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CARBON PAPER.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1917.

1,332,141. Patented Feb. 24, 1920.

Fig. 1.

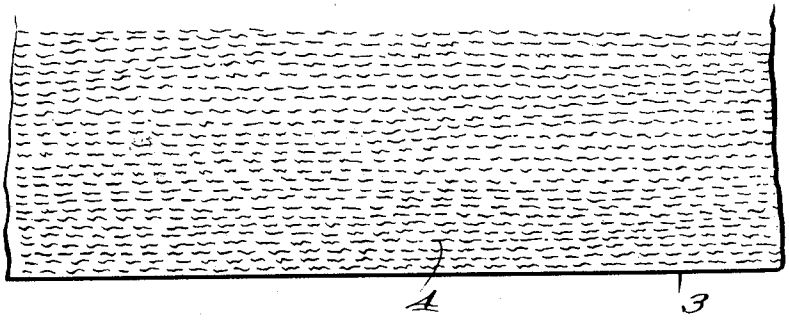
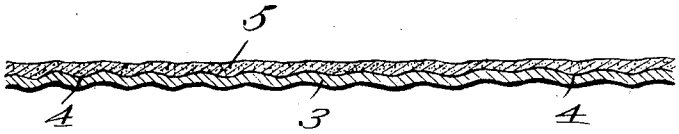


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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CARBON-PAPER.

1,332,141. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 24, 1920.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HYDESABURO OHASHI, a subject of the Emperor of Japan, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Carbon-Paper, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to carbon paper or the like.

Ordinarily, carbon paper consists of a perfectly flat sheet of paper on which the ink coating or preparation is applied, and in practice, it is only possible to apply a limited amount of said coating or ink preparation to said paper and as a consequence thereof, the life of the carbonized paper is decidedly limited.

In carrying the invention into practice the paper for carbonization purpose is craped, creased or crumpled in any suitable well known manner which may be best adapted to the purpose. This process of craping, creasing or crumpling in the first place forms closely arranged minute channels or depressions on the face of the paper while in the second place it serves to break the texture or fabric of the paper. The channels or depressions thus made on the face of the paper permit a greater amount of carbon ink preparation to firmly adhere to the paper, while the breaking of the texture as above referred to, operates to increase the absorbing qualities of the paper which will permit of an application of a greater quantity of ink preparation to the paper.

The more prominent the craping, creasing or crumpling of the paper, the greater its capacity to retain the ink but the less clear will the writing appear, and vice versa, while the less prominent the craping, creasing or crumpling, the less the adhering power of the ink on the paper and the clearer the impressions of the writing.

With the above in view, a greater degree of the prominence of the craping, creasing or crumpling of the paper may be applied to a class of carbon paper manufactured for the purpose of manifolding a less number of copies at one time, while a less prominent degree of the craping, creasing or crumpling may be applied to those manufactured for the purpose of manifolding a higher number of copies at one time.

The desired degree of craping, creasing or crumpling of the paper may be accomplished by any suitable well known means wherein channels or depressions of any predetermined sizes can be properly produced in a single operation and the texture of the paper broken to suit given requirements. It can also be accomplished by first craping, creasing or crumpling the paper more prominently than what may be finally desired and then afterward subjected to the action of a suitable well known smoothing apparatus which will operate to lessen the prominence of the mentioned channels whereby the paper can be prepared to adapt itself to any given volume of ink preparation.

As the principal feature of my invention resides in breaking the texture of the paper and forming cavities therein for the purpose set forth either singly or collectively, I do not desire to limit myself to the precise manner of accomplishing such result, as many changes may be made therein within the scope of the appended claim.

I further do not wish to limit myself to the production or formation of any particular form of cavities nor the manner in which said cavities are produced. As long as some unevenness is produced in the paper or indentations or the equivalent of cavities, the object of the invention will be fulfilled. Then, again, the mere embossing of the paper is found to result in the formation of suitable cavity-like inequalities which will satisfactorily operate for the purpose intended.

By reference to the drawing;

Figure 1, is a plan view of a portion of my improved paper for carbonization.

Fig. 2 is a transverse section through the paper showing the ink preparation applied thereto.

In the accompanying drawing, the paper is illustrated at 3, the broken texture of the paper being illustrated at 4, and the carbon ink preparation at 5. It will be noticed that

by breaking the texture as the result of the described craping, creasing or crumpling, channels or cavities are produced in which an ink coating or preparation takes firm hold against the paper which enables me to place a relatively heavy mass of ink preparation upon the paper as described elsewhere herein.

What is claimed as new is:—

As a new article of manufacture, a manifold sheet embodying a sheet of paper having a substantially craped formation, and a thin layer of carbon ink preparation covering one side or surface of the paper.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

HYDESABURO OHASHI.