

PATENT SPECIFICATION (11)

1 584 077

1 584 077

- (21) Application No. 45232/77 (22) Filed 31 Oct. 1977 (19)
- (31) Convention Application No. 2 649 673
- (32) Filed 29 Oct. 1976 in
- (33) Fed. Rep. of Germany (DE)
- (44) Complete Specification published 4 Feb. 1981
- (51) INT. CL.⁸ B65H 3/06 5/06
- (52) Index at acceptance
B8R 402 471 671 AB3



(54) IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO ELECTROSTATIC COPYING APPARATUS

(71) We, AGFA-GEVAERT AKTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT, a body corporate organised according to the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany of Leverkusen, Federal Republic of Germany, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in any by the following statement.—

The invention relates to electrostatic copying apparatus and especially to electrostatic copying apparatus having an assembly driven in reverse once every copying cycle, for example, a moving illuminating support or original support for the strip-wise scanning of an original.

German Offenlegungsschrift No. 2,226,358 discloses apparatus having a constantly driven transport roller which is mounted on a swivel arm and is lowered onto a pile of sheets to remove the uppermost sheet of the pile and push this uppermost sheet towards a pair of transport rollers. This pair of transport rollers are not driven at first so that the sheet arches between the pair of transport rollers and the feed roller and thus is aligned on the pair of transport rollers. The drive mechanism for the pair of transport rollers is then switched on again so that the sheet of paper is introduced in a planar state into the copy support transport path at an exactly determined point in time in the copying cycle. To control the sequence of movement of the feed roller and the pair of transport rollers magnet coils are provided which may be actuated by means of a switch.

The invention provides electrostatic copying apparatus comprising means for feeding a copy support from a pile of copy supports to a transport path, means for transporting a copy support fed to the transport path, cam means arranged to activate and deactivate the feeding means and activate and deactivate the transport means at predetermined times during the production of a copy, and drive means for rotating the cam

means first in one direction and then in the reverse direction, the cam means being arranged to cause activation and deactivation of the feeding means and activation and deactivation of the transport means only on rotation in one of the said directions.

With the apparatus of the invention it is possible for the sequence of movement of the feeding means and of the transport means following the feeding means to be controlled purely mechanically and in a simple manner.

In principle, the cam means could be secured to a shaft which is not driven in reverse, that is to say one which is always driven in the same direction of rotation. The cam means would then have to execute a complete revolution once every copying cycle. However, this would have the disadvantage that the copying cycle would have to be matched to the largest possible original format in each case. If the originals are smaller, the complete copying cycle required for the largest possible originals would still have to be effected in order to ensure a complete revolution of the cam means controlling the sequence of movement of the feeding means and the transport means.

If, however, the shaft or shafts bearing the cam means are driven first in the forward direction in accordance with the invention, which drive may, as is advantageous, be derived in a simple manner from the drive of a unit which is reversed as a matter of course, then the cam means always returns to the initial position regardless of the length of the copying cycle, so that the length of the particular copying cycle can be adapted to the length of the originals to be copied, without the synchronism required between certain phases of rotation of the cam means and certain set phases of each individual copying cycle thereby being lost.

The cam means can thus cause actuation of the feeding means and of the transport means during one phase of rotation in operation, whereas in the other phase of rotation it no longer actuates these sheet-transporting

8

2

1,584,077

2

means on account of its construction as mechanical switches.

Advantageously, provision is made the cam means to be driven by means of the reversing drive mechanism of the moving illumination support and preferably, for first cam means for the transport means and second cam means for the feeding means to be arranged in a simple and cost-saving manner on a common reversing shaft.

Further advantages and features of the invention may be learned from the sub-claims.

Electrostatic copying apparatus constructed in accordance with the invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows diagrammatically a section through the apparatus of the invention;

Figure 2 shows diagrammatically the drive mechanism of the scanning carriage shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 shows semi-schematically the side view of the actuating mechanism for the feed roller;

Figure 4 shows a section through the actuating mechanism shown in Figure 3;

Figure 5 shows a further section through the actuating mechanism in another phase of operation;

Figure 6 shows a plan view of the swivel lever shown in Figure 3;

Figure 7 shows semi-schematically a side view of the actuating mechanism for the pair of transport rollers; and

