

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS H. POPE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

COMPOSITION FOR CRAYONS.

1,062,253.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 20, 1913.

No Drawing.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS H. POPE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Composition for Crayons, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a transferring chalk or crayon, the ingredients of which when properly mixed together forms a mass, which may be then molded into any desired shape and size pieces as the particular purposes may require.

Heretofore it has been customary to have a design drawn on paper, then to have the same perforated, and when it was desired to transfer such design, the paper pattern was used as a stencil. By placing the stencil over the material it was desired to transfer such design upon, then with either a liquid or powdered material rubbed over the same, the design would be transferred or printed on such material, when a further operation would be necessary, viz., the placing of a hot iron on the deposit left from such stencil to make it legible as well as permanent, leaving thereafter a stain on the material. Again, there may be a mixture of pulverized rosin and charcoal used, in which case, as sometimes occurs, the paper stencil gets a little worn, or snagged, when too much of the rosin and charcoal is permitted to get to the material, should this not be thoroughly expunged from the material before the hot iron is applied, then such material and work is permanently spoiled.

The object of my invention is first, to do away with such paper pattern or stencil, thus eliminating the expense of the material and machine, two items which are worth while considering especially should the business be such that large quantities of each design be kept on hand, secondly, by doing away with the paper stencil as a means of transferring, so also is the liquid or powdered material dispensed with, for transferring, and thirdly, to provide a neat clean and rapid means of transferring any design, no matter how complex such design may be.

It is usually the custom of designers to prepare or work their original design by sketching the same on paper, then working it on the material to which the design is to be applied, either by plain stitching or stitching some suitable braid to the material,

in conformity with the design, as may be the desire of the designer. After having completed the design on the material in the manner desired, all that is necessary to make the companion for the first one that was made, be it a curtain, or any other article which are made in pairs, is to turn the original up-side-down on the transfer table, then place another piece of material over the worked one, then rub the chalk over the design. The result will be readily seen at once, without injury or defacing the original in any manner, yet the copy is as clear as may be made by any of the well known processes in use today, without any of the expense, dirt and all kinds of trouble that attend the same. The design as worked on the material is, of course, raised or in relief to a greater or less extent.

In using my improved crayon, the material containing the original design is secured to a flat surface up-side-down, the material to which the design is to be transferred is placed over said first mentioned material, after which the chalk or crayon which has already been dampened is rubbed over the face of the material to which the design is to be transferred along the lines of the design, and the design will be immediately, neatly and quickly transferred to the second piece of material. The transferred design will be clear and distinct and an exact duplication of the original, and the operation of transferring same will not in any manner disarrange or soil the material being used.

To use my improved chalk or crayon all that is necessary is to have the original worked design, from which any number of duplicate designs may be transferred direct, without any intermediate means interposed between such original and the material to which the design is to be transferred, and without any injury whatsoever to the original, another very important matter in connection with my improved method of transferring is should there be pairs of anything wanted, where the design is to match, instead of carrying stencils of the right and left, the one design can be used for each by simply taking the pattern off one side for one piece and reversing the original and procuring the design from the reverse side, which portrays the design in all its delicacies on the other material.

The particular class of goods to which it

is preferably adapted at the present time, is the transferring or duplicating designs of lace curtains of all sizes and styles, although it is not limited to this particular class of goods, it being readily applicable for transferring on any material that is to be either worked by hand or by machine. By this new and improved method of transferring, three times the amount of work can be accomplished without all the other tiresome and especially objectionable operations, to say nothing of the advantages secured as before noted, and the absence of all stain or smearing, promises to make the same a most profitable and commercial means for doing such work.

The transferring chalk or crayon consists in a composition of burned paper (pulverized—that is paper consumed by flame until there are no more particles in the paper to be burned and the residue is merely ashes), plaster Paris and glue, all mixed in a thorough manner as follows: One ounce of pulverized burned paper is mixed with cold water, then three ounces of plaster Paris is added until the mixture becomes of the proper shade and plastic consistency necessary, after which one ounce of liquid glue is added to give the several ingredients adhesive qualities so that when made in quantity it will remain in the same compact body. To this resulting mass thirty drops of vinegar may be added so that the material may be properly mixed and at the same time give it that softness, and porous quality, that will prevent any harsh work in its use, and at the same time permit of its removal when desired without injury to the material. The paper that is used may be any kind of paper so far as the objects of applicant's composition is concerned, but burned newspaper is the most common and plentiful and consequently is the more often used. Experiments have demonstrated, however, that any kind of the various papers will answer the same purpose.

From actual experience it has been found advantageous to form the mass into small pieces, of such size and shape, as will be most convenient for handling and the use

in each particular instance, such pieces being square, oval, hexagon or any other desired shape. When the pieces have been so made, they are laid aside for twenty-four hours or more to become set, when they are ready for instant use as has been before noted. Again, with a crayon or chalk made as described, a design may be transferred to a piece of material, and will not show through on the reverse side of the same, as is usually the case when perforated sheets are used, thus producing an improved quick, easy and neat way to accurately portray any design direct from the original worked figure or figures to a plain piece of material; no stock of perforated stencils and other materials used in connection therewith necessary, nor other operations that follow the stenciling of a design, all such materials and operations being dispensed with to the cheapening of the labor and material on such product.

It has from actual experiments been found, that burned paper pulverized as described gives the other ingredients such color that is sufficient for the purpose of working the design, but which can when desired, as has been before stated, be erased from the goods without marring or injuring the material, or even leaving a mark where such design had been placed. Lamp black, graphite, charcoal and all other such ingredients when used, will not only leave a mark on the right side, but it penetrates the fibers of the material and extends through to the reverse side, with the result that there will always remain a stain to some extent.

Having described my invention what I claim is:—

A crayon consisting of a mixture of pulverized burned paper, plaster of Paris, water, glue and vinegar.

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

THOMAS H. POPE.

Witnesses:

WM. S. WARD,

M. C. THOMSON.