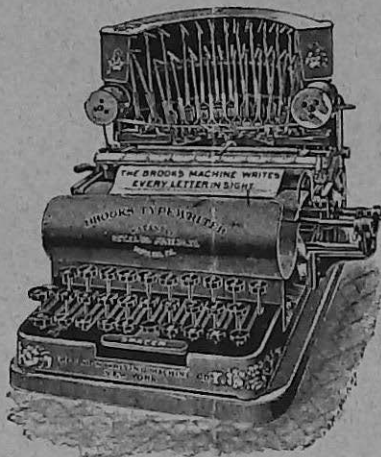


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THE BROOKS *

TYPEWRITER.



The Union Writing Machine Company,

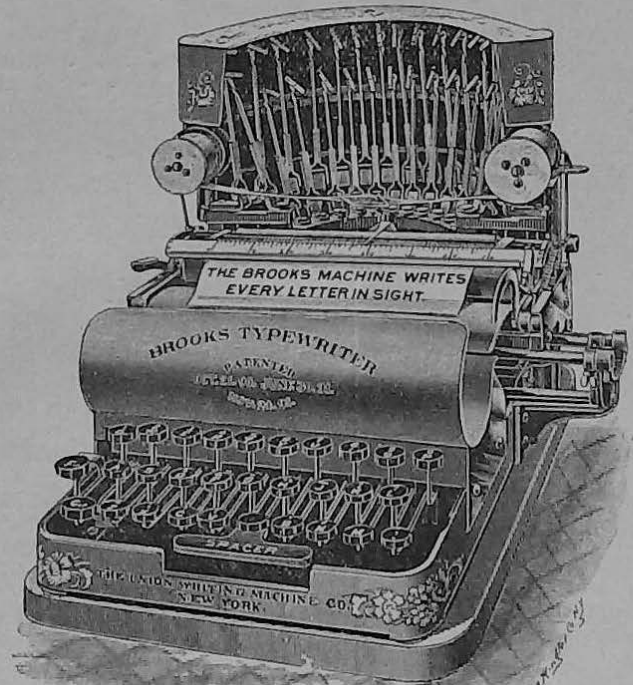
NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

General Office: 194 Church St., Cor. Duane.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 257 BROADWAY.

THE BROOKS TYPEWRITER.

EVERY LETTER PRINTED IN SIGHT.



Absolute alignment, Unlimited Speed, Simple, Strong, Portable: Size, 10 inches high, 8½ inches wide, 18½ inches long ; weight, 16 pounds.



PRICE LIST.

Machine, complete, - - - - -	\$ 95.00
Machine, with Base-board and Cover - - - - -	97.50
Machine, with Base-board, Cover and Stand, - - - - -	100.00
RIBBONS—Manufactured specially for us of the best material, Copying or Record, in Black, Purple, Green, Blue and Red; Also, Hectograph and Lithograph Ribbons,	
Each, - - - - -	\$1.00
Per Dozen, - - - - -	9.00

OUR DROP CABINETS.

These Cabinets are made specially for us, are the best in the market, and can be furnished in any wood, as follows :

Cabinet No. 1, Four Drawers, Extension Top, - - - - -	\$10.00
" No. 2, " " Slide, - - - - -	19.00
" No. 4, " " Roll Top, - - - - -	25.00
" No. 5, Eight " " " - - - - -	30.00
" No. 6, " " Double Roll Top, - - - - -	50.00
" No. 7, Same style No. 5, but larger (48x28), - - - - -	36.00
" No. 8, " " No. 6, " " " - - - - -	57.00

PAPER.

Any quality or thickness of paper can be used in the Brooks machine, but to get the most satisfactory results, a good, smooth, hard-faced paper should be used. This we have made specially for us, and we believe it will be satisfactory.

Price, per Ream of 500 sheets, 8x10½ inches, varies from	75c. to \$2.50
Legal size (8x17 inches) from - - - - -	90c. to 3.00
Paper specially for manifolding, Per Ream (8x10½) - - - - -	1.25
" " (8x13) - - - - -	1.50

CARBON PAPER.—We furnish the best quality of Carbon Paper made especially for us.

Size - 8x10, 8x11, 8x12, No. 1, Per 100, \$4.00. Per doz., \$0.50	
" 8x13, " " 4.25. " 60	
" 8x14, " " 4.50. " 70	

EXTRA CYLINDERS—Hard for manifolding or soft for writing, - - - - - \$2.00

Reporters' Note Books, Copy Holders and Typewriters' Supplies
of all Grades and Prices.

