the paper to be written on by the type-writer has been placed upon the rubber cylinder or platen and drawn around the same to get it in the proper position for writing it has been the practice to insert with the finger the upper edge of the paper under a central curved tongue, the object of which is to hold and form a guide for the paper on the platen. This form of guide has its disadvantages, as the operator has to stop sliding the paper on the platen, lift up the carriage, and use his finger or something else to introduce the upper edge of the paper under the tongue, otherwise the edge of the paper might not enter under the guide, or it would be likely to catch upon it, and thus get rumpled or torn. Besides, as this tongue only forms a central guide for the paper, and a very small one at that, the paper is liable to sag and get out of its proper position.

It is the object of my invention to overcome these difficulties; and it consists in a guide which will stretch entirely across the paper and will automatically guide the entire upper edge of the same around the cylinder or platen by simply drawing the paper around it, as is customary with the carriage-handle. It will not, therefore, be necessary either to raise the carriage or to use more than one hand in adjusting the paper, as the edge of the same will automatically slide under the guide.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 illustrates a front view of the carriage as thrown back and showing my improved guide with the paper in position. Fig. 2 illustrates in detail one end of my improved guide and its connection with the carriage.

A is the rubber cylinder or platen around which the paper to be written upon is guided.

B is the front bar of the sliding carriage, which is parallel with the platen A, extending in front of it when the carriage is down and being above the platen when the carriage is thrown back. (See Fig. 1.)

C is the ordinary central tongue or paper-guide, which is attached to the rod B.

D is a bent bow-shaped wire or bar curving partly around the platen A and with its center held under the tongue C. The ends of this bow are secured to the supports F F of the feed-roller G or to the curved guides or side braces E E. I prefer to secure the ends of the bow D to the sides of the supports F F by screws or bolts *f f*, as shown in the drawings; but it will be evident that the ends of the bow D may be attached to the side braces E E at any position upon the same—as, for example, in the front of the braces at the points *g g*. As the screws *h h*, which retain the bearings F F upon the side braces E E, are generally the lowest part of the traveling carriage when it is down, they are liable to scratch and scrape the surface of the ink-ribbon and to catch upon its edge. To avoid this trouble, the bow D is bent near its ends, so as to be a little below the screws *h h*, (see Fig. 2,) thus giving a wide and smooth surface for the lowest part of the carriage, and which can slide over the surface of the ribbon without injuring it.

The tongue C to be used in connection with the bow D is much shorter than that now in use, (which is about the length indicated by the dotted lines,) for its purpose is simply to retain the central portion of the bow in position, instead of guiding the paper. If desired, and the bow D is firm enough to retain its position alone, the tongue C may be omitted altogether. When the paper I is drawn around the platen A, as the lower parts of the bow D extend some little distance beyond the cylinder the slight curve which the paper will have will allow it to pass under the bow D and be retained in position guided across its entire breadth. If the wire D be round in cross-sec-

tion, as wires usually are, the guiding will be most efficiently accomplished.

What I claim is—

1. In a type-writing machine, the combination of the paper cylinder or platen with a paper-guide having its ends secured to supports near the ends of the platen and bowed lengthwise with the platen and between said ends and curving transversely with its length partly around the platen without touching the same, all as set forth.

2. In a type-writing machine, the combination of the paper cylinder or platen with a paper-guide constructed of a wire or bar having its ends secured to supports near the ends of the platen and bowed lengthwise with the platen and between said ends and curving transversely with its length partly around the platen without touching the same, all as set forth.

3. In a type-writing machine, the combination of the paper cylinder or platen with a paper-guide having its ends secured to supports near the ends of the platen and bowed lengthwise with the platen and between said ends and curving under the screws *h h* and transversely with its length and partly around the platen without touching the same, all as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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