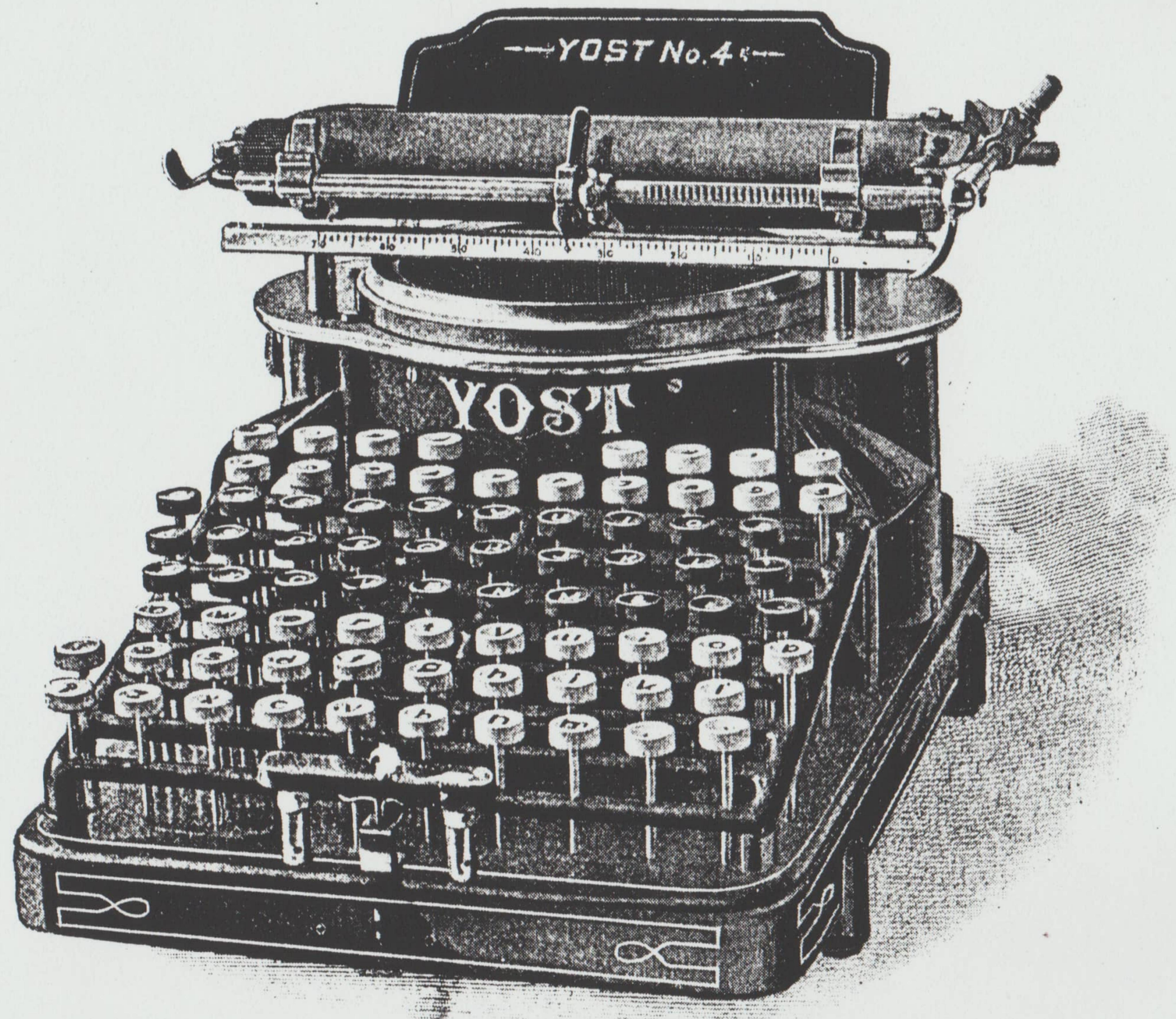


THE YOST



The Yost



The
Typewriter of
“Beautiful
Work”



Yost Writing Machine Co.
316 Broadway New York
50 Holborn Viaduct, London



GOLD MEDALS.

SIX.

(Highest Awards on each occasion.)

Paris,	.	1892.
Tasmania,	.	1892.
Kimberley,	.	1892.
Monaco,	.	1893.
Paris,	.	1893.
Brussels,	.	1897.

SILVER MEDAL.

(Highest Award.)

Claremont (South Africa),	.	1893
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BRONZE MEDAL.

(Highest Award.)

Oban,	.	1893.
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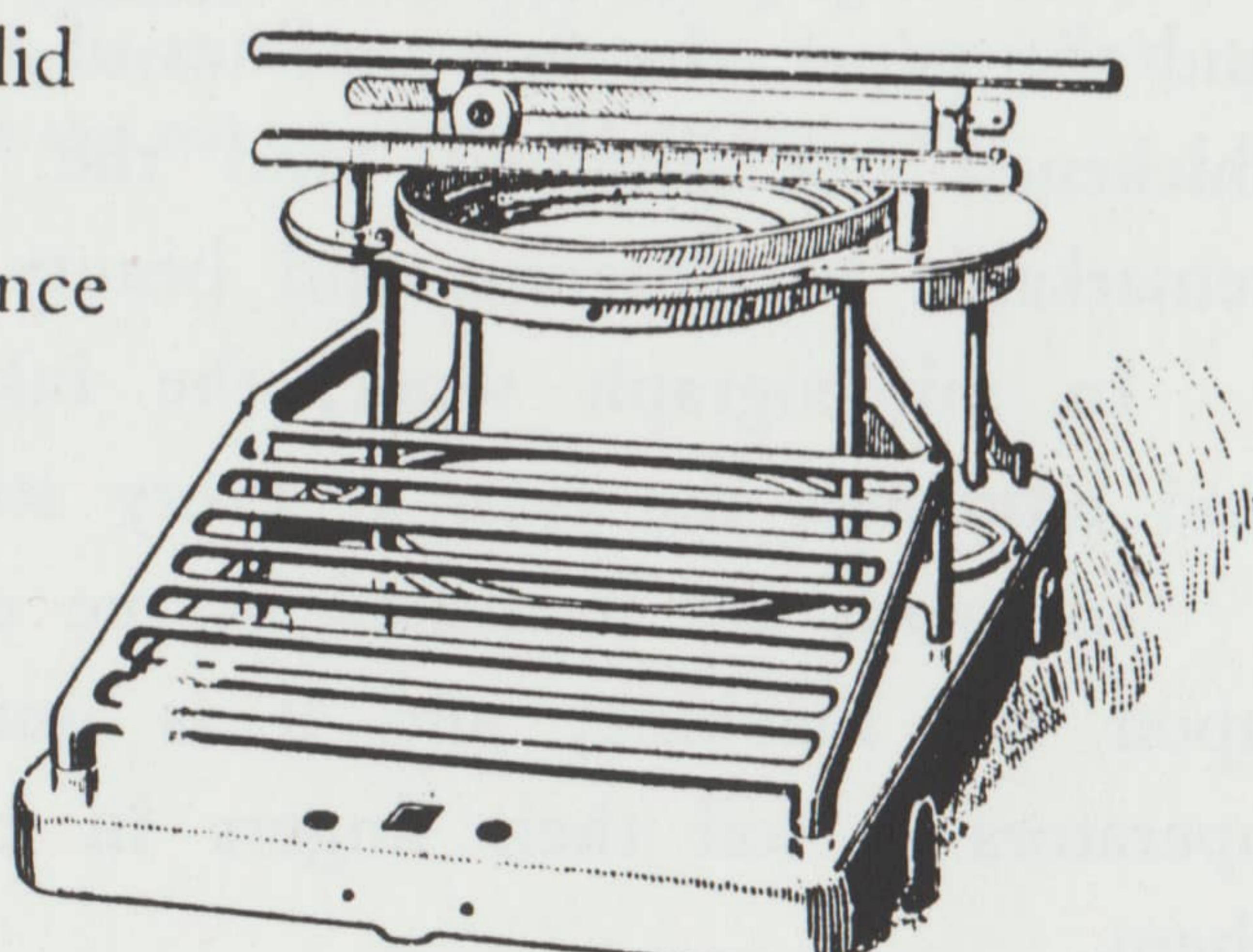
And other less important places.

THE Yost Typewriter combines, in high degree, simplicity and durability. Its most striking characteristic is the beautiful work for which it is famous. The construction is based upon well tried and proven principles, with such modifications as ingenuity and the desire for more beautiful typewritten work have suggested. None but the best materials are used throughout; the workmanship is of the very highest class; the finish, attractive and enduring.

Many Yost Typewriters having been in constant use for years, and during that time costing but a dollar or two a year for repairs, are still doing excellent work.

THE FRAME.

THE frame, built on graceful and symmetrical lines, is solid and compact, of a form which renders it remarkable in its resistance to abuse. When subjected to rough usage, it has been found to maintain its efficiency and to withstand accidental falls and blows in a way that is most surprising.



The Frame.

BEAUTIFUL WORK.

THE requirements for beautiful work are not so many as they are rare. They may be summed up in a few items. The alignment must be absolute and unalterable. The fine steel edges of the type must neither be dimmed nor dulled. The impression must be uniformly even.

To secure these requirements, the Yost depends largely upon two features: the pad and the centre guide.

THE INK PAD.

