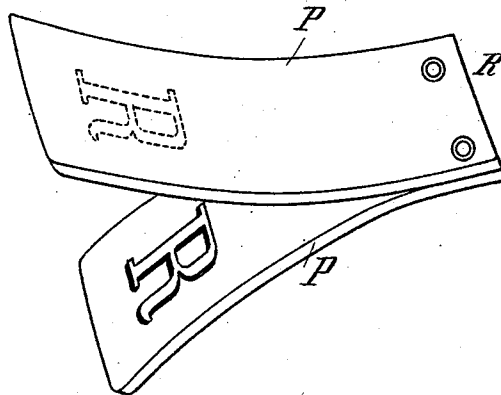


(No Model.)

F. TSCHOFEN.
POCKET EMBOSSING DEVICE.

No. 552,405.

Patented Dec. 31, 1895.



Witnesses:
H. van Oldenmeel
E. A. Scott.

Inventor
Fidelius Tschofen
by *Richard R.*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FIDELIUS TSCHOFEN, OF VIENNA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

POCKET EMBOSSING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 552,405, dated December 31, 1895.

Application filed September 13, 1895. Serial No. 562,424. (No model.) Patented in Germany February 4, 1895, No. 36,823; in Austria March 26, 1895, No. 45/1,036, and in England May 28, 1895, No. 10,549.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FIDELIUS TSCHOFEN, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, and a resident of the city of Vienna, in the Province of Austria and Empire of Austria-Hungary, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket Embossing Devices, of which the following is a specification.

The invention has been patented in Austria March 26, 1895, Vol. 45, folio 1,036; in Germany February 4, 1895, No. 36,823, and in England May 28, 1895, No. 10,549.

This invention refers to a device for ornamenting note-paper, envelopes, and for printing on cloth and the like, and is made in such a manner that it can easily be carried in a pocket-book or the vest-pocket.

The drawing shows a perspective view of the device.

The device consists of two small thin plates P, of celluloid, hard rubber or metal, preferably fixed the one to the other by means of eyelets at the edge R. Inside of one plate is provided a monogram, figure or text in relief, while the inside of the other plate carries exactly opposite precisely the same monogram, &c., in intaglio, so that if, when a piece of paper or like is placed between the two and the outside surface is rubbed at the stamping-point, with a hard circular-shaped object—for instance, a bone button or a key—the monogram will be clearly and sharply printed upon the paper, as a consequence of the elasticity of the material. In the depression of the one plate some coloring substance may be placed which comes off easily—for instance, aniline—which will be printed on the paper, which must be slightly dampened in this case.

The stamping in the plates is made by means of a negative and positive stamp of steel or copper, while the celluloid or hard-rubber plates are heated in order to make them soft. The little plates are put the one upon the other with the text-carrying sides displaced until they fit perfectly so far as the monogram is concerned, after which they are held tightly together and the edges R are united by means of fastening-eyes. Then the edges are cut off, as desired.

It will be seen that by riveting the leaves together at one end, face to face, said leaves may be readily spread apart, so that the letter-sheet may be inserted between their free ends, and yet the leaves may normally lie face to face throughout their length and occupy no more space than the double thickness of the material. The die portions of the device are formed in the material of the leaves themselves and the leaves fitting face to face bring the die parts squarely together.

I claim—

A monogram press comprising the two plates arranged face to face at one edge and secured by rivets, said plates being adapted to diverge from their point of connection, the inner face of one plate having a depression therein while the inner face of the other plate has a figure in relief adapted to the recess, the said plates being adapted to be closed upon each other face to face throughout their length, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

FIDELIUS TSCHOFEN.

Witnesses:

HARRY BELMONT,
JOSEF ZEHEITNER.