

S. M. BICKFORD.
METHOD OF PROTECTING TYPE WRITING.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 19, 1916.

1,244,946.

Patented Oct. 30, 1917.

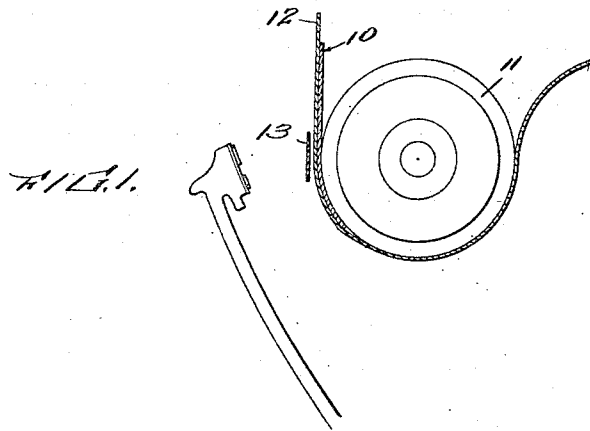


FIG. 2.

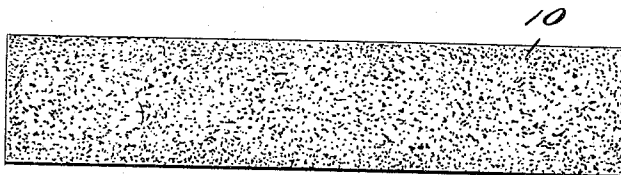
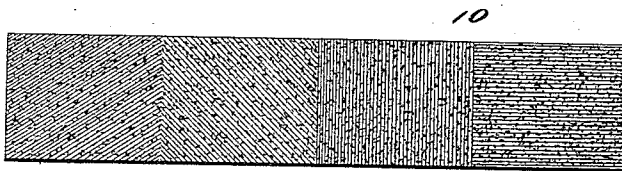
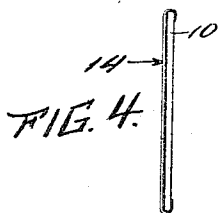


FIG. 3.



Inventor
S. M. Bickford.

By *Mason Fenwick Lawrence,*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL M. BICKFORD, OF LOCK HAVEN, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO ESTELLE B. BICKFORD, DOING BUSINESS AS INVESTMENT EXCHANGE, OF LOCK HAVEN, PENNSYLVANIA.

METHOD OF PROTECTING TYPE-WRITING.

1,244,946.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL M. BICKFORD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lock Haven, in the county of Clinton and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Protecting Type-Writing; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to method of protecting typewriting, and has for an object to provide simple, efficient and cheap means for use in conjunction with a typewriter for producing the parts of checks, notes, drafts, and the like which are subject to raising in such manner as to make such raising practically impossible.

A further object of the invention is to provide means whereby an ordinary check, draft, or the like used in an ordinary typewriter with the usual type will produce effects equivalent to and better than protecting apparatuses ordinarily employed for the purpose of punching, printing, or otherwise designating amounts on such checks, drafts, or the like.

A further object of the invention is to employ a material having a lacerant surface placed between the paper and platen of the typewriter whereby upon the striking of the type on the paper the said surface lacerates or perforates the material of the paper so that the pigment of the ribbon enters into the perforations and impregnates the fiber of the paper.

A further object of the invention is to employ such lacerant material in such manner that a coloring matter is likewise applied to the back of the paper simultaneously with applying the coloring to the front of the paper by the ribbon so that the coloring matter enters the perforations and abrasions from both sides of the paper.

A further object of the invention is to employ the said material carrying a coloring matter at the back of the paper of a color different from the color of the inked ribbon at the front of the paper whereby a plurality of colors of pigment or coloring

matter enters the abraded portions of the paper.

A further object of the invention is to employ the lacerant material at the back of the paper carrying a plurality of colors whereby the color applied to the back of the paper in the abrasions produced by the type will be variegated.

With these and other objects in view the invention comprises certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a conventional view in end elevation of a typewriter platen with a paper carried thereon, and the lacerant material employed in the present invention inserted between the paper and the platen.

Fig. 2 is a view in front elevation of a strip of lacerating material either plain or colored.

Fig. 3 is a view in front elevation of a strip of lacerant material showing variegated colors.

Fig. 4 is a different embodiment showing a plain, uncolored lacerant material covered by a colored sheet of transfer material such as carbon paper.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

The improved method which forms the subject-matter of this application is carried out by the use of a strip or sheet of material having a lacerating surface which, for convenience and economy may resemble and, in fact, be a strip or sheet of sand-paper, emery-paper, emery-cloth or the like, and is shown in the drawing as 10. In its simplest form the strip of material is placed between the platen 11 of the typewriter and the sheet of paper 12, so that when the usual types of the typewriter strike the paper 12 against the lacerant surface the material of the paper is impinged and fractured on lines corresponding to the type letter, so that the pigment of the ribbon 13 is forced into the interstices and impregnates the fiber of the paper. At the same time the breaking up and puncturing of the paper prevents the removal of the pigment deposited from the

ribbon so that even in its simplest form it is practically impossible to remove the coloring matter and restore the paper to its original condition for the purpose of raising the amount written in by the typewriter.

As an additional preventive, however, it is desirable to have the lacerative material itself carry a coloring matter, either applied directly to the surface of the material or by means of a sheet of carbon paper or the like stretched over the lacerative surface so that the impinging points are forced through and into the fabric of the paper, and carry a coloring matter therewith to impregnate the paper from the rear. It is further desirable to have the color of the printing on the back of the paper different from the color of the printing on the front.

As a still further protection the surface of the lacerative material may be made in variegated colors as shown at Fig. 3, and this may be by applying carbon paper as shown at 14 in Fig. 4 to the front of the lacerative surface either as a complete sheet or in strips, or carbon paper made up in variegated colors, or, as stated above, the surface of the material itself may be colored, either a plain color or variegated.

Whatever the form of lacerative material employed, the surface of the paper is ruptured, broken, or fractured corresponding to the outline of the letter or figure, and the coloring upon one or both sides of the paper forced into the interstices thus formed, at the same time leaving the paper in a roughened condition and colored.

I claim:—

1. The method of protecting typewriting consisting in employing a typewriter embodying a platen, the usual types and an inked ribbon, inserting material having a

lacerant surface between the platen and the paper to be written upon, and striking the types against the ribbon upon the paper so held against the lacerative surface.

2. The method of protecting typewriting consisting in employing a typewriter embodying a platen, the usual types and an inked ribbon, inserting a lacerant sheet carrying a transferable coloring material between the paper to be written upon and the platen, and striking the types against the inked ribbon upon the paper so held against the lacerant sheet.

3. The method of protecting typewriting consisting in employing a typewriter embodying a platen, the usual types and an inked ribbon, inserting a lacerant material between the platen and the paper to be written upon, such material carrying a color different from the color of the inked ribbon, and striking the types against the inked ribbon upon the paper so held upon the lacerant material.

4. The method of protecting typewriting consisting in employing a typewriter embodying a platen, the usual types and an inked ribbon, inserting a material having a lacerant surface between the platen and the paper to be written upon, such material carrying a plurality of colors some of which are different from the color of the inked ribbon, and striking the types against the inked ribbon upon the paper so held upon the material.

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

SAMUEL M. BICKFORD.

Witnesses:

EDWARD E. CARPENTER,
WILLIAM F. PACKER.