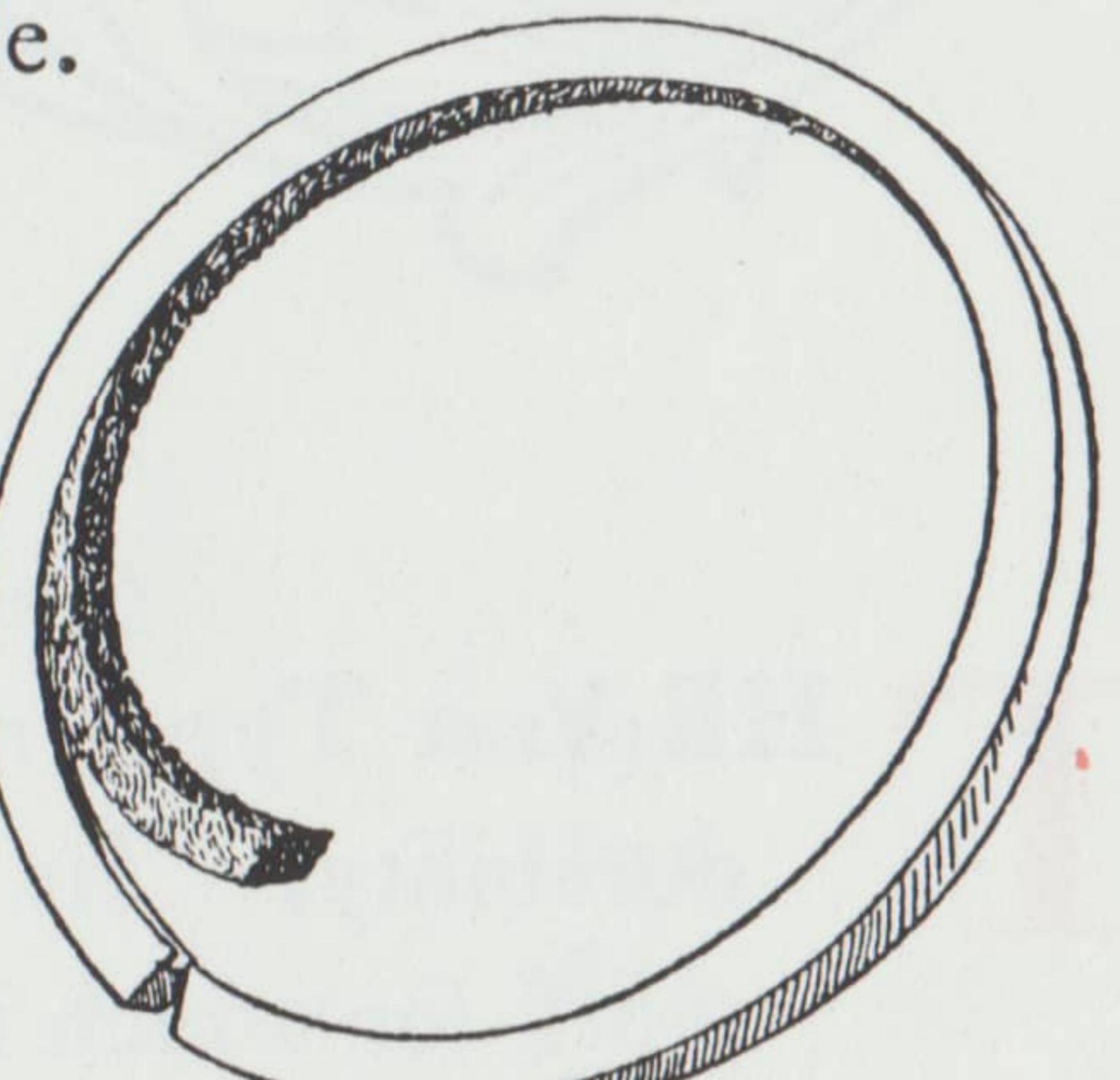
A BEAUTIFUL impression depends upon the ability of clean and uniformly inked type to strike the paper an accurate, uninterrupted blow.

The type in the Yost rest against an ink pad, out of the way of dust and erasures which fall from the paper; here they are kept moist, and drying and gumming of the ink on the faces of the type are done away with. Capillary attraction keeps the ink flowing uniformly, and the fibrous nature of the felt of which the pad is composed acts somewhat in the manner of a brush, so that only a fraction of the ordinary cleaning is required, and filled letters are almost unheard of.

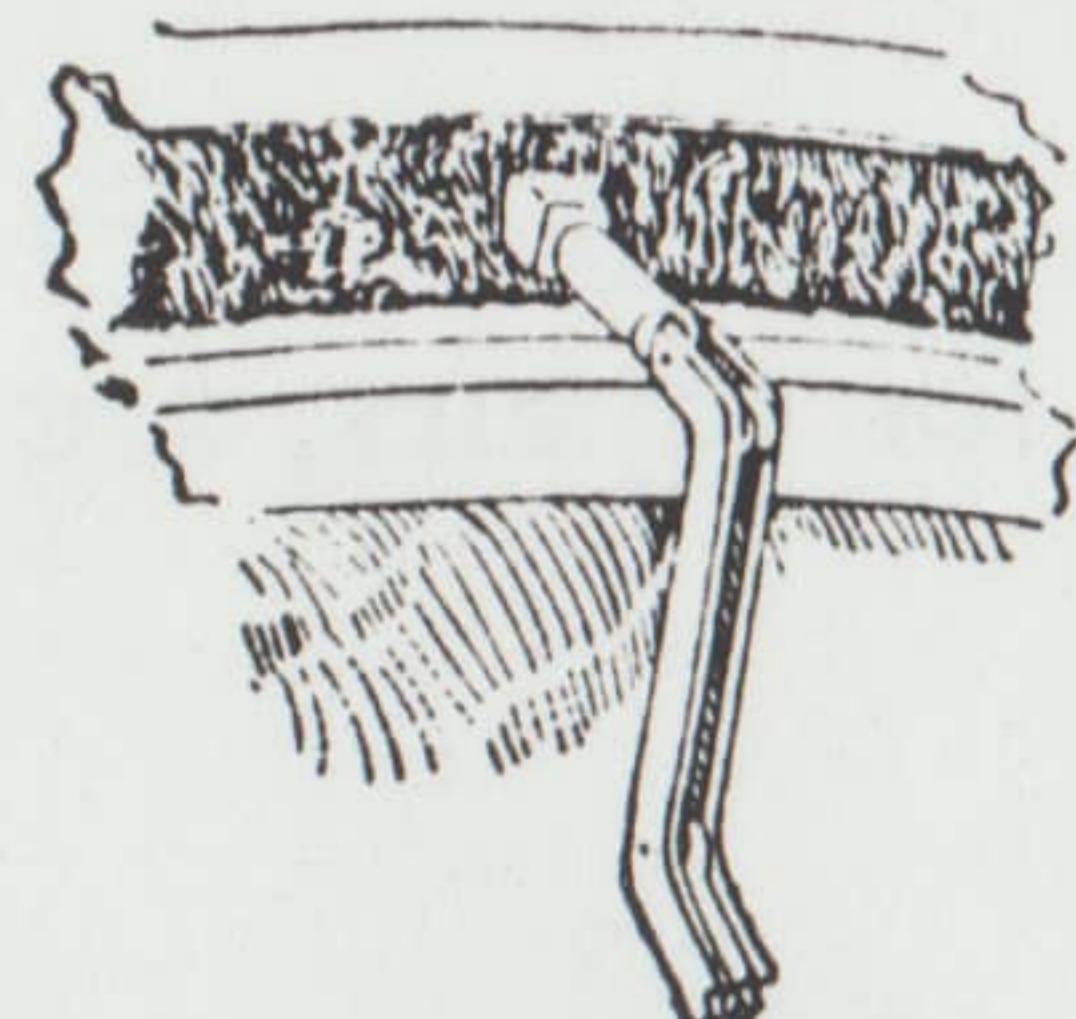
As there is nothing to come between the type and the paper, the fine outlines of the letters are not thickened nor dimmed, and the impression is remarkable in clearness and beauty.

In mimeograph work, the ink pad cleans and lubricates the type at every stroke.

