

March 24, 1925.

1,530,477

C. CAMPBELL

SHEET MATERIAL FOR SPECIAL USES

Filed Sept. 13, 1923

Fig 1

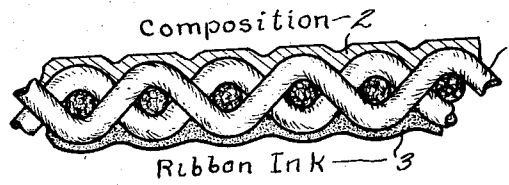


Fig. 3.

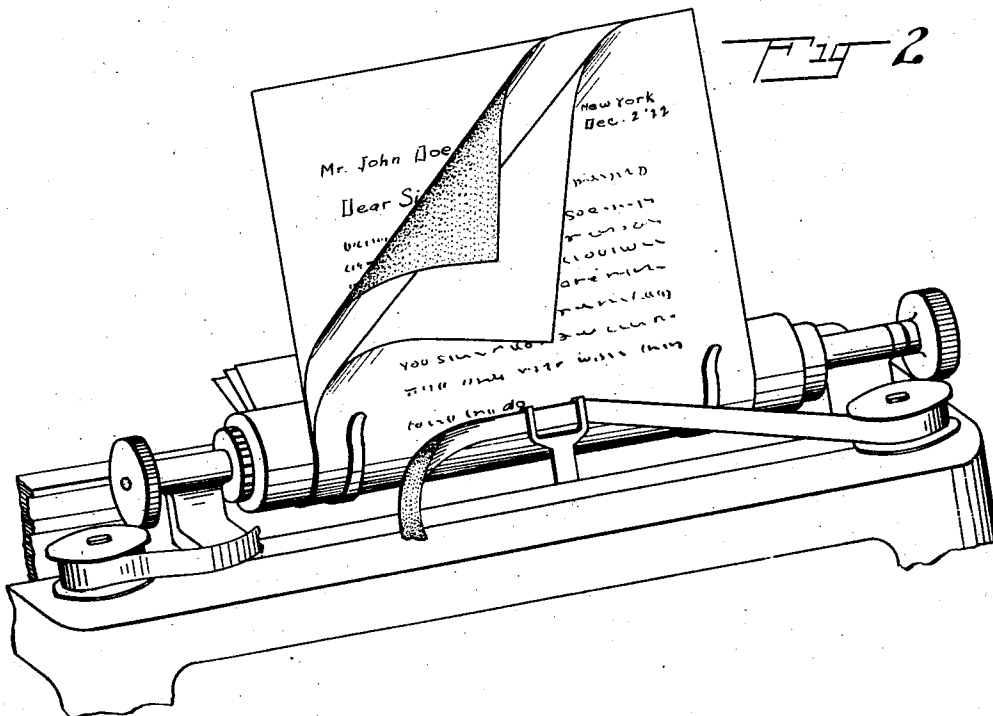
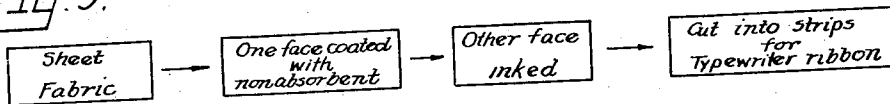


Fig 2

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SHEET MATERIAL FOR SPECIAL USES.

Application filed September 13, 1923. Serial No. 662,366.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES CAMPBELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Sheet Materials for Special Uses, of which the following is a clear, full, and exact description.

This invention relates to material adapted for use, either in sheet form for the purposes for which transfer sheets, such as carbon paper, are used, or in strip form for the purposes for which ordinary typewriter ribbons are used, and a general object of the invention is to provide material for such uses characterized by improved utility and desirability.

A particular object of the invention is to provide material for the purposes hereinabove set forth and particularly for use in transferring type impressions which has a striking face that is uncoated with the transfer ink or other pigment and to which the ink or pigment cannot penetrate, and which, therefore, does not tend to fill the type, the transfer face being coated with ink in the usual manner.

Another object of the invention is to provide material which is particularly useful for typewriter ribbons and similar purposes, which permits the formation of the ribbon from a sheet of fabric of a width much greater than the ribbons without the provision of special selvages on the ribbons, or without separate treatment of the edges to prevent ravelling.

Other objects and important features of the invention will appear from the following description and claims when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Fig. 1 is a sectional view through a sheet of fabric prepared in the manner hereinabove described, and

Fig. 2 illustrates the mode of using such fabric, both for typewriter ribbons and for transfer sheets.

Fig. 3 is a diagram indicating the process steps employed for the making of typewriter ribbons.

In preparing material for the uses hereinabove referred to, and similar uses, and having the desired characteristics hereinabove set forth, I take a sheet or strip of fabric

1 of the desired texture, such, for example, as cotton, which may have substantially the texture employed in making typewriter ribbons, and coat one side of this fabric with a composition 2 to give this side a non-absorbent and, preferably, smooth finish, while leaving the other side of the fabric in its natural absorbent condition. Any suitable composition may be used for this purpose, such, for example, as linseed oil having mixed therewith a little glycerine.

Such a coating gives a base which is particularly useful for typewriter ribbons, and which has many advantages over ribbons as now made. Such a ribbon, of course, has the absorbent side coated with typewriter ribbon ink or other transfer pigment 3 and is used with the coated side next to the paper upon which the impression is to be made, thus leaving the smooth non-absorbent coated side to be struck by the type. The type striking this non-absorbent coated side of the fabric cannot possibly pick up any of the ink or other pigment, fuzz or hairs, and therefore remain clean and sharp and the character of the work produced by the machine is thus sharper and more uniform and more legible.

Moreover, when a sheet of material prepared in this manner, that is, coated on one side with the non-absorbent material, and coated on the absorbent side with the typewriter or other transfer pigment, is cut into strips of the desired width of typewriter ribbons, such strips require no artificial edging, the coating binding the threads of the fabric against ravelling.

It will be apparent that not only may this fabric thus prepared be cut into strips and used as typewriter ribbons, but it may also be used in sheet form for the same purposes for which carbon sheets are used, particularly where satisfactory manifolding results cannot now be obtained because of the number or weight of the sheets to be written on.

The sheet or fabric coated in the manner hereinabove described, and impregnated with the ordinary typewriter ink, is much more sensitive than a carbon sheet and will give off a sharp, readable impression when used for manifolding, where a carbon sheet would give only a blurred one. The use of such sheets will doubtless contribute to a

more extended use of book-keeping systems, and so forth, where many copies are required and where the quality of the manifold work is important.

5 What is claimed as new is:

10 1. A material for use as typewriter ribbons, transfer sheets and similar uses, comprising fabric having one side coated with a linseed oil composition adapted to dry thereon and render it non-absorbent, and having the other side thereof left absorbent and filled with a suitable transfer medium.

15 2. A typewriter ribbon formed from a strip of fabric having no selvage, having one face coated with a linseed oil composition acting both to render said face non-

absorbent and to hold the edges of the ribbon against raveling and having its other face left absorbent and filled with typewriter ribbon ink.

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3. The process of making typewriter ribbons which consists in coating one face of a sheet of fabric with a non-absorbent coating comprising linseed oil and glycerin adapted to act as a binder to hold the edges of the subsequently cut ribbons against ravel, leaving the other face absorbent, coating the absorbent face with a suitable ink and then cutting said sheet into ribbons.

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Signed at New York city this 11th day of September, 1923.

CHARLES CAMPBELL.