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H. R. SYMONDS

2,800,214

MEANS FOR HOLDING LABELS ON PLATEN

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Fig. 1.

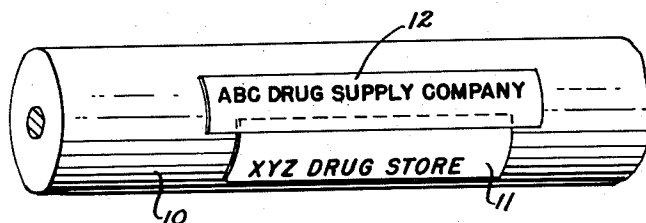


Fig. 5.

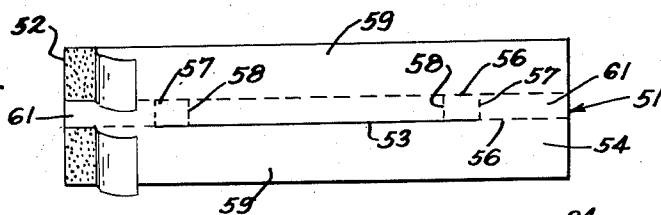


Fig. 2.

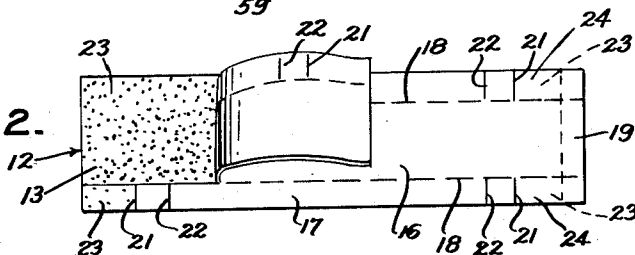


Fig. 3.

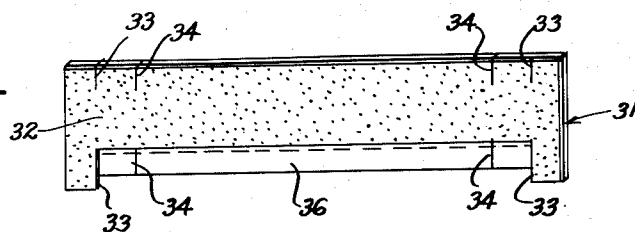
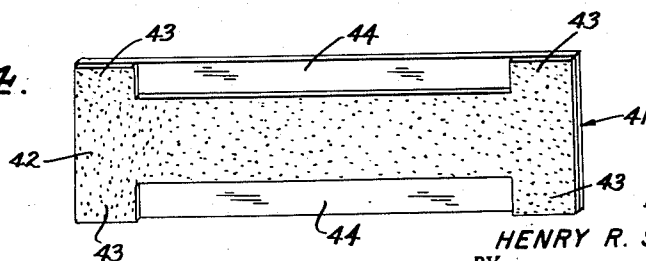


Fig. 4.



INVENTOR.
HENRY R. SYMONDS
BY *Julian Kaplan*
ATTORNEY

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2,800,214

MEANS FOR HOLDING LABELS ON PLATEN

Henry R. Symonds, San Bruno, Calif.

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8 Claims. (Cl. 197—136)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in means for holding small papers on a platen while type-writing. More particularly, the invention relates to a device which may be attached to the platen of a typewriter to hold labels, tags and other small pieces of paper in position while being typed.

At the present time, small labels and the like create a problem in typing in that they are of such length that the pressure rolls which function to retain paper in position on the carriage of the typewriter fail to engage them. Accordingly the labels tend to tilt or fall from proper position unless manually held. Where a large number of such labels are typed, considerable time and effort are wasted. Accordingly it is a principal object of the invention to provide a means for retaining a label in proper position on a typewriter platen while it is being typed. It will be understood, of course, that the same device may be employed for other small pieces of paper where a similar retention problem occurs.