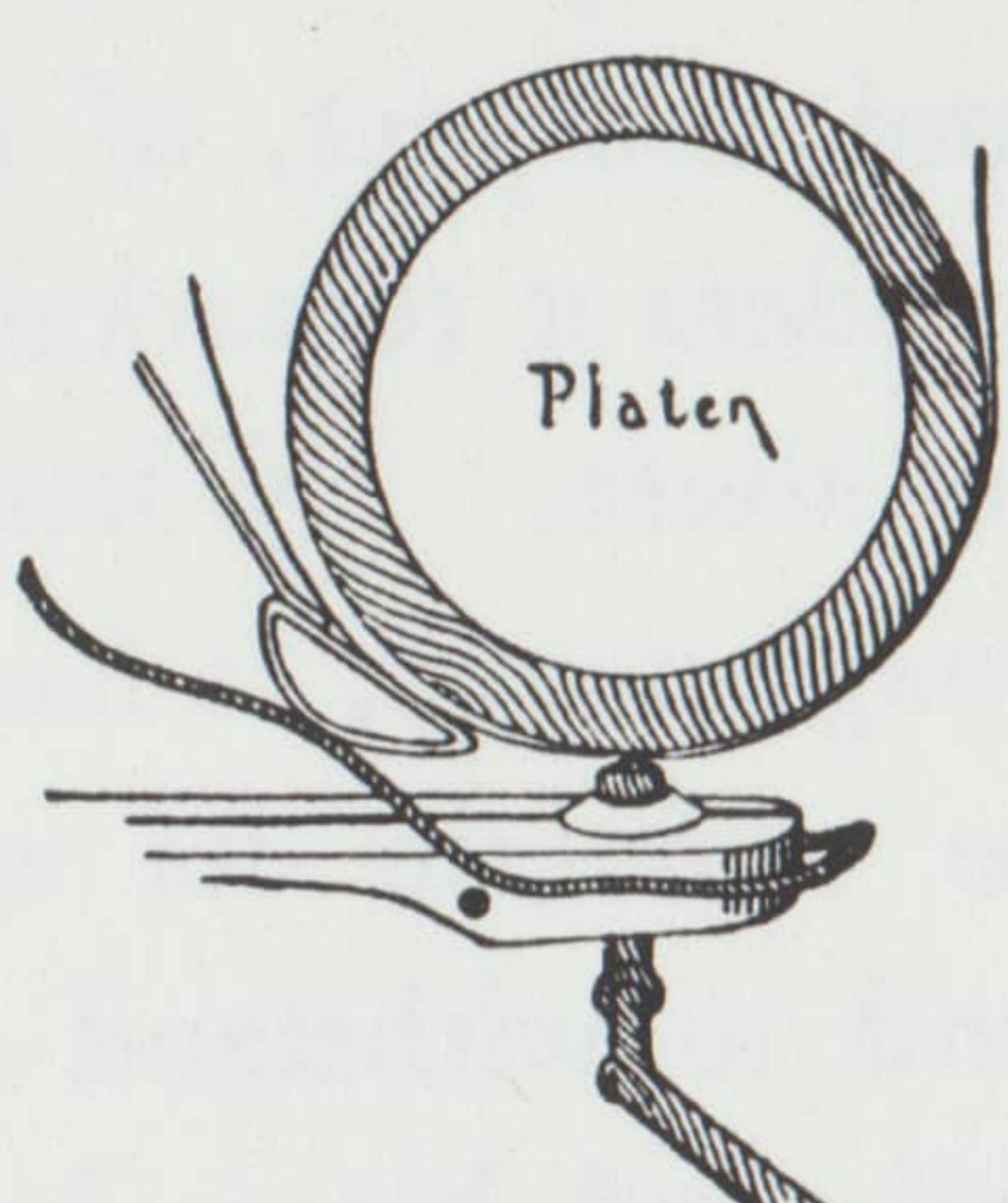
Ink pads are furnished in the cases used upon the machine, and it is unnecessary for operators to soil their fingers in changing them.



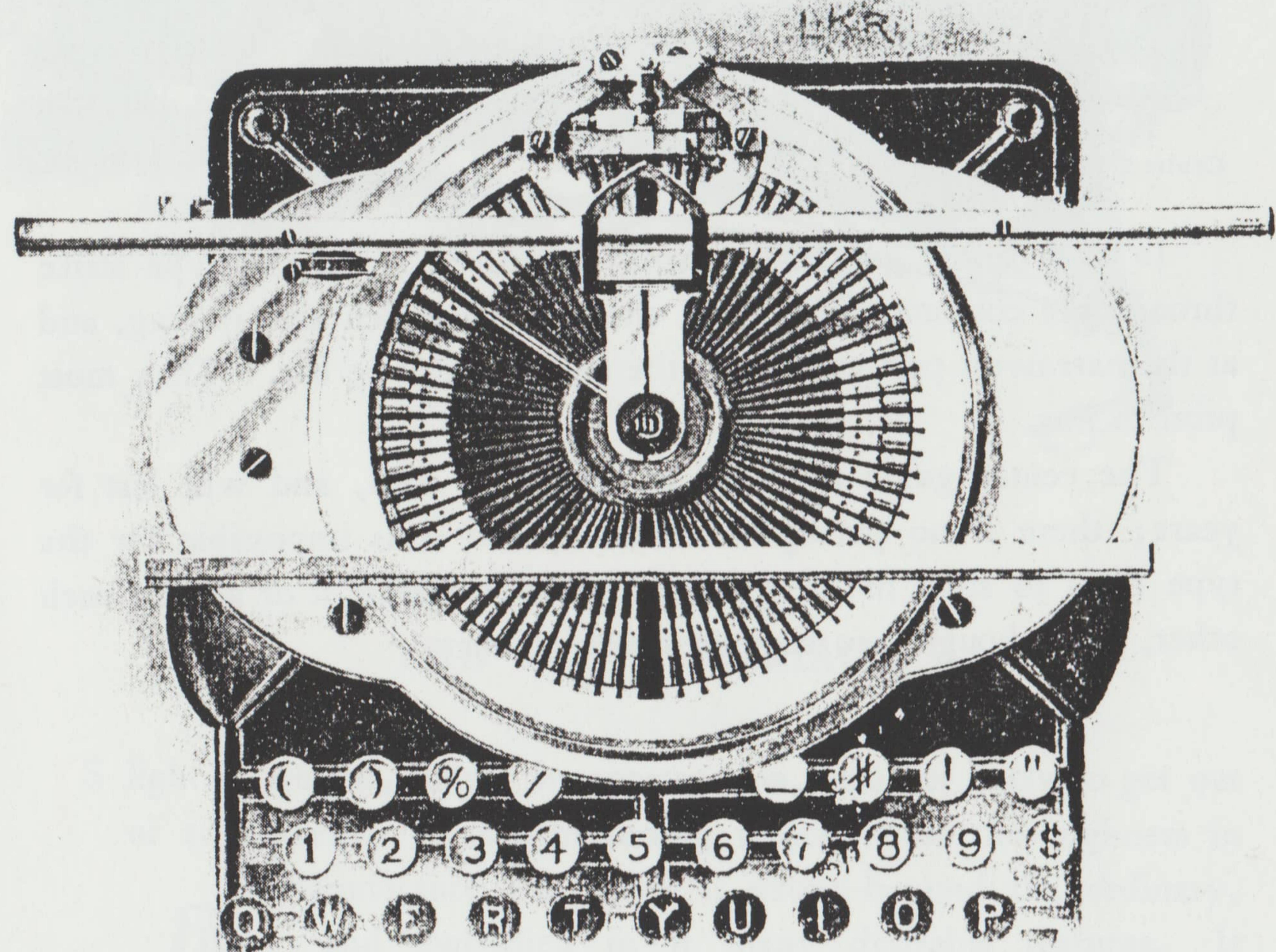
The Ink Pad partially removed from metal case.



Showing single type bar resting against pad.



Showing the type striking paper direct.



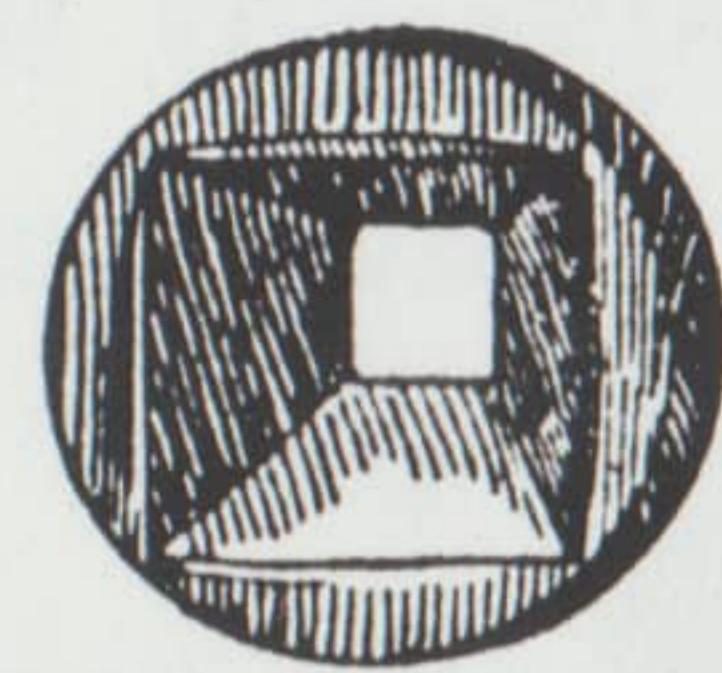
View taken from top of machine with carriage removed from type resting against ink pad, with one type projecting through the centre guide. The centre guide is shown link holder. The pointer rests against the rail on which the carriage runs.

THE CENTRE GUIDE.

