No. 708,628. Patented Sept. 9, 1902.

S. ELLIOTT.

STENCIL FRAME.

(Application filed May 12, 1900. Renewed Feb. 13, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

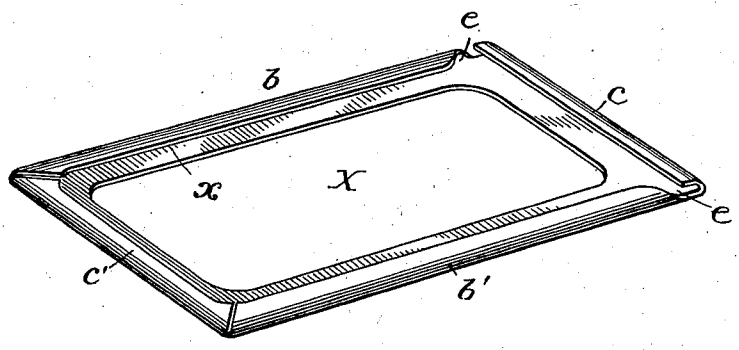


Fig. 2.

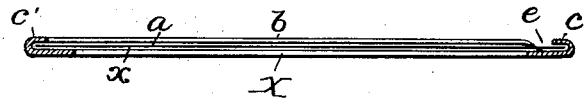
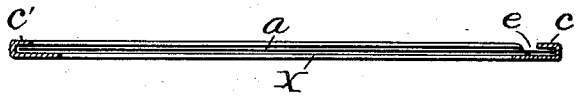


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STERLING ELLIOTT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE ELLIOTT COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MAINE.

STENCIL-FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 708,628, dated September 9, 1902.

Application filed May 12, 1900. Renewed February 13, 1902. Serial No. 93,960. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STERLING ELLIOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing in Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stencil-Frames, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to frames for stencils; and it consists of an open frame having channeled side and end pieces and notches, as fully set forth hereinafter, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved stencil-frame; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section; Fig. 3, a longitudinal section of a frame of cast metal embodying my improvements.

The frame A is an open frame—that is, without any back—so that when a stencil-sheet *a*, of paper, celluloid, or other material, is inserted in the frame it may be applied to the article to be marked and printed through onto the latter. The frame may be of separate connected pieces, but is most advantageously made of a single sheet or strip of metal cut out to form the opening X larger than the printing area of the stencil-strip and folded over at the edges to form flanges *b b' c c'*, overlying the body of the plate, leaving intermediate channels *x x* to receive the edges of the sheet, which is thus held securely in the frame. In order to permit the introduction of the sheet and its ready withdrawal, the flanges *b b'* are cut away near the end flange *c*, forming notches *e e*, through which the end of the sheet may be introduced into the side channels beneath the flanges *b b'*, after which it may be pushed in until its end is beneath the flange *c'*, when by slightly buckling it the other end may be caught under the flange *c*. The sheet is thus securely held, but so as to be readily withdrawn by upward pressure on the under side near the flange *c*. I have found that if the flange *c'* is as wide as the end or cross-piece of the frame beneath it is extremely difficult to insert the end of the sheet below the flange, but that if the said flange and the end piece are of different widths the end of the sheet is supported in a flat position on and is guided by the latter into the channel beneath the flange and a device which otherwise would be very ineffective is made commercially practicable. It is also well to make the side pieces wider than their overhanging flanges, as shown.

By making the article from a sheet of metal, turning up the edges to form flanges and channels, the cost of manufacture is reduced to a minimum and a rigid, light, and durable frame is secured. It is not necessary to use sheet metal, however, as the article might be made of cast metal, as zinc or composition, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

Without limiting myself to the precise construction shown, I claim—

An open frame for stencils having side and end pieces with overhanging flanges forming channels in each thereof, the flange of one of the end pieces of a different width from the cross-piece below, and with notches *e e* in the side pieces adjacent to the end piece, substantially as set forth.

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

STERLING ELLIOTT.

Witnesses:
NIXON WATERMAN,
HENRY C. NICKERSON.