One of the features of this invention is that the device comprises only a thin piece of paper, cellulosic material, cloth, oiled silk, or other flexible substance carrying adhesive, which may be attached to the platen and may be removed when required. When in place, it may be employed for the purpose intended, but when not in use its nature makes it possible to use the typewriter for any desired purpose without the necessity of removing the sticker.

Another advantage of the invention is that its simplicity makes installation and removal rapid and easy without use of any tools or without the necessity of instruction of the user.

Another feature of the invention is the ease and rapidity with which labels may be inserted in position and then withdrawn.

Still another feature of the invention is that the device is readily adapted as an advertising medium. Thus for such devices as may be employed in typing druggists' prescription labels, the face may be printed with advertising copy of a drug supply house. The low cost and intrinsic nature of the product makes it ideally suited for such an advertising medium, and its presence installed on the platen of the typewriter brings the advertising message to the attention of the druggist at frequent intervals during each working hour.

The foregoing and other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent upon reading the following detailed description of the invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic perspective of a typewriter platen and a sticker affixed thereto, showing a label held in position.

Fig. 2 is a plan of the back of a sticker showing a temporary protective strip covering the adhesive being torn away.

Fig. 3 is a plan of the back of a modified sticker.

Fig. 4 is a plan of the back of another modified sticker.

Fig. 5 is a plan of the back of another modified sticker.

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The present invention is described herein as applied to the typing of druggists' prescription labels, such as the labels affixed to bottles, tubes and boxes in which prescription medicines are dispensed. Labels of this nature are generally small in dimensions and their length is such that when they are rolled into typing position on the platen of a standard typewriter they are not secured in place by the pressure rolls which function to retain conventional size paper in position. Accordingly, unless held manually, such labels shift position while being typed, detracting from the appearance of the label. Although the invention has other uses than in the typing of prescription labels, the following description will be specific to that use, it being understood that it is not intended that the scope of the invention be limited merely to the typing of such labels.

In the accompanying drawings, reference numeral 10 represents a conventional cylindrical typewriter platen. A small paper label 11 is to be held in place on platen 10 while being typed, and sticker 12, which is the subject of this invention, is employed to retain label 11 in place. Sticker 12 may bear advertising indicia on its front, if desired, particularly if the device is furnished by a supplier of the user without charge. It will be understood that the thickness of sticker 12 is so slight that its presence on platen 10 while the typewriter is being used for purposes other than typing labels does not mar the appearance of the typed work. Instead of being directly attached to the platen, sticker 12 may be attached to a piece of paper or other sheet material which is rolled around the platen 10, and the paper with the sticker attached may be removed and reinserted when desired.

Sticker 12 bears adhesive material 13 on its back, such material being of a pressure-sensitive type or an adhesive which will more permanently cause adherence of the device to the platen. In order to prevent one device from sticking to another while the two are being transported to the place of use and stored preparatory to use, it is desirable to place a protective covering 16 over the adhesive, this covering being a smooth cellulosic material which can readily be removed from the adhesive without dislodging the same from the back of the sticker. The covering 16 is removed immediately prior to use.

The important feature of this invention is that the back of sticker 12 is coated with adhesive except for a narrow rectangular band or zone 17, slightly wider than the width of the label 11 and with a very short length of approximately one-quarter inch. One marginal edge of label 11 fits under band 17 and hence label 11 does not stick to the adhesive 13. The area of the back of sticker 12 immediately adjacent band 17 does carry adhesive and sticks to platen 10. By reason of the small area of zone 17 and the presence immediately adjacent thereto of adhesive engaging platen 10, sufficient pressure is maintained on the edge of label 11 to retain the same in proper position when typing is being performed. There is no impediment to manual removal of label 11 after completion of typing since there is no adherence of the label to sticker 12.

