

Process Book

Remington Typewriter

Shuhang Chen

GDVX 749

Professor Holly Quarzo

2021 Fall Quarter

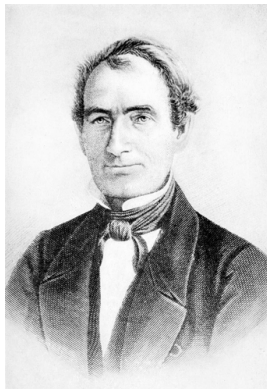
Content

01 PURPOSE	3
02 RESEARCH	4
03 PROCESS	12
04 FEEDBACK	15
06 FINAL DESIGNS	16

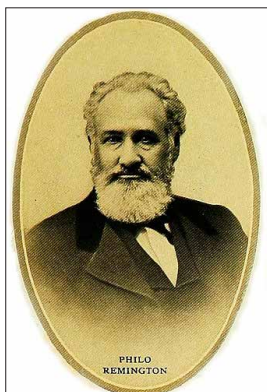
01 PURPOSE

Old things are very interesting things. For example, guitars, old-fashioned cameras, phonographs, etc., these seem to be collected by many people, but for typewriters, it seems that they are slowly being forgotten by people. In order to remind people of this old friend again, I decided to introduce the once glorious Remington noiseless typewriter to people in the form of an exhibition. On the one hand, people can understand the history of typewriters. For me, noiseless typewriters are very surprising. Typewriters are noisy in my memory. Another aspect is a tribute to Remington.

02 RESEARCH



Eliphalet Remington



Philo Remington

The rifle barrel

There are two versions of the origin story of the first Remington rifle barrel. One holds that the younger Remington wanted to purchase a rifle and lacked the money to buy one so he made his own. The other states that he forged a barrel from wrought iron to see if he could build a better rifle than he could buy. Both versions have him taking the barrel to a gunsmith to have it rifled.

Eliphalet II forged his first rifle barrel as a young blacksmith in 1816 and finished second place in a local shooting match with it. Despite not winning the match, he proceeded to make barrels to meet the growing demand for flintlock rifles in the Mohawk Valley. With the completion of the Erie Canal, connecting Buffalo with Albany, commerce in the Mohawk Valley expanded remarkably as did the demand for rifle barrels.

To meet the increased demand for rifle barrels, in 1828 the Remingtons moved their forge and foundry from its rural setting to 100 acres (0.4 km²) of land they had purchased astride the canal and abutting the Mohawk River near a town then called Morgan's Landing (later Ilion), New York. The move coincided with the elder Eliphalet's death, and Eliphalet II assumed control of the business.

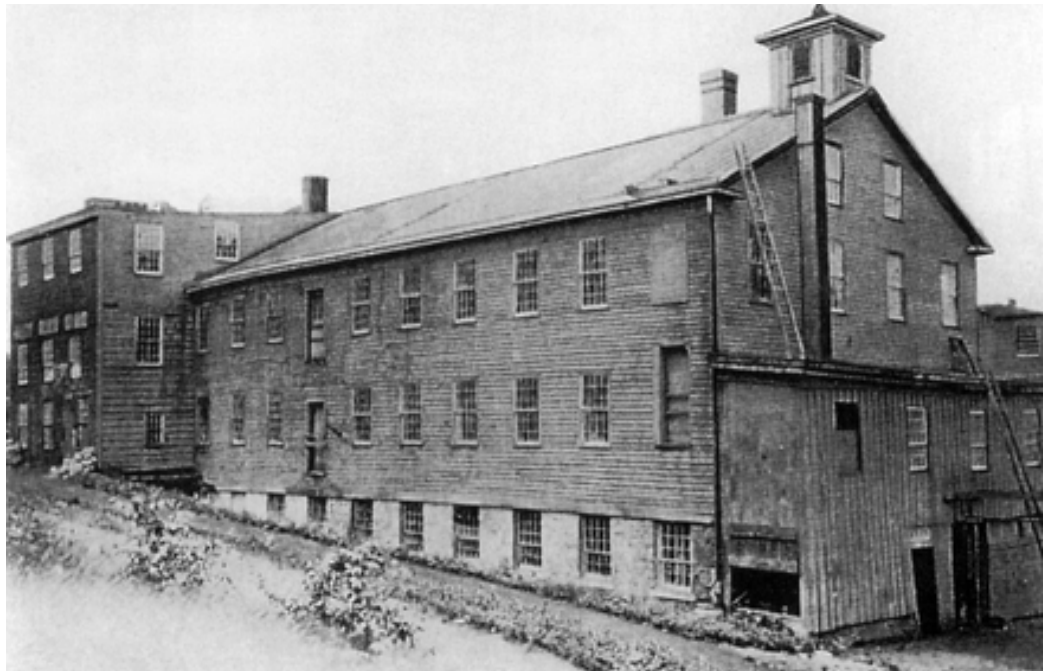
Becoming "E. Remington & Sons"

In 1839 Eliphalet was joined by his oldest son, Philo Remington (to make the business "E. Remington & Son"), and in 1845 his second son, Samuel, also joined the company, afterwards called "E. Remington & Sons". Remington's third son, Eliphalet III, would later join the company as well. During this period, the Remingtons specialized almost exclusively in the manufacture of rifle barrels. These barrels, marked with the distinctive "REMINGTON" stamp near their breeches, were recognized for their quality and reasonable price. Many, if not most, of the independent gunsmiths in the Mohawk Valley purchased completed (but not rifled) barrels from Remington and assembled them into firearms custom ordered by their customers. As demand increased, the Remingtons added other parts to their inventory, first percussion locks made in Birmingham, England but marked with their stamp

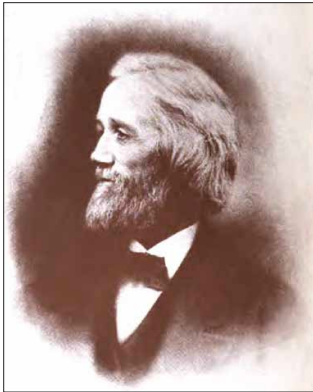
02 RESEARCH

“REMINGTON”, and later sets of brass gun furniture, including trigger guards, butt plates, and patch boxes. After 1846, first martial longarm and then revolver production dominated the company’s workforce.

