

No. 649,921.

Patented May 22, 1900.

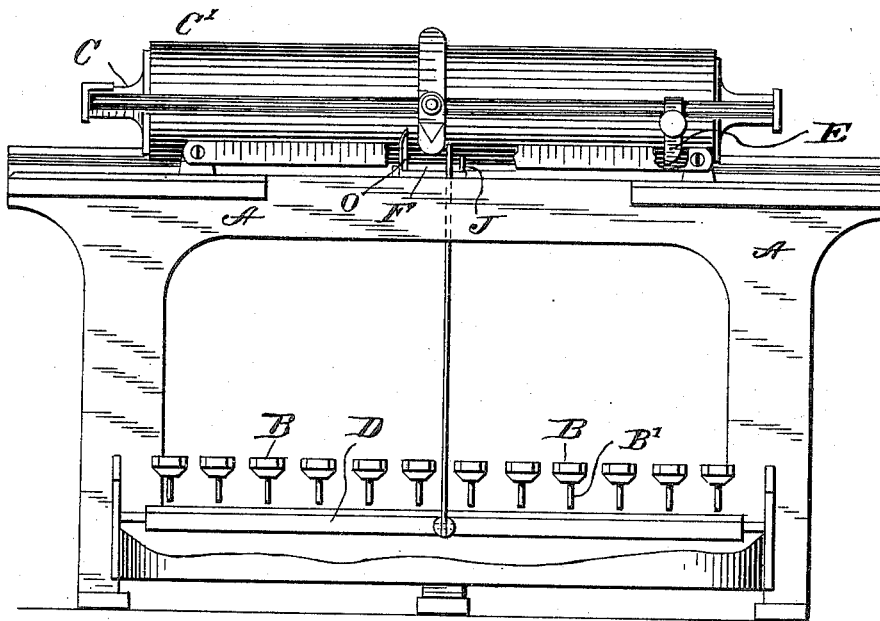
J. M. FAIRFIELD & W. T. DRURY.
TYPE WRITING MACHINE.

(Application filed Aug. 11, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.



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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 2.

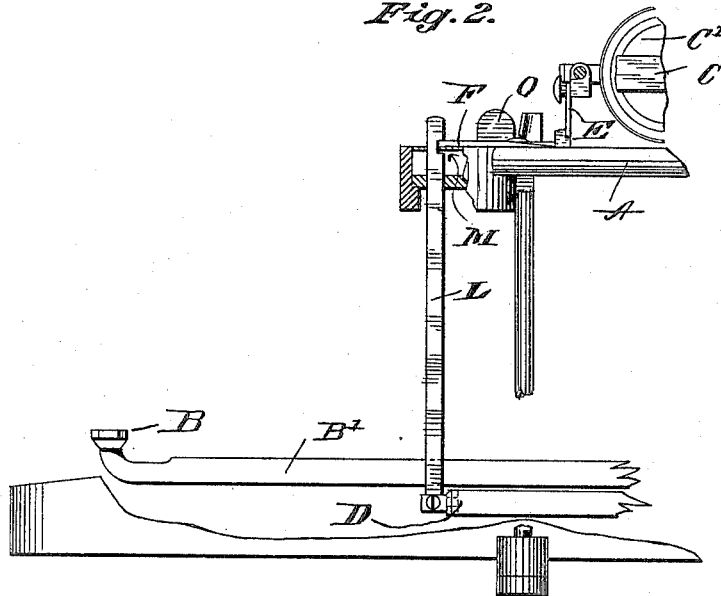
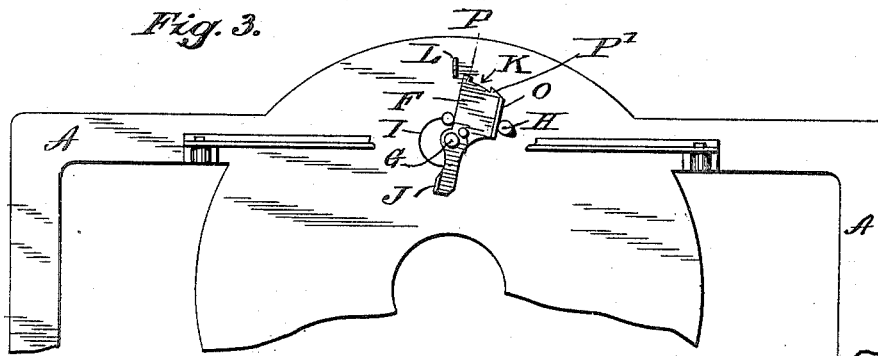


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. FAIRFIELD, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, AND WILLIAM T. DRURY, OF MORGANFIELD, KENTUCKY.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,921, dated May 22, 1900.

