April 13 , 1926. 1,580,382

S. A. PICKENS

STENCIL

Filed Jan. 7, 1924

Fig. 1

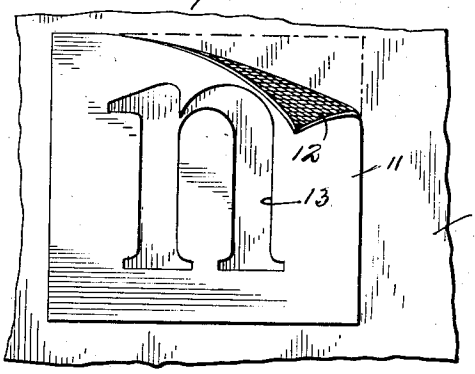


Fig. 2

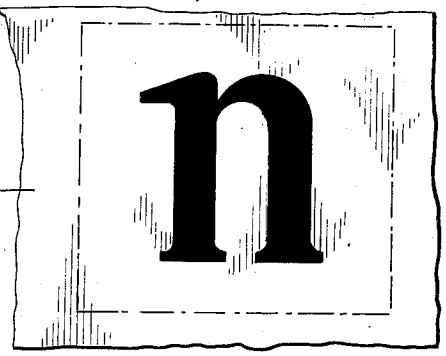


Fig. 3

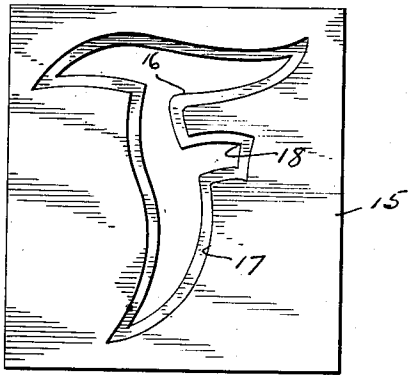


Fig. 4

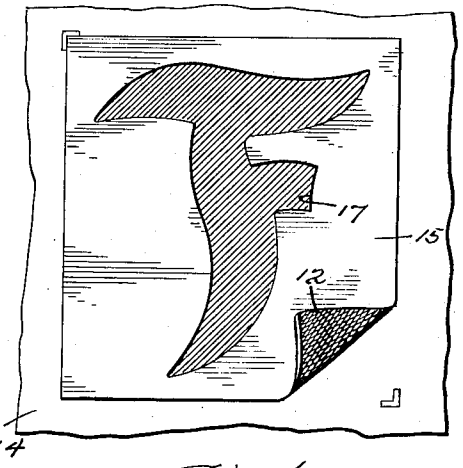


Fig. 5

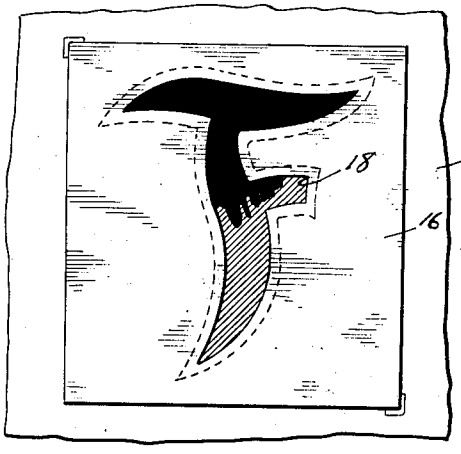
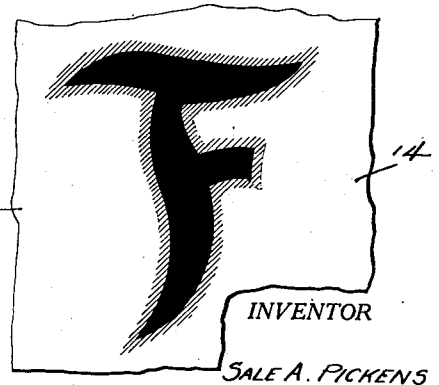


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SALE A. PICKENS, OF BERLIN, MARYLAND.

STENCIL.

Application filed January 7, 1924. Serial No. 684,701.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SALE A. PICKENS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Berlin, in the county of Worcester and State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stencils, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Among the principal objects which the present invention has in view are: to facilitate the manufacture of temporary showcards and articles of similar nature; to provide means for using stencils of the character disclosed without danger of having the ink flow or run; to produce a plurality of ornamental effects; and to reduce the cost of the operation referred to.