GENERAL OFFICES OF
THE UNION WRITING MACHINE CO.,
NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

In offering to the public our new Typewriting Machine we believe we are doing a favor to all who use Typewriters.

The Brooks Typewriter is made on the *approved principles* known to be correct and successful. It is in the *application* of these principles that we have not only *surpassed* all other makers, but have also overcome the chief defects known to exist in machines heretofore offered for sale.

The inventor of this machine, Mr. Byron A. Brooks, was one of the first in the typewriter field, and is well known as the inventor of "the shifting device," by which, with a small and compact key-board, capitals and small letters are printed with the same key.

This machine embodies all the knowledge of the art acquired through many years of experience and inventive effort.

Made on most approved principles, from the best material, under the most thorough mechanics, the Brooks Typewriter is offered to the public with the greatest confidence, and in the belief that its merits need but to become known to be appreciated.

While no valuable devices have been omitted from this machine, many *radical* and long needed *improvements* have been added.

Please read the DESCRIPTION carefully, and examine the MACHINE for yourselves.

The Union Writing Machine Co.
New York City, U. S. A.

DESCRIPTION.

1. Every word and letter is in sight of the operator as soon as written.

The desirability of this has always been acknowledged, but it has been deemed impossible of attainment.

"*A great desideratum, truly, but hitherto unattained.*" —G. W. N. YOST.

a. *It saves time*, as there is no lifting the roll or carriage in order to see the work.

"*Much valuable time is lost and speed retarded by continually lifting the carriage to see what has been written.*" —FRANK HARRISON.

b. *It increases the speed* of the short-hand operator by relieving his mind of the tension of remembering the words he has written, enables him to concentrate his attention on his notes and his fingering, and, by connecting what has been written with his notes, helps him to keep the connection, and to read more easily the short hand sentences.

c. *It makes the work of the operator easier.* By relieving the strain on the mind, the brain does not get tired.

*d. In saving time, increasing the speed, and preventing mistakes, *it saves money.*

*NOTE.—This saving of money equals the cost of the machine in less than a year.

"ONE-THIRD of the time of any operator on the average is used in lifting the carriage to see what is written, whether he has spaced or not, whether he has punctuated or not, etc., and in correcting blunders which he *would not have made had the words been in sight as soon as written.*"

e. It enables beginners to use the machine more readily, and to become experts in much less time, than on the old writers, and those who are not experts to do their own writing readily.

2. Its alignment is perfect and durable.

We have successfully overcome the defects in the older writer which caused irregular printing as soon as the machines began to wear.

*a. Our type bars are rigid, and are *strongly braced* at the point of the *greatest strain.*

b. The fulcrum bearings are of *hardened steel*, and of *double the size and length* of those heretofore used.

c. Our carriage is firm, and (as we do not lift the roll or carriage) is not liable to vibration when the machine is operated rapidly, or to distortion by dropping.

d. The alignment is not affected by the number of sheets used.

*NOTE.—This avoids the necessity of the make-shifts of the so-called "guides," "locks," etc., which can never be satisfactory.

3. It will manifold more and better copies than any other Typewriter without affecting or injuring the alignment of the machine.

The type is sharp, of hardened steel; the type-bars and hangers are exceptionally strong and rigid, and the stroke is direct. As all the connections are of metal the machine is *superior to all others for manifolding*.

4. It will stand the severest treatment of the most rapid operator.

The great simplicity of the machine (it has less than 500 pieces complete) enables us to make each part strong without increasing the weight of the machine. The parts are so adjusted that there is but little strain on them, and the wear is uniform throughout.

5. Its touch is light, and it responds easily and lightly to the most rapid fingering.

Many of the old Typewriters are rapid enough for the average operator, but the letter spacing on them is bad at times even when not rapidly operated.

It remained for the Brooks Typewriter, by its simple movement and regular adjustment, to supply a machine whose *speed exceeds the dexterity of the most skillful operator* without injuring the quality of the work.

6. It has an automatic stop by which at the end of a line the type is hindered from printing.

This will be appreciated by those who have used writers on which letter after letter could be printed over each other, thus spoiling the looks of the line and rendering corrections and interlineations necessary.

7. It has a small, well arranged key-board, which can be seen at a glance and covered without moving the hands.

There are two styles of key-boards. The first is arranged in several parallel rows ranging from three rows of nine keys each to six rows of twelve keys each. The second consists of two or more rows arranged in an arc of a circle. This latter form is so disadvantageous that it seems to be used only when the construction of the machine allows only a circular key-board.

