Oct. 22, 1957 N. C. RICHARDS 2,810,227

TRANSFER OF DESIGNS ON MONUMENTS

Filed March 14, 1955

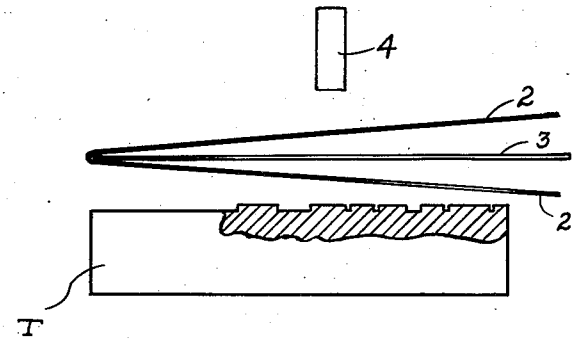

FIG. 1

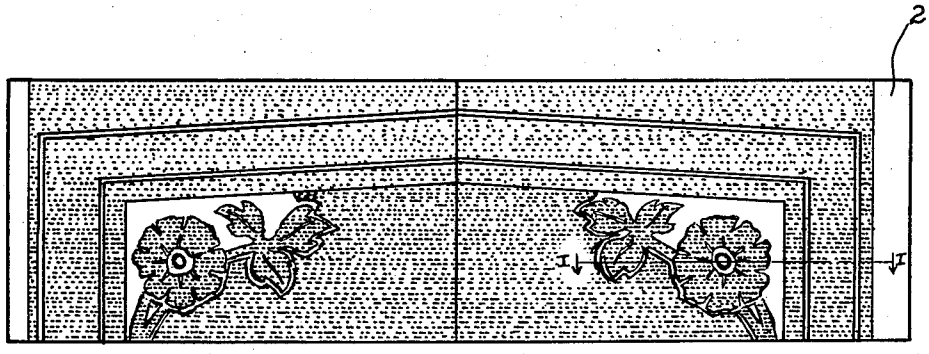

FIG. 2

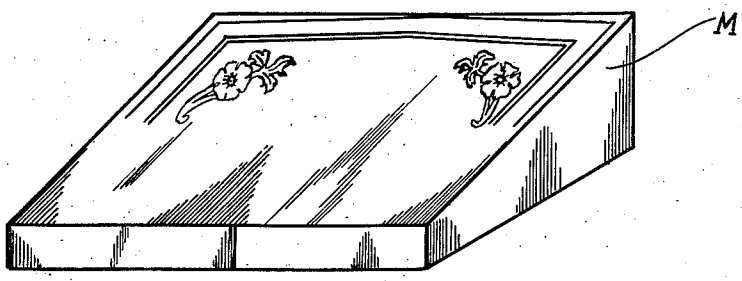

FIG. 3

INVENTOR

NORRIS C. RICHARDS.

BY William J. Ruano

ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office 2,810,227
Patented Oct. 22, 1957

2,810,227

TRANSFER OF DESIGNS ON MONUMENTS

Norris C. Richards, Elverson, Pa.

Application March 14, 1955, Serial No. 493,904

2 Claims. (Cl. 41—39)

This invention relates generally to transfers for monument designs and, more particularly, to a method of transferring an ornamental design made on paper, onto a monument so that a corresponding design may be carved out of the monument by blasting.

Heretofore, the transfer of ornamental designs onto monuments has been a tedious, time consuming and expensive operation, particularly when it was desired to use the same design on a number of monuments. The common method employed was to first draw, by pencil, an ornamental design on paper, thereafter place the paper bearing the drawing on a rubber stencil sheet, such as the so called Scotch stencil or other adhesive rubber sheet, while the rubber sheet was held firmly. The pencil design could then be transferred onto the rubber stencil by rubbing. Thereafter the rubber stencil was cut out along the transferred pencil lines while placed on a monument to serve as a guide for blasting the monument in a manner so as to impress the design. However, when it was desired to use the same design on another monument, particularly in the case of several additional monuments, it was generally necessary to redraw the original drawing on paper by retracing the original drawing by hand, inasmuch as the original drawing became so frayed after one or two transfers onto the rubber stencil as to become useless.

Such retracing of the original drawing has been not only a very tedious and time consuming operation but the traced copy invariably was not truly an exact duplicate of the original because of errors inherent in the tracing operation. Thus, after a number of such retracings of the original drawing for the making of additional numbers of monuments of the same design, a greater and greater departure from the original design resulted, also irregular or blurred outlines were generally produced and each retracing, since it had to be done by hand, added more to the cost for transferring the original design on the additional monuments.

An object of my invention is to provide a novel method for transferring an ornamental design onto a monument, which method is devoid of the above mentioned disadvantages of conventional methods and which results in speedier, less expensive and more accurate and reliable design transfers on any number of monuments without the necessity of ever retracing the original design.

A more specific object of my invention is to provide a method whereby a particular design may be reproduced to form, simultaneously, a positive and negative image of the design (or so called left and right of the design) by means of a template embodying the present invention which is formed on a hard surface, such as glass, by blasting, whereby any number of additional transfers may be made on additional monuments by the same template in a quick, accurate and inexpensive manner without the necessity of retracing the original design.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from a study of the following

description taken with the accompanying drawing wherein:

Figure 1 is a side view, with the folded tracing paper shown spread apart from the sandwiched carbon paper, and illustrating how the design on the template embodying the present invention is transferred to the tracing paper surfaces; parts in section are taken along line I—I of Figure 2;

Figure 2 is a plan view of the tracing paper when unfolded and showing transferred carbon impressions of an ornamental design for making opposite corner portions of a monument design; and

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a monument bearing the transferred ornamental design.

In accordance with the present invention an ornamental design which is desired on a monument or similar object is first drawn in pencil on paper by the artist or creator of the design. Then a rubber stencil sheet, such as the well-known Scotch stencil adhesive sheet, is securely adhered onto a flat glass surface, or the surface of any other very hard material that can be blasted, for example hard plastic material which does not readily scratch. The paper sheet bearing the original design is then placed on the rubber stencil with the penciled portion facing the rubber stencil so that by subsequently rubbing the exposed surface of the paper sheet the pencil markings will be transferred onto the rubber stencil. Then with a stencil knife the design is cut out. For example, if the design includes a flower, the outline of the flower is cut on the rubber sheet and parts of the rubber sheet immediately surrounding the flower will be removed.

Then by means of sand blasting equipment, such as used by monument makers for blasting out designs on monuments, the surface of the glass immediately surrounding the design parts, such as the flower, are blasted away to a depth of about 1/16, thus leaving only raised portions, or embossed portions, bearing the flower design and other designs desired. This results in a template T having raised portions which will correspond to the ornamental raised portions desired on the monument.

Since in monument designs the same design is generally used on different sides or different corners, but wherein one design is the reverse or negative of the other, that is to say, one might be termed a right and the other a left, it is highly desirable to make both the right and left design at the same time. This may be accomplished in accordance with the present invention by taking two sheets of transparent or tracing paper, or perhaps only one large sheet 2 folded centrally upon itself as shown in Figure 1, and sandwiching between the folded sides a two sided sheet of carbon paper 3. The tracing and carbon sheets are then placed on the glass template T which bears the ornamental design desired, say for corners of the monument. The tracing paper and carbon sheet are firmly held in place by adhesive tape or the like at the margins. Thereafter by rubbing the flat side of a small piece of hard maple wood 4, or other material having a hard flat surface, on the top or exposed sheet of tracing paper, it will be apparent that the design which is on the template T will be transferred onto the lower surface of the top portion and onto the upper surface of the bottom portion of the sheet of transparent paper 2. That is, by rubbing against the template T which bears the ornamental design, only the raised portions of the template will show as darkened surfaces on the tracing paper, and no impressions will be made by the surrounding blasted out parts of the template design. Thus the top and bottom portions of the tracing sheet bear two different designs, one the reverse of the other, or one which may be called the

right and the other the left of the design, and these traced designs may then be placed on different corners or different sides of another rubber stencil sheet which is adhered to the face of the monument. Then by rubbing the exposed surface of the tracing paper the pencil impressions are transferred onto the rubber stencil. A stencil knife is then used to cut out the design along the pattern indicated by the transferred pencil marks. The monument may thereafter be blasted by sand blasting equipment of well-known type, using the cut out rubber sheet as a guide so that only portions not covered by the sheet are blasted to any desired depth so as to impress on the monument M the particular embossed designs desired.

It will be apparent that if instead of a right and left design only a single one is desired, only one sheet of tracing paper and an ordinary sheet of carbon paper may be used instead.

Since the glass template has raised hard surfaces which represent the design to be impressed on the monument, the transferred outlines will be sharp and clear on the tracing paper so that sharp and clear lines may be formed on the monument.

An outstanding feature of the present invention resides in the fact that the same glass template or pattern T may be used over and over again a great number of times to make additional right and left tracings by sandwiching between tracing paper a two sided carbon paper and rubbing by piece 4 while placed on the template so as to obtain right and left designs of the same figure for use in making an additional monument or additional monuments.

Thus the monument marker, by merely stocking a few glass templates, will be in a position to very quickly use the same design on as many additional monuments as desired without the necessity of ever retracing the original drawing and its attendant consumption of time, introduction of inaccuracies and ultimate unfaithfulness of reproduction which results.

As mentioned previously, the template may be formed by sand blasting either glass or other very hard surfaced plastic material, or perhaps other materials which have a very hard surface which is not readily scratched and which can be readily sand blasted.

It is undesirable to use metal molds or dies since these are extremely expensive and impractical insofar as the monument maker is concerned. It is important, however, that the material of the template be glass or simulate the qualities of glass in the provision of a very hard surface, which cannot be readily scratched, and in being inherently readily blastable by sand blasting operations.

Thus it will be seen that I have provided an efficient method for reproducing an ornamental design, or positives and negatives of the design, for making right and left hand portions of a monument design, which method

eliminates the necessity of ever retracing the original design made by the artist, and which is useful in forming the same design on any number of additional monuments, quickly and inexpensively; furthermore I have included in my method a glass template in which the design is carved out by sand blasting, therefore making it readily adaptable for use by the monument maker.

While I have illustrated and described one embodiment of my invention, it will be understood that this is by way of illustration only, and that various changes and modifications may be made within the contemplation of my invention and within the scope of the following claims.

I claim:

1. The method of transferring an ornamental design from a sheet of paper onto a monument, comprising forming a template with a hard raised surface in the form of an embossed pattern of said design, then sandwiching a double sided carbon sheet between two sheets of tracing paper placed on said template and rubbing the top exposed surface of the tracing paper so that raised portions of the template will make carbon impressions of the design on both of said sheets of tracing paper, one impression being a mirror image of the other, and thereafter using said impressions as guides for cutting out opposite side portions of a mask which is affixed to the face of the monument, and finally sandblasting said face of the monument only through the cut out portions of the mask so as to impress said design on the face of the monument.

2. The method of transferring an ornamental design onto a monument, comprising forming a template with a hard embossed surface corresponding to the pattern of said design, superposing a sheet of carbon paper on said template and a sheet of tracing paper on said carbon paper, thereafter rubbing the top surface of said tracing paper so that the carbon paper will impress carbon markings on the bottom surface of the tracing paper corresponding to the embossed portions of the template, then affixing a rubber stencil sheet on the face of the monument and superposing thereon said tracing paper with the carbon impressions in contact with the stencil sheet, and rubbing the exposed surface of the tracing paper until the pencil impressions are transferred onto the stencil sheet, and finally sandblasting the monument through said cut out portions only so as to impress said design on the face of the monument.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,265,989	Becher	May 14, 1918
1,277,119	Quigley	Aug. 27, 1918
2,386,872	Lewis	Oct. 16, 1945
2,588,572	Potteiger	Mar. 11, 1952