Drawings.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a stencil of simple character disposed as in service, a corner of the stencil is shown as raised from the surface being printed upon.

Figure 2 is a view of the printed surface and the letter imprinted thereon.

Figure 3 is a view of a double or multiple stencil for printing a variety of effects.

Figure 4 shows the larger of the stencils disclosed in Figure 3 and the printed surface having been executed through its instrumentality.

Figure 5 is a similar view showing the smaller of the stencils disclosed in Figure 3, the printing or coloring having been arrested to disclose the previous coloring formed by the larger stencil. In this figure, the dotted line is the outline of the character shown in Fig. 4.

Figure 6 is a view of the completed character secured by using the stencils disclosed in Figures 3, 4 and 5.

Description.

As seen best in Figure 1 of the drawings, a stencil sheet 11 has provided on the under surface thereof a coating of adhesive 12. The sheet 11 has a stencil opening 13 cut therein.

When employing the stencil sheet 11 for printing, the surface of the sheet 14 on which the printing is to be executed is first prepared by spreading thereon, over an area at least equal to the size of the sheet 11, a thin layer or coating of soap. The moistened soap is required to dry. The gummed or adhesive surface 12 of the sheet 11 is then placed in position on the sheet 14 and upon the soapy surface. While in this position pigment or coloring in any form is applied to the surface of the sheet 14 through the cut stencil opening 11. After the coloring matter is thus spread, the stencil sheet 11 is allowed to remain until the soapy coating referred to has dried. It will then be found that the stencil sheet 11 may be readily lifted from the soapy surface 11 without injury to the sheet 14 and without deterioration of the adhesive 12.

When the sheet 11 is lifted from its position on the sheet 14, the printed surface will resemble that shown in Figure 2 of the drawings.

In Figures 3 to 6 inclusive, a modification of the stencil is shown, in that two stencil sheets indicated by the numerals 15 and 16 are employed. The stencil openings 17 in the sheet 15 and the stencil opening 18 in the sheet 16 are of different size, exposing when in use, different areas of the surface on the sheet 14.

When employing these stencils, a thin layer of soap is applied first to the surface of the sheet 14 on which the stencil sheet 15 will rest; then a similar coating of soap is overlaid on the stencil 15. This being accomplished, the coloring matter is applied to the surface of the sheet 14 in a manner indicated in Figure 4 of the drawings. This having been accomplished, the stencil sheet 16 is then overlaid on the stencil sheet 15, the edges of the two sheets serving to register the same. It will then be found that the stencil opening 18 covers less area than the stencil opening 17 and the coloring matter that is then applied will cover only a portion of the surface of the previously colored area produced by employing the stencil sheet 15.

The two stencil sheets 15 and 16 are now permitted to remain until the soap hardens or sets, when both are lifted first from the sheet 14 and then separated one from the other with as previously stated, no danger to the surface of the sheet 14 or deterioration of the adhesive on the sheets 15 and 16.

The result of the foregoing operation is shown in Figure 6 of the drawings, where will be found, a printing character having a marginal area of a different shade or hue than the body of the said character.

While I have herein disclosed two types of characters which may be formed by the

use of stencils, it will be understood that a variety of stencils may be employed. When employed in accordance with the present invention, they will be adjusted to the sheet upon which the printing is to be effected by first applying a coat of thin soap to the sheet to receive, when superposed thereon, the stencil sheet in which the stencil opening is formed.

Claims.

1. The method of printing with stencils consisting in coating a surface to be printed with a saponaceous drying substance; then adhering a stencil in position on the saponaceous layer; then coating the saponaceous surface exposed through the stencil opening with a coloring material; and then removing the stencil from service position when the saponaceous material has dried.

2. The method of printing with stencils consisting in coating the surface to be printed with a thin layer of drying material; then adhesively securing a stencil in service position upon said material; then applying color through the opening in said stencil; and then removing the stencil from said material after the same has dried.

3. The method of printing with stencils consisting in preparing the printing surface with a saponaceous material; then adhesively securing a stencil in service position on said material; then coating the printing surface exposed through the stencil opening with a coloring material; then applying a coating of saponaceous material to the first mentioned stencil and attaching a second stencil having a stencil opening differing from the opening in the first mentioned stencil; then spreading a color matter upon the first color matter in the first stencil opening through the second stencil opening; and then separating said stencils from each other and from the surface being printed when the saponaceous material dries.

SALE A. PICKENS.