In 1848, the company purchased gun making machinery from the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, Massachusetts, and took over a contract for Jenks breechloading percussion carbines for the U.S. Navy. Remington supplied the U.S. Navy with its first breech-loading rifle. Remington supplied the U.S. Army with rifles in the Mexican–American War (1846 to 1848). Shortly after, Remington took over a defaulted contract (by John Griffith of Cincinnati) for 5,000 U.S. Model 1841 Percussion Mississippi rifles. Based on the success of filling these orders, subsequent contracts followed in the 1850s.



In 1856 the business was expanded to include the manufacture of agricultural implements. Upon Eliphalet’s death in 1861, his son, Philo, took over the firm during the Civil War, and diversified the product line to include sewing machines (manufactured from 1870 to 1894) and typewriters (1873), both of which were exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876.[citation needed]



Christopher Sholes



The Sholes and Glidden typewriter as produced by E. Remington and Sons

Remington's typewriter Sholes & Glidden Typewriter, 1876

On June 23, 1868 a patent was granted to Christopher Sholes, Carlos Glidden, and Samuel W. Soule for a "Type-Writer" which was eventually developed into the Sholes and Glidden typewriter, the first device that allowed an operator to type substantially faster than a person could write by hand. The patent (U.S. 79,265) was sold for \$12,000 to Densmore and Yost, who made an agreement with E. Remington and Sons (then famous as a manufacturer of sewing machines), to commercialize what was known as the Sholes and Glidden Type-Writer. Remington started production of their first typewriter on March 1, 1873 in Ilion, New York. The Type-Writer introduced the QWERTY, designed by Sholes, and the success of the follow-up Remington No. 2 of 1878 – the first typewriter to include both upper and lower case letters via a shift key – led to the popularity of the QWERTY layout.

Remington typewriter portable Porto-Rite (1930?-April 1934)

These Remingtons were marketed by Sears Roebuck; their serial numbers begin with "SR." Remington records start with SR14972, but the lowest serial number I have seen is SR5145. The Porto-Rite was sold as early as 1930 for \$51.50 (cash) or \$55 (installments). Most Porto-Rites are identical to the #2, but some are identical to the #3. They come both in black and in colors. Normally they are marked "Porto-Rite," but they sometimes are marked "Remington" and look just like a #2, despite the "SR" serial number. (The name Porto-Rite may also appear on the mechanically distinct Torpedo 12, made in Germany. Torpedo was controlled by Remington.)



02 RESEARCH

Remington Noiseless Portable (Aug. 1931-Oct. 1941)

This was one of the most successful Remington portables, both commercially and aesthetically. Its distinctive design feature is the rounded panel above the keyboard, accented with a horizontal ridge that makes a tasteful V at its very front. N13500-N127879 are the serial numbers in Remington's official records, but the earliest machine reported to me is N10085; it seems plausible that serials started at N10000. Earlier specimens are marked "Remington Noiseless Portable" below the spacebar, whereas later ones are marked this way on the paper table and say "Remington" below the spacebar. Earlier ones also have black plastic keys, like the model 7, whereas later ones have glass-topped keys. Late RNPs may have full-sized carriage return levers and touch regulators to the right of the keyboard. Usually the RNP is black, but with a good deal of luck it can be found in two-tone green, maroon, or two-tone blue. These fancy colored machines may come in deluxe, leather-covered cases with compartments for stationery and supplies. One sometimes sees RNPs on which the back spacer and margin release keys protrude through the plate behind the keyboard; this allows for two more character keys to be added to the keyboard. Such machines, in my experience, turn up in Europe. Probably Remington made them for export, so that they could handle accents and other characters for European languages. The original price of the RNP was \$92.50, but during the first few months of production the price went down to \$69.50. In 1935 it cost \$67.50. Name variants: Monarch, Smith Premier Noiseless. Thanks to Charles Gu and mytypewriter.com for the pictures.

I buy this type.



02 RESEARCH



Remington Noiseless Model Seven (Nov. 1931-March 1941)

The Model Seven, the big brother of the Noiseless Portable, has a full-sized paper table, a tabulator, black plastic keytops, and a carriage return lever that is long and horizontal rather than short and vertical. My first typewriter was one of these, and I still enjoy using it. Its original price was \$105, reduced to \$73.50 by 1935 (according to an original Remington tag in Peter Weil's collection). The price in 1940 was \$70.75 cash or \$75.75 in installments. Triple line spacing was introduced with H25728 (July 1933). Some earlier specimens have bigger feet than later ones, so they stand about 1 cm taller. Early machines also differ from later ones in some other small ways: for instance, the early machines have smaller, more rounded spacebars, and a simpler scale/cardholder in front of the platen. They may also come in cases that include a leather strap to hold the typewriter in place. There are at least two decal schemes: the one shown above, with "Remington 7 Noiseless" on the paper table, and another scheme with "Remington Noiseless" on the paper table and "Model Seven" on the front of the machine. A rare color variant is two-tone green. (I once saw a #7 covered in alligator skin! Almost surely an aftermarket refinement. It was found in Las Vegas -- of course.) Name variants: Monarch, Monarch Noiseless, Monarch 71, Smith Premier 71.

The Seven was revived after the war (1945-49), with wrinkle paint and other small stylistic changes; the postwar serial numbers, H64000-H193575 according to Remington records, are not included in the total made as listed above. Some postwar Model Sevens were also assembled in France from US-made parts; their serial numbers go even higher than those listed in the Remington records. The latest machine known to me is H198804 (tan paint, UK keyboard).

Remington Noiseless 8 (Oct. 1932-May 1941)

This curious typewriter is virtually identical to the noiseless #7, mechanically. The design looks like a #7 with angular, faceted surfaces. The #8 is much beefier than the #7 and has an extra-wide carriage, accepting paper 11.25" wide. Remington called it the "desk model," and said it was for "the typewriter user for whom a portable is too small and a large machine too expensive." But it is still light enough to be carried, and comes in a case with handle. For this reason, and because it is essentially a portable mechanism in an office-sized body, I include it on this page. Its price was originally \$105, reduced to \$79.50 by 1935. In 1940 the cash price was still \$79.50; installment price was \$84.50. According to Remington records, triple line spacing was introduced with E17631 (Feb. 1933), but E12835 (Oct. 1932) in a collector's hands already has this feature. A touch regulator was introduced with E37745 (Apr. 1938). Name variants: Monarch Noiseless 8, Smith Premier No. 8, Smith Premier Noiseless 81. Usually this typewriter has an embossed "Remington" name on its paper table, but the paper table may also have a "Remington Noiseless" decal. For more information about this machine.



02 RESEARCH

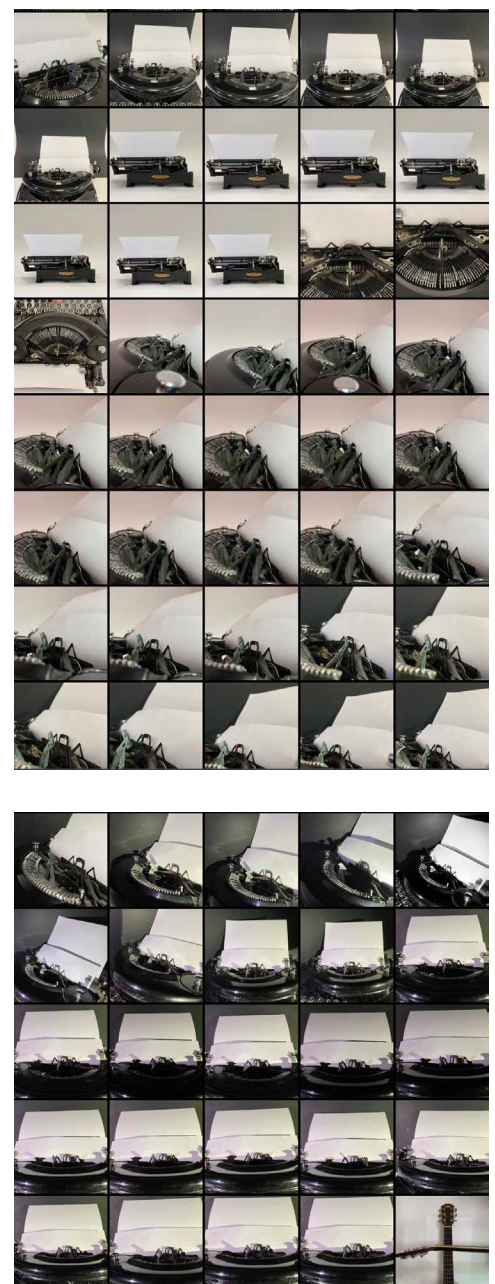
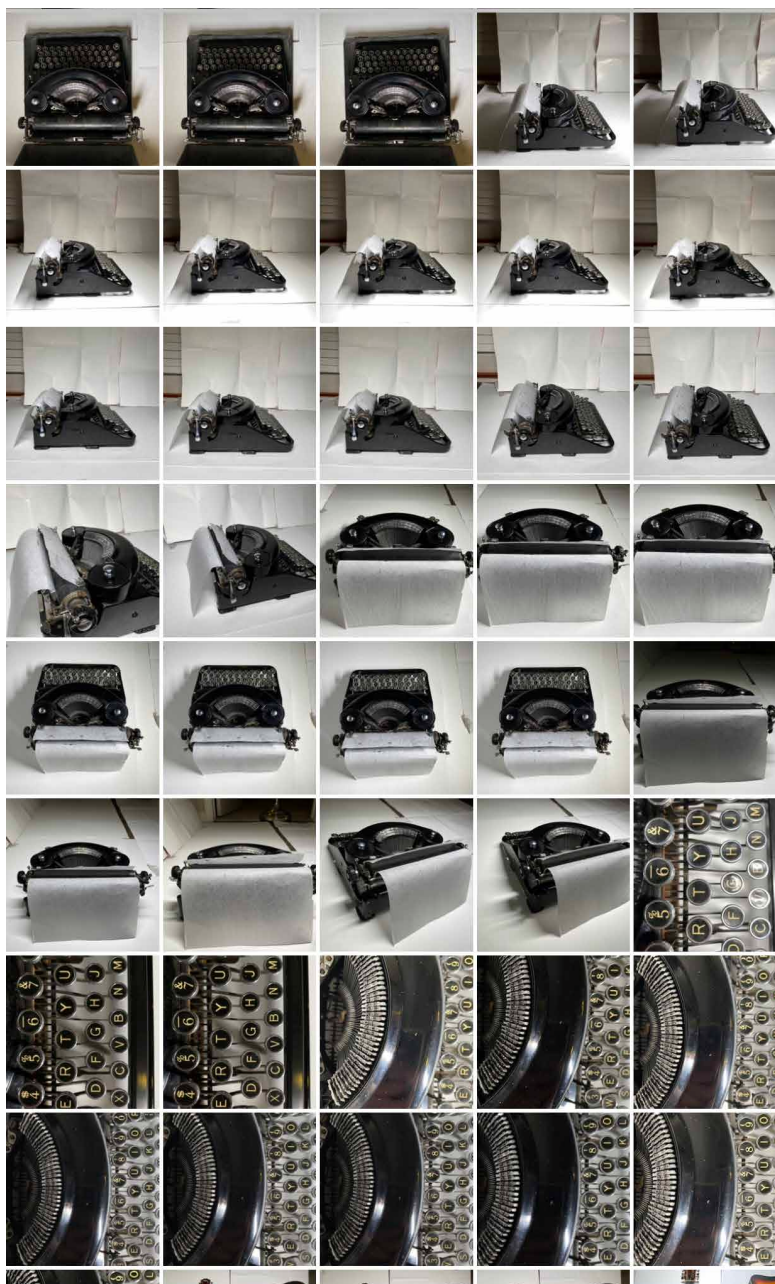
Remington Noiseless Junior (September 1933)

