

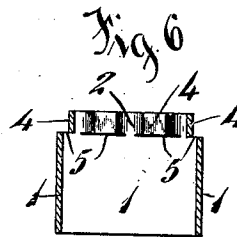
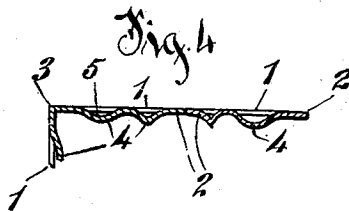
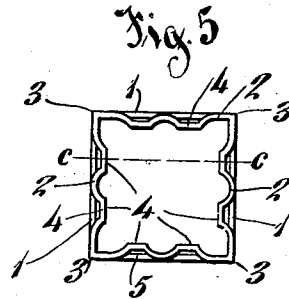
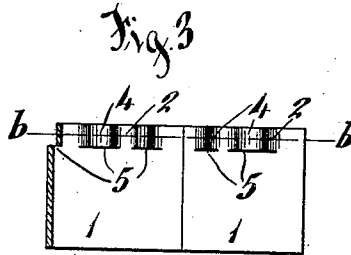
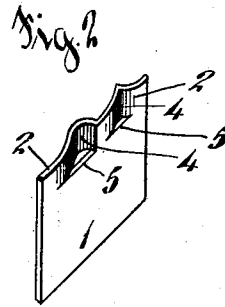
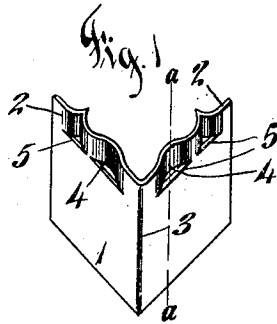
W. C. F. PAPKE.

PRINTER'S RULE IN CORNER, STRAIGHT STRIP, CURVED, OR TUBULAR FORM.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 25, 1909.

977,217.

Patented Nov. 29, 1910.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. F. PAPKE, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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977,217.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 29, 1910.

Application filed September 25, 1909. Serial No. 519,645.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. F. PAPKE, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printers' Rules in Corner, Straight-Strip, Curved, or Tubular Form, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates to printers'-rules and the object thereof is to provide a metallic rule in either corner, straight-strip, curved, or tubular form, the bottom or base portion of which is continuous in either a
15 straight line or that of a single arc and the upper or printing portion of which takes the desired broken or irregular curved or angulated lines to suit the design that the rule is intended to print.

20 The full nature and consistency of the invention will be described in detail hereinafter and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings,
25 Figure 1 is a perspective view of a rule-corner embodying my invention herein; Fig. 2, a perspective view of a straight piece of rule also embodying my invention; Fig. 3, a longitudinal, sectional elevation
30 taken on the vertical dotted-line *a, a*, of Fig. 1, but showing in addition to the corner seen in Fig. 1, a contiguous straight-strip of rule such as that seen in Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a sectional plan taken on the dotted-
35 line *b, b*, of Fig. 3; Fig. 5, a plan showing a hollow-square or tubular form of printer's-rule also embodying my invention herein; and Fig. 6, a sectional elevation taken on the dotted-line *c, c*, of Fig. 5.

40 In these views, 1 indicates the base or body portion and 2 the upper or printing portion of the rule. Both portions 1 and 2 are made integral and preferably of sheet-metal, usually brass, as customary in the composition of printers'-rules. The base or
45 body portion 1 in all forms of the rule is carried continuously straight throughout its length, or in one continuous arc throughout any curved form, but at corners the said
50 straight base is bent at a right-angle, or at such another desired angle as may be required in the printing job, the form seen in Fig. 1 being that of a right-angled corner and the bend in the metal in such corner being
55 continuous from top to bottom of the rule,

including both the base and printing portions thereof. It will be seen in Fig. 1, that the edge 3 of the angle is continuous or unbroken from the bottom of the body portion upward to the printing face of the
60 printing-portion 2 and thus a rigid contact is provided for the corner-rule its full height in locking up the rules and type in the printer's-form.

The printing-portion 2 in the respective
65 forms seen in the several views of the drawing is of any desired waved, irregularly-curved, or angulated line formation and each desired formation 4 is made in the metal by striking-up or pressing inwardly, by means
70 of dies or the like, the upper portion 2 of the metal strip to a vertical depth to suit the height of the slugs or other like spacing or filling matter used in the printer's-form. But the bottom edge of each vertical depth
75 or inwardly-pressed portion 4 of the metal is duly separated or cut away as shown at 5, from the body portion 2 of the strip at the several points to which the irregular portions of the lines of the printing-face are
80 made and presents a decided stop or shoulder at intervals along the printing-portion of the rule to accommodate said slugs or other like spacing or filling thereunder.

It will be seen, (in Fig. 1 particularly,) 85 that the apex of the corner-rule shown is intact from top to bottom of the entire device and remains unbroken and continuous to provide for a proper locking up of the said corner-rule in the corner of the print-
90 er's-form.

In Fig. 5 I have shown how my invention is adapted for use in making tubular rule, of square cross-section, for use in ornamental
95 printing. The irregular or broken line printing-portion construction is the same as in the above-described corner and straight-strip forms, the vertical depth or inwardly-pressed portions 4 being cut away at 5 at
100 their lower edges and forming slug stops necessary in completing the proper locking and setting up of the printer's-form.

It is obvious that many other forms and designs of printing-face may be provided in the upper part 2 of the rule, whether in the
105 wings of corners or along straight or irregular sides, the essential feature of my invention herein calling for an intact straight or continuous base or body portion 1 and an integral printing-portion 2 having a series
110

of inwardly pressed or struck-up lateral portions 4 made therein at intervals to suit the design or character of line it is desired to print. The actual corner or angle is not cut
5 away or struck-up either inwardly or outwardly, but the base and printing portions remain intact and in a continuous perpendicular line from top to bottom of the said actual corner as aforesaid. The cut-away
10 portions 4 begin at either side said actual corner or angle and the latter is thus more readily made in the sheet-metal strip with a clean and definite vertical edge that is very
15 important in the locking-up of the printer's form.

I claim:

Printer's-rule comprising an angulated corner having a plane base or body portion, integral, irregularly curved or angulated printing-wing portions or extensions pressed 20 or struck-up inwardly away from said base to suit the desired design and form slug stops and a perpendicularly unbroken or continuous corner comprehending said base and printing portions of the rule.

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