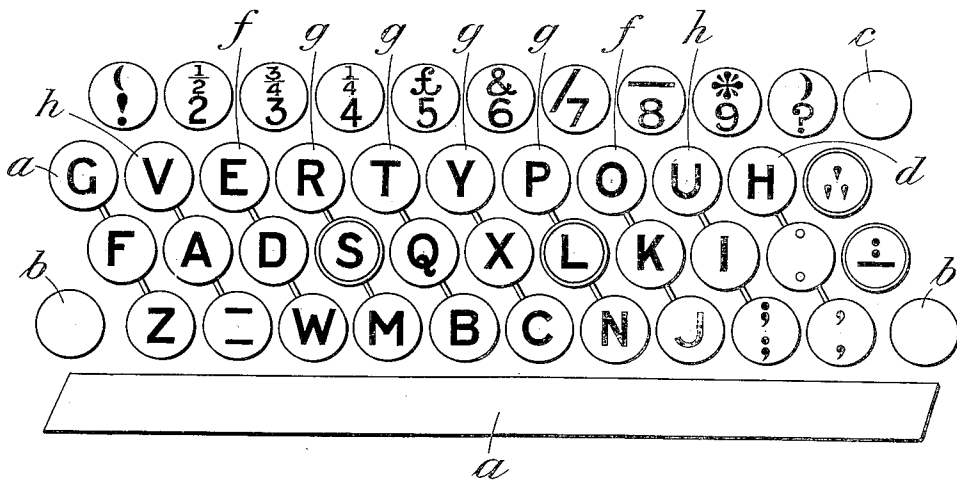


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 KEYBOARD FOR TYPEWRITERS.  
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1,336,122.

Patented Apr. 6, 1920.



Inventor:  
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 by *Asf. M. M.*  
 Att.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRAMERZ MEHERVANJI MUNCHERJI BANAJI, OF BOMBAY, INDIA.

## KEYBOARD FOR TYPEWRITERS.

1,336,122.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 6, 1920.

Application filed February 16, 1918. Serial No. 217,552.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRAMERZ MEHERVANJI MUNCHERJI BANAJI, Parsi, residing at Bombay, India, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Keyboards for Typewriters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to keyboards for typewriters and more particularly to the grouping of the letters, punctuation marks and figures on the keyboard.

The invention is illustrated in the single figure of the accompanying drawing.

In the drawing *a* is the space bar, *b* are the shift keys, *c* is the tabular key, *d* are the vertical rows of keys engaged by the little fingers, *h* *f* and *g* are the vertical rows of keys touched by the 3rd 2nd and index fingers respectively.

It will be noticed that certain of the keys have two identical punctuation marks on them, and for this reason if the shift key is set for capital letters, and it is desired to write a punctuation mark, there is no necessity to touch the shift key.

It has been proposed to place one punctuation mark (the full stop) twice on a key, but according to this invention there are four keys with two punctuation marks thereon whereby the operation of the typewriter is simplified.

The index fingers control more keys than other fingers. The pressure on them is, therefore, relieved by diverting G and H and providing Q and X which occur only occasionally. The provision of G and H at the two ends will be found most appropriate.

The keys corresponding to the third fingers in the lower row are awkward to manage, hence, they only control punctuation marks of secondary importance.

The full stops, commas, and colon are touched by the little finger in the known manner which keeps the impression normal and does not pierce the paper.

The vowels and consonants are so arranged that they do not create any clumsy reverse motion in operating two or more similar letters in a word. This original feature of the standard key-board has not been lost sight of and yet the key-board in accordance with the present invention provides the shortest and the quickest possible route to the building of words. Each finger controls letters of more or less merit in equal proportion perpendicularly. The suffixes of

words will be found quickly at command, and also the prefixes.

The description which follows will explain how to fix in mind the arrangement of the board.

*Figure row.*—( ! ) ? are at the two ends. The exclamation mark resembles the figure 1. The interrogation mark resembles the curve of the bracket. The & stands in the middle. The only other letter is £ and it is just before it. Fractions of frequent use are only three in number, so these fall in with the figures.

*Upper row.*—G and H are at the two ends. V and E are the prefix or a suffix of a word. T and Y is the termination of a word. P and O follow the "possible" "probable" order. (Further examples—Position, Poverty P(h)oto, P(r)omotion &c. Com- pare—Open, Operation).

O and U are handy for the termination ous and uous and for ou (in pound, bound, loud, &c).

Note that the two important vowels E and O are controlled by the 2nd fingers in this row.

*Middle row.*—F is at the same end as G. It must be noted that the two important vowels A and I are controlled by the 3rd fingers in this row. These are guide keys to the whole board.

L is just close to Y for the termination ly, ally &c. Just above I is the vowel U.

*Lower row.*—M is on the left hand. N is on the right hand, and both come under the index fingers. B and C are together. These two pairs of letters are in their natural order.

W and J have been allotted such places as suits their minor work.

*Punctuations.*—These are mainly on the right-hand side. Almost all of them can be operated quickly regardless of the shift key.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a typewriter key-board the use of four keys ( . ; , and — ) placed near the ends of the two lower rows of keys and each containing two like marks to be used irrespective of the position of the shift key.

2. A typewriter key-board in which four keys ( . ; , and — ) are placed near the ends of the two lower rows of keys and each contains two like marks to be used irrespective of the position of the shift key the second row of keys comprising the letters G, V,

E, R, T, Y, P, O, U, H in order starting from the right, in the third row of keys F is at the same end as G and is followed by A while I is the third key from the left, and in the fourth row B and C are together in alphabetical order.

10 3. A typewriter key-board in which four keys (. ; , and —) are placed near the ends of the two lower rows of keys and each contains two like marks to be used irrespective of the position of the shift key the second row of keys comprising the letters G, V, E, R, T, Y, P, O, U, H in order starting from

the right, in the third row of keys F is at the same end as G and is followed by A 15 while I is the third key from the left, and in the fourth row the marks on the keys are Z, —, W, M, B, C, N, J in order starting from the right.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRAMERZ MEHERVANJI MUNCHERJI BANAJI.

Witnesses:

K. H. SARKARI,

H. V. LYNCH.