G. K. SNOW.

Elastic Transfer Printing-Pad.

No. 228,567. Patented June 8, 1880.

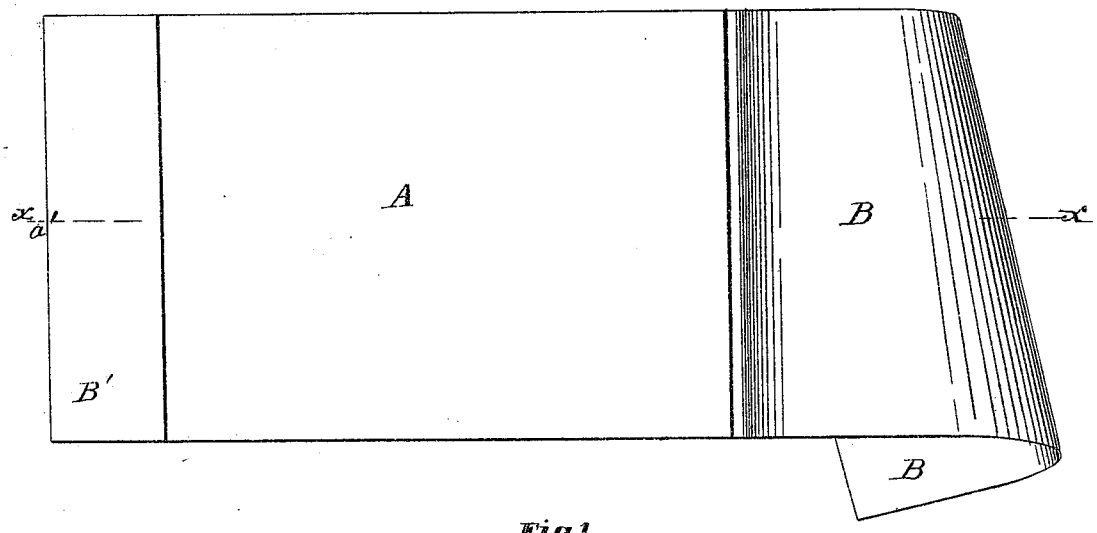


Fig. 1.

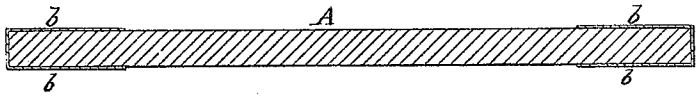


Fig. 3.

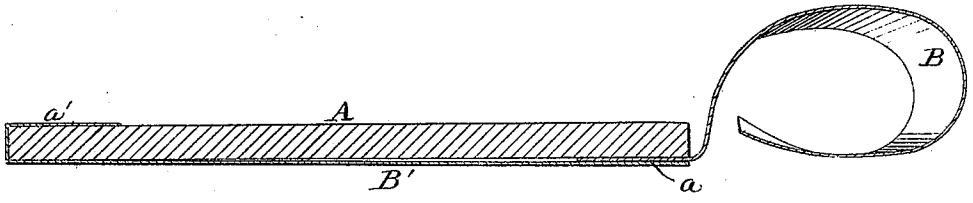


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE K. SNOW, OF WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

ELASTIC TRANSFER PRINTING-PAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 228,567, dated June 8, 1880.

Application filed November 28, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE K. SNOW, of Watertown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Elastic Transfer Printing-Pads, (Case A,) of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention relates to the art of multiplying copies of written documents by the gelatine-transfer process, now quite extensively used, and is intended to obviate some of the objections to the process as now generally worked and reduce the cost of the transfer sheets or pads.

The transfer sheets or pads now generally used are composed of gelatine and glycerine mixed in suitable proportions and reduced to a liquid state by heat, and then poured into a flat shallow metal plate or tray, over the bottom of which the compound is spread in the form of a broad flat sheet, where it is allowed to cool, and in which it remains for use, the metal casing formed by the bottom and sides of the tray rendering the pad comparatively rigid or non-flexible, and therefore somewhat cumbersome or non-portable.

Another objection to the transfer-pads as now generally used is the uncleanliness of the operation, due to the necessity of washing away the gelatine to eliminate the ink or color remaining in the pad after the desired number of prints have been taken and before putting upon the pad another copy to be transferred.

These several objections are entirely overcome by the use of my invention, which consists in the use of a flexible gelatine transfer-pad having two transfer-surfaces, in combination with two protecting leaves or covers of a thin flexible material attached to the gelatine pad, one to each end thereof, and each adapted to cover one face of the gelatine pad when said face is not in use, lying flat upon and in contact with such surface, and serving to protect it from injury and to render the pad comparatively non-elastic in the direction of its length and breadth, while at the same time either or both of said protecting leaves or covers may be readily removed from the surface of the pad when it is desired to use one or both sides thereof.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a plan of my improved pad with one of the protecting leaves or covers turned back therefrom. Fig. 2 is a section on line *x x* on Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar section, illustrating the manner of protecting the ends of the pads when the protecting leaves or covers are not used.

A is the transfer-pad, composed of gelatine and glycerine united in a well-known manner, and adapted to absorb or take up aniline inks, colors, or dyes from a sheet of paper written upon with such inks, colors, or dyes, and to give off said inks, colors, or dyes again when a clean sheet of paper is placed thereon and subjected to a light pressure of the hand, all of which is also well known.

B and B′ are two protecting leaves or covers of cloth or other textile or fibrous material, cut to the same width as the gelatine pad, but of a somewhat greater length than the length of the pad, and secured thereto, one at one end and the other at the other end, by folding it around the pad, as shown at *a a′*, and pressing it hard upon the surface of the pad, which is sufficiently adhesive to hold it with the necessary force to prevent its being accidentally removed, and at the same time the leaf B or B′ may be readily peeled up and turned back off from the surface of the pad when said surface is required for use.

If it is desired to use one surface of the pad to print or transfer upon a single page of a sheet, the leaf B is turned back, as shown, the pad resting upon the leaf B′, extending under the whole under surface of the pad, around the left-hand end, and over onto the upper surface of the pad, as shown in Fig. 2 at *a′*, and the paper sheet is laid upon the upper surface of the pad in a well-known manner.

If, however, it is desired to print upon or transfer from two pages of a folded sheet at the same time, each of the leaves B and B′ is turned back off from the whole or a portion of one surface of the pad, and it is placed between the leaves of the folded sheet of paper, as described in another application of even date herewith, the portions of the leaves which

are folded around the ends of the pad serving as a protection to the gelatine of the pad in handling it with the hands of the operator.

In Fig. 3 is shown a pad covered only at the ends by a binding, *b*, of cloth or other fibrous material, being substantially the same and applied in the same manner as the end portions of B and B′ in Figs. 1 and 2, to serve as shields to protect the gelatine from the heat of the hands in handling the pad, a removable envelope being used to cover the main body of the pad, substantially like that described in another application of even date herewith, and marked "Case B."

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In combination with a gelatine transfer printing-pad, the two protecting leaves or covers B and B′, attached one to each end of the gelatine pad, and each adapted to cover and protect one of its transfer-faces, substantially as described.

Executed at Boston, Massachusetts, this 26th day of November, A. D. 1879.

GEO. K. SNOW.

Witnesses:

E. A. HEMMENWAY,

WALTER E. LOMBARD.