

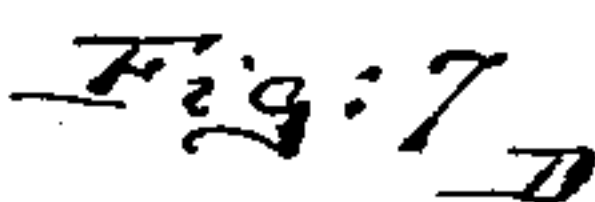
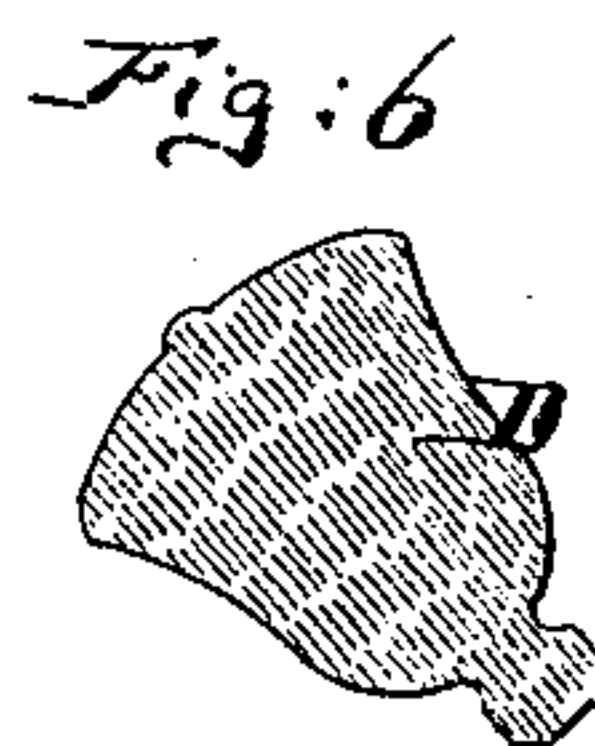
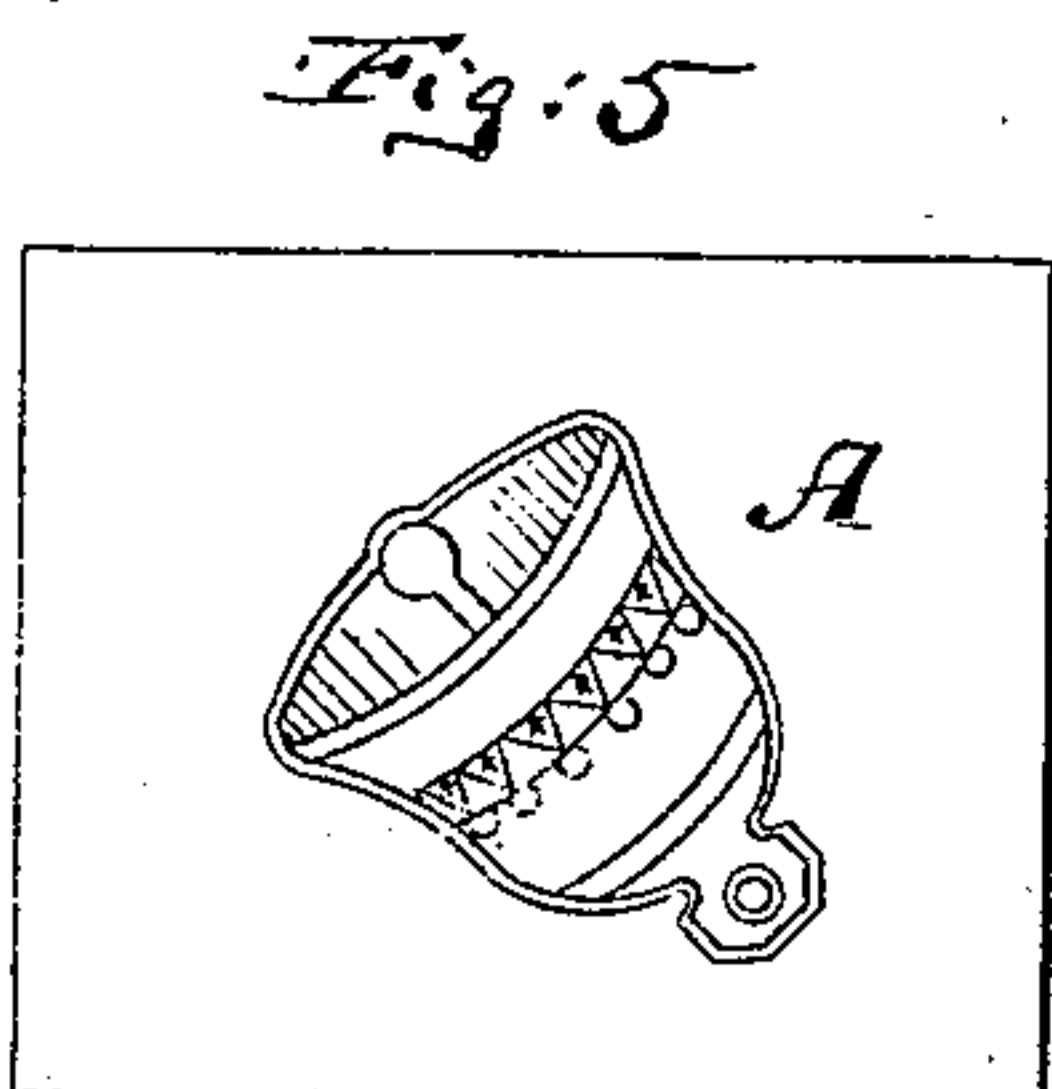
