(Model.)

R. E. GHEZZI.

STENCIL PLATE.

No. 296,327. Patented Apr. 8, 1884.

Fig. 1.

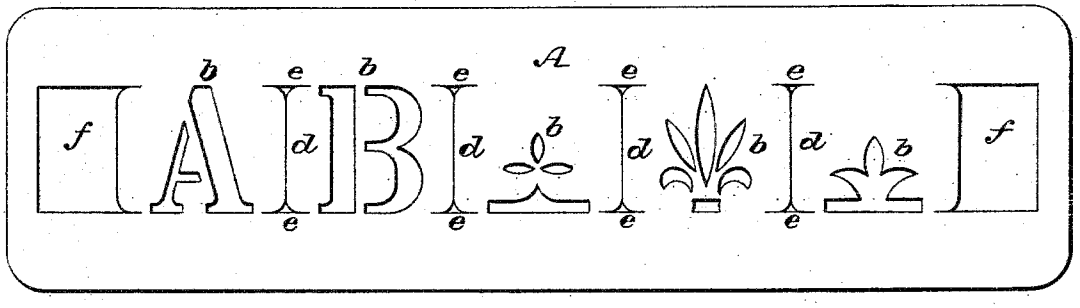


Fig. 2.

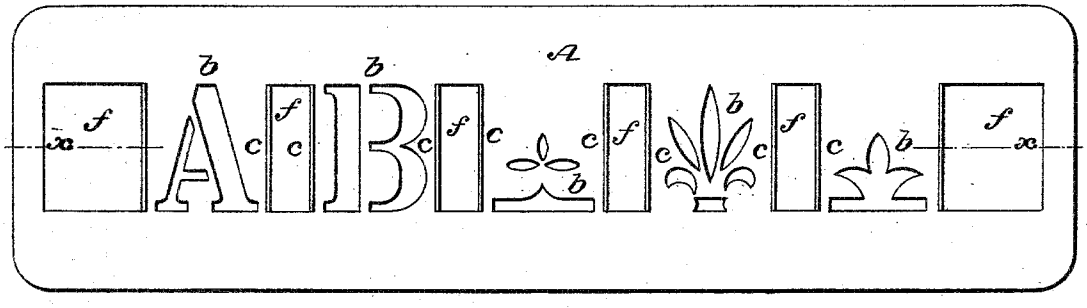
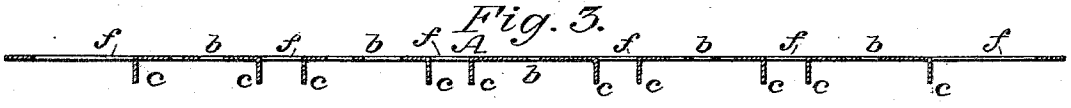


Fig. 3.



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ROMEO E. GHEZZI, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

STENCIL-PLATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 296,327, dated April 8, 1884.

Application filed July 10, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROMEO E. GHEZZI, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stencil-Plates, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention more particularly relates to stencil-plates which have a series of stenciling perforated letters, characters, or devices in them, the same being arranged in one or more rows along or across the plate, which accordingly may be used by suitably shifting it, for stenciling different letters or devices, or for producing a number of stenciled impressions without changing the plate for another, as is necessary when using stencil-plates having but a single perforated letter, character, or device in each of them.

The invention as applied to a plate of this description consists in a stencil-plate constructed or provided upon its face with raised brush-guides on each side of the perforations, the same serving to restrict the color during each application of the brush to a single perforated character or device, without allowing the color to spread to or pass through the adjacent perforated characters or devices on either side of it; and the invention further consists in such a stencil-plate having blank spaces or openings through it between the stenciling-perforations, and at the ends of a row of them, or both, of like dimensions as the stenciling-perforations, whereby facility is afforded, when shifting the plate, not only to space or line each succeeding impression, but also to observe the previous stenciling before making the one next in order. This essentially differs from a single-letter stencil-plate having an upturned flange on one side only of the stenciling-perforation, and a notch on the opposite side in line with the lower edge of the flange, exclusively for the purpose of forming a gage and guide to make a succession of separate letters upon the same line and the spaces between the letters of a proper width, as has heretofore been done.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 represents a face view of a stencil-plate at one and the first stage of its construction in accordance with my invention, said plate having a series of perforated letters, characters, or devices. Fig. 2 is a similar view to Fig. 1 after the plate has been completed to embody the invention, and Fig. 3 a section thereof on the line *x x* in Fig. 2.

A indicates a stencil-plate having a series of perforations, *b*, corresponding with the letters or devices to be stenciled, and which may be of any desired number or design. Thus said perforations may either be the letters of the alphabet complete, in regular and consecutive order, or only a limited number of such letters, indicating words; or they may be letters otherwise and irregularly arranged, and having no special signification; or, again, they may be ornamental or fanciful devices.

Upon each side of each perforated letter or device *b*, or upon each side of any number of them, I erect upon the face of the plate guides *c*, which shall direct the brush containing the color over the particular perforation or perforations the color is designed to pass through, and which shall prevent the color during such application of the brush from spreading laterally either way to and through the adjacent perforations in the same line or row, the guides *c* acting as dividing barriers to such spreading of the color upon either side. The guides *c* then, it will be observed, not only direct the brush over the particular part of the stencil-plate it is required to be applied, thus facilitating labor and saving color, but they prevent the marring of the work by the color passing through perforations which were designed to be excluded. These guides *c* might be variously attached to the plate. Thus they might be soldered on the face thereof or otherwise secured; but I prefer to make them integral portions of the plate by cutting the plate and bending the cut portions thereof, as this will be found a cheap, simple, and convenient way of making them. Thus, as shown in Fig. 1, I make incisions *d* in the plate between the several perforated characters or devices *b b*, and of like length as said characters or devices, and make short cross-cuts *e* at the terminations of said incisions, with a certain waste of metal where the incisions *d* join the cross-cuts, so as to give a rounded finish to the ends of the cut portions on either side of each incision *d*. All this may be done by stamping

in a press or otherwise. The cut portions on either side of the incisions *d* are then turned up or out from the face of the plate, as clearly seen in Fig. 3. By making the brush-guides *c* with rounded ends, as produced by the waste of metal where the incisions *d* join the cross-cuts *e* in Fig. 1, the brush is not so liable to be caught or the color to be spattered when entering between the guides *c*. A single guide, that is, a raised guide, *c*, only on one side of each stenciling-perforation, would give but very imperfect protection and be altogether inferior to duplicate brush-guides, that is, guides on both sides of the stenciling-perforation; but it should be further observed that the blank spaces *f* between the several stenciling-perforations *b*, in the same line or row, and at either end of the row, whether as produced by forming the guides *c* out of an integral portion of the plate or otherwise, and which are of the same length, (or, as shown for those at the ends of the row, of the same length and width,) as the letters, characters, or devices to be stenciled serve the purpose when shifting the plate to make a succeeding stencil-impression, not only of spacing or lining each succeeding impression, but said blank spaces in the plate clearly show through the plate the preceding stenciling made, thus preventing all mistake and greatly facilitating the stenciling of woods, for instance, produced by shifting the plate over the surface to be stenciled.

I am aware that it is not new to provide a stencil-plate with a flange, notch, and edge so arranged with respect to each other as to form a guide or gage in aligning and spacing the letters; or to make a flange around the edge of plate on its upper side, so as to confine the marking liquid, and a flange on the lower side of the edge of the letter, to prevent the spread of the acid in marking cattle; but

What I do claim as new and of my invention is—

A stencil-plate having upon its upper face, and on each side of spaces *b*, the raised brush-guides *c c*, placed at some distance from the edges of said spaces, whereby each letter may be stenciled separately and the spaces between the letters regulated, as described.

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