

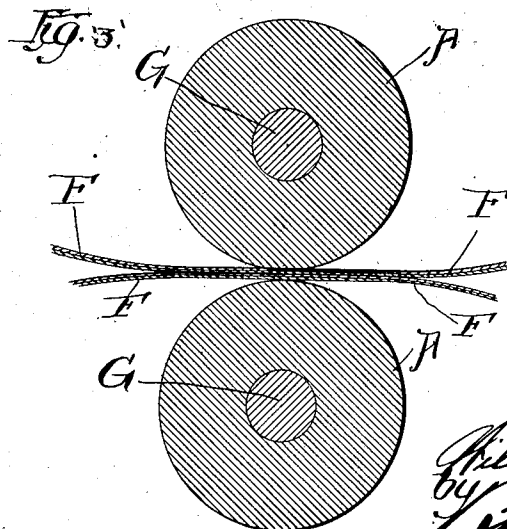
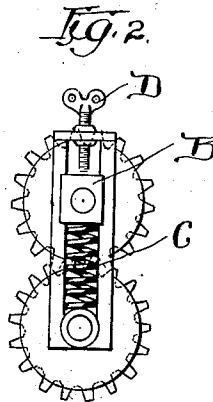
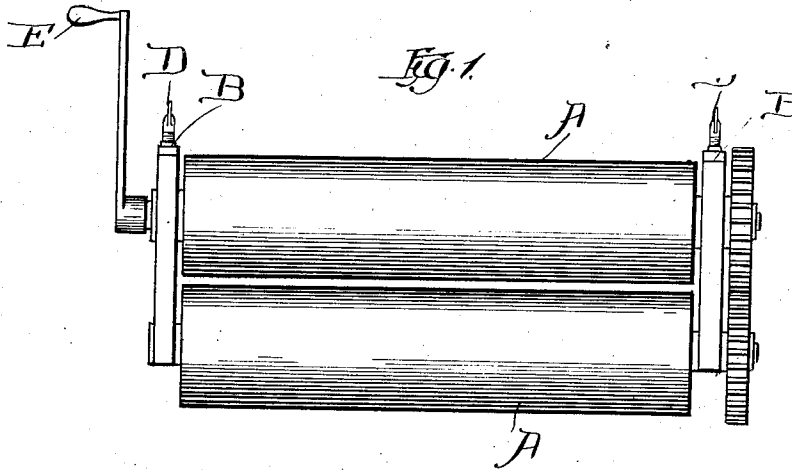
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PATENTED AUG. 21, 1906.

W. F. BARRETT.

PROCESS OF TRANSFERRING NEWSPAPER AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.

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Witnesses:

Wm. P. Bond
T. A. Alford

Inventor
William F. Barrett
by
Wm. P. Bond
T. A. Alford

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. BARRETT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE C. H. FULLER COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

PROCESS FOR TRANSFERRING NEWSPAPER AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.

No. 829,193.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 21, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. BARRETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Processes for Transferring Newspaper and other Printed Matter, of which the following is a specification.

It is desirable for many uses and purposes to obtain a reproduction of a newspaper article or other printed matter direct from the newspaper-clipping or other print. The reproduction should be readable and perfect in every particular and should also be made in such manner as not to injure or render illegible the original clipping or print.

The object of the present invention is to enable a transfer or reproduction of an original print whether from a newspaper or other printed matter to be made and this without destroying the original article and to have the reproduction or transfer legible and perfect. This object is attained by the transfer process hereinafter more particularly described, and pointed out in the claims as new.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of pressure-rollers adapted to be used in the present invention; Fig. 2, an end view of Fig. 1, showing the means for suitably positioning the rollers; and Fig. 3, a cross-sectional view showing the relation of the rollers with respect to the celluloid strips.