This model is similar to the Remington Noiseless Portable, but has its own distinctive styling: a smooth arc crossing the entire front of the typewriter, with no decorations. It has no backspacer, tabulator, left platen knob, or ribbon color selector. Its price was \$57.50 -- significantly below the \$69.50 of the Remington Noiseless Portable. Just a few were made before the model was mysteriously aborted. Remington records say: "Stock shipped to field Sept. 1933 ahead of time. Prices released 12/2/33. Nov. 15, 1935 instructed all offices to ship remaining machines to Who. Port. [Wholesale Portable?] Dept., N.Y.C. thus clearing field of all machines." Some Noiseless Juniors were labeled "Underwood," although these machines do not appear in the official Remington records. The specimens known to me have serial numbers 622656, 622789, 622802, and 630099. Finally, one mystery machine has been found with a Noiseless #7 mechanism and serial number, but a Noiseless Junior shell.



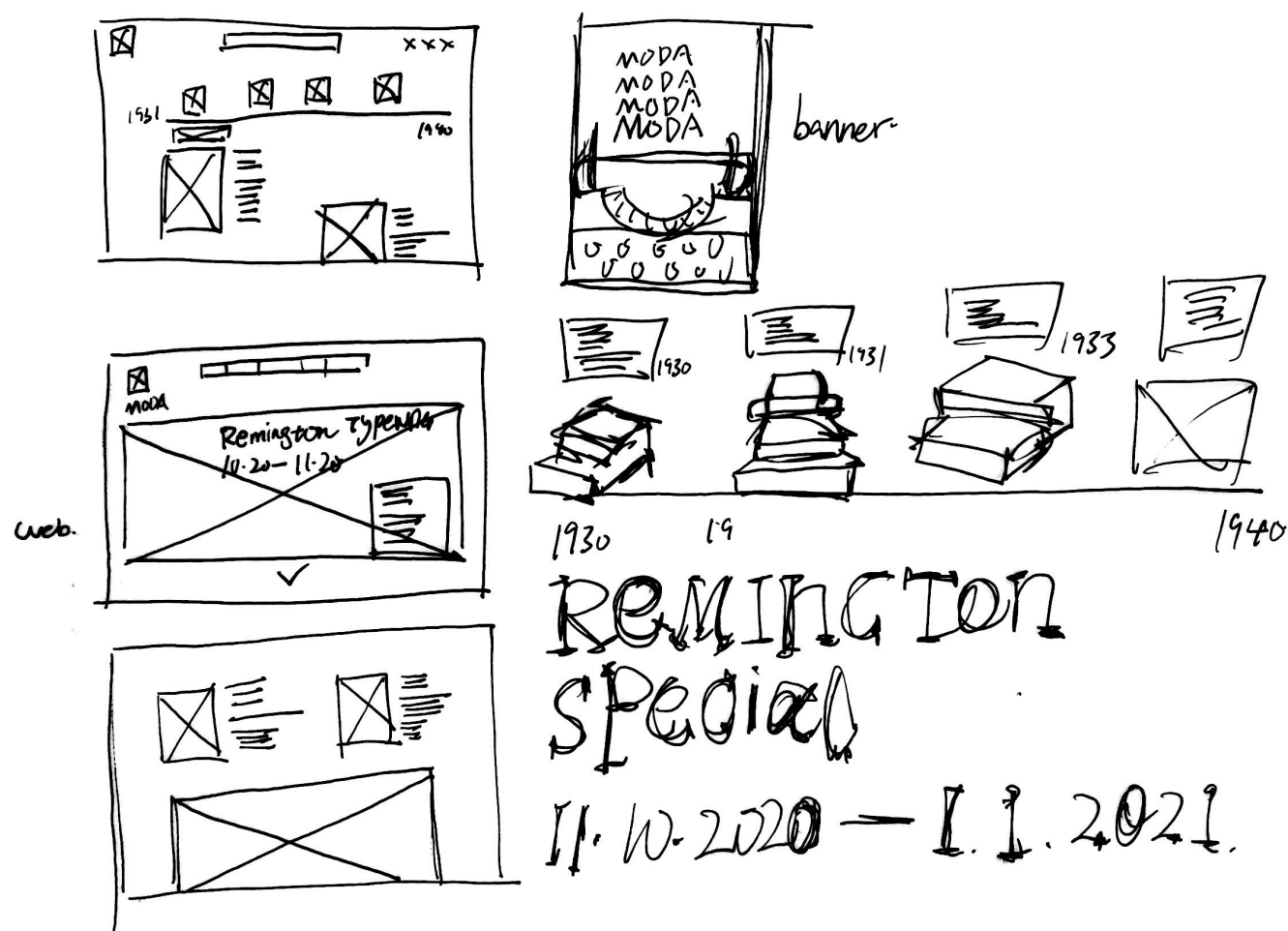
03 PROCESS

I bought a second-hand Remington Noiseless Typewriter from Facebook and took it as the main model. I took nearly 200 photos of it to determine which Angle photos should be used to design posters, web pages and brochures.



