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Patented July 29, 1902.

C. KRAUT.
METHOD OF TRANSFERRING DESIGNS.

(Application filed Jan. 30, 1902.)

(No Model.)

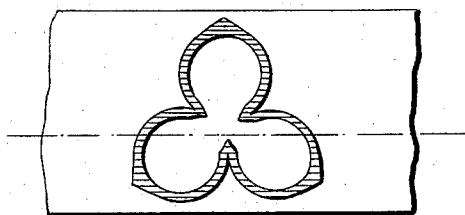


Fig. 1.

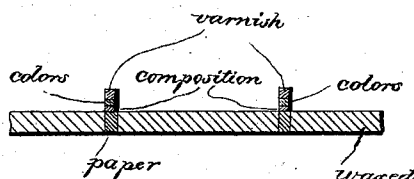


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

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METHOD OF TRANSFERRING DESIGNS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 705,590, dated July 29, 1902.

Application filed January 30, 1902. Serial No. 91,921. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES KRAUT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Transferring Designs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to a method of transferring designs.

It comprises a new and useful method of preparing on paper decorative ornaments, designs, figures, pictures, &c., and transferring same to ceilings, friezes, walls, or any other surface without soiling the ground, which can be either water-color, wall-paper, oil-color, canvas, silk, or any other material, and the said ornaments, designs, &c., will be without gloss and if properly executed will look like good artistic hand-painted decorations.

The object of the invention is to save labor and material in decorating ceilings, friezes, and walls, or other interior surfaces or exterior subjects, such as signs, &c.

A further object is to apply such ornamentation in a satisfactory manner and to distinctly outline the design.

The method is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a prepared design; and Fig. 2 is a section thereof, showing the coatings exaggerated.

In preparing my transfers I use a smooth, thin, and unglazed paper which will absorb water. On this paper the ornament or the design to be transferred is first printed or painted with a ground composition consisting of flour-paste and brown sugar. The paste is made by mixing boiling water and wheat-flour until it becomes a stiff paste. To ten parts of brown granulated sugar one part of water is added and heated until it cooks. When both paste and sugar are cold, they are mixed in equal quantities and strained. The purpose of this compound is to render the parts of the paper receiving the same impervious to the wax or oil next to be applied. After said compound has been printed or

painted on the paper, according to the design to be transferred, and dried in a warm place the whole surface of the paper is covered with a very thin coat of one part beeswax dissolved over heat in two parts of turpentine. After the wax has been applied the paper is passed with its back side over a hot roller, so that the paper absorbs the wax, except on the parts which received the first compound. If properly executed, the whole design will then appear dry and sharp on the back side of the paper. The paper is then ready for the colors, which can either be printed or painted on and which colors can either be the regular printing-colors or colors ground in oil, thinned with turpentine, and mixed with a little whiting. In applying the colors in polychrome-work it is to be noted that the colors which are to show on top, such as high lights and deep shadows and other prominent parts, must be printed or painted first and after them the other colors. To insure quick drying and flatness, I cover them as soon as applied with a powder consisting of pulverized talcum and pulverized whiting in equal parts and dust off and print or paint one color after another until all are on. It will be understood that the colors are applied only where the ground composition is, according to the same design, which it must cover completely. When dry, the whole design is covered with a suitable varnish, such as a compound of one part white shellac dissolved in one and one-half parts alcohol, which compound is quick-drying. For a slow-drying compound I use ten parts of rosin, fifteen parts of turpentine, and one part asphaltum melted together over fire, and when dissolved I add an equal quantity of good drying-varnish. The transfer is then ready for use. In applying the same to any surface the paper is held with the prepared side against the surface or ground and pressed on with an especially-constructed hot roller or hot flat-iron, preferably working from the middle out. By reason of the heat the varnish becomes sticky and will adhere to the ground, and with it the colors and paper. When the whole design is smooth and fast on the ground, it is allowed to cool for a few minutes or longer and the paper is wetted carefully. The water will take only where the design

appears—that is, where the ground compound of paste and sugar was put on—and after this compound is dissolved the paper is pulled off and the design will adhere to the surface as if it had been painted there and will be clean and sharp around its edges, as the wax does not allow the water to penetrate the paper, which would be damaging to water-color, wall-paper, silk, or other water-absorbing materials.

It is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the materials and proportions above stated. Any substances which will answer the same purpose may be used.

What I claim is—

1. The method of transferring designs consisting in applying the design to paper in a substance soluble in water, saturating the parts of the paper not covered by the design with a substance which will render the paper impervious to water, applying the desired colors to the design, coating the design with an adhesive substance, applying the same to

the surface to be decorated, and wetting and removing the paper.

2. The method of preparing designs for transferring consisting in rendering a suitable backing impervious to water except where it receives the design, applying colors to the design, and coating the same with an adhesive.

3. The method of preparing designs on paper for transferring, consisting in applying the design to the paper in a substance soluble in water but which renders the paper impervious to wax, saturating the remainder of the paper with wax, applying the desired colors to the design, and coating the same with an adhesive.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES KRAUT.

Witnesses:

NELLIE FELTSKOG,

HARRY G. BATCHELOR.