

(No Model.)

F. F. HAGGENMULLER
LITHOGRAPHIC PLATE.

No. 487,121.

Patented Nov. 29, 1892.

Fig: 1.

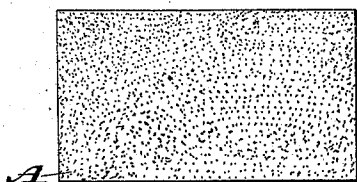


Fig: 2.

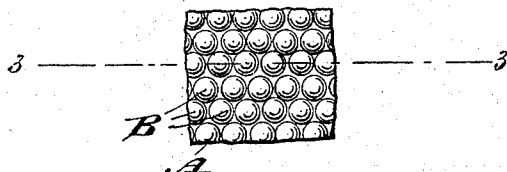
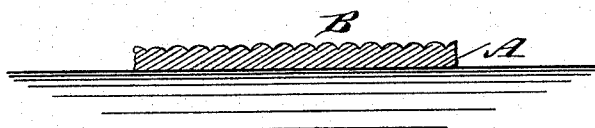


Fig: 3.



WITNESSES:

Chas. Vida.
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR

F. F. Haggenmuller
BY *Munn & Co.*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANKLIN F. HAGGENMULLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LITHOGRAPHIC PLATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 487,121, dated November 29, 1892.

Application filed June 27, 1892. Serial No. 438,206. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN F. HAGGENMULLER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved
5 Printing-Plate, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved printing-plate, which is chiefly intended to take the place of the litho-
10 graphic stone now generally used, the said plate being simple and durable in construction, very cheaply manufactured, and provided with a stipple ready for the artist to work on.

15 The invention consists of a plate provided with an embossed lithographic stipple.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate
20 corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improvement. Fig. 2 is an enlarged plan view of part of the same, and Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation of the same on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

25 The improved printing-plate is made of zinc, type-metal, aluminum, or other metal, and can be made of celluloid, gelatine, glass, and other substances. The plate is made of suitable thickness and is subjected to an embossing process, so as to form on one side of
30 the plate a printing-stipple ready for the artist to work on. This printing-stipple is uniform and can be readily worked on with the lithographic crayon to produce the desired
35 picture.

As shown in the drawings, the plate A is formed on one side with a stipple B, made of spherical points; but I do not limit myself to the particular shape of the points forming the

stipple. It is understood that the material of
40 which the plate is formed must be of such a nature that it can be printed from, can be drawn on or photographed upon, as required, for ordinary printing, and subjected to acids and other substances used in preparing the
45 plate in a manner similar to that of the lithographic stone after the picture is formed, so as to get the plate ready for printing. It is further understood that a plate embossed in
50 such a manner as to form a lithographic stipple prepares the plate ready for the artist to draw on without the tedious process of stippling dot by dot on the stone, as heretofore practiced.

It will be seen that a plate produced in this
55 cheap and effective manner can readily be substituted for the zinc plates or expensive stone now generally used in the art of lithography.

It is further understood that after the pic-
60 tures have been printed from the plate the latter can be melted up and again formed into plates and embossed, so as to form a stipple, in the manner above described. Thus the same material can be used over and over
65 again for forming lithographic plates of the nature described.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters
70 Patent—

The improved plate for use in practical printing, the same having an embossed stippled surface, as shown and described.

FRANKLIN F. HAGGENMULLER.

Witnesses:

THEO. G. HOSTER,
EDGAR TATE.