

No. 617,868.

Patented Jan. 17, 1899.

C. TROEGER.
TRANSFER PICTURE.

(Application filed July 28, 1897.)

(No Model.)

17-3.6

Fig. 1.

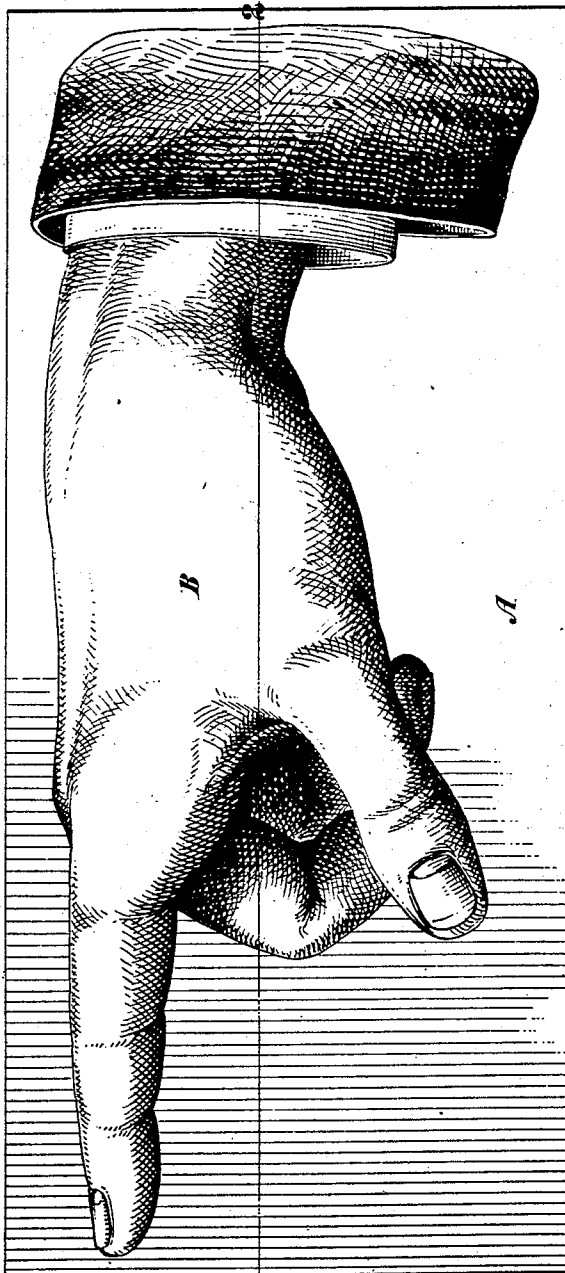
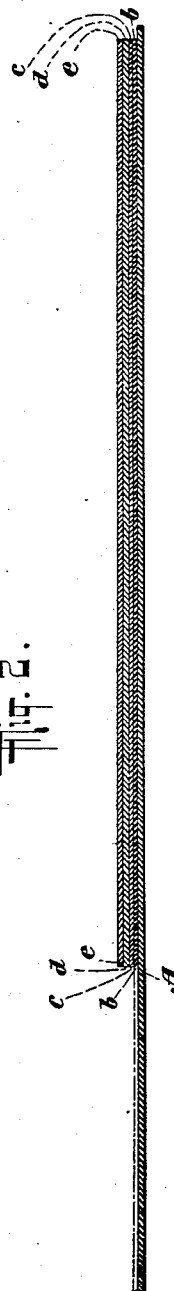


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL TROEGER, OF NUREMBERG, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO THE TRANSLUCENT WINDOW SIGN COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRANSFER-PICTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 617,868, dated January 17, 1899.

Application filed July 28, 1897. Serial No. 646,219. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL TROEGER, residing at Nuremberg, Bavaria, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Translucent Signs, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to translucent signs, and has for its object to produce transfer-pictures which may be readily and smoothly applied to surfaces and which cannot be easily removed from such surfaces.

