H. A. PEABODY.

Copy-Holder.

No. 209,918. Patented Nov. 12, 1878.

Fig. 1.

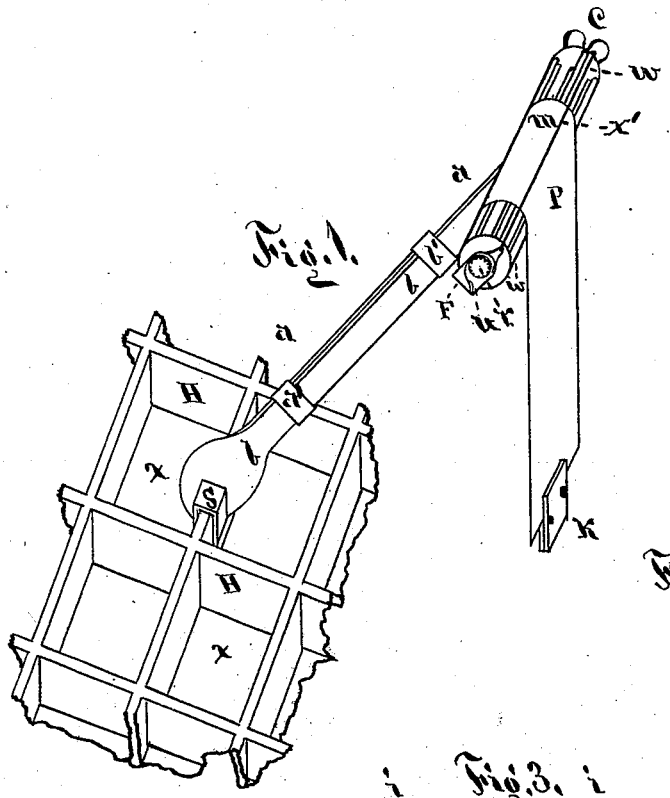


Fig. 2

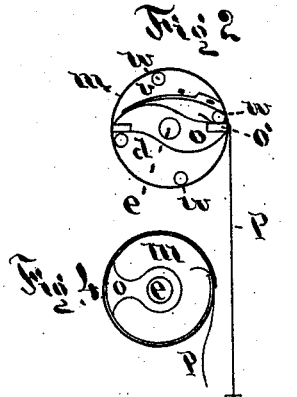
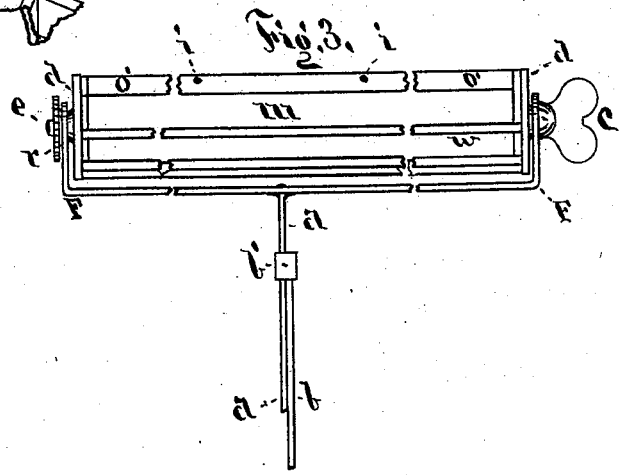


Fig. 3.



Witnesses,
Noble, Fisher
C. Weeks,

Inventor
Henry Adams Peabody
per Atty
A. G. Waterhouse

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY A. PEABODY, OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN COPY-HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **209,918**, dated November 12, 1878; application filed June 14, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY ADAMS PEABODY, of the city of Sacramento, State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Copy-Holders, of which the following is a specification:

The invention relates to an instrument used in the type-setting or printer's trade, used for the purpose of holding manuscript or papers for the compositor; and consists of an instrument composed of an arm which can be connected to the partitions of the type-case, and being provided with a clip, to which the manuscript or paper can be connected, and a roller, around which the paper can be wound.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is an isometrical view of the paper-holder connected to the partition of the type-case. Fig. 2 is an end view of the paper holder and roller. Fig. 3 is a plan of the instrument with part cut away. Fig. 4 is an end view of another form of paper clip and roller.