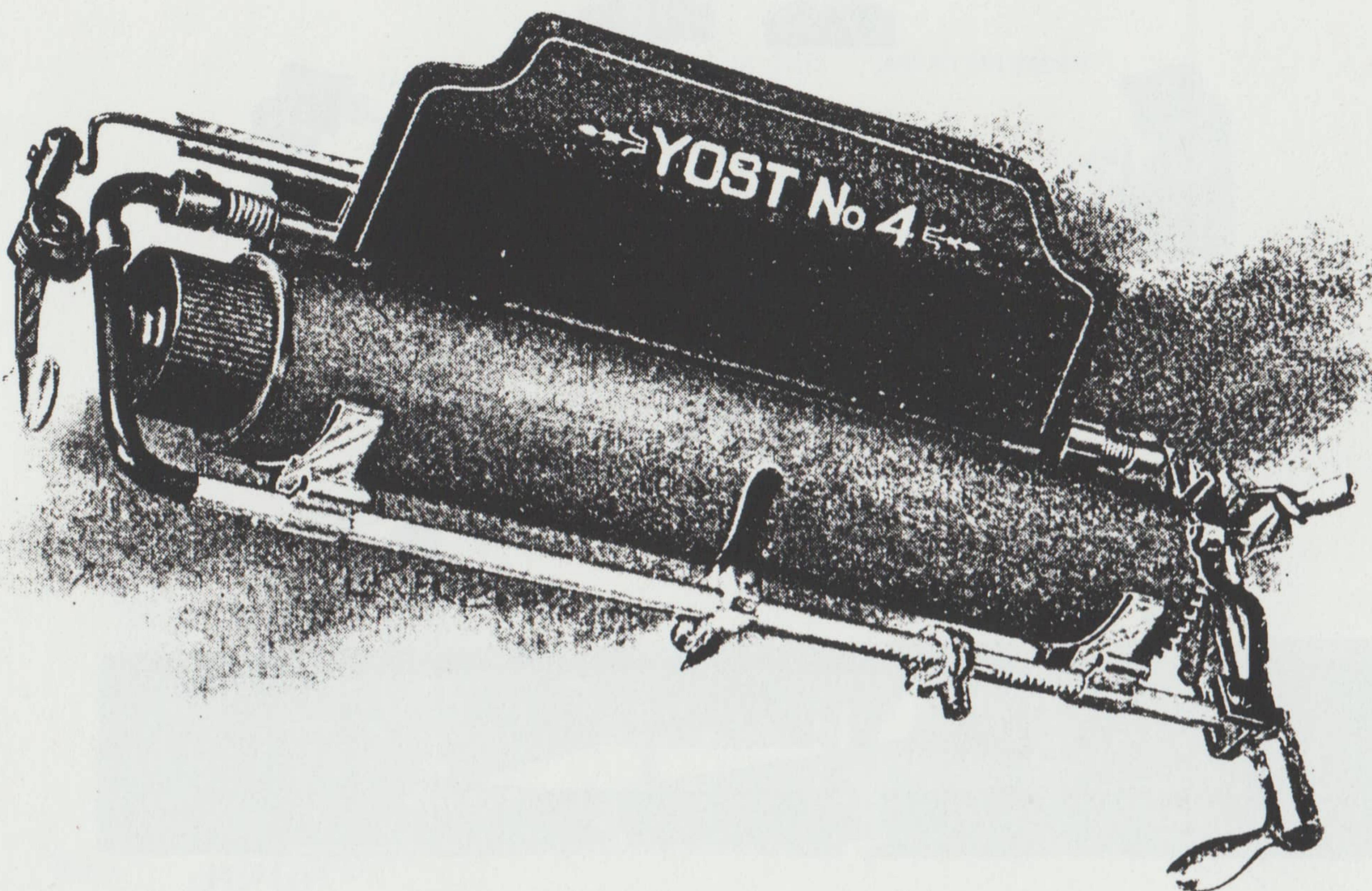
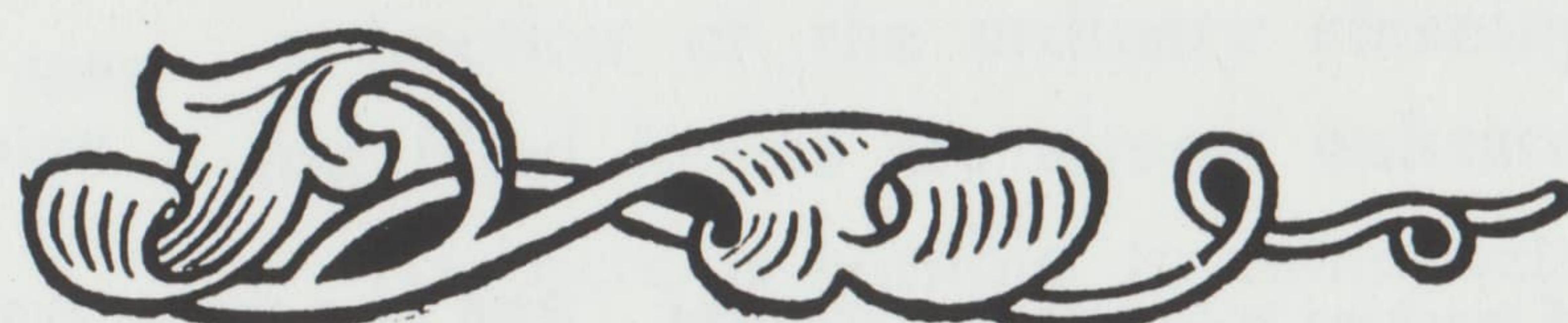
BEAUTIFUL work without absolute and unalterable alignment there cannot be. Speaking in mechanical terms, we say there can be no accurate alignment save at the printing point, which means that the adjustment must be at the end of the type bar that does the printing, and not at the end in which the bearings are located. The reasons for this are many and obvious, for no type bar can be made so strong that all effects of wear will be eliminated.

In the centre guide alignment is secured. All the type strike through the common guide hole, the sides of which are tapering, and at the narrowest part exactly fit the end of the type bar. They must print in line.

The centre guide is made of hardened steel, and will last for years; there is no perceptible friction, and it is impossible for the type faces to stick in the guide or to strike against it or against each other, even though two keys be struck at once.

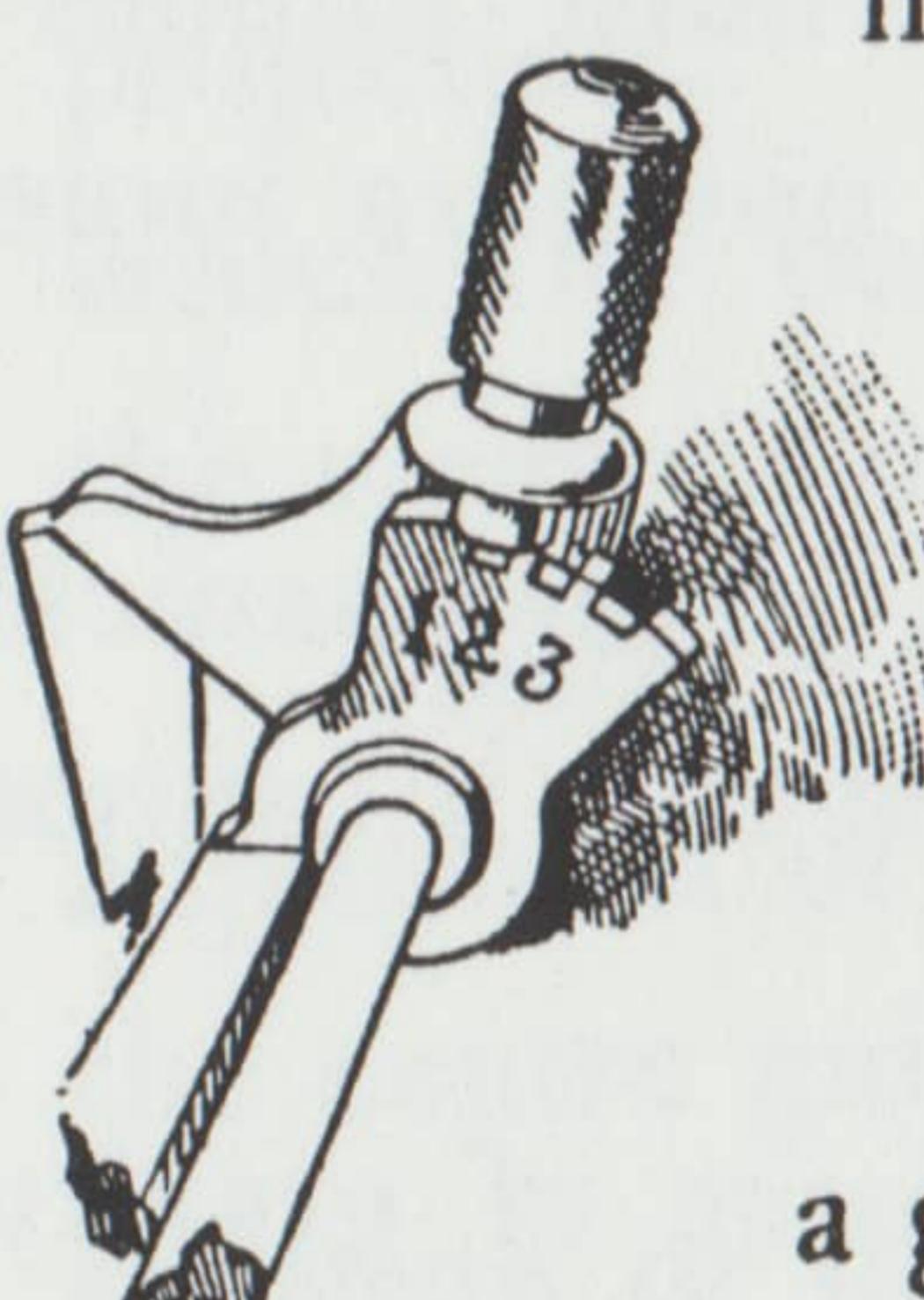


The
Centre Guide.