The first is undoubtedly the best possible form *provided* the key-board can be made *so small* that the eye can take in the whole of it without conscious movement, and the fingers cover it easily without continuous arm exercise.

Many operators using the larger key-boards find their *brains get tired* long before the day's work is over, and that they make, in consequence of this, a greater number of mistakes. Besides, the continuous arm move-

ments *wear the entire arm and hand*, and in many cases produce *pains in the side and back*. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on this point.

A small key-board is *restful to the eye, brain and hands*. By saving the operator's strength it leaves the head clearer to read notes or to retain the dictated sentence. THE KEY-BOARD ON THE BROOKS MACHINE IS A MODEL. It contains but TWENTY-SEVEN keys, arranged in three straight rows. The eye easily sees without conscious motion every letter, and the fingers cover the entire key-board when the hands are at rest.

THIS MODEL KEY-BOARD, taken in connection with PRINTING IN SIGHT, makes this writer the *easiest to learn*, the least tiresome to use, the least liable to mistakes, and the most rapid machine ever devised.

These two points have been long desired by leading operators, who will appreciate their value.

"Machines should be made so that the work can be seen without lifting the carriage. It is unfortunate that hitherto Typewriter operators have had to write in the dark."

"The necessity of retaining in the mind what has been written, (in machines that write out of sight), in order to read the notes easily, and to prevent omissions, repetitions and wrong spacing, keeps the mind continually on the rack,

and prevents the concentration of thought on the manipulation of the keys."

Everybody knows the great advantage of writing *on the table* rather than *underneath it*, especially if the table *must be lifted* before the writing can be seen. The time wasted, the exercise required in lifting the hands from the key-board raising and replacing the carriage, and the distracting of the mind from the real work, are most serious hindrances to good and rapid writing. Count the number of times one does this in a day, add the number of errors made by not seeing the work and the time in correcting them, and (without considering the defects of the letter filled with errors and corrections) one must admit a *saving of many dollars' worth of time* each week by using a machine constructed like the Brooks Typewriter.

Mr. F. E. McGurrin, one of the most expert operators in the world, after a test of various key-boards, writes in the Phonographic World as follows:

SHIFT-KEY vs. DOUBLE KEY-BOARD TYPEWRITERS.

"The question, which method of capitalizing, that of the shift-key, as used on the Remington typewriter, or that of the double keyboard, as used on the Caligraph, is more conducive to speed, is one worthy of careful consideration. The two methods are diametrically opposed. In the former case, the labor of capitalizing is put entirely upon the fingers, by necessitating an extra, purely mechanical stroke to shift the paper, while in the latter case the labor is put

entirely on the mind, by necessitating the keeping track of double the number of keys.

The question must be considered in reference to speed in actual work, which includes accuracy). * * * * *

In typewriting the speed is limited by the action of the mind, and not of the fingers. To demonstrate this, let an operator take a new sentence and see how fast he can write it. Then, after practicing the sentence, time himself again, and he will find he can write it much faster, and further practice on the particular sentence will increase the speed on it to nearly or quite double that on new matter. Now let the operator take another new sentence, and he will find his speed has dropped back to about what it was before he commenced practicing the first sentence.

Why is this? The fingers are capable of the same rapidity. *It is because the mind is not so familiar with the keys.* If, therefore, the labor of the mind is added to, the speed will be decreased. * * * * *. Depressing the shift-key on the Remington is, as stated above, purely mechanical. In addition to this, it requires no time.

* * * * *

To be an improvement on the Remington, therefore, it seems clear that a typewriter must be invented which instead of adding to the labor of the already overcrowded mind, will place a larger proportion of it on the fingers. *If half the number of keys on the Remington keyboard could be dispensed with by the addition of another mechanical stroke occasionally, the mind would push the fingers to greater speed than any yet attained. But a change which burdens the mind to relieve the fingers is a change toward slowness and not toward speed.*

