

(No Model.)

G. HARGREAVES.

MATCH SPLINT CARD.

No. 250,914.

Patented Dec. 13, 1881.

Fig. 1.

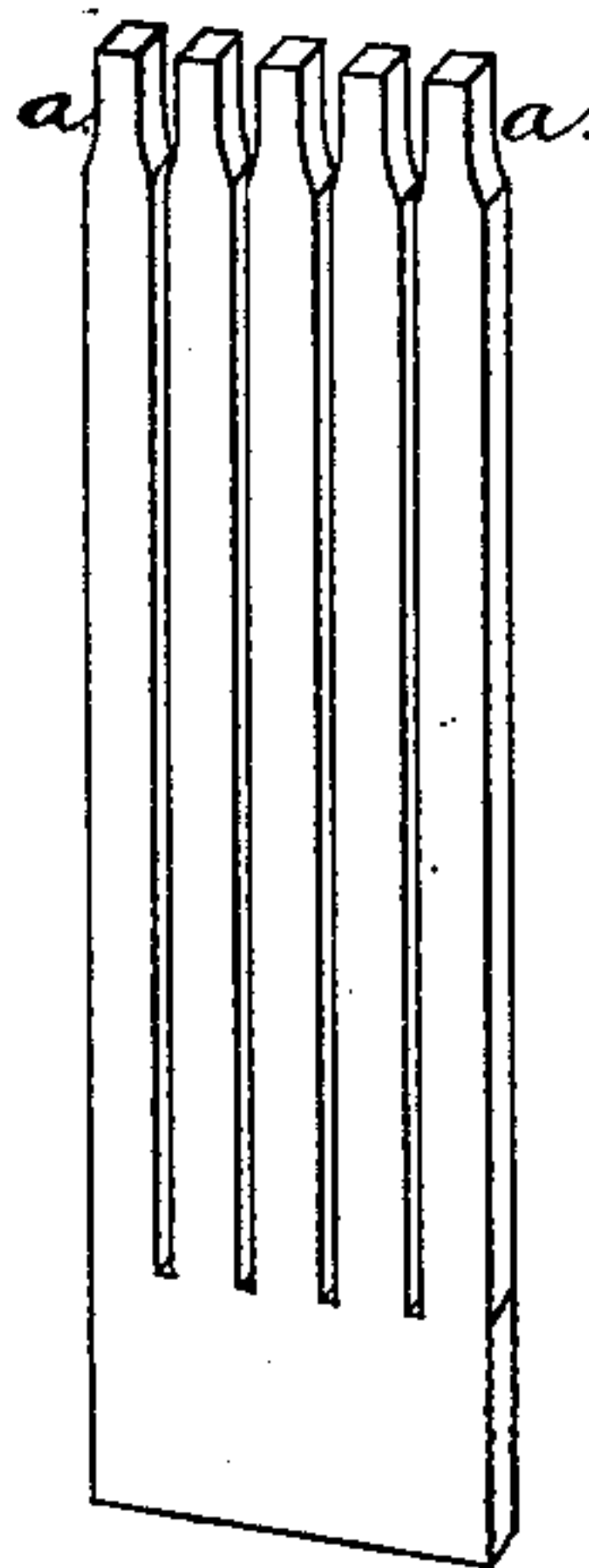


Fig. 2.