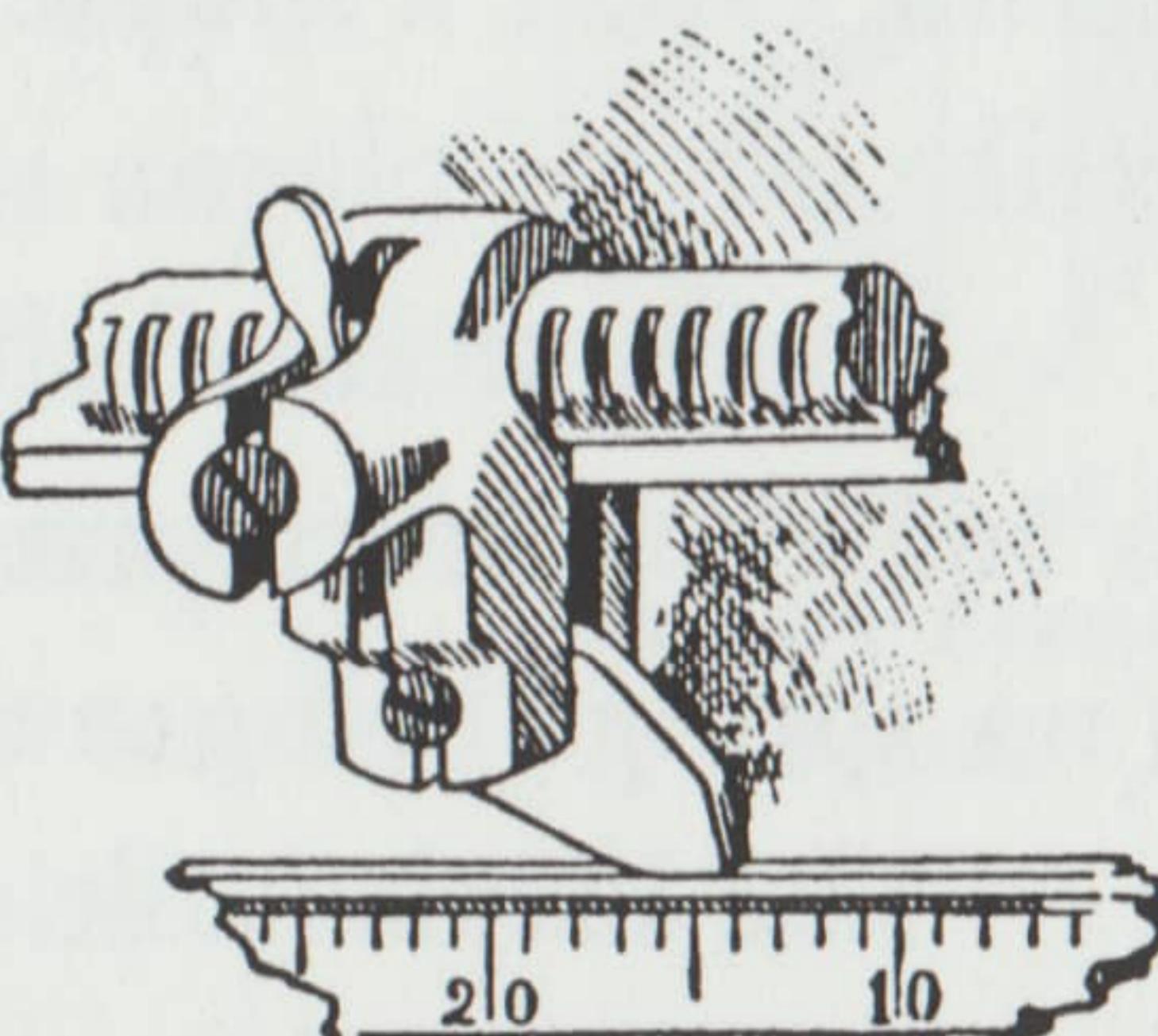
THE YOST CARRIAGE

IS light in weight, simple in construction, and not likely to get out of adjustment. Notwithstanding which, Yost thoroughness in manufacture has made it strong beyond the ordinary, and embodied in it many desirable features. It

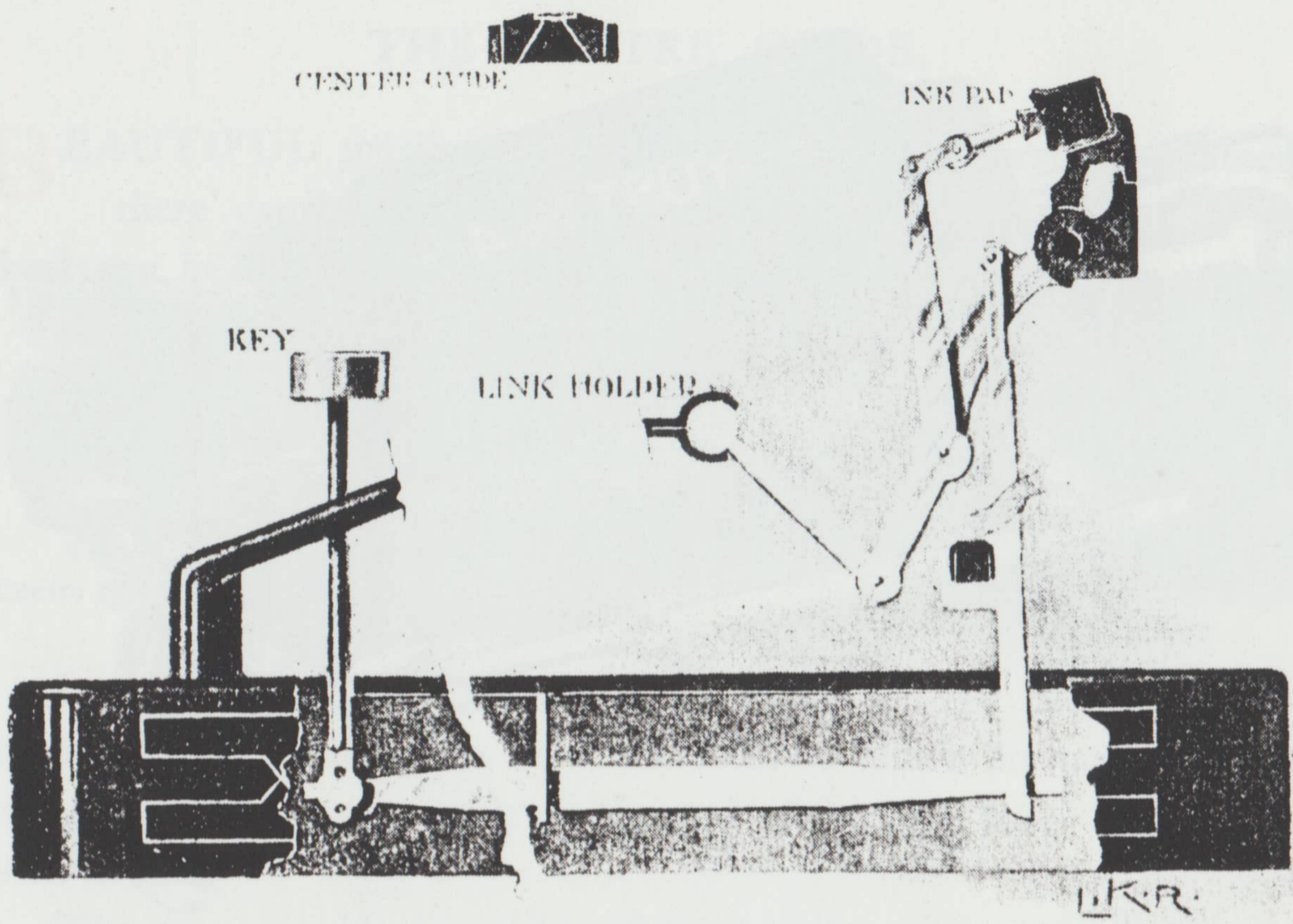


Shows device for
making single, double,
or triple spaces.

a single space for momentum (a feature much appreciated by rapid operators), and is readily removable by unhooking the draw cord, turning a catch at the back, and sliding it off.



Marginal stop adjusted with a
touch of the finger to stop
the carriage at any point.



Type at rest against ink pad.

The base and type bar are broken to reduce the size of the picture.

