

J. S. DUNCAN.
 PRINTING DEVICE.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 13, 1913.

1,084,696.

Patented Jan. 20, 1914.

Fig. 1

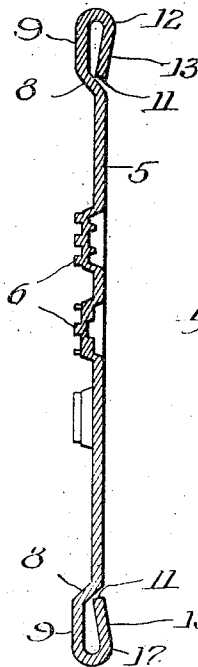
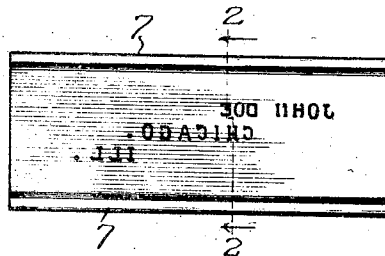


Fig. 2

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH S. DUNCAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO ADDRESSOGRAPH COMPANY,
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PRINTING DEVICE.

1,084,696.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 20, 1914.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH S. DUNCAN, 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 Printing Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of printing devices in which the printing characters are stamped up in relief on one face of a metal sheet, the devices being adapted to be run through an addressing machine for the purpose of printing addresses and other desired information on envelopes, and the like.

The primary object of the present invention is the provision of a device of novel construction, which will space the devices apart, when they are stacked or nested, sufficiently to prevent injury to the printing faces of the type and which will present only smooth and rounded surfaces along the longitudinal margins thereof, thus obviating any tendency of the devices to interlock or cling together.

The invention in one of its preferred embodiments will be best understood by reference to the following description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings.

Referring to the drawings—Figure 1 is a face view of a printing device embodying my invention; and Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

The printing device is preferably formed of a single sheet of metal providing a central printing portion 5 from the body of which the printing characters 6 are stamped up, and the marginal spacing portions 7 adapted to space the devices apart to prevent injury to the printing characters when the devices are stacked or nested. The spacing portions are formed by bending the metal along each longitudinal edge of the printing portion first upwardly and outwardly to provide the inclined portion 8, and then outwardly to form the flat face 9 which is disposed substantially in the plane with the printing faces of the printing characters 6. The metal outside the faces 9 is then rolled downwardly and inwardly, the edges 11 being elevated slightly with respect to the lower faces 12 of the margins and terminating beneath the inclined portion 8 adjacent to the edges of the printing

portion and substantially in the plane of the printing portion. The lower faces 13 of the margins, are, therefore, inclined upwardly from the lowest point 12 and the edges 11 of the metal are protected so that no corners or edges are exposed which might engage with adjacent devices in a stack and cause the devices to interlock or cling together.

If it be desirable to arrange the devices in accordance with a card index system the spacing flanges may be provided with slots to receive suitable index tabs, or, the index tabs may be attached thereto in any well known or preferred manner.

It will be manifest that my novel printing device presents no sharp edges or corners, that the marginal spacing flanges extend both above and below the normal plane of the metal and, that when a number of the devices are stacked together the spacing flanges will space the devices apart sufficiently to prevent contact with or injury to the printing faces of the printing characters on one device by a contiguous device.

I claim:

1. A sheet metal printing device, comprising a printing portion, and longitudinally disposed marginal spacing portions extending at the edges of the device, throughout the entire length of the device, above and below the plane of the metal from which the printing characters are formed, and having the longitudinal edges of the metal disposed contiguous to the printing portion of the device so as to be incapable of engaging with a similar device, the ends of said device between the spacing portions being disposed in the original plane of the metal from which the device is formed.

2. A sheet metal printing device, comprising a printing portion having printing characters stamped up therefrom, and a longitudinally extending marginal spacing portion, the upper face of said spacing portion being disposed substantially in the plane of the printing faces of the printing characters on said printing portion and the lower face of the spacing portion being disposed below the plane of the metal from which the printing characters are stamped up, the lower faces of said spacing portions being inclined upwardly from the margin of the device toward the printing portion.

3. A sheet metal printing device, comprising a printing portion having printing char-

acters stamped up therefrom, and longitudinally extending spacing portions comprising the margins of the metal inclined upwardly and outwardly at the edges of the printing portion, then bent outwardly substantially parallel with the plane of the printing portion, then rolled downwardly and inwardly to dispose the edges of the metal adjacent to the edges of the printing portion, the lower faces of the spacing portions being inclined upwardly from the outer edges of the device toward the printing portion.

4. A sheet metal printing device, comprising a printing portion having printing characters stamped up from one face thereof, and longitudinally extending marginal spacing portions comprising the margins of the metal bent upwardly substantially flush with the upper faces of said printing characters and rolled downwardly below the plane of the lower face of the printing portion and then inclined upwardly to dispose the edges of the metal substantially in the plane of the printing portion and at the edges thereof.

5. A sheet metal printing device, comprising a printing portion provided with printing characters stamped up from the body of the metal, and marginal spacing portions extending above and below the body of the printing portion, said spacing portions consisting of the longitudinal margins of the metal sheet bent upwardly, then down-

wardly and inwardly, and again upwardly to position the edges of the metal above the lower faces of the spacing portions.

6. A printing device comprising a metal sheet provided on one face with printing characters stamped up from the body of the metal, the metal along the longitudinal margins of the device being bent to dispose the upper faces of the margins at the edges of the device above the normal plane of the metal from which the characters are stamped up and the lower faces of the margins below the normal plane of said metal, the edges of the metal terminating within the boundaries of the margins and above the lower faces thereof.

7. A printing device comprising a strip of sheet metal having marginal spacing portions extending above and below the normal plane of the metal strip along the longitudinal edges thereof, the metal forming said spacing portions being elevated at the margins of the device above the original plane and then bent downwardly and inwardly to dispose the edges thereof beneath the elevated portions and substantially in the original plane of the metal.

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Witnesses:

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