Application filed August 11, 1899. Serial No. 726,854. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN M. FAIRFIELD, residing at Hartford, Hartford county, Connecticut, and WILLIAM T. DRURY, residing at Morganfield, Union county, Kentucky, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Writing Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our invention relates to an improvement in type-writers; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of the parts hereinafter fully described.

The chief objects are to provide in a writing-machine a simple, inexpensive, and effective means to automatically lock the carriage near the ordinary limit of its lateral excursion, which means may be manually controlled to permit it to be moved still farther to one side, whereby a few additional characters may be added to the end of the line.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of such portions of a writing-machine as are deemed necessary to fully illustrate the invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the invention and a few of its related parts. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a portion of Fig. 2.

A is the frame of a type-writing machine.

B B represent the keys, mounted on suitable bars B'.

D is a bar which may be termed a "universal" bar, in that it is operated by any one of the several key-bars employed.

The carriage C is of any desired construction and carries a trip E, which moves simultaneously with and in the same direction as the carriage.

C' is the platen.

F is a locking-latch which may be pivotally mounted, as at G. H is a stop, and I is a spring, preferably provided to cause said locking-latch to normally assume the position indicated in Fig. 3. The latch F may, if desired, carry a bent-up projection J, located in the path of movement of the trip E.

K is a notch in the forward end of the latch F.

L is a locking-rod connected at one end to the universal bar D and guided at its upper end in the frame A, so as to be engaged by

the locking-latch F, as hereinafter described. M is a notch in said locking-rod.

O is a thumb-piece which, if desired, may be carried upon the latch F.

Operation: Assume the parts are in the position indicated in Fig. 1. The depression of one of the keys B will cause the type-bar to throw the type toward the platen C' in the usual manner and at the same time (through suitable escapement mechanism) allow the carriage to jump forward one space. The repeated operation of the keys B will finally bring the carriage into such a position that the trip E will engage the latch F or its projection J. This engagement will when another key is struck and the carriage is permitted to again move forward swing the locking-latch F upon the pivot G and bring the nose P into the notch M in the rod L, which is then in its elevated position. When the parts are in this position, the latch F will prevent the downward movement of the rod L and the universal bar D, and it will be impossible to depress another key B until said rod L is disengaged. This disengagement may be accomplished in two ways: first, by moving the carriage in a rearward direction, so that the spring I will free the latch F, and, second, by manually pressing against the thumb-piece, so as to turn the latch F until the notch K lies adjacent the edge of the rod L, thus freeing the nose P therefrom. When in this position, the keys may be struck and the carriage advanced to permit the operator to finish an uncompleted word. When the limit of movement is reached, the second nose P' upon the locking-latch F will be brought into engagement in the notch M, thus finally locking the carriage C from further advance movement. The operator may then restore the carriage to the starting-point of another line.

We have not shown the type-bars and other commonly-employed parts, since the construction and mode of operation of the same are too obvious to require detailed illustration. The trip E is by preference arranged so as to swing freely in one direction out of a substantially-vertical position. Hence no obstruction is present to prevent the movement

of the carriage C toward its normal starting-point.

What we claim is—

1. A line-lock mechanism for writing-machines, comprising, a universal bar, keys to operate the same, a rod carried by said bar, a movable carriage, and an independent latch to detachably engage said bar, said latch being notched adjacent its point of engagement with said bar, and being operated by the movement of said carriage.

2. In a writing-machine, a line-lock mechanism, comprising, a universal bar, keys to operate said bar, a rod carried by said bar, a notch in said rod, a movable carriage, and an independent latch to detachably engage said bar, said latch being notched at its engaging edge, and means moved by the carriage to operate said latch.

3. In a line-lock mechanism for writing-machines in combination, a universal bar, keys to operate the same, a notched rod carried by said bar, a carriage, an independent notched latch to detachably engage with the rod adjacent the notch and thereby prevent longitudinal movement of said rod, and means carried by said carriage to move said latch into engagement with said rod.

4. In a line-lock mechanism for writing-machines in combination, a universal bar, keys to operate said bar, a notched rod car-

ried by said bar, a carriage, an independent notched latch to detachably engage with the rod adjacent the notch and thereby prevent longitudinal movement of said rod, means carried by said carriage to move said latch into engagement with said rod, means whereby said latch may be moved manually to release said rod for one or more reciprocations, and automatic means whereby said latch will again be moved into engagement with said rod after said temporary disengagement.

5. In a line-lock mechanism for writing-machines in combination, a universal bar, keys to operate the same, a notched rod carried by said bar, a carriage, an independent latch to detachably engage with the rod adjacent the notch and thereby prevent longitudinal movement of said rod, said latch having a notch therein whereby said rod may be released temporarily and then automatically reengaged by movement of said latch in one direction, and means to move said latch.

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