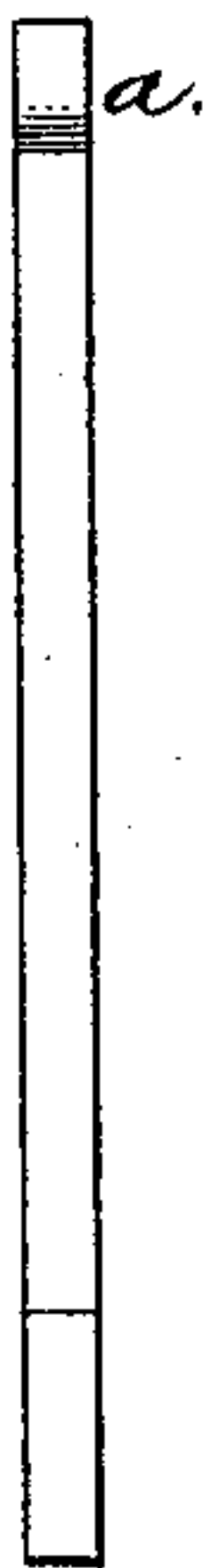
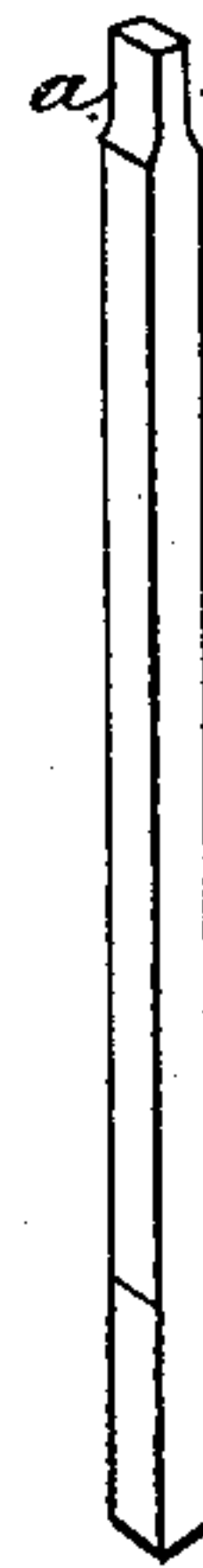


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

Villette Anderson.
Philip Lemasi.

INVENTOR

George Hargreaves,
by Anderson & Smith
his ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HARGREAVES, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO MARY
HARGREAVES, OF SAME PLACE.

MATCH-SPLINT CARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 250,914, dated December 13, 1881.

Application filed November 5, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE HARGREAVES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Match-Splint Cards; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention. Fig. 2 is an end view, and Fig. 3 is a view of one of the splints.

This invention has relation to match-cards; and it consists in the construction and novel formation of the laterally-concave ends of the splints, made without lateral increase at the extremity, as hereinafter shown and described.

The object of this invention is to provide a card which is especially adapted to the manufacture of "parlor" matches, or matches which are made without using sulphur in the composition for igniting. The compositions usually employed for such matches have considerable body, so that quite a quantity is taken up by the end of each splint when the cards are dipped.

In order to provide sufficient room between the splints for the composition without waste of material, the splints are formed in each card by means of gangs of thin saws, and then cutters having laterally-convex edges are employed to take out material between the splints at the end of each kerf, thereby providing each splint with a laterally-concave end, as indicated in the drawings, the lateral concavities *a*

extending from the extremity of each splint to a short distance along the sides of the same, but without forming by these concavities a neck in the splint, so that while the extremity of the splint is as narrow as any portion thereof the body is wider and is narrowed by the concavities, which run to the end of the splint without curving outward. The length of this narrowed portion is usually about three-eighths of an inch, or sufficient to enable the cards to be dipped well into the composition, which is designed to extend farther along the stem or splint than those compositions which are used on sulphur matches. In this manner cards can be formed with splints which can be dipped in thick compositions without connecting the extremities together in the dipping process. The nib form of the ends is well suited to hold the igniting composition and to take fire therefrom.

I lay no claim to the invention of match-splints having either tenon and shoulder or dovetail points, for I am aware that such invention is old; but,

Having described this invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A match-splint having lateral concavities *a* at its end, said concavities running direct to the end in nib form without lateral increase, substantially as specified.

2. A match-card having lateral concavities *a* formed at the ends of and between the splints, substantially as specified.

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

GEO. HARGREAVES.

Witnesses:

THEO. OTJEN,
THEOP. SEYMOUR.