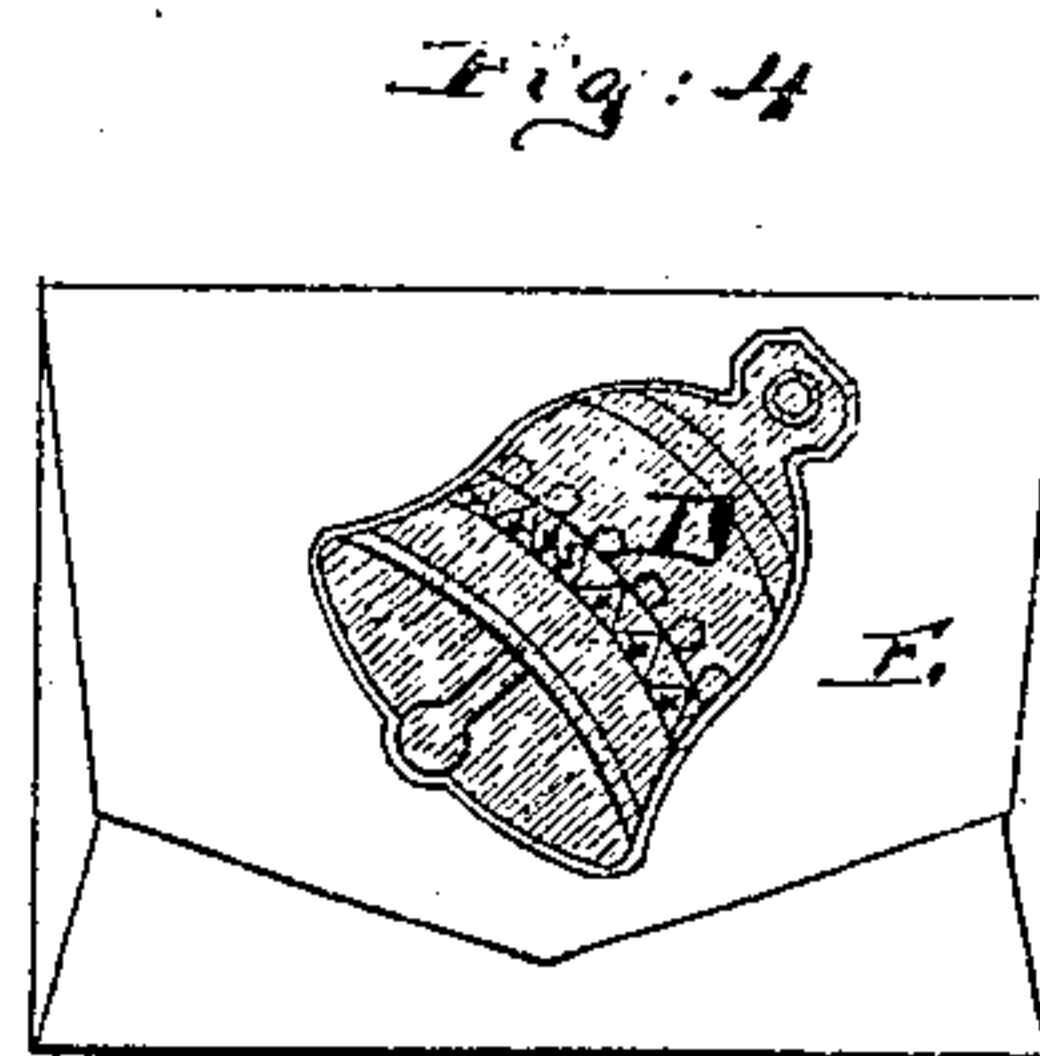
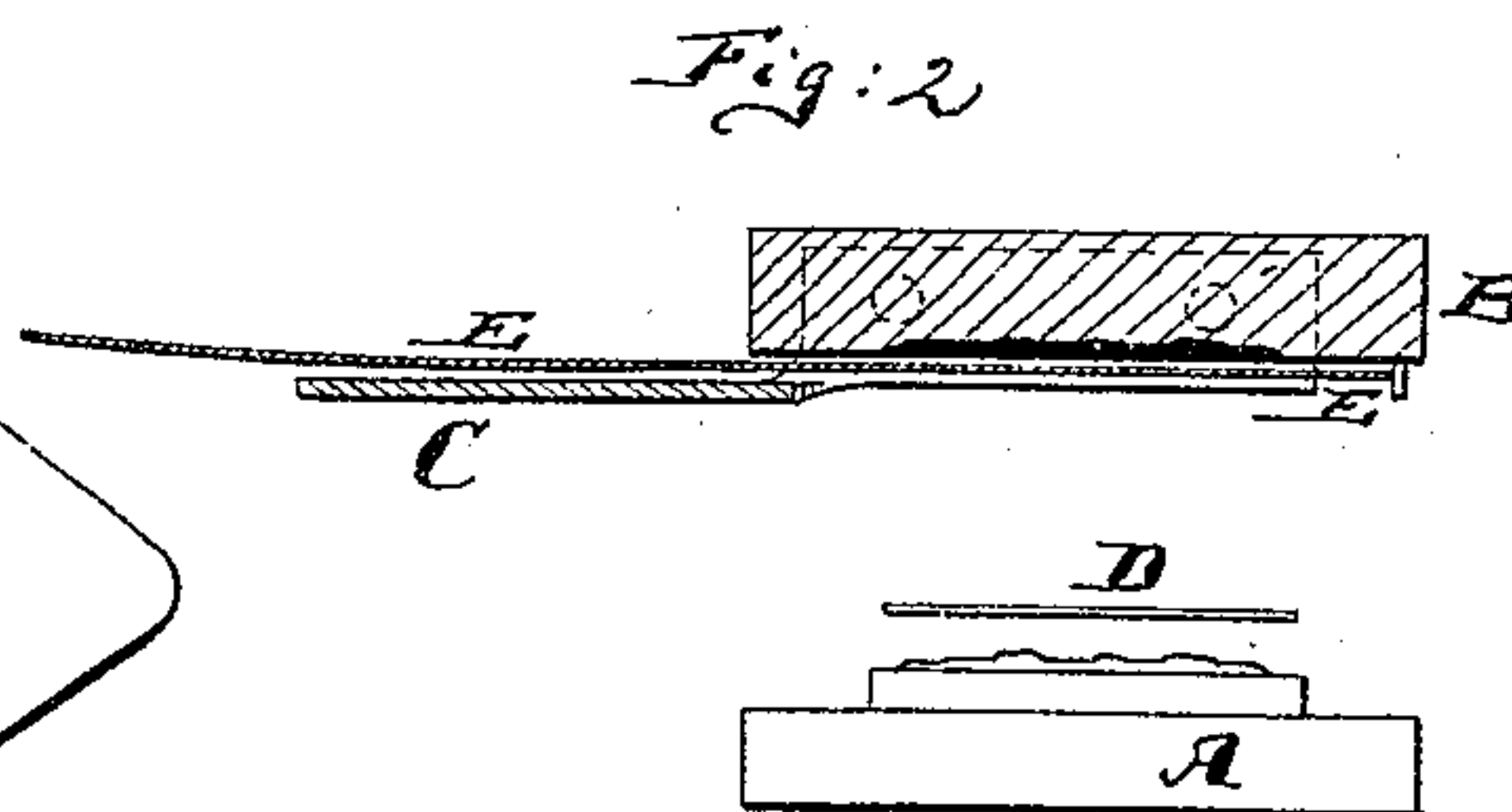
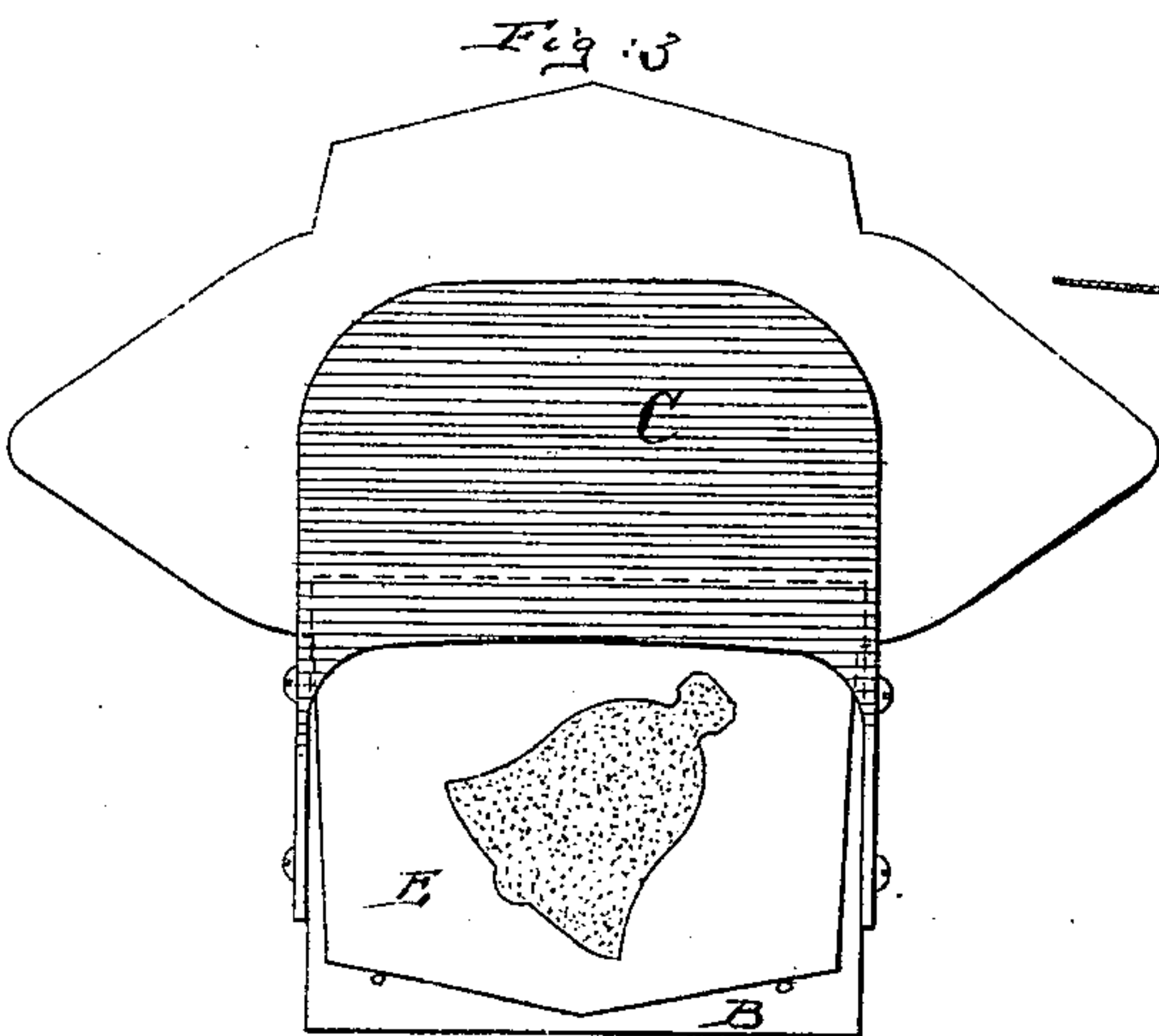
