May 19, 1925. 1,538,403

J. KRELL

ADDRESSING MACHINE PRINTING PLATE

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FIG. 1.

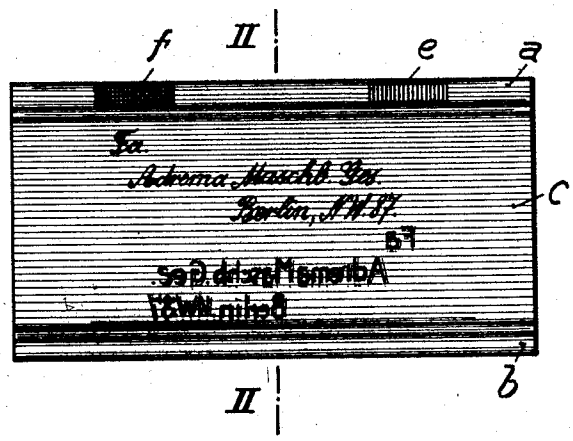
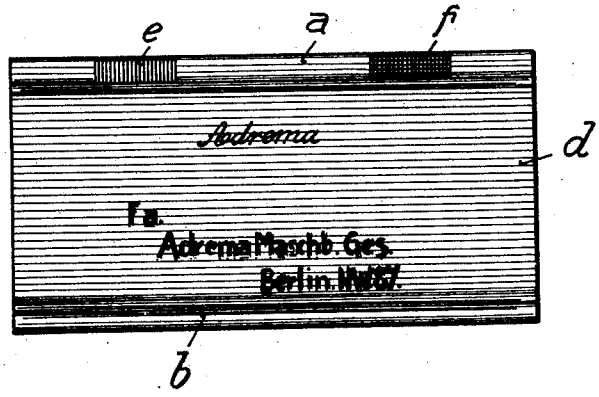


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ADDRESSING-MACHINE PRINTING PLATE.

Application filed December 10, 1923. Serial No. 679,858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH KRELL, a citizen of the German Republic, residing at Berlin-Pankow, Germany, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Addressing-Machine Printing Plates, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sheet metal printing stencils (known per se) for addressing machines and similar printing machines. With such stencils it is frequently desired that the text of the stencil which appears in the reversed position in its passage through the addressing machine shall also appear on the stencil as a directly legible text in order to enable the operator of the machine to know at all times which stencil is being printed. Further, it is generally necessary that the printing stencils shall be provided on their front face or their rear face with readily legible permanent or intechangeable notices for purposes of registration or for facilitating a convenient and correct arrangement of the stencils in their filing receptacle from which they are taken for charging the magazine of the addressing machine. It is likewise almost always necessary that register marks shall be provided on the edge of the stencil for the purpose of filing away the said stencil. These marks have almost always been constituted by clips or the like. For the purpose of receiving the interchangeable notices or the like the stencils have hitherto been so formed as to allow the small cards of cardboard or paper containing the notices to be fastened thereon. Such a formation of the stencils naturally renders their manufacture very more complicated than if they were made of plain sheet metal plates.

The present invention now consists in this that the upper face of the stencils is adapted to receive handwritten notices or the like, whereas the sheet metal stencils hitherto known would not "take" ink or colours or graphite written with a lead pencil, so that therefore handwritten notices or the like could not be written by hand upon the surface of the stencils.

The present invention now consists in matting at least one face of a sheet metal printing stencil for addressing machines and the like printing machines, whereby, as tests have shown, the said surface can be written upon extremely well with ink, lead pencil, chalks and the like. In general it is preferred to matt both faces of the printing stencil so that the stencil can then be written upon by hand on both its faces. The matting of the stencil does not detrimentally affect either the sharpness of the impressed text or its legibility from the back; in fact, this legibility is rather improved by the matting.

The present invention is of special value for the printing stencils of addressing machines because the stencils usually provided for such machines are generally made of sheet zinc. Now, sheet zinc, which is produced by rolling in packets has the peculiarity that it has a greasy surface upon which it is impossible to write with any ordinary material. It is also impossible to remove this grease by washing the surface of the zinc sheet. The disadvantage of sheet zinc not being capable of being written on, can be overcome only by matting the said surface in accordance with the present invention.

In the manufacture of stencils according to this invention, it is preferred to matt the sheet metal (generally sheet zinc, although other kinds of sheet metal may sometimes be used) on one face or on both its faces by means of a sand blast before it is made up into single stencils, so that then the single stencils are composed entirely of sheet metal matted on both sides. The stencil sheet metal instead of being matted by means of a sand blast, may be matted or roughened by any other means for instance by chemical means. It is also to be understood that the matting of one or the other face of the stencils may be performed after the stencils have been produced from the usual smooth sheet metal.

In a stencil manufactured according to this invention the upper guiding edge may, without being damaged, serve also for the reception of the marks required for registration purposes. These marks which are then applied by graphic means to the surface of the guiding edge may consist for example of stripes of different colours.

The accompanying drawings illustrate an example of an improved printing stencil according to this invention designed for ad-

dressing machines of the type in which the printing stencils are moved along in a guideway on after another in the direction of their length by the machine, for instance by means of a pushing slide.

In these drawings:

Figure 1 is a view of the upper face of the improved printing stencil;

Figure 2 is a cross section taken along the line II—II of Figure 1, and

Figure 3 is a view of the back or rear face of the stencil.

As shown, the improved stencil has two guiding edges *a* and *b* each formed of sheet metal doubled over, and it consists of sheet zinc in which the stencil lettering of the address is stamped or otherwise impressed. In the illustrated example of the improved stencil the latter is made of sheet metal matted on both faces so that the upper face *c* as well as the under face *d* of the stencil can be written on, as will be perceived from Figures 1 and 3. Consequently in the illustrated stencil the whole of the space that is not occupied by the stencil lettering is available for receiving handwritten notices of any desired nature. These handwritten notices can always be erased if it should become necessary to alter the text of such notices.

The handwritten notices may be applied to the surface of the stencil with ink, lead pencil, pastel chalk or the like by hand or any other means. As will be perceived from the illustrated example in the figures, the surfaces of the upper guiding edge *a* have also two differently coloured marks *e*, *f* for the purpose of facilitating the filing of the stencils in the filing receptacles or the like.

The arrangement or setting out of the impressed lettering upon the stencil, as well as the formation of the stencil in all other respects, is immaterial for the nature of the invention, and is optional so long as at least one face of the sheet metal stencil is matted.

I claim:

A zinc printing plate for addressing or like machines having at least one of its surfaces matted to receive written matter.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH KRELL.

Witnesses:

E. KLIPPEL,

ROGER S. AUSPACH.