In carrying out the present process any suitable means adapted to produce a slight pressure will be satisfactory; but for the sake of convenience impression-rollers A are shown, being properly mounted in end pieces B, said end pieces having adjusting mechanism preferably consisting of spiral springs C, adapted to be regulated by means of thumb-nuts D. These rollers are preferably made of steel, although any other suitable material may be employed, and the exact position between them can be easily varied by regulating the thumb-nuts D, as shown. Although the drawings show a handle E, in actual operation it is found more convenient to employ the use of a motor. The rollers, it will be understood, are adjusted with respect to one another so as to produce sufficient pressure upon the strips of celluloid F for the purpose intended. In constructing the rollers inner hub portions G are used.

The process as a whole embodies three steps or basic operations. The first step consists in immersing an ordinary newspaper print or clipping or other printed matter in a solution of dilute ammonia which can vary in strength according to the characteristics and natural properties of the ink thereon. Where the ordinary and average kind of ink is used I find that a solution of ammonia of specific gravity of 0.9, diluted with one-half its weight in pure water, gives most satisfactory results. The clipping or print from which a reproduction or transfer is to be made is immersed for a few seconds in the ammonia solution of the proper strength and then withdrawn and the surplus water allowed to drip off, after which the clipping is laid upon the polished surface of a sheet of celluloid. The surface of the celluloid sheet prior to placing the clipping or printed matter thereon is smeared or covered with a thin film of wax made of twenty per cent. of beeswax to eighty per cent. of mutton-tallow. After the clipping has been laid on the wax surface of the under celluloid sheet a second duplicate sheet of celluloid is laid over the clipping and the two sheets of celluloid with the clipping between them are run or passed under geared rollers and subjected to a gentle pressure. This constitutes the second step or operation of the process and serves to bring forth or produce an impression or reversed imprint of the clipping or print on the wax surface. The upper sheet of celluloid and the clipping or print are removed, leaving exposed the impression or reversed imprint on the wax surface of the under sheet or plate of celluloid. A sheet of machine-finished paper is laid over the impression or reversed imprint on the wax surface and the upper sheet of celluloid is placed thereon, after which the two sheets of celluloid with the sheet of paper are run or passed through the rolls or rollers under a considerably-increased pressure in comparison with the first passage through the rolls to produce the impression or reversed imprint. The passage of the two sheets of celluloid with the sheet of paper between them and overlying the impression or reversed imprint on the wax results in transferring a complete reprint of the original clipping or print which will be an exact du-

plicate of the original clipping or print and can be read as easily as the original clipping or print. If desired or necessary, more than one transfer or reproduction of the clipping or print can be made from the impression.

The process enables commercially perfect transfers or reproductions to be made from prints of any kind, and even so where colors or half-tones are used. The process enables a clear reprint or transfer to be obtained from the finest type, and though the impression is reversed the transfer or reprint will read forward precisely the same as the original clipping or print. The process enables the supply of news items in the shape of clippings or otherwise to be doubled or even trebled, and this without destroying the original clipping or print.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The process herein described of making transfers or reprints from an original print, one step of which consists in transferring to the surface of a waxed plate the print in a reverse condition, substantially as described.

2. The process of making transfers or reprints from originals, which consists in dipping the original print in a solution of ammonia, thereby softening the ink, placing the original with the ink thereon softened on the surface of a waxed plate to transfer the ink

from the original to the wax surface of said plate in reversed condition and then placing a sheet of plain paper over the wax impression and transferring the print from said plate to the sheet of paper, substantially as described.

3. The process of making transfers or reprints from an original print, which consists in placing an original between two sheets of celluloid, pressing said sheets together, one sheet having a prepared wax surface for taking the ink of the original when the same are pressed together, thereby forming on the wax surface an impression, substantially as described.

4. The process of making transfers or reprints from an original print, which consists in placing an original between two sheets of celluloid, pressing said sheets together, one sheet having a prepared wax surface for taking the ink of the original when the same are pressed together, thereby forming on the wax surface an impression, and placing on the waxed plate a plain sheet for transferring to the plain sheet the print on the waxed plate, substantially as described.

WILLIAM F. BARRETT.

Witnesses:

EPHRAIM BANNING,
OSCAR W. BOND.