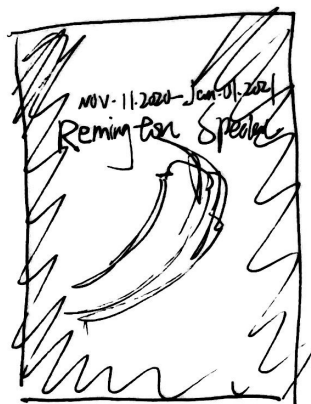
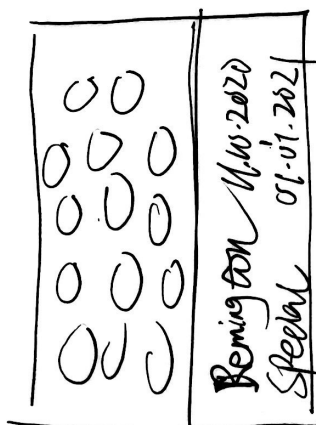
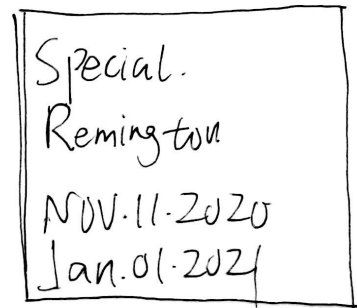
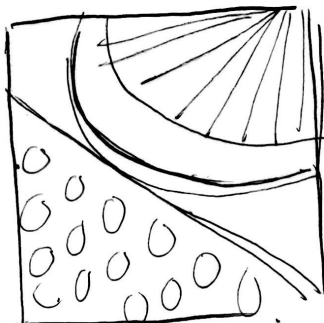
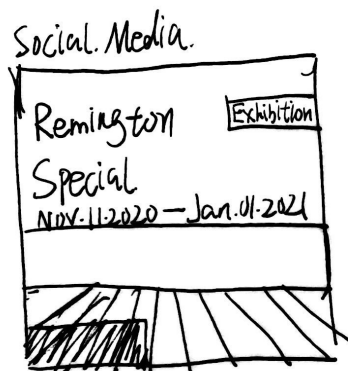
03 PROCESS

Sketch



03 PROCESS

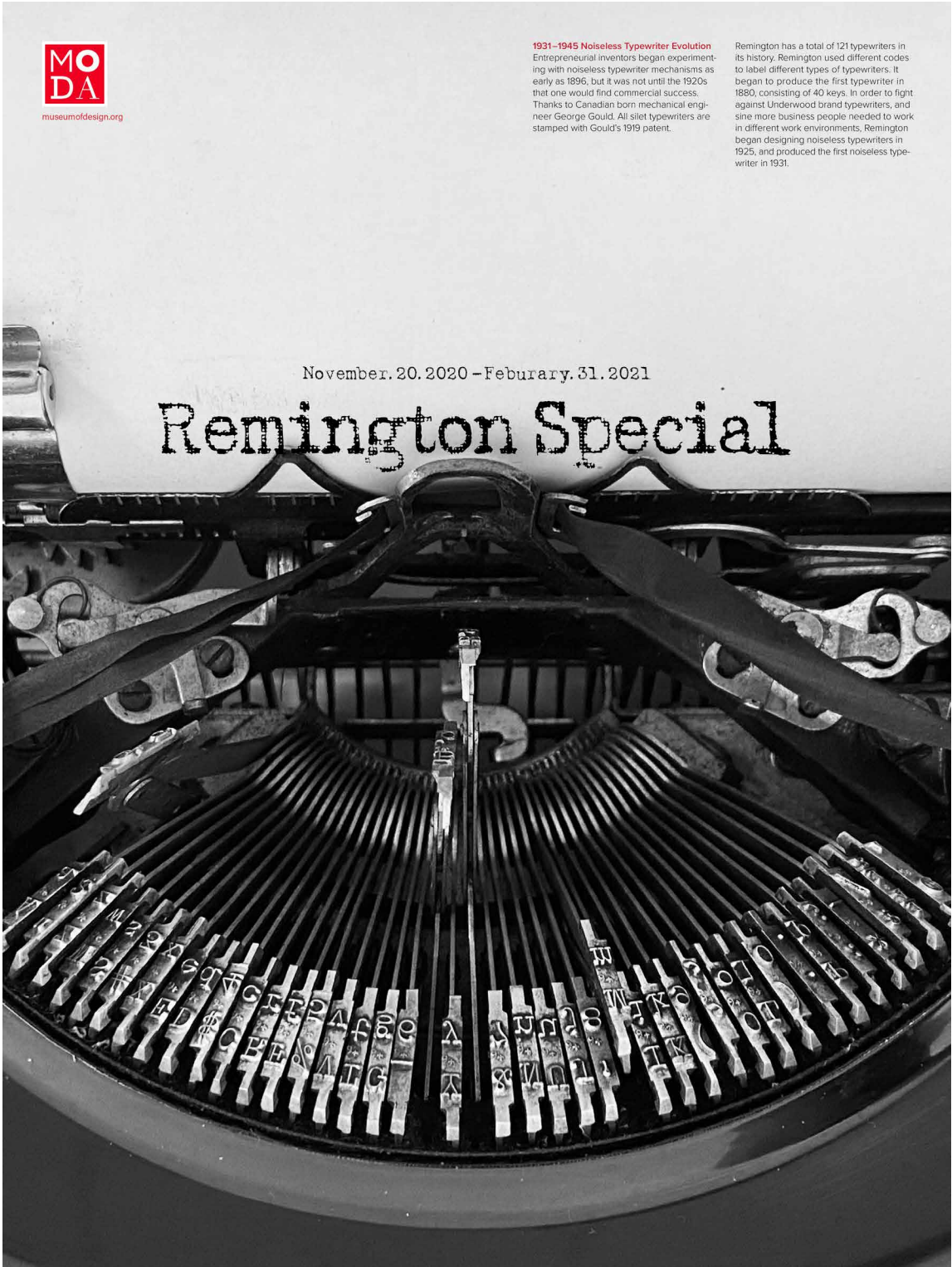
Sketch



04 FEEDBACK

1. Design some publicity on social media.
2. Develop brochures and web pages, not just posters.
3. Get more pictures of typewriters from different angles.

