No. 703,453. Patented July 1, 1902.

W. H. PARKER.

PROCESS OF MAKING MATCHES.

(Application filed Mar. 1, 1902.)

(No Model.)

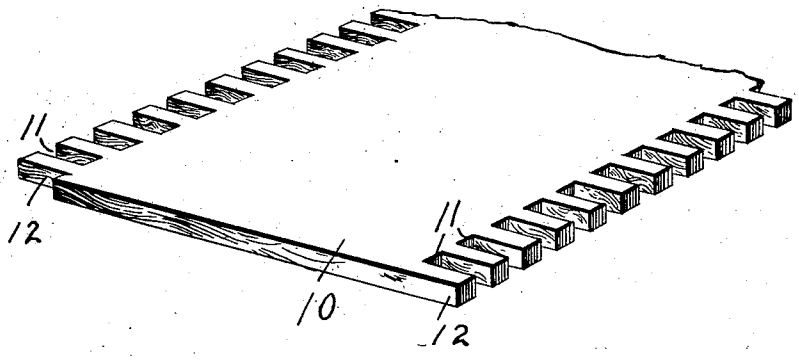


Fig. 1

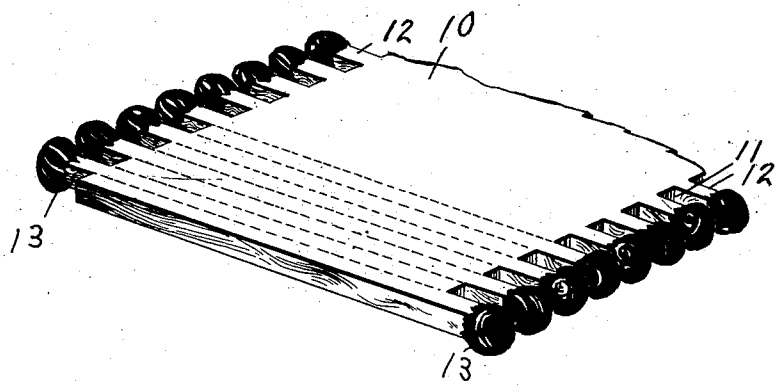


Fig. 2

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. PARKER, OF MELLENVILLE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO PARKER MATCH COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

PROCESS OF MAKING MATCHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 703,453, dated July 1, 1902.

Application filed March 1, 1902. Serial No. 96,257. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. PARKER, of Mellenville, Columbia county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Processes of Making Matches, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to the art of making matches, and is an improvement on my invention described in my application Serial No. 76,290, filed September 23, 1901.

The object of my invention is to simplify the art of match-making, and especially to dispense with the expensive and complicated mechanism generally used in match-making machines for assembling and holding the individual match-splints. My former application illustrates a means of doing this, but is applicable to safety-matches only, and besides it does not provide for making a perfect head, although it makes a match-head having good firing qualities. This present invention provides for making matches in substantially as simple a manner as my other process; but the matches made have perfect heads, and the ordinary parlor-match can be made by it as well as the safety-match.

To these ends my invention consists of an improved process of making matches, which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference refer to similar parts throughout both views.

Figure 1 is a broken perspective view of a strip of stock prepared in accordance with my improved process for dipping in the match composition; and Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing the strip of stock after it has been dipped and with the composition adhering to the projecting ends or tips.

In carrying out my invention I use a long strip of stock 10, which is preferably of veneer, and while the drawings show a short strip the strip would, as a matter of fact, be usually anywhere from five or six feet to perhaps one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet in length. The strip, as usual, is of a thickness corresponding to the thickness of a match-splint, and the width of the strip is a little more than the length of a splint, or, in other words, the distance from one of the projecting tips 12 to the opposite edge of the strip at the base of one of the notches 11 corresponds to the length of a match-splint. This strip of stock 10 is fed through a suitable machine, which cuts on both sides a series of notches 11, these corresponding in width to the width of a match-splint, and they are deep enough so that when a head is attached to a projecting part 12 it will leave a little space between the said head and the body portion of the strip 10. In making the notches 11 they are produced in such a way that a notch on one edge of the strip 10 will come directly opposite a projecting part 12 on the opposite edge of the strip, so that when a strip of stock 10 is cut across on a line forming a continuation of the inner edge of the projecting part 12 it will come opposite the first edge of the next projection on the second edge of the stock, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, thus forming a complete splint.

In practice the stock is first dried and then both edges are successively dipped in the necessary solutions—such as, first, paraffin, and then the firing composition, which latter dipping causes the heads 13 to adhere, as usual, to the projecting parts 12 of the stock. The heads are permitted to set, and the stock is then cut off by means of a suitable machine along the lines above indicated and shown in Fig. 2, thus forming a series of complete matches. It will be seen, therefore, that I absolutely dispense with any mechanism whatever for holding the individual match-splints, and they can be cut off into a box or other receptacle, if desired. Those familiar with the art will understand that many cutting-off knives and machines can be used for the purpose, and I therefore have not shown any such cutting means.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The herein-described process of making matches, which consists in notching opposite edges of a strip of stock so as to produce projections of essentially the cross-sectional size of a match-splint, the said notches being

made so that the projection on one edge of the strip comes opposite the notch on the opposing edge, dipping both said edges in a firing composition, permitting the heads to set, and then cutting off the strip on lines forming essentially continuations of said projections thereby making complete matches.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM H. PARKER.

In presence of—
J. A. PALMER,
MARTIN SMITH.