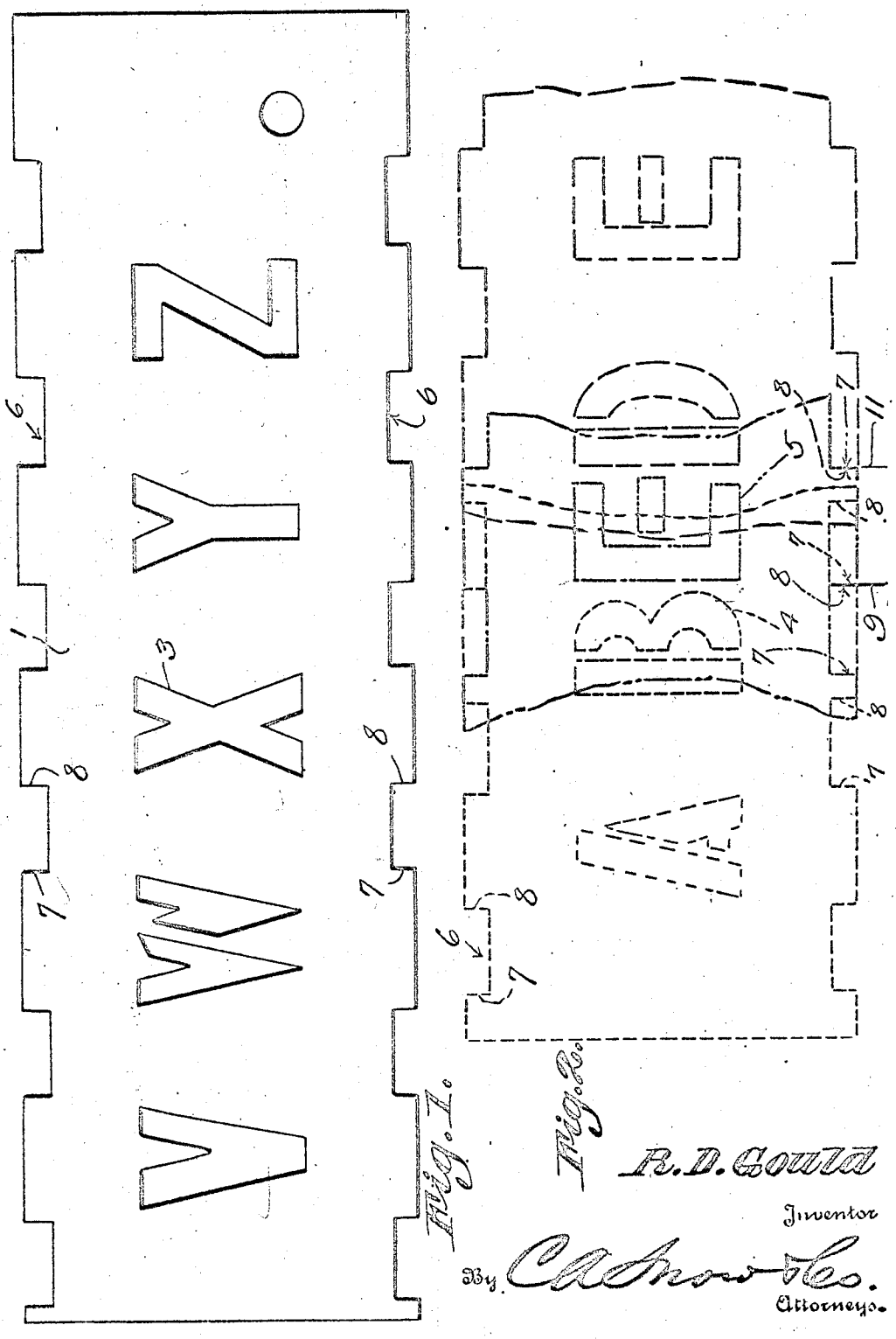
June 9, 1931. R. D. GOULD 1,809,199

STENCIL

Filed May 24, 1930 2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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STENCIL

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Fig. 4.