05 FINAL DESIGN



museumofdesign.org

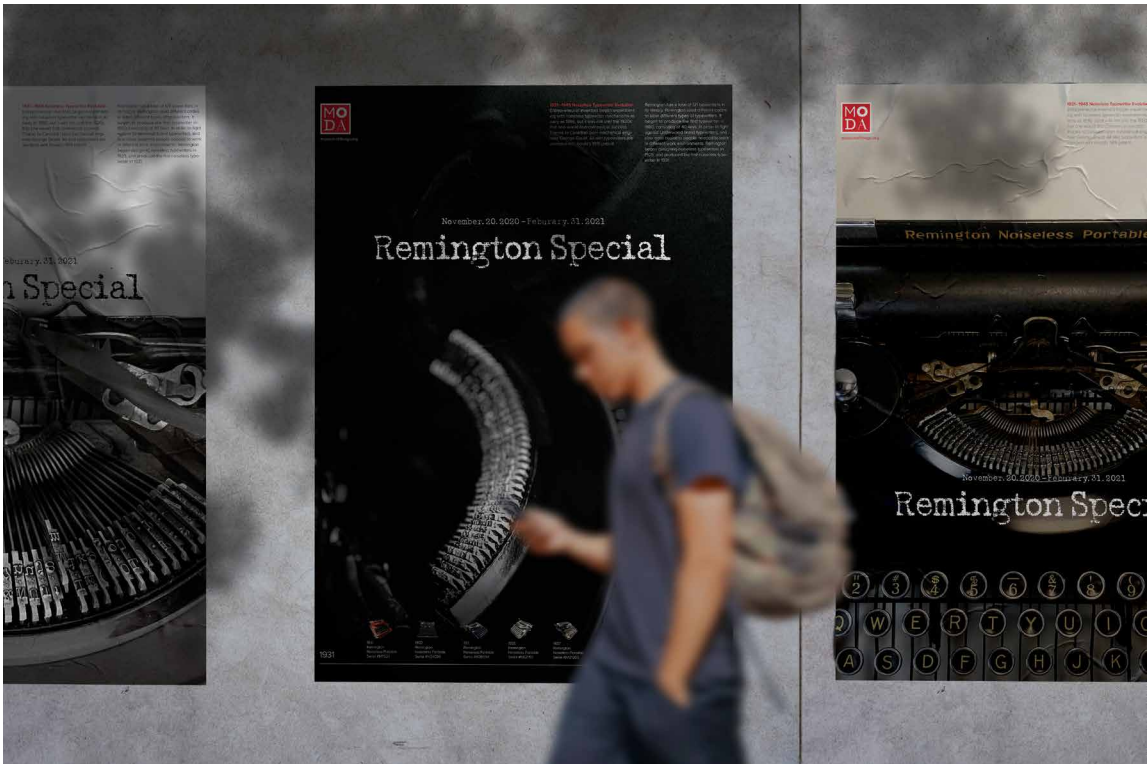
1931-1945 Noiseless Typewriter Evolution
Entrepreneurial inventors began experimenting with noiseless typewriter mechanisms as early as 1896, but it was not until the 1920s that one would find commercial success. Thanks to Canadian born mechanical engineer George Gould. All silet typewriters are stamped with Gould's 1919 patent.

Remington has a total of 121 typewriters in its history. Remington used different codes to label different types of typewriters. It began to produce the first typewriter in 1880, consisting of 40 keys. In order to fight against Underwood brand typewriters, and sine more business people needed to work in different work environments, Remington began designing noiseless typewriters in 1925, and produced the first noiseless typewriter in 1931.