Figure 8 shows a plan view of the actuating mechanism shown in Figure 5.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in Figure 1 a transparent support plate 2 for original to be photocopied is set in an apparatus frame 1. For strip-wise photocopying of the original an illuminating support movably mounted by means of the pair of rollers 3 and 4 on guide rails 5 is moved in the direction of arrow A by means of a drive device shown in Figure 2. A mirror support 10 which can be moved by a pair of rollers 7 and 8 along guide rails 9 is connected by way of a cable pull-like drive mechanism (not shown) to an illuminating support 6 and is moved by this drive mechanism at half the speed of the illuminating support likewise in the direction of the arrow A in order to hold constant the length of the ray path between the scanned strip of the original and a focusing objective 11. Using a mirror 12 fixed to the apparatus the bundle of rays is then deflected onto a copying drum 14 provided with a photoconductive layer and mounted so that it rotates about an axle 13. The copying drum is driven by the main drive motor synchronously with the illuminating support 6 and rotates in the direction of arrow B.

After an image-wise discharge of the photo-conductive surface of the copying drum, the electrostatic charge image is inked in an inking unit 15 and is transferred by means of a transfer corona 16 onto separate, sheet-like copy supports 17. After transfer of the image, the copy support is released from the copying drum 14 by means of a detach corona 18 and after passing through a fixing station 19 is conveyed by a pair of transport rollers 20 and 21 into a discharge compartment 22 for the copies. The surface of the drum is cleaned by a renewed image-wise discharge in a cleaning station 23 and is uniformly charged by means of a corona 24.

To convey the individual copy supports 17 from a pile of sheets 25 to a copy support transport path 26 there is provided a feed roller 27 which is mounted on a swivel arm 28 so that it can be raised off the pile 25. The feed roller is driven continuously when copying is in progress. To pass a sheet to the transport path, the feed roller 27 is lowered onto the surface of the pile so that the uppermost sheet of the pile is pushed towards a pair of transport rollers 29 and 30. This pair of transport rollers 29 and 30 is not at this instant being driven so that the copy support 17 also enters the image transfer region. In this phase of operation the feed roller 27 is again raised off the pile of paper 25.

Figure 2 shows diagrammatically the drive mechanism of the illuminating support 6. A main drive motor 31 drives a drive wheel 32 in the direction of the arrow C. This drive wheel 32 may be coupled by means of a magnetic coupling (not shown in detail) as desired with a drive wheel 33 or 34. Drive wheels 36, 37 and 38 are secured to a shaft 35. The drive wheel 38 is driven, depending on which of the two drive wheels 33 or 34 is driven, by the drive wheel 33 in the direction of rotation D or by the drive wheel 34, with the insertion of the drive wheel 39, in the direction of rotation E. By means of a toothed belt 42 secured to the support 6 and tensioned over rollers 40 and 41 and driven by the drive wheel 37, the illuminating support 6 can hereby be displaced in the direction of the arrow A to scan the original and then, by reversing the drive direction, can be returned to its initial position again.

The reversing rotary movement of the axle 35 is transferred via the drive wheel 36 secured to it by means of a drive belt 43 to a drive wheel 44, which in turn drives a shaft 100 in reverse. On this shaft 100 are secured the cams described below and shown in Figure 3 and 7 for example, which control the operating function of the feed roller 27 and also, of the pair of transport rollers 29 and 30. It will thus be seen that

9

the electric motor 31 constitutes a common drive source, and the magnetic coupling a common reversing means, for the illuminating support 6 and the shaft 100.

Figures 3 to 6 show in greater detail the device swivelling the feed roller 27 intermittently onto the pile of originals 25. A cam disc 101 is made of POM (polyoxymethylene) contains two symmetrical discs 102 and 103 which are held together by two rivets 104 and 105. The cam discs are circular and each have at an area of their periphery a cam-like projection 102a, 103a, respectively. The corners 102b and 103b, respectively, of the projection, looking in the direction of the arrow F, are bent outwards as evident in Figure 4. The front edges 102c, 103c, looking in the direction of the arrow F are chamfered laterally, so that a wedge-shaped front edge is obtained.

Under the action of a spring 106, the swivel arm 28 rests against the periphery of the cam 101 and is pivotally mounted about an axle 107, fixed to the apparatus, and at its free end carries the feed roller 27. This feed roller is driven (in a manner not shown) in the direction of the arrow G and, as shown in Figure 1, is located above the pile of originals 25.

The swivel arm 28 has a ridge 28a in its zone of contact with the cam 101, one end 28b of which ridge is wedge-shaped (see Figure 6 for example). Guide flanges 28c are provided along each side of the ridge 28a. On both sides of the ridge there are constructed recesses 28d on the swivel arm, the basal faces 28e of which are curved in the shape of a circle substantially concentrically to the shaft 100.