F. E. MCGURRIN.

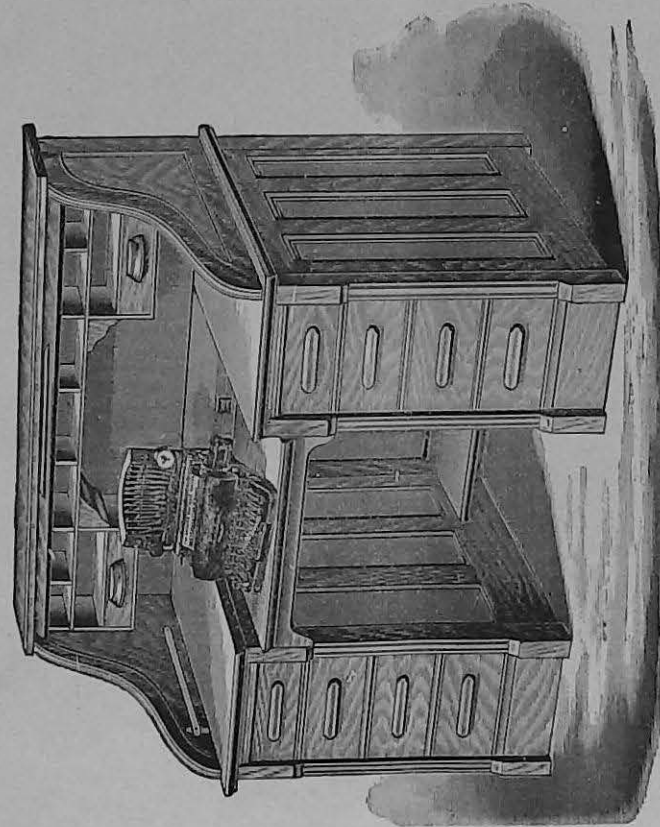
The Brooks Machine *exactly meets the demand* of Mr. McGurrin. It not only uses the shift-key for capitalization, as in the Remington, but, by a second shift-key, *dispenses with an entire row of keys* and takes from "the labor of the already overcrowded mind" by "placing a larger proportion of it on the fingers."

Undoubtedly *this adds to the speed*, as Mr. McGurrin claims, and makes the Brooks Machine by far the *most rapid*, both for ordinary operators and for experts.

We can only mention other points of advantage, but they will be appreciated by operators as soon as seen.

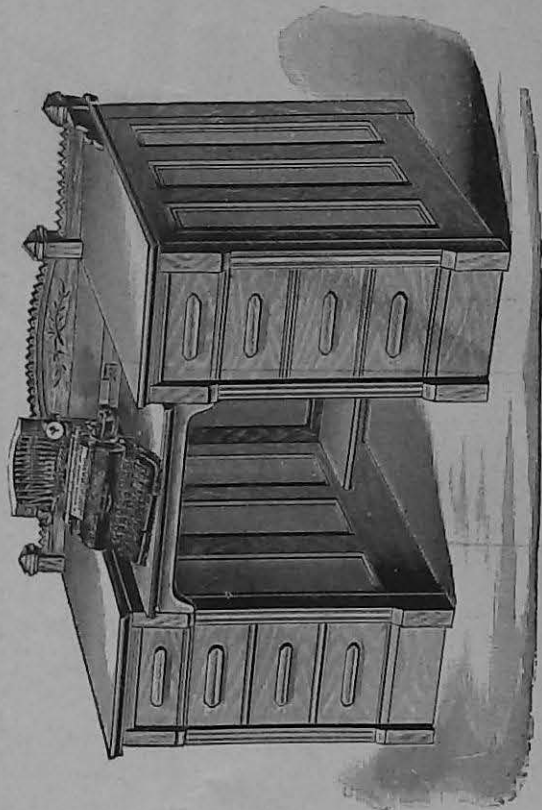
- 1st. The types are instantly accessible for cleaning.
- 2nd. They can be cleaned in a moment, without touching the type bars or using any extra apparatus.
- 3rd. The dirt made in erasing does not fall upon the types to clog them.
- 4th. The ribbon is readily removed and a new one inserted without touching it with the fingers.
- 5th. It is instantly reversed.
- 6th. Ribbons of different colors may be used without change, so as to write caps in one color and small letters in another.
- 7th. The alignment and spacing between letters are not affected by any speed of operation.
- 8th. The carriage spring tension and spacer spring are easily and readily adjusted.
- 9th. The carriage release is attached to the carriage in the most convenient manner.
- 10th. The shift-keys are instantly locked in either position, so as to print all capitals or all figures without change.
- 11th. All the figures and periods are printed with one shift.
- 12th. The arrangement of letters, space-bar, and shift-bar for capitals, is the same as on Remington machines.
- 13th. Any Remington operator can operate the Brooks machine in five minutes.
- 14th. While the work being written is in *plain sight of the operator*, the work done is *entirely concealed* from other persons.
- 15th. The platen is readily rolled back by the same lever which feeds the paper, so that any line can be instantly returned to its printing point and changes made without affecting the alignment.
- 16th. The platen is readily removed to change for manifolding, or the reverse.
- 17th. Writing can be done to the very bottom of the page.