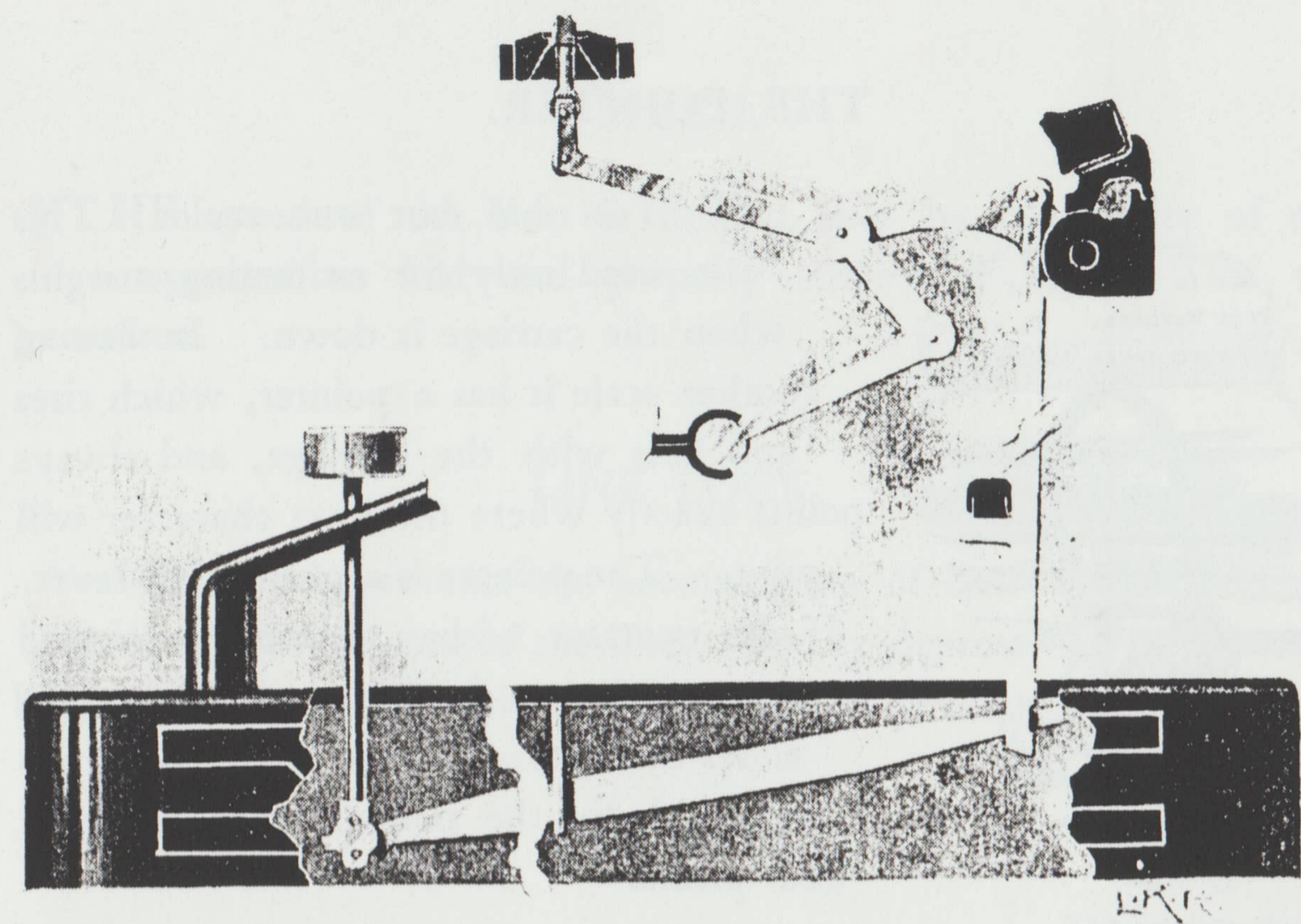
THE YOST TYPE BAR.

THE Yost is celebrated not only for its beautiful work, but for the way in which it maintains it, and this must unquestionably be attributed to thoroughness in construction, nowhere more in evidence than in the type bar.

This is a striking example of skill and ingenuity, in mechanical terms called a simple piece of link movement, so adjusted that it cannot strike out of place.

The action of the bar is light—so light that the force of gravity is sufficient to return it in the fractional part of a second to its place (no springs being needed for the purpose).

The bar is built up from flat pieces of cold rolled steel, cut with the greatest nicety, and securely riveted together. (The same principle as employed in the erection of the framework of bridges and of steel frame office buildings.) This construction gives great



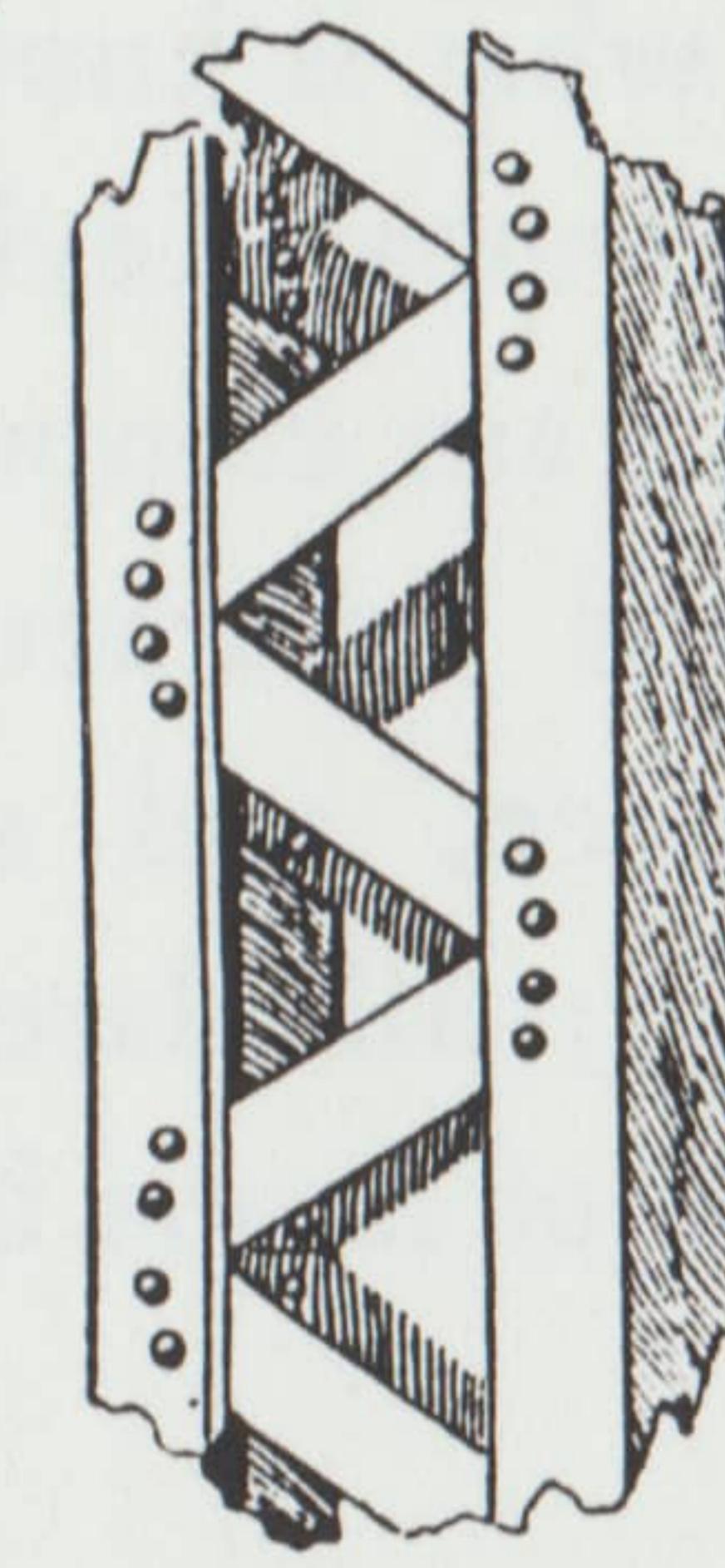
Key depressed,
type in centre guide at printing point.

stiffness, and renders the Yost type bar so strong that it will not bend even under severe usage. The form of the rivet upon which the bearings run is of interest, it being about three times the diameter at the wearing points as at the points of projection. This gives the large sized axle upon which the bearings run, reduces friction, and makes the wearing powers of the bar almost unlimited.

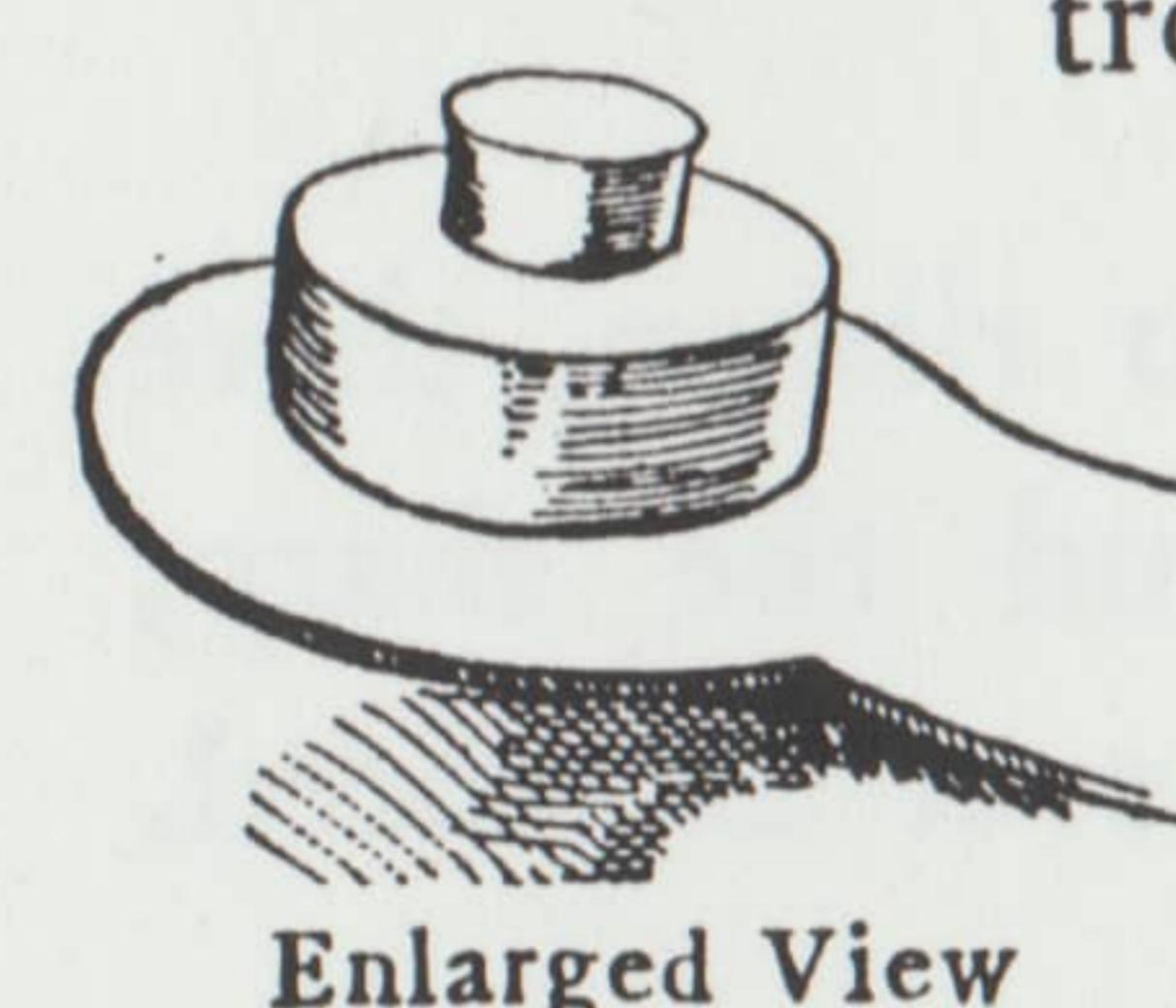
There is no arrangement made for the delicate adjustment of the type bars, nor is there need of any, the centre guide doing away with this, as well as any twisting or distorting to secure alignment. The end of the type bar is so constructed that the guide may con-

trol it without difficulty, and any tendency to stick in the guide be averted.

