

New Remington Visible Typewriter

Models 10 and 11 of the Remington Typewriter Comprise Many New Features, the Chief of which is the Adoption of the Front Stroke Typewriter. A Detailed Description of the New Models.

One of the most interesting developments in the typewriter world for some years is the production of a visible typewriter by the Remington Typewriter Co. Though these models have been on the market only a few weeks the demand for them has been such

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No. 10 Remington Typewriter.

that it is evident many friends of the Remington have been wishing that the company would put a visible typewriter on the market.

To all familiar with typewriters it is at once apparent that though the new models are front stroke machines they are built along the distinctive Remington lines. They have the spacious type well, forged type bars, pivot bearings, and solid general construction which have been a feature of Remington typewriters.

An important feature of the new model is the mechanism of the type bar, which had to be of such construction as to permit the use of a drop forged type bar up to the full standard of Remington strength. The type well is of great width and spaciousness and the forged type bars are of corresponding solidity and strength. This large type well, however, accounts for only a part of the space which is gained for the type bar mechanism. The really salient feature is the hanging of the type bars in a double row, so that twice the space is obtained for each bearing. The double row of type bars permits the retention of broad, pivotal bearings, a well-known Remington feature.

The new feature referred to as the single dog escapement, is considered by the Rem-

ington company to be "the greatest advance ever made in the mechanics of the typewriter." It is pointed out that the speed of the machine and its ease of operation depend upon the escapement more than on any other single factor. The importance of an im-

provement in this feature is at once apparent. Instead of a pair of dogs operating on one wheel the new model has a single dog operating on two wheels. It is not necessary to change any parts when altering the machine

from direct to reverse action. This is accomplished by altering the relation between the teeth on the two wheels, which is done by simply loosening the three screws which hold the wheels together. The two escapement wheels are so set that they cannot be disengaged while on the machine. Operators therefore can adjust the action of the machine to suit their own ideas. Another new feature is a mechanism by which the escapement can be "timed" for the most erratic operation. The improvement in speed and in lightness of action is surprising.

This new escapement, it might be noted in passing, has been introduced on the present under-stroke Remington models.

Another new feature, applied on the No. 10 Remington, is the column selector. This device (black keys in illustration) enables the operator, by the single touch of a key, to bring the carriage to any one of five different positions on the line, these positions being determined by means of a reversible rack.

This rack has four sides which permit the setting of the stops for no less than four different classes of work. The distinctive feature of the new Remington column selector is that the operator may bring the carriage instantly to any one of the columns, in other words, any or as many of the columns may be skipped as the operator wills.

To those who desire to use the typewriter for billing Model 11 is particularly designed. It has the complete Remington decimal tabulator built into the machine, forming part of it. The keys are operated vertically and, like the keys of the column selector, are so placed as to form virtually a part of the keyboard, although above and entirely out of the way of the letter keys.

The extension of the use of the typewriter for billing and other forms of tabular work renders some method for the automatic tabulation of figures an essential for every typewriter and this vital improvement in the tabulating mechanism of the Remington represents therefore a new factor of importance in the efficiency of the writing machine.

Several other improvements in typewriter mechanism are referred to in the booklet "The new Remington Typewriters," which will be sent to any typewriter user or operator who desires same.

Addressing Shipments Accurately

A Description of the Diagraph Stencil Cutting Machine. Value of a New Stencil for each Shipment.

By A. B. FARMER

Business profits in these days of strenuous competition, depend a good deal on repeat orders, and repeat orders are influenced more than is often realized, on the neatness and accuracy of the work of the shipping room.

Most railways require that, except on parcels that are too small to make it possible, all packages of freight must have the name and address of the consignee clearly marked with brush or stencil. A

recent circular to shippers from a large Canadian railway omits to mention the brush as an alternative.

Possibly the omission is intentional, for brush addressing is at best rough, unfinished and requires a great deal of space, and it is often illegible and frequently makes work for the claims department.

The brass stencil has drawbacks, however, as serious as those of the brush. Each stencil costs about fifteen cents; a new