Figs. 2 to 4 illustrate three ways in which a small zone of non-adhesive surface may be created on the back of sticker 12 surrounded by adhesive 13. As shown in Fig. 2, covering 16 is formed with two transverse perforation lines 18 along which the covering may be torn. To facilitate the tearing action, tabs 19 of covering 16 may extend outward at each side edge of the sticker so that the covering may be grasped with the fingers. Pairs of longitudinal perforations 21, 21 and 22, 22 extend from transverse lines 18 to the nearest margins. The corners 23 of the sticker may be exposed by removing the portion 24 of covering 16 between longitudinal perforation 21 or 22 and the longitudinal margin. (See especially the

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lower left corner of Fig. 2.) The exposed corners 23 stick to platen 10 and thus increase the pressure tending to hold label 11 in place. Two or more spaced perforations 21 or 22 may be employed to accommodate different widths of labels, the user selecting a pair of lines a proper distance apart for accommodation of the label to be employed.

It will be observed that transverse perforation lines 18 are formed at the top and the bottom of sticker 12, and thus the device may be employed to engage either the top edge of a label 11, as illustrated in Fig. 1, or the bottom edge of a label placed above sticker 12. Choice of whether the top or bottom edge of the label is engaged, and hence whether the top or bottom zone 17 is left remaining on the back of sticker 12, is a matter of choice of the user, although the presence of printing or ornamentation at the top or bottom of label 11 influences the selection.

Sticker 31, shown in Fig. 3, differs somewhat in construction. Although not shown in the drawing, a protective covering which may be readily peeled from adhesive 32 may be employed during transportation and prior to use. It is not necessary that such protective covering be perforated or scored, as is the case with covering 16 shown in Fig. 2. Adhesive 32 completely covers the back of sticker 31. Extending inward from the top and bottom transverse margins a distance of approximately one-quarter inch are a plurality of pairs of longitudinal slits 33, 33 and 34, 34. Sticker 31 may be folded back from either transverse margin between any two such slits. Thus the front surface, which carries no adhesive, covers a small zone of the back of the sticker by reason of the folding operation thus producing a zone 36 on the back of the sticker which is non-adherent in the same manner that area 17 of sticker 12 is non-adherent. The top edge of label 11 may be slipped under zone 36 when sticker 31 is attached to platen 10. As has been stated with reference to sticker 12, the user may choose to fold back either the top or bottom or both portions of sticker 31 and may fold between any two slits 33 or 34, depending upon the width of label being used.

In the modification of Fig. 4, sticker 41 is formed with a strip of adhesive 42 down the middle and the corners 43 are likewise covered with adhesive leaving exposed along the center of each top and bottom edge zones 44 which do not adhere to platen 10. Hence the upper or lower edge of a label 11 may be slipped under the zone 44 and held in position. Preferably the unused edge of the sticker is trimmed so that the part which does not adhere and is not being used does not tear.

In the modification of Fig. 5, sticker 51 is formed with a backing of adhesive 52. A central slit 53 is formed in the sticker, slit 53 being dimensioned long enough to accommodate the width of the label 11 with which it is to be used. A temporary backing 54 is placed as a protective covering for the adhesive 53, with a spaced pair of parallel, transverse perforations 56 therein, slit 53 coinciding with one of said perforations 56. Longitudinal pairs of perforations 57—57 and 58—58 extend between perforations 56.

Slit 53 is formed by the user between any two perforations 57 or 58 coinciding with one of perforations 56, using a razor blade, for example. Which of lines 56 is used depends on whether the top or bottom of the label 11 is to be inserted under the sticker. Thereafter parts 59 of covering 54 are torn back along perforations 56, as shown in Fig. 5, to expose the adhesive. Subsequently parts 61 are also removed exposing additional adhesive on either side of the covered part.

Assuming, as shown in Fig. 5, that the top edge of a label is to be inserted, then the user forms slit 53 to proper length for the label and tears back coverings 59 along lines 56. Coverings 61 are also peeled back to line 57 (or 58, as the case may be), leaving in place the center of the original covering. The sticker 51 is

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then applied to a platen, the top edge of label 11 to be used extending through slit 53. By reason of the presence of the central part of the original protective covering, label 11 does not adhere to the sticker.