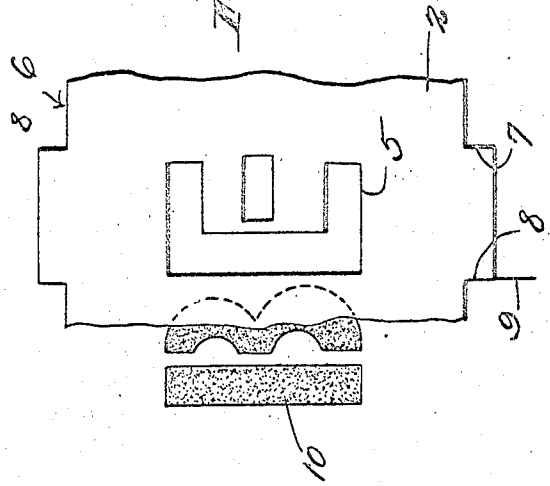


Fig. 6.

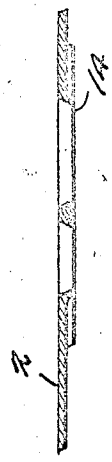


Fig. 3.

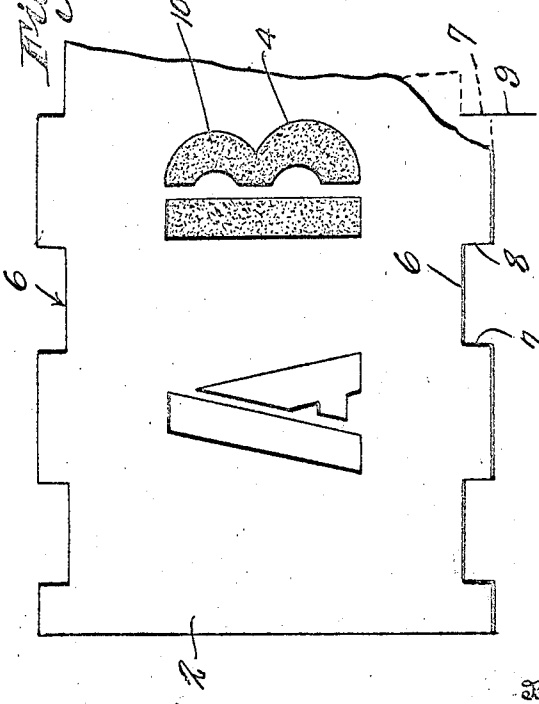
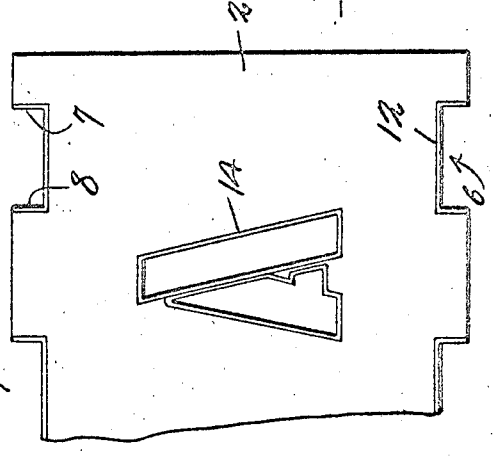


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ROBERT DAVID GOULD, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN

STENCIL

Application filed May 24, 1930. Serial No. 455,406.

This invention aims to provide a stencil which may be manufactured cheaply, novel means being provided for spacing the stenciled letters from each other accurately and with satisfaction to the eye, and novel means also being provided whereby the paint will be prevented from working under the stencil plate.

It is within the province of the disclosure to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that type to which the invention appertains.