In carrying out my invention I take a transfer-paper prepared in the usual manner that is sized and print or otherwise apply thereto a film of a gummy mixture which is but feebly adherent. This film is of the exact size and shape of the desired picture and preferably consists of about sixty five per cent. printing-varnish, twenty-five per cent. celluloid lacquer, and ten per cent. water-glass, with as much drier as is necessary under the prevailing circumstances. On the film thus laid I print or apply a picture in translucent or transparent colors, and on top of the finished picture I print or apply another film of a mixture which is of a more strongly-adherent character than the film of gummy mixture which is between the picture and the paper. This film preferably consists of sixty per cent. printing-varnish, twenty-five per cent. copal varnish, five per cent. balsamum copaiva, ten per cent. water-glass, and the necessary quantity of drier, according to circumstances. I then carefully wash the printed side of the paper all around the edges or outline of the picture to remove from those portions of the paper the transfer preparation and sizing. I do not, however, remove the transfer preparation from the picture, but leave the said transfer preparation intact, so as to thereby leave intact upon the paper the three superposed coats or films, to wit: an underlying film, as described, of the exact size and shape of the picture, a picture-film thereon, and a superposed film of transfer preparation of the exact size and shape of the picture. The transfer-picture thus constituted can be readily applied to many substances and is particularly applicable to glass windows, as the strongly-adherent substance which covers the picture adheres quite strongly to the glass.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown a sign or picture embodying my invention, Figure 1 being a face view thereof, and Fig. 2 an enlarged section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1.

In the drawings, A is a base, which may be of paper, and B is the picture thereon. *b* is the layer of sizing. *c* is the underlying layer or film of feebly-adherent gummy matter. *d* is the translucent or transparent picture-film, and *e* is the covering film or layer of strongly-adherent matter. It will be understood, however, that in referring to the adhering qualities of the gums used in making the films the terms used intend merely to apply that the film of gum next to the paper is of a less adherent character than the film covering the picture, and any suitable substances of markedly-differing adhering qualities will suffice, the essential feature being to provide a film on the face of the picture which will adhere to an object more strongly and have a greater coefficient of adhesion than the film uniting the picture to the transfer-paper A, so that when the picture is applied to an object, as hereinafter described, it will adhere thereto more firmly than it adheres to the transfer-paper, and consequently the transfer-paper may be pulled away, leaving the picture firmly adhering to the object to which it is to be transferred.

The usual mode of procedure for transferring a picture is as follows: The transfer-paper carrying the picture and the films of adherent matter is dipped in water and laid with the colored side touching the glass and pressed down smooth and allowed to remain for a minute, so as to become firmly adherent to the glass. The external layer of gum being more adherent to the glass than the inside layer of gum is to the paper, the picture will remain firmly attached to the glass and the paper can be readily stripped therefrom, leaving upon the side of the picture which is away from the glass an adhering film of the light gum and the original paper-sizing, which film protects the picture from water, dust, and other damaging influences and gets very hard and is not readily removable from the glass, and consequently the glass can be washed in the usual manner without injury to the picture.

From the character of the films *c* and *e* it

will be observed that they are initially soluble in water to the extent that they will be softened by the water used in applying the picture, so that the paper may be removed; 5 but when the transfer-picture has been applied and has become dry the said films and picture will become quite hard and cannot be washed off the surface to which the picture adheres, so that in order to remove the picture an edged tool must be used. 10

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As a new and useful article of manufacture, the herein-described translucent transfer-sign 15 comprising a base A, an underlying adherent film c borne thereon of the exact size and

shape of the desired picture, a picture-film *d* superposed upon the said film *c* and a covering-film *e* of the same size and shape as the said picture, and covering the said picture- 20 film *d* and of greater inherent adherent quality than the underlying film *c*, the said films being of a gummy nature and capable of hardening after being moistened, transferred and dried, whereby the said structure will constitute a readily-transferable picture which will 25 dry and harden upon the object to which it has been applied.

CARL TROEGER.

Witnesses:

JASPER FLETCHER,
OSCAR BOCK.