November. 20. 2020 - February. 31. 2021

Remington Special

05 FINAL DESIGN

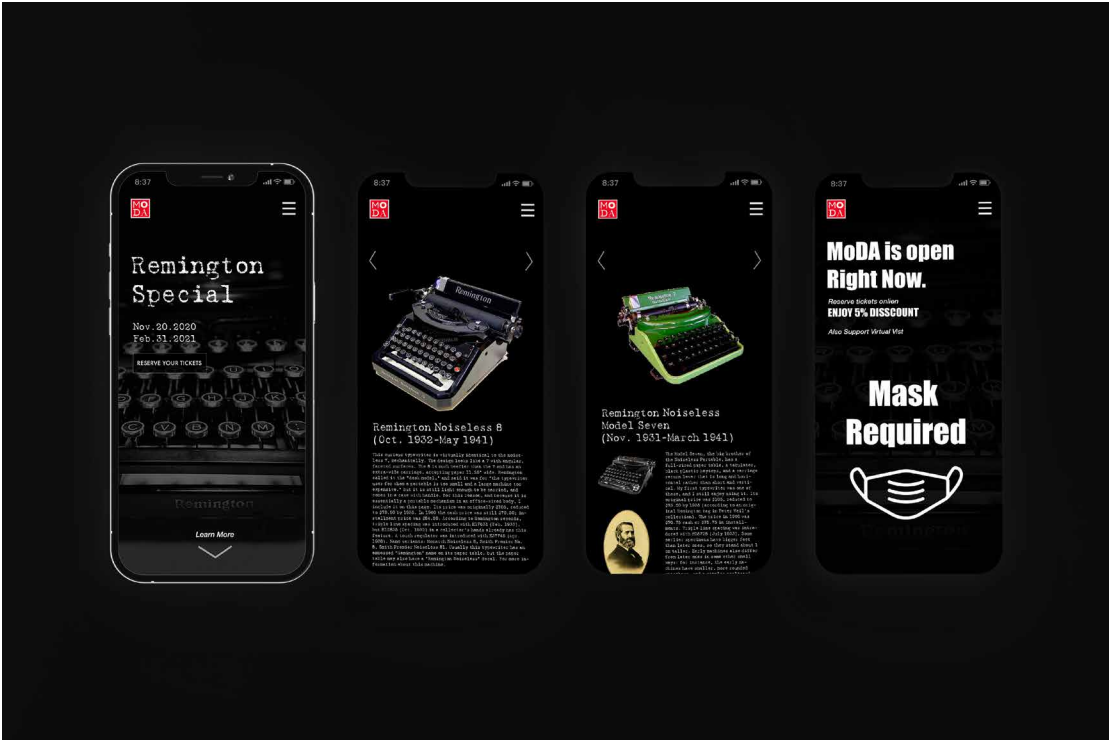


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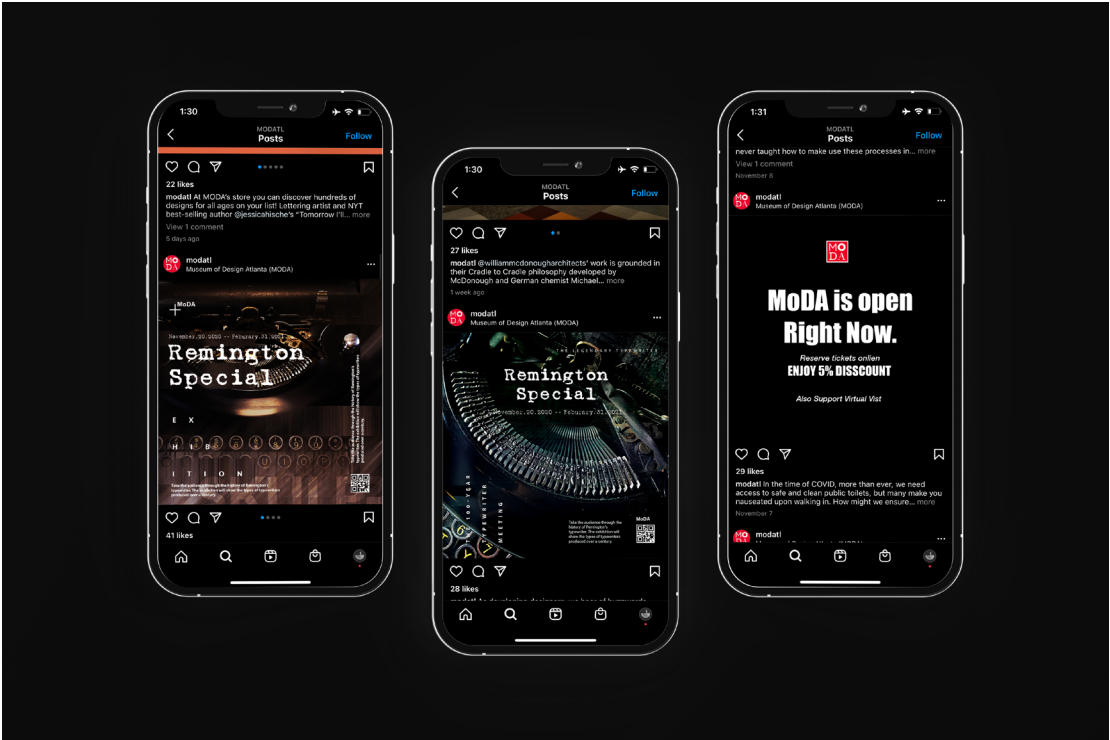