Wear of the type bar has no effect at all upon the alignment of the machine, nor upon its action, except, perhaps, to render it slightly easier.

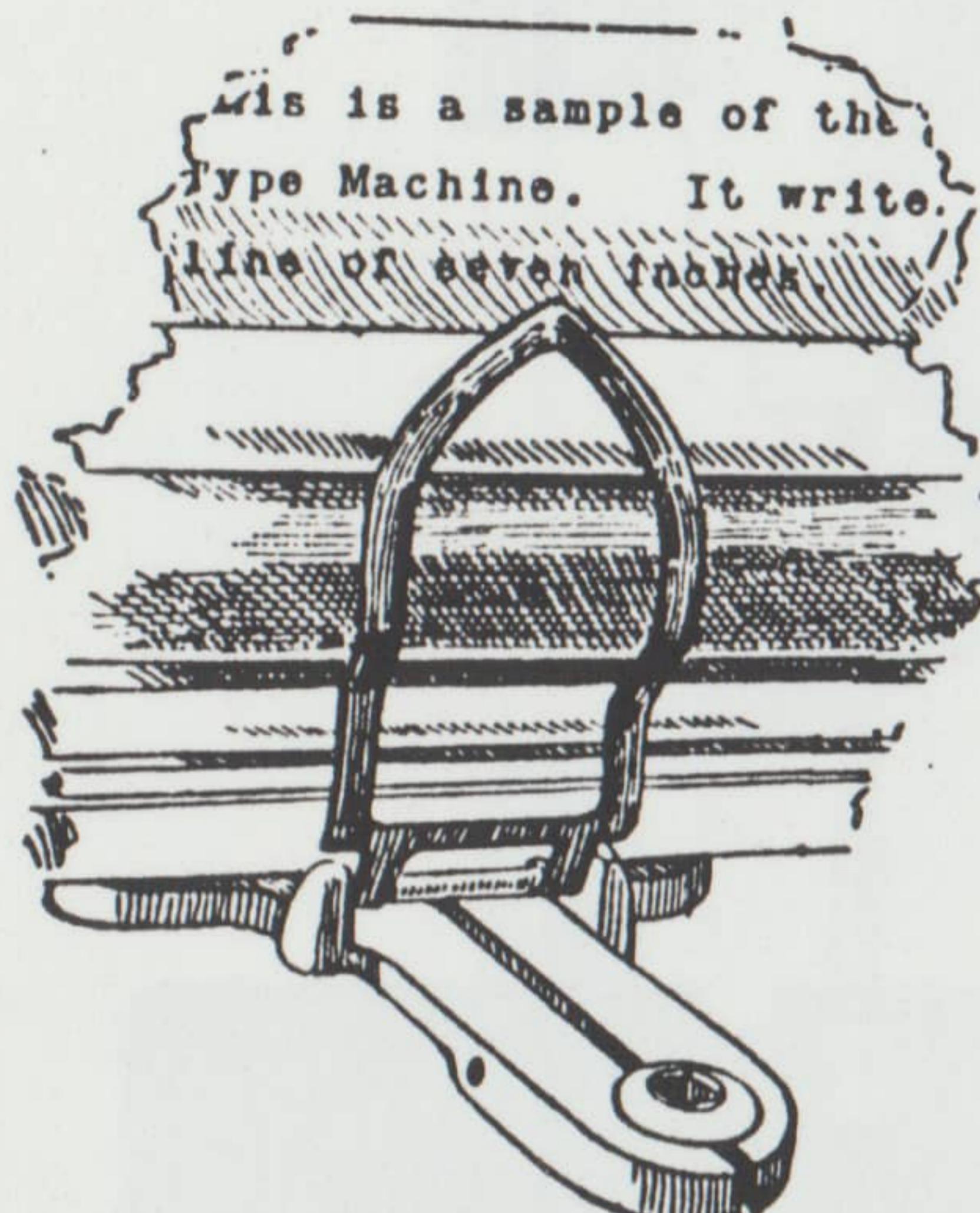


Section of
Bridge Frame
Work.



Enlarged View
of Rivet.

THE POINTER.

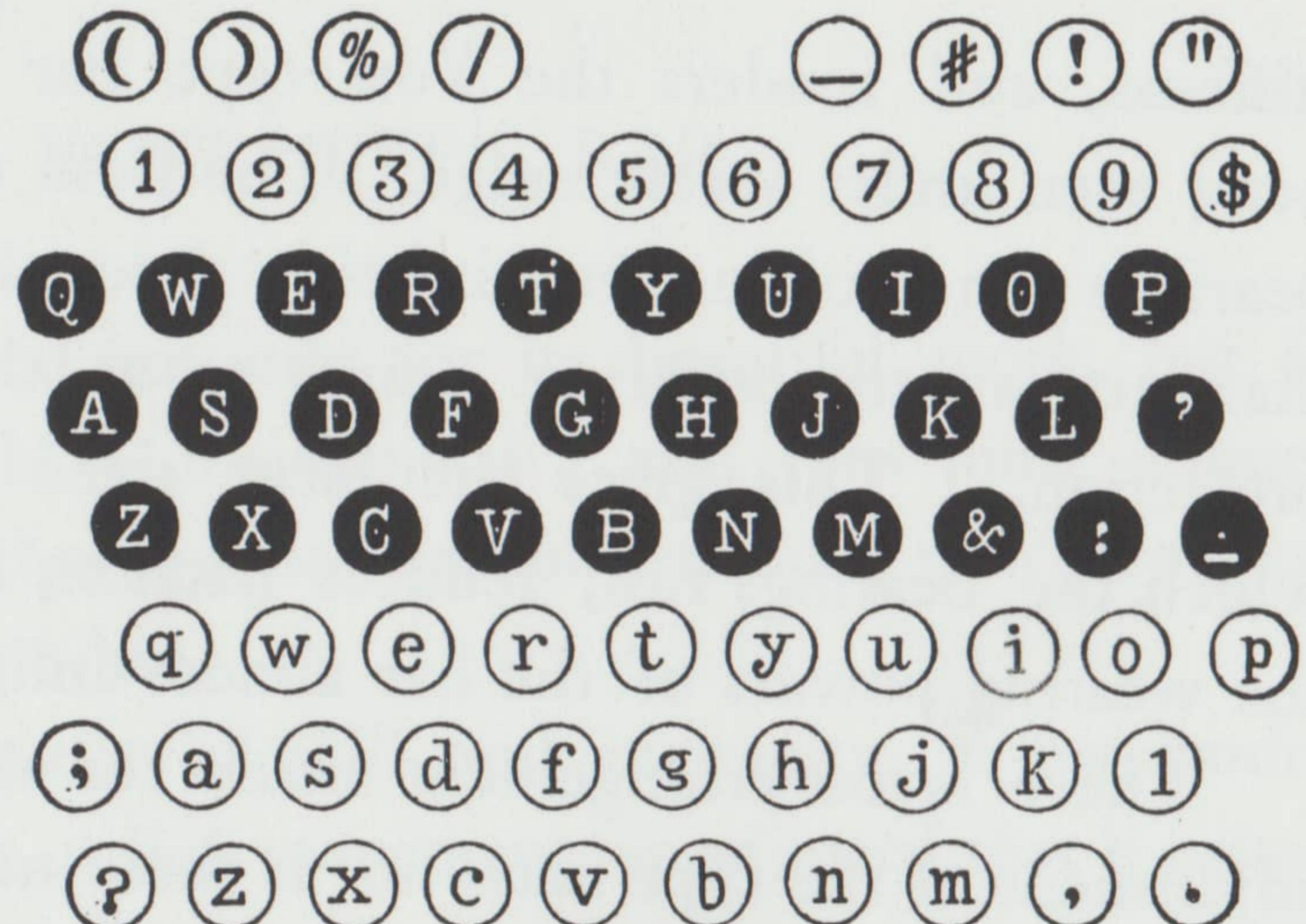


The Pointer.

THE Yost has but one scale. This is used only for estimating margins when the carriage is down. In lieu of another scale it has a pointer, which rises and falls with the carriage, and always points exactly where the next character will print. The pointer is a great labor-saver. If the operator wishes to insert a skipped letter or reprint an incorrect one, he simply slides the carriage to the proper place, as indicated by the pointer, then drops it and prints.

THE KEYBOARD.

THE keyboard contains 78 keys, including capitals, small letters, figures, commercial signs, and punctuation marks, arranged according to what is known as the Universal Keyboard. The keys are composition, with inlaid characters, smooth surface, and slightly concave; all glare across the face of letters is eliminated.



The Keyboard.

MANIFOLDING.

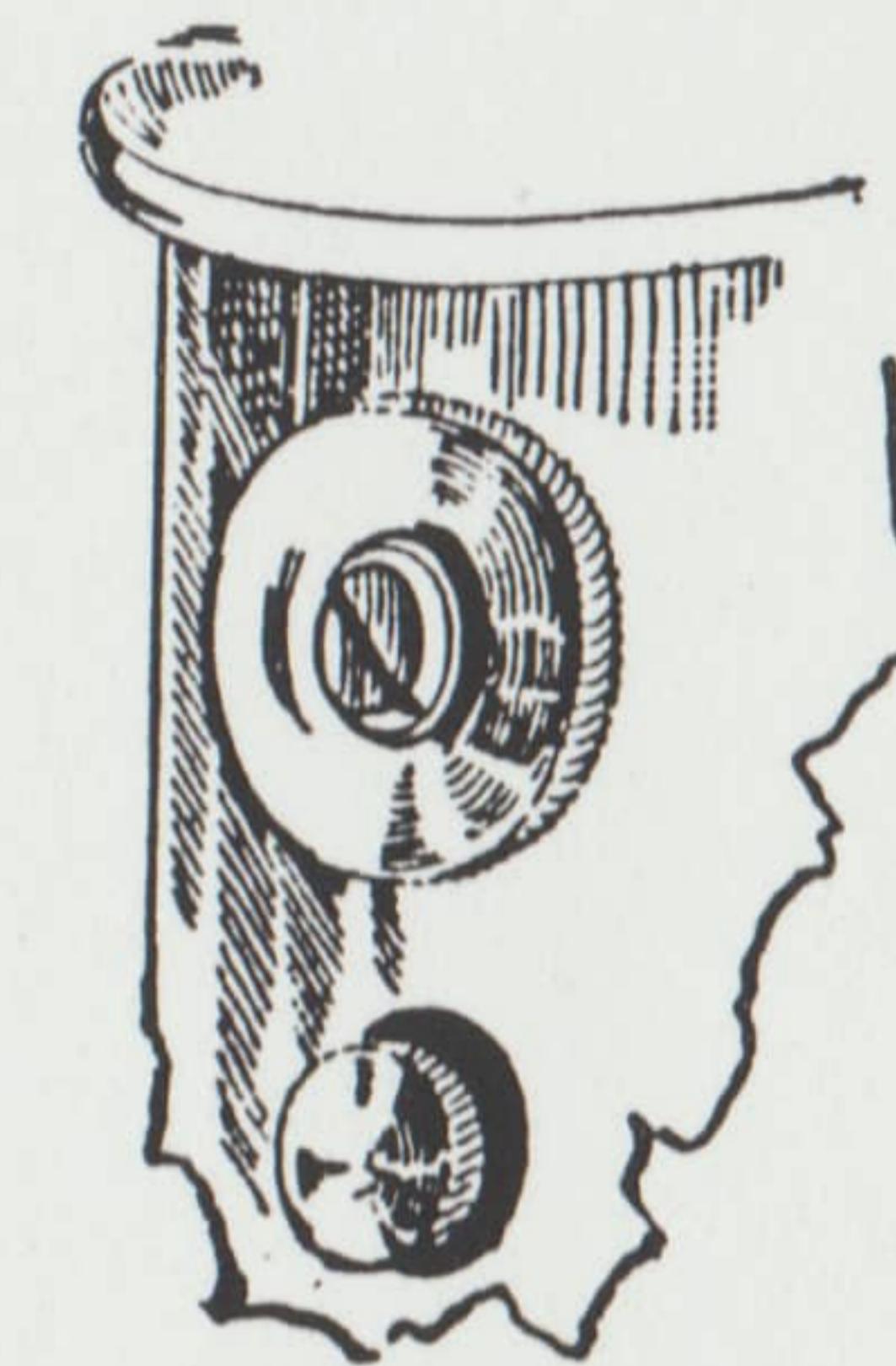
THE Yost is an excellent manifolder. Having no ribbon, there is nothing to intervene between the paper and the sharp, penetrating outlines of the type. The first copy is never sacrificed. It can be press copied when desired.

SPEED.

THE speed of the Yost is limited only by the ability of the operator to find and properly strike the keys. This we guarantee.

LINE LOCK.

A LINE lock prevents the accumulation of characters at the end of the line. But by depressing a stop, four additional characters may be printed.



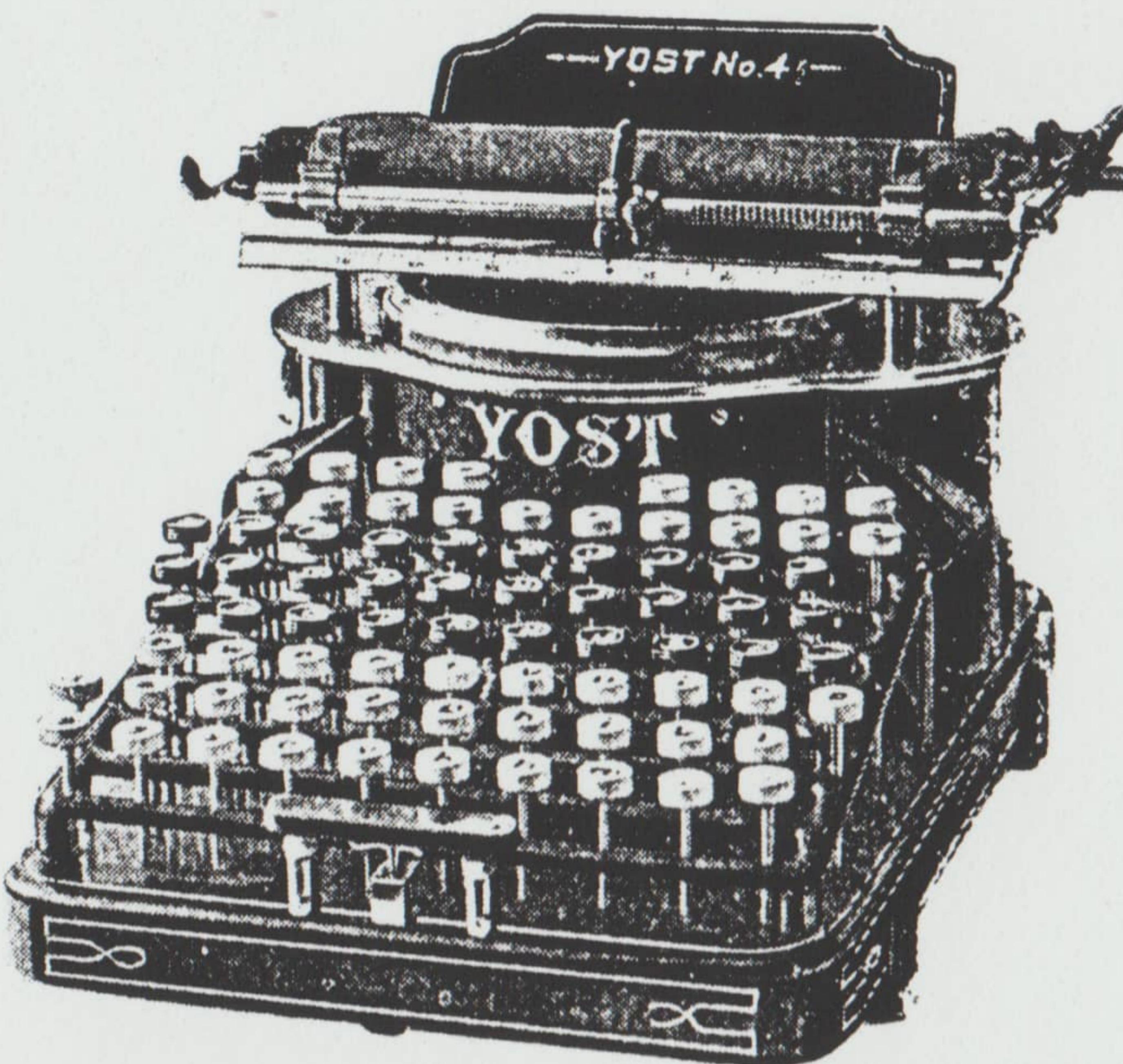
THE BELL.

THE bell indicates when the end of a line is reached, and is adjusted to alarm at any desired point by turning thumb screw.

The smaller thumb screw adjusts the alarm of the bell; the larger one, the speed of the carriage.



BELOW is a specimen of the
“Beautiful Work” of the Yost
Typewriter done on the machine. ♣



THE YOST TYPEWRITER

Number 4

Writes seventy-eight characters, and takes paper $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Height, $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; Width, 11 inches; Depth, 14 inches; Weight, 21 lbs.

Price, with cover, \$100.00.

Number 5

Takes paper 12 inches wide, and writes a line $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Price, with cover, \$105.00.

Number 6

Takes paper 14 inches wide, and writes a line 12 inches long.

Price, with cover, \$107.50.

Number 7

Takes paper 16 inches wide, and writes a line 12 inches long.

Price, with cover, \$110.00.

Number 8

Takes paper 19 inches wide, and writes a line 16 inches long.

Price, with cover, \$112.50.

THE YOST

UNITED TYPEWRITER
AND SUPPLIES CO. 

102 SOUTH 10th STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.