The drawing, Fig. 1, presents a group of type-cases, *x*, and their partitions H. On one of the partitions is set the jaw S, which is formed like the jaws of an open wrench, and being set over the partition H, it holds the overhanging part in its place. Rigidly connected to the jaw S is the flat extending arm *b*. To the end of *b* is fixed a loop or clip, *b'*, into which slides the extensible arm *a*. This arm *a* also bears upon its end a loop or clip, *a'*, similar to that at *b'*, through which passes the arm *b*. These loops are so arranged as to allow the sections of the arms to slide through them, and thus to furnish an extensible arm, which may be lengthened or shortened at the will of the type-setter.

On the outer end of the arm *a* is fixed a cross-frame, F, (see Fig. 3,) into which a roller, *m*, is placed, around which the manuscript P, (see Figs. 1 and 2,) upon which the compositor is at work, is to be wound. The winding up of the paper P is done by means of the wing-handle *c*, which is rigidly connected to the central spindle *e*, to which the drum or roller *m* is also connected, so that by turning *c* the drum *m* is turned also.

In adjusting the paper P to the drum *m* we provide a device, that is shown in Fig. 2, which shows the end of the drum *m* and device for holding the paper P.

The drum *m* is composed of two disks, *d*, fixed on spindle *e;* and running across from the two disks *d* are a number of wires, *w*, that are placed around the peripheries of *d d*, so that they form a cylinder, around which the paper P is wound. Inside of the two disks *d d* are placed two pieces, *o*, that are hung loosely on the spindle *e*, and as each end of the pieces *o* extends out even with the wires *w*, and each being provided with a spring, *v*, that is fixed to the disks *d*, and presses against the pieces *o*, they are forced against the two opposite wires *w w*. Now as each of the respective ends of the pieces *o* are connected together by two strips of metal, *o'*, that run parallel to the wires *w*, (see Figs. 2 and 3,) it is seen that the springs *v*, Fig. 2, press the strips *o'* against the two opposite wires *w*, so that when the strips *o'* are pressed away from the wires and the paper P is inserted between *o'* and *w*, it is held securely in its place by means of the springs *v*, so that as the paper or manuscript P is being read or set up it can be coiled up on the drum *m* by means of the wing-handle *c*, as above explained.

Fig. 4 shows another form of drum *m*, composed of thin sheet metal, made cylindrical and lapped over on one side, so that by pressure the lap-joint can be opened and the paper P inserted, as shown, and held in its place by the spring of the metal pressing on the paper P. In this case the cylinder *m* is connected to the spindle *e* by means of an arm, *o*, connected to *m* and *e*.

In Figs. 1 and 2 are shown weights K, hung to the lower end of the paper for the purpose of keeping the paper straight. The weight K is composed of two flat pieces of metal, *p*, connected together by the loose hinge-rivets *n* between the two plates *p*, and below the hinge *u* is placed a spring, *g*, which forces the plates apart below the hinge *n*, and together above, thus causing the plates to hold tightly to the paper and act as a weight for the same.

Fig. 1 shows a marker, *x'*, which consists of a light cord or wire extending from one end

of the frame F to the other, so that it will lie across the manuscript P parallel to its lines, so as to act as a marker.

In case short papers or clips are to be held by this instrument we provide the strips *o'* (see Fig. 3) with pin-points or hooks *i i*, upon which the papers can be hung, instead of clamping them in, as described.

In Figs. 1 and 3 are shown notched or ratchet wheels *r*, connected to the spindle *e*, and provided with a spring, *u*, which is connected to the frame F, (see Fig. 1,) the purpose of said spring being to press upon the wheel *r*, so as to prevent the drum *m* from turning too easily.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination of the jaw S, the extensible arm composed of *a a' b b'*, and the frame F with the drum *m*, handle *c*, notched wheel *r*, and spring *u*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The drum *m*, composed of the disks *d*, wires *w*, pieces *o*, strips *o'*, spring *v*, and the spindle *e*, substantially as above set forth.

HENRY ADAMS PEABODY.

Witnesses:
NOBLE FISHER,
C. WEEKS.