05 FINAL DESIGN

Mobile Web

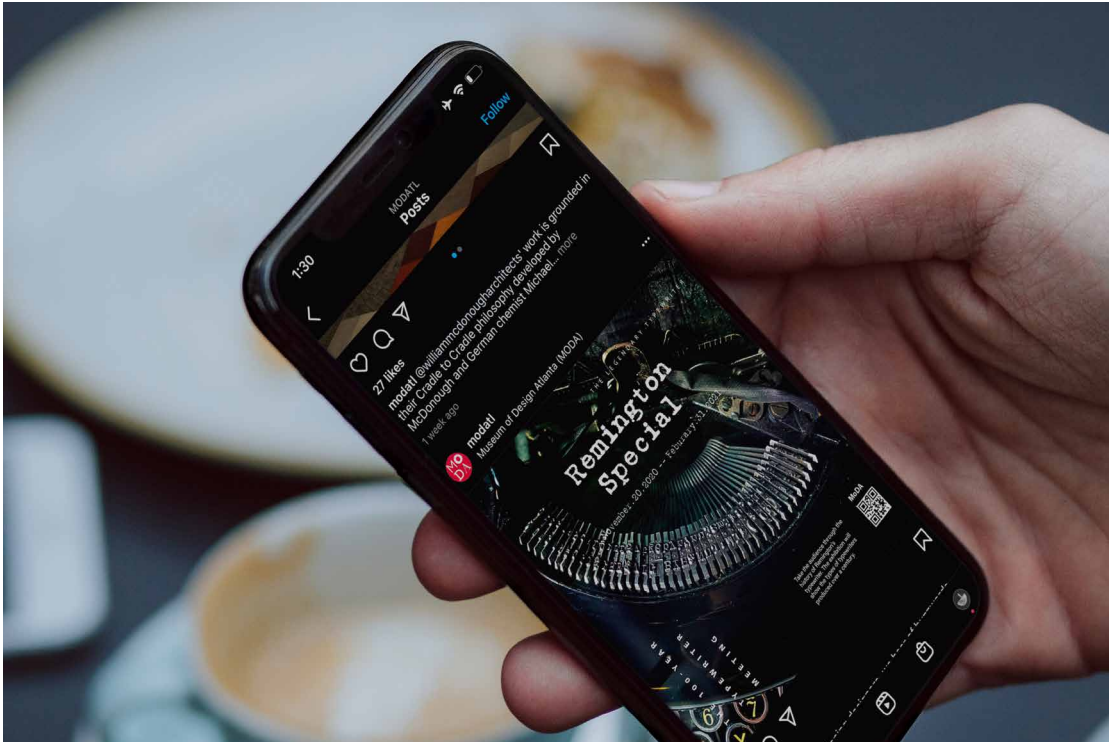


Social Media



05 FINAL DESIGN

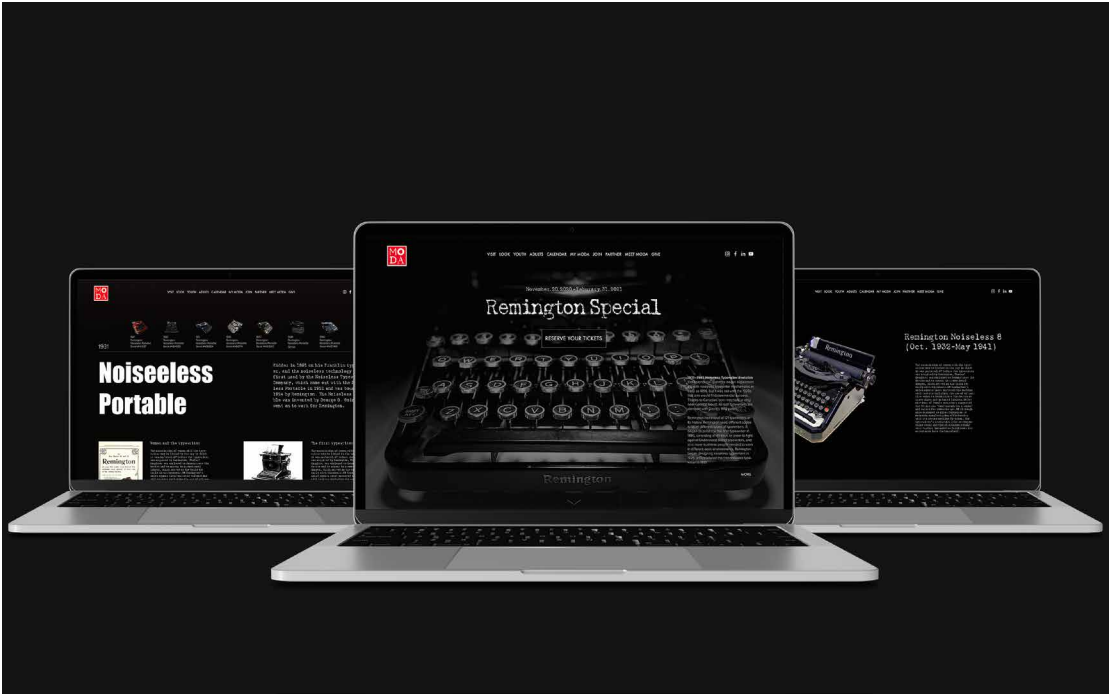
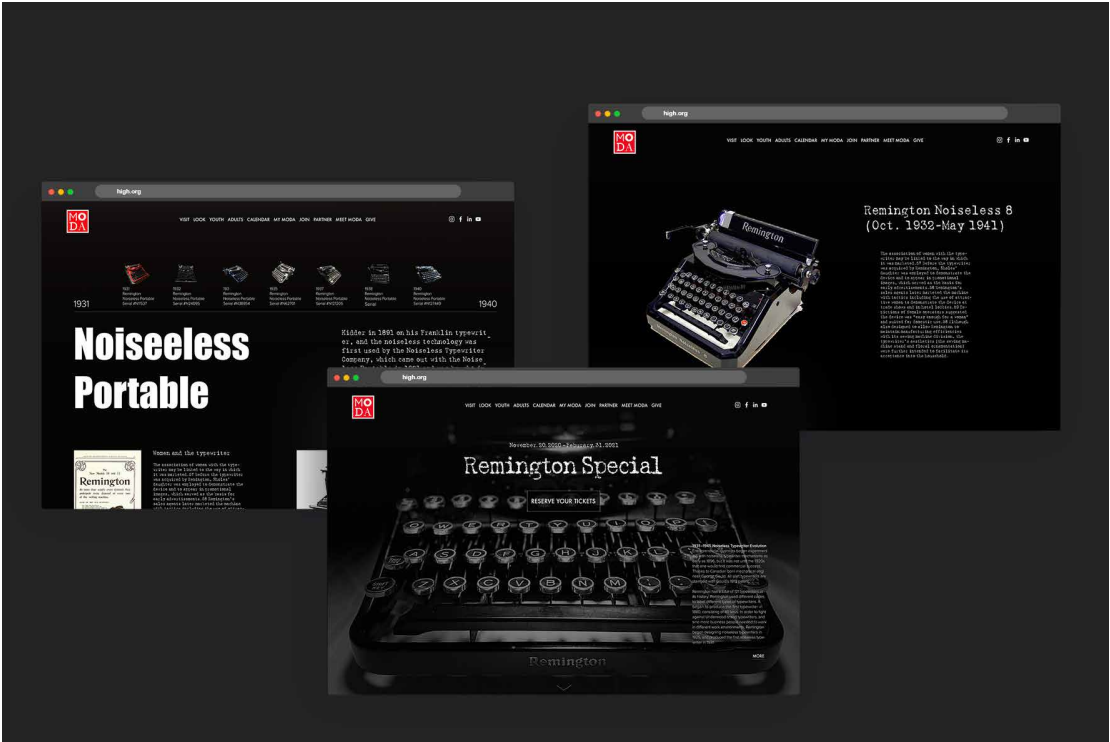
Social Media



Mobile Web



05 FINAL DESIGN



05 FINAL DESIGN





End

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