- 18th. With 27 keys it prints 78 characters
- 19th. The operator's notes being placed in front are in the same line with the writing, and thus both are kept in view without changing position.
- 20th. There is no loss of time in looking from work to notes, or lifting the platen to find the connection.
- 21st. The key levers have uniform leverage and depression.
- 22nd. The levers being of metal there is no "wobble" to the keys when struck.
- 23rd. The keys being of black celluloid, with white letters, there is no glare to tire the eyes.
- 24th. The small letters being in the centre of the type, there is no twisting of the type-bars as in double type machines.
- 25th. All parts of the machine are easily accessible for cleaning or inspection.
- 26th. It is nearly noiseless.
- 27th. It is light and portable, weighing but sixteen (16) pounds complete.
- 28th. The carriage is so light and well guided in both front and rear that it is not vibrated by any speed of operation.
- 29th. It takes paper nine inches in width, and prints a line over seven inches in length.
- 30th. It prints narrow paper, envelopes or cards without any changes or extra holders.
- 31st. The paper is easily inserted and instantly removed.
- 32nd. The paper is held in place by metallic springs—no rubber bands.
- 33rd. A pointer always indicates the exact printing point without any calculation.
- 34th. The scale is directly under the writing and always visible.
- 35th. No double scale or computations of any kind are necessary for plain or tabular work.
- 36th. Every character being visible the instant it is printed, there is much less liability to mistakes.
- 37th. Errors are instantly perceived, and readily corrected.
- 38th. Any person can learn to operate it correctly and easily. It is the only natural and rational method of writing by mechanism.
- 39th. The most compact, complete, and neatest in design.



EIGHT DRAWER ROLL TOP CABINET DESK.

Price, Walnut, Oak or Cherry, - - - \$50.00.



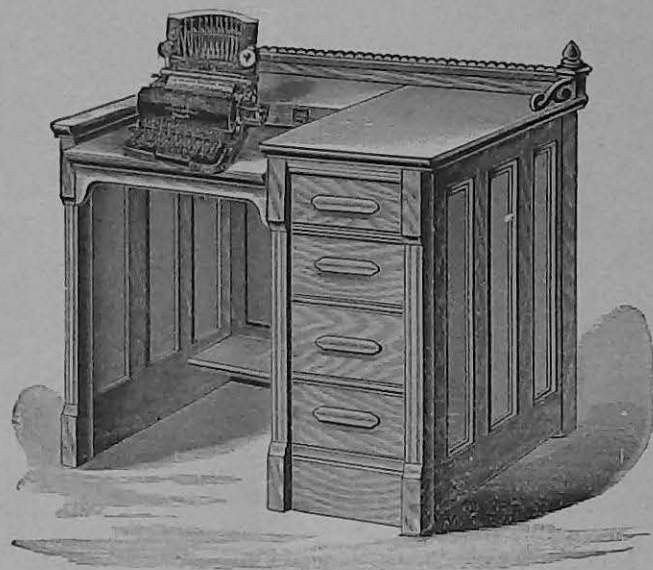
EIGHT DRAWER DROP CABINET, FLAT TOP.

Price, Oak, Cherry or Walnut, - - - \$30.00.



EIGHT DRAWER DROP CABINET, FLAT TOP

Price, Oak, Cherry or Walnut, - - - \$30.00



FOUR DRAWER DROP CABINET, FLAT TOP.

Price, Oak, Cherry or Walnut, - - - \$25.00.

ESSENTIAL POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED BEFORE PURCHASING A TYPEWRITER.

Are the words in sight as soon as written?

Will it retain its alignment?

Will it manifold as many copies as desired?

Will it stand hard work?

Has it a small key-board?

Will it respond perfectly to the most rapid fingering?

Is it simple in construction?

Is it portable and durable?

"A practical writing machine needs to do *nice work rapidly* and *easily*, be capable of *manifolding*, be *durable* in the true sense of doing nice work under hard usage, and must not be personally disagreeable. In addition there is a *general wish* to have the **WORK IN SIGHT**, whereas in many machines the work is not in sight until you raise something and peep."

—PROF. W. S. B. MATHEWS.