

JOHN C. WHITE.

Perforating Rule.

No. 124,925.

Patented March 26, 1872.

Fig. 1.

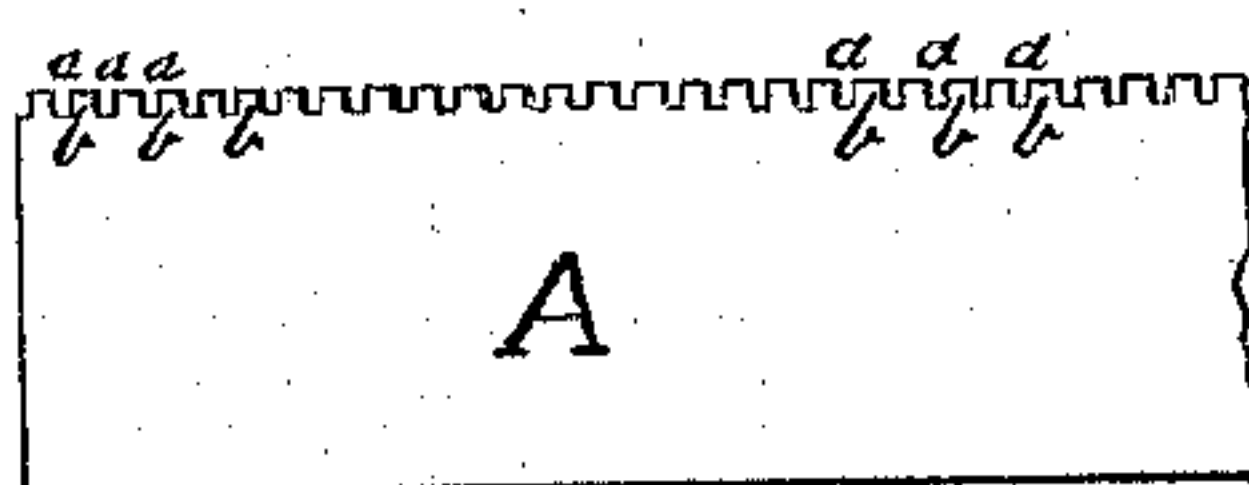


Fig. 2.

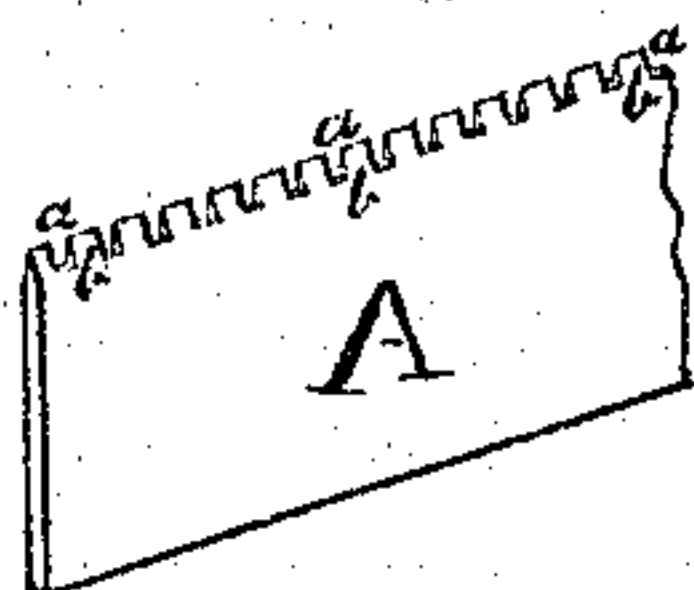
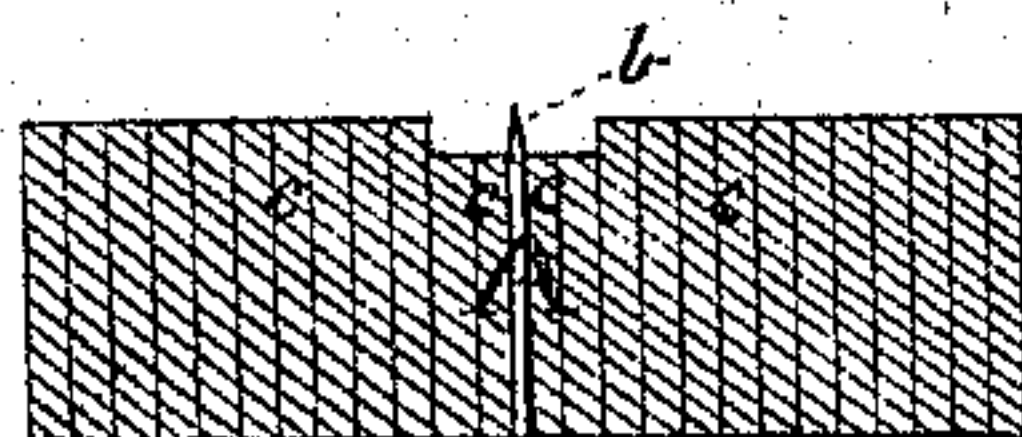


Fig. 3.



John C. White Inventor.

Witnesses.

J. J. Tracy
Wm. H. Hume

by

his Attorneys.

Cox & Cox

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. WHITE, OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PERFORATING EDGED COLUMN-RULES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 124,925, dated March 26, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. WHITE, of the city of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Perforating-Rules, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

Nature and Objects of the Invention.

The invention relates to that class of perforating-rules consisting of a strip or bar of sheet metal, one edge of which is indented with alternate spaces and projections having a sharp edge, the bar being of such dimensions as to be capable of being introduced between two rows of type. The object of the invention is to make a line of punctures between the blank and the stub at the time the printing thereof is effected.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a device embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the same. Fig. 3 is an end view of the same when inserted between the type C.

General Description.

A in the accompanying drawing is an oblong rectangular strip or bar of sheet metal, the width of which should slightly exceed the length of the type in connection with which the rule is to be used. From the lower edge of this piece portions of metal of common size are removed at regular and proper intervals, forming the indentations or spaces *a*. Those portions of metal remaining between the spaces *a* are sharpened or drawn out to a common straight edge of requisite fineness, forming the teeth *b*.

Operation.

When the form for printing the stub and blank is set up the perforating-rule is inserted

with its serrated edge upward between the type making up the form of the blank and the type making up the form of the stub, the rule being forced down until its straight edge or back comes in contact with the surface supporting the type C, Fig. 3. The form may then be tightened so as to hold the type and rule firmly in their respective positions, and may then be placed on the press, and the operation of printing begun. As the edges of the teeth *b* project beyond the face of the type and are sharpened they readily pass through the paper when the form is brought in contact therewith, thus making a line of punctures between the blank and the stub, by means of which the same can readily be torn apart without danger of tearing either, leaving a smooth straight edge on each of the parts so severed. The projection of the teeth *b* beyond the surface of the face of the type is to be regulated by the kind of paper used in printing the blank and stub. The heavier the paper the greater should be the projection, and vice versa.

I do not claim a perforating-rule having pointed teeth, as shown in the device for which a patent was granted W. W. Harding, May 1, 1860; but

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A perforating-rule, one edge of which is provided with the rectangular sharp straight-edged teeth *b*, having between them the intervals *a*, when such rule is used in combination with a form of type, in the manner and for the purposes indicated and illustrated herein.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing improvement in perforating-rules, as above described, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 27th day of December, 1870.

JOHN C. WHITE. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

GEORGE BROPHY,
GEO. H. BUCKLEY.