With the above and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that, within the scope of what is claimed, changes in the precise embodiment of the invention shown can be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 shows in plan, a stencil plate constructed in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2 is a diagrammatic view illustrating how the plates are shifted and combined in the spacing of the characters;

Figure 3 is a fragmental plan;

Figure 4 is a fragmental plan to be considered in connection with Figure 3 in explaining the operation of the device;

Figure 5 is a fragmental rear elevation;

Figure 6 is a section taken through one of the character-forming openings.

In carrying out the invention, there is provided any desired number of stencil plates 1 and 2, having openings, such as 3, 4, and 5, the openings defining characters.

The plates are provided in their opposite longitudinal edges with notches 6 alternating with the openings. Each notch has oppositely disposed transverse edges 7 and 8, the edge 7 being alluded to as the left-hand edge, for convenience, the edge 8 being the right-hand edge of the notch.

The notches 6 are of such length and are so disposed with respect to the character-forming openings in the plates that when the plate is shifted to bring one of the right-hand edges 8 into the place formerly occupied by one of the left-hand edges 7, the stenciled characters will be spaced properly.

The operation of stenciling out the word "bed" will be understood readily when Figures 2, 3, and 4 are noted. For instance, the plate is placed as shown in Figure 3, and a mark 9 is made along one of the edges 7. The letter B then is stenciled, as shown at 10 in Figure 3. The plate is shifted until the edge 8 of the appropriate one of the notches is made to coincide with the line 9, as shown in Figure 4, and then the letter E is stenciled. A mark is made along the edge 7, as indicated at 11 in Figure 2, and the plate is shifted to bring the edge 8 of the appropriate notch up to the line 11, whereby the letter D is stenciled in. Of course, if all of the letters required do not happen to be on one plate, the operator will shift from plate to plate as occasion may require. There is an advantage in having the notches 6 in both edges of the stencil plate because sometimes it is convenient to mark for the spacing along one edge of the plate, and again it may be more convenient to mark for the spacing along the opposite edge of the plate.

The device is further characterized by the fact that the constituent material of the plate is turned over along all of the edges of each notch 6 to define a flange 12 which prevents the paint from getting under the plate at the notches. The constituent material of the plate also is turned over around all of the edges of each of the characters in the stencil plate to form a flange 14 that keeps the paint from working under the stencil plate when the paint or other pigment is worked into the character-forming openings with a brush.

The stencil plates are cut out of cardboard or pasteboard or other suitable material with steel dies, and hand cutting is done away with entirely. A considerable number of characters are cut through each stencil plate and the operator generally does not have more than seven stencil plates to work with. This is a manifest advantage over a construction in which a single character only, is cut through the stencil plate, it being necessary under such circumstances for the operator to keep thirty

or forty different plates properly sorted out and placed. By having a considerable number of letters on each plate and by providing the plate with oppositely disposed parallel longitudinal edges, the characters can be kept in line without difficulty.

When the device is made from oiled cardboard or pasteboard it can be turned out cheaply, but nevertheless, it will be durable and capable of repeated use. When the plates are struck out with steel rule dies, the flanges 14 and 12 can be formed automatically as the character-forming openings and the notches 6 are made.

What is claimed is:—

1. A stencil plate having openings defining characters and provided in its edge with notches alternating with the character-forming openings, each notch having oppositely disposed transverse right-hand and left-hand edges, the notches being of such length and being so disposed with respect to the character-forming openings that when the plate is shifted to bring one of the right-hand edges into the place formerly occupied by one of the left-hand edges, the stenciled characters will be spaced properly from each other.

2. A device of the class described, constructed as set forth in claim 1, and further characterized by the fact that the constituent material of the plate is turned over along all of the edges of each notch, to define a flange which constitutes a paint stop.

3. A device of the class described, constructed as set forth in claim 1, and further characterized by the fact that the constituent material of the plate is turned over along all of the edges of the openings, to define a flange which constitutes a paint stop.

4. A device of the class described, constructed as set forth in claim 1, and further characterized by the fact that the constituent material of the plate is turned over along all of the edges of each notch, and along all of the edges of the openings, to define flanges which form paint stops.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

ROBERT DAVID GOULD.