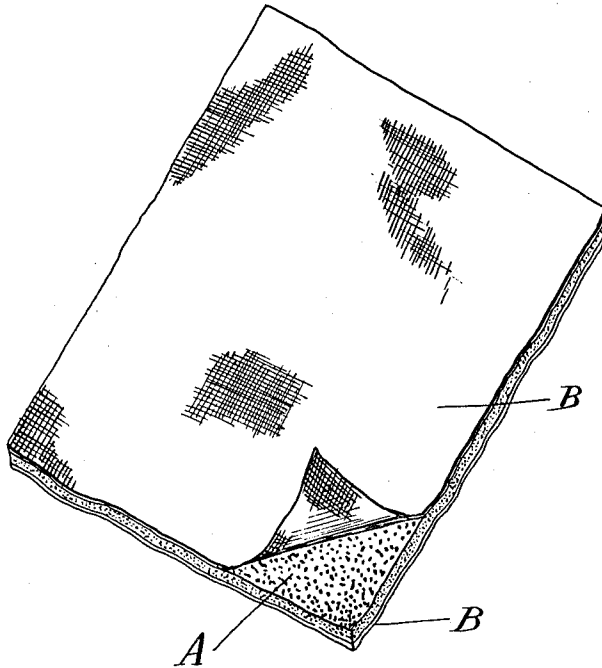


A. F. DECKER.
PRINTER'S BLANKET.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 18, 1911.

1,004,385.

Patented Sept. 26, 1911.



Witnesses:
M. M. Riemann
S. M. Baeder

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By his Attorney
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMMIEL F. DECKER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO TINGUE, BROWN & CO., OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

PRINTER'S BLANKET.

1,004,385.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 26, 1911.

Application filed February 18, 1911. Serial No. 609,470.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMMIEL F. DECKER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printers' Blankets, of which the following is a specification accompanied by drawings.

10 This invention relates to printers' blankets, and the objects of the invention are to improve upon the construction of such blankets, render them proof against the disintegrating action of printers' ink, and increase the durability of the blankets, thus prolonging their life.

Further objects of the invention will hereinafter appear and to all of these ends the invention consists of a printer's blanket embodying the features of construction, and combinations of elements substantially as hereinafter fully described and claimed in this specification and shown in the accompanying drawing which is a perspective view of a portion of a printer's blanket with the covering at one corner removed.

Referring to the drawing, A represents the body of the material, forming the basis for the printer's blanket. This body material is in the form of a suitable composition preferably embodying ground cork as shown in the drawing, and a suitable binder, the whole being treated in any suitable manner to render it proof against the disintegrating action of printers' ink. By this means the life of the blanket is made substantially double that of a rubber blanket.

Both sides of the body layer of composition A are faced with a suitable fabric B, pressed onto the composition and adherent thereto. By facing both sides of the body composition the life of the material is prolonged, and the use of the blanket on a printing press is made possible.

45 The preferred binder for the ground cork comprises rosin, linseed oil and a suitable gum, mixed in any suitable proportions, as for instance the following:—about 1 part of gum, about 4 parts of rosin, about 24 parts of linseed oil, to about 28 parts of ground cork. The surface fabrics are made to adhere to the composition preferably both at the same time under the application of heat and pressure, and the material is then
55 "seasoned" by being placed in a heated at-

mosphere for a sufficient length of time to at least partially dry out the oil. The material is then ready for use as a printer's blanket.

The printer's blanket is not affected by printers' ink, because the material itself is insoluble in printers' ink. As the cloth surfaces have become saturated with oil under the pressure applied, the blanket is both oil and ink proof.

I am aware that it is old to face a composition containing some of the ingredients as that shown at A, with fabric on one side, the same being used for other purposes than mine, but such single faced material is not capable of being used as a printer's blanket, and I make no claim to such a single faced composition.

The double facing of fabric B prevents the body composition A from cracking in use and protects the composition. It has not heretofore been deemed possible to face a composition of the character of that herein disclosed on both sides and maintain the adherence of the fabric to the composition, but I have discovered that an improved and efficient blanket can be constructed as set forth, with fabric adherent to both sides.

Fabrics have been coated with compositions which are more or less destructible, being of such material as mineral earth, china clay, nitrocellulose, or starch and a binder, in the attempt to protect the fabric from the action of printers' ink and oils. These compositions, however, do not render the whole structure impervious to printers' ink and are apt to crack off, particularly when the fabric is reeled on the cylinder of the printing press. When such a blanket so treated is cut to the required size, a raw edge is left, which enables the ink to penetrate the interior construction and swell or blister the blanket, thus rendering the blanket unfit for use.

In applicant's construction in which there is a body portion of composition, as distinguished from a coating material, the construction is such that it is not necessary to apply a coating to the fabric surfaces, and the entire material is oil and ink proof. The edges of the material do not permit the penetration of ink, and thus blistering is avoided and the life of the blanket is prolonged. Applicant's material is flexible, and can be reeled on the cylinder without

cracking the composition. The faces of applicant's material are practically indestructible under the work to which they are subjected.

5 Without limiting myself to the details of construction, I claim and desire to obtain by Letters Patent, the following:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a printer's blanket comprising a composite
10 structure of composition and fabric in a seasoned or partially dried state, and consisting of a body layer of ground cork mixed with an agent containing oil, with fabric
15 facings closely adherent to the body layer on both sides and permeated with the agent in a partially dried state, whereby the entire mass of the structure including the fabric facings and the edges is impervious to the disintegrating action of printers' ink
20 and oil.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a printer's blanket comprising a structure of

composition and fabric in a partially dried state, having a body layer of ground cork mixed with linseed oil, rosin and gum, and
25 separate fabric facings closely adherent to the body layer on both sides, and permeated with the linseed oil, rosin and gum, which ingredients are contained in the structure of the fabric facings in a partially dried state,
30 whereby the facings are rendered practically indestructible and the combined mass of the body layer and facings is rendered impervious to printers' ink, which is also prevented from entering at the edges be-
35 tween the body layer and the facings.

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

AMMIEL F. DECKER.

Witnesses:

W. J. TINGUE, Jr.,
RUTLEDGE TOMLIN.