Although the present invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it is understood that certain changes and modifications may be made within the spirit of the invention and scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. The combination with a typewriter platen, of means for retaining labels on said platen during typewriting comprising a sticker on said platen, adhesive on one face of said sticker adapted to adhere to said platen, and means covering said adhesive along at least a portion of at least one marginal edge of said sticker whereby a label slipped under said sticker in the zone of said covering means does not adhere to said sticker, said sticker adhering to said platen in the area removed from said means covering said adhesive.

2. Means for retaining labels on a platen during typewriting comprising a sticker, adhesive on one face of said sticker adapted to adhere to said platen, and covering means detachably secured to said adhesive, said covering means being transversely perforated, whereby said covering means may be partially removed and said sticker may be adhered to said platen in the area where said covering means has been removed, said covering means covering said adhesive between the perforations and one marginal edge of said sticker.

3. Means for retaining labels on a platen during typewriting comprising a sticker, adhesive on one face of said sticker adapted to adhere to said platen, and covering means detachably secured to said adhesive, said covering means being transversely perforated, whereby said covering means may be partially removed and said sticker is adapted to adhere to a platen in the area where said covering means has been removed, said covering means covering said adhesive between the perforations and one marginal edge of said sticker, whereby a label slipped under said sticker in the covered zone does not adhere to said sticker, said covering means also being longitudinally perforated between transverse perforations and the adjacent transverse margin adjacent corners of said sticker, the corners of said sticker adjacent said covered zone being adapted to adhere to said platen.

4. Means for retaining labels on a platen during typewriting comprising a sticker, adhesive on one face of said sticker adapted to adhere to said platen, and covering means detachably secured to said adhesive, said covering means being transversely perforated, and being formed with a plurality of longitudinal perforations between transverse perforations and adjacent transverse margins, said covering means being severable from said adhesive except in a zone between one of said transverse perforations and one of said transverse margins and two of said longitudinal perforations to expose a zone of adhesive, said zone of exposed adhesive being adapted to adhere to said platen.

5. The combination with a typewriter platen, of means for retaining labels on said platen during typewriting comprising a sticker on said platen, adhesive on one face of said sticker adapted to adhere to said platen, said sticker being formed with at least two short, parallel, longitudinal slits extending inward from one transverse margin of said sticker, said sticker being folded back parallel to said transverse margin between said slits to cover adhesive in a zone adjacent said marginal edge, whereby a label slipped under said sticker in the zone of said covering does not adhere to said sticker, the exposed portions of said adhesive adhering to said platen.

6. The combination with a typewriter platen, of means for retaining labels on said platen during typewriting

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comprising a sticker on said platen, adhesive on one face of said sticker adapted to adhere to said platen, said sticker being formed with a plurality of short, parallel longitudinal slits extending inward from one transverse margin of said sticker, said sticker being folded back parallel to said transverse margin between two of said slits to cover said adhesive in a zone adjacent said marginal edge having a length equal to the distance between said last-named slits and a width equal to the length of said slits, whereby a label slipped under said sticker in the zone of said covering does not adhere to said sticker, the uncovered zone of said adhesive adhering to said platen.

7. The combination with a typewriter platen, of means for retaining labels on said platen during typewriting comprising a sticker on said platen, adhesive on one face of said sticker adhering to said platen, said adhesive being discontinuous along at least a portion of at least one transverse marginal edge in a non-adherent zone, whereby a label slipped under said sticker in said non-adherent zone does not adhere to said sticker.

8. The combination with a typewriter platen, of means for retaining labels on said platen during typewriting

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comprising a sticker on said platen, and adhesive on one face of said sticker adhering to said platen, said adhesive being discontinuous in a zone of small area exposed to the back of said sticker, whereby a label slipped under said sticker in said zone does not adhere to said sticker.

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