The co-operation of the cam disc 101 with the swivel arm 28 is as follows:

During each copying cycle, the shaft 100 and with it the cam disc 101 are moved by a certain angular distance in the direction of the arrow F and back again. The initial position before each copying cycle is that shown in Figure 3. The swivel arm 28 is pressed with the ridge 28a against the edge of the cam disc 101. After a certain initial running time the cam-like projection 101a reaches the ridge 28a whereby the swivel lever 28 is pivoted downwards against the force of the spring 106. As the height of the cam-like projection 101 is slightly larger than the distance between the feed roller 27 and the uppermost sheet on the pile 25 in the inoperative position of the swivel lever 28, by pivoting the swivel lever the feed roller is pushed with light pressure onto the pile of sheets 25 whereby the uppermost sheet is removed from the pile. Upon further rotation of the cam disc in the direction of the arrow F the cam-like projection 101a disengages the swivel lever 28 again so that the feed roller 27 is again lifted up.

The two corners 102b, 103b of the projections, which are splayed outwards as already described, because they are resiliently deformable are compressed by the two guide flanges 28c as they pass between them.

When the cam disc is turned backwards in the opposite direction to the arrow F, the two splayed corners 102b, 103b run past the two sides of the wedge-shaped projection 28b constructed on the swivel lever 28. As rotation continues, the two discs 102, 103, are forced apart by the wedge-shaped projection 28b so that the two projections 102a, 103a now run into the recesses 28d. As the supporting surfaces 28e of these recesses are set lower down the ridge 28a, the swivel lever is not pivoted or is barely pivoted, so that the feed roller 27 no longer comes into contact with the pile of originals 25 during the back-run phase of the cam disc 101.

Figures 7 and 8 show the operating mechanism for interrupting the drive of the pair of transport rollers 29, and 30. The reversing shaft 100 carries a plain hollow cylinder 150, the inner circumferential surface 151 of which acts as the supporting surface for a guide pin 161 secured to a swivel arm 160. An auxiliary cam element 152 is constructed on the wall of the hollow cylinder 150, the left-hand region 153 of which is resilient in the direction of the arrow H.

The lever 160 which may be pivoted about an axle 162 carries a wedge 163 which co-operates with one half 164 of a coupling. This coupling half 164 is secured so that it cannot rotate to an axle 165 but is mounted so that it can be displaced in an axial direction and is pushed by a pressure spring 166 against the other half of the coupling 167 which is mounted so that it can rotate freely on the axle 165 but so that it cannot be displaced in the axial direction. This half 167 of the coupling, is driven evenly via the gear 167a by means of a drive mechanism (not shown). Through a toothed link, this half of the coupling takes with it the other half of the coupling which transfers this rotary movement to the axle 165 and thus to the transport roller 30 secured to the axle 165.

The co-operation of the drum 150 with the transport roller 30 is as follows:

At the beginning of each copying cycle the drum 150 is moved in the direction of rotation K. Initially, the pin 161 lies against the inner circumferential face 151, the wedge 163 is therefore disengaged from the coupling half 164 which is therefore pressed by means of the pressure spring 166 against the coupling half 167 that is driven: The transport roller 30 is set in motion.

If, upon further rotation of the drum in the direction of the arrow K, the pin runs against the auxiliary cam 153, then as a result the swivel lever 160 is raised. Con-

sequently, the wedge 163 is also raised and then runs on the inclined face of the coupling part 164 and displaces this axially outwards against the force of the spring 166, so that the gear wheels of the two coupling parts disengage. The transport roller 30 comes to a standstill as a result.

As soon as the right-hand end 152a of the auxiliary cam 152 beneath the pin 161 has moved on, the lever again falls downwards onto the inner circumferential face 151. The coupling parts 164, 167 engage again. When the drum is turned backwards, in the opposite direction to the arrow K, the pin 161 runs under the auxiliary cam 152, 153 wherein the resiliently designed cam element 153 yields to the pressure of the pin 161 in the direction of the arrow H. When the hollow cylinder 150 is driven backwards, the drive roller 30 thus remains coupled up to the drive means 167a.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. Electrostatic copying apparatus comprising means for feeding a copy support from a pile of copy supports to a transport path, means for transporting a copy support fed to the transport path, cam means arranged to activate and deactivate the feeding means and activate and deactivate the transport means at predetermined times during the production of a copy, and drive means for rotating the cam means first in one direction and then in the reverse direction, the cam means being arranged to cause activation and deactivation of the feeding means and activation and deactivation of the transport means only on rotation in one of the said directions.

2. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 1, which comprises an assembly arranged to be driven in a forward direction and then in the reverse direction during the production of a copy, the arrangement being such that in use the directions of motion of the assembly and of the cam means are reversed simultaneously.

3. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 2, wherein the drive for the assembly and the drive for the cam means are derived from a common source through a common means for reversing the directions of motion of the assembly and the cam means.

4. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 2 or claim 3, wherein the assembly is illumination means for strip-wise scanning of an original.

5. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 2 or claim 3, wherein the assembly is means for supporting an original.

6. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the cam means comprises first cam means for the transport means and second cam

means for the feeding means, the first and second cam means being arranged on a common shaft.

7. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein in use the transport means is deactivated and then activated during rotation of the cam means in the said one direction, and remains active during rotation of the cam means in the reverse direction.

8. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the cam means comprises first cam means for the transport means, and the transport means comprises a swivel lever so arranged to co-operate with the first cam means that the transport means is caused to operate at the said predetermined time.

9. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 8, wherein the first cam means has a curved guide face, running concentrically, against which the free end of the swivel lever lies under weight and/or spring forces, and an auxiliary cam portion, one end of which rests on the guide face and is resilient at right angles to the guide face, and the other end of which auxiliary cam portion is arranged at a distance from the guide face.

10. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 9, wherein the curved guide surface is the inner surface of a plain, hollow cylinder open at one end, the free end of the swivel lever rests against the inner surface of the hollow cylinder under weight forces, and the auxiliary cam portion is arranged in the interior of the hollow cylinder.

11. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in any one of claim 8 to 10, wherein the swivel lever carries an actuating member that can be inserted between the transport means and its drive means and removed to prevent or allow the transport means to be driven.

12. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 11, wherein there is provided a coupling which may be released by forcing apart two portions of the coupling in an axial direction, and the actuating member is constructed as a wedge that displaces at least one of these coupling portions in an axial direction on movement of the swivel lever.

13. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the cam means comprises second cam means for the feeding means, and the feeding means comprises a swivel lever so arranged to co-operate with the second cam means that the feeding means is brought into contact with a pile of copy supports once during the production of a copy.

14. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 13, wherein the second



sequently, the wedge 163 is also raised and then runs on the inclined face of the coupling part 164 and displaces this axially outwards against the force of the spring 166, so that the gear wheels of the two coupling parts disengage. The transport roller 30 comes to a standstill as a result.

As soon as the right-hand end 152a of the auxiliary cam 152 beneath the pin 161 has moved on, the lever again falls downwards onto the inner circumferential face 151. The coupling parts 164, 167 engage again. When the drum is turned backwards, in the opposite direction to the arrow K, the pin 161 runs under the auxiliary cam 152, 153 wherein the resiliently designed cam element 153 yields to the pressure of the pin 161 in the direction of the arrow H. When the hollow cylinder 150 is driven backwards, the drive roller 30 thus remains coupled up to the drive means 167a.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. Electrostatic copying apparatus comprising means for feeding a copy support from a pile of copy supports to a transport path, means for transporting a copy support fed to the transport path, cam means arranged to activate and deactivate the feeding means and activate and deactivate the transport means at predetermined times during the production of a copy, and drive means for rotating the cam means first in one direction and then in the reverse direction, the cam means being arranged to cause activation and deactivation of the feeding means and activation and deactivation of the transport means only on rotation in one of the said directions.

2. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 1, which comprises an assembly arranged to be driven in a forward direction and then in the reverse direction during the production of a copy, the arrangement being such that in use the directions of motion of the assembly and of the cam means are reversed simultaneously.

3. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 2, wherein the drive for the assembly and the drive for the cam means are derived from a common source through a common means for reversing the directions of motion of the assembly and the cam means.

4. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 2 or claim 3, wherein the assembly is illumination means for strip-wise scanning of an original.

5. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 2 or claim 3, wherein the assembly is means for supporting an original.

6. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the cam means comprises first cam means for the transport means and second cam

means for the feeding means, the first and second cam means being arranged on a common shaft.

7. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein in use the transport means is deactivated and then activated during rotation of the cam means in the said one direction, and remains active during rotation of the cam means in the reverse direction.

8. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the cam means comprises first cam means for the transport means, and the transport means comprises a swivel lever so arranged to co-operate with the first cam means that the transport means is caused to operate at the said predetermined time.

9. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 8, wherein the first cam means has a curved guide face, running concentrically, against which the free end of the swivel lever lies under weight and/or spring forces, and an auxiliary cam portion, one end of which rests on the guide face and is resilient at right angles to the guide face, and the other end of which auxiliary cam portion is arranged at a distance from the guide face.

10. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 9, wherein the curved guide surface is the inner surface of a plain, hollow cylinder open at one end, the free end of the swivel lever rests against the inner surface of the hollow cylinder under weight forces, and the auxiliary cam portion is arranged in the interior of the hollow cylinder.

11. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in any one of claim 8 to 10, wherein the swivel lever carries an actuating member that can be inserted between the transport means and its drive means and removed to prevent or allow the transport means to be driven.

12. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 11, wherein there is provided a coupling which may be released by forcing apart two portions of the coupling in an axial direction, and the actuating member is constructed as a wedge that displaces at least one of these coupling portions in an axial direction on movement of the swivel lever.

13. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the cam means comprises second cam means for the feeding means, and the feeding means comprises a swivel lever so arranged to co-operate with the second cam means that the feeding means is brought into contact with a pile of copy supports once during the production of a copy.

14. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 13, wherein the second

(1)

cam means is of generally circular shape with at least one projecting portion increasing the circumference and flexible in an axial direction, one end of this projection being inclined out of the plane of the circular portion, and wherein the swivel lever is urged against the cam means under the action of weight and/or spring forces, the swivel lever having a first region and a second region looking in the direction of the axis of the cam means lying adjacent to one another, which can be brought into contact with the cam means, the second region, unlike the first region, being a recess, and wherein the projection portion is arranged to contact one of the two regions upon rotation of the cam means in one direction of rotation, and the swivel lever has means that upon rotation of the cam means in the other direction of rotation come into contact with the inclined end of the flexible projection and force the flexible projection to the side such that this comes into contact with the other region.

15. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 14, wherein the second cam means comprises two adjacent discs each provided with a projecting portion, the front edges of which, looking in the second direction of rotation, are inclined outwards.

16. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in claim 15, wherein the second cam means rotating in the first direction of rotation, is arranged to rest against a central region which forms the first region of the swivel lever, wherein on both sides of this central region there is provided a curved recess forming the second region, the radius of curvature of which recess corresponds to the outer distance from the axis of the projecting portion, and wherein looking in the second direction of rotation there is provided at the periphery of the second region

between the two recesses a wedge-shaped lug that upon rotation of the discs in the second direction forces apart the two front edges of the projections.

17. Electrostatic copying apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 13 to 16, wherein the swivel lever carries at least one feed roller arranged above a pile of paper.

18. Electrostatic copying apparatus substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to, and as shown in the accompanying drawings.

19. Electrostatic copying apparatus having an assembly arranged to be driven in reverse once every copying cycle, means for receiving a pile of copy supports, a feed roller that, in operation, can be brought into contact with the pile once every copying cycle to convey individual copy supports to a copy support transport path, and a pair of transport rollers adjoining the pile and arranged to be driven intermittently in the sequence in which copying is carried out, wherein the feed roller and the pair of transport rollers are arranged to be brought into operation by swivel levers, at least one shaft arranged to be driven in reverse by means of the reversing assembly or a reversing drive mechanism thereof is provided, this reversing shaft carries cam discs that co-operate with the swivel levers and the regions of the cam discs effecting the swivel movement of the swivel levers are so constructed as to serve as mechanical switches which only upon rotation of the cam discs in a first direction of rotation cause the swivel levers to swivel.

ABEL & IMRAY,
Chartered Patent Agents,
Northumberland House,
303-306 High Holborn,
London WC1V 7LH.



TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

Re New York letter to Bureau dated 6/24/81.
Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.
The LHM contains information regarding the activities of [Illegible] and [Illegible] in the New York area.

The LHM also contains information regarding the activities of [Illegible] and [Illegible] in the New York area.
The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].

The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].
The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].

The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].
The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].

The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].
The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].

The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].
The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

Re New York letter to Bureau dated 6/24/81.
Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.
The LHM contains information regarding the activities of [Illegible] and [Illegible] in the New York area.

The LHM also contains information regarding the activities of [Illegible] and [Illegible] in the New York area.
The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].

The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].
The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].

The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].
The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].

The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].
The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].

The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].
The LHM is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for the Bureau's use in its ongoing investigation of [Illegible].

★ S P

RECEIVED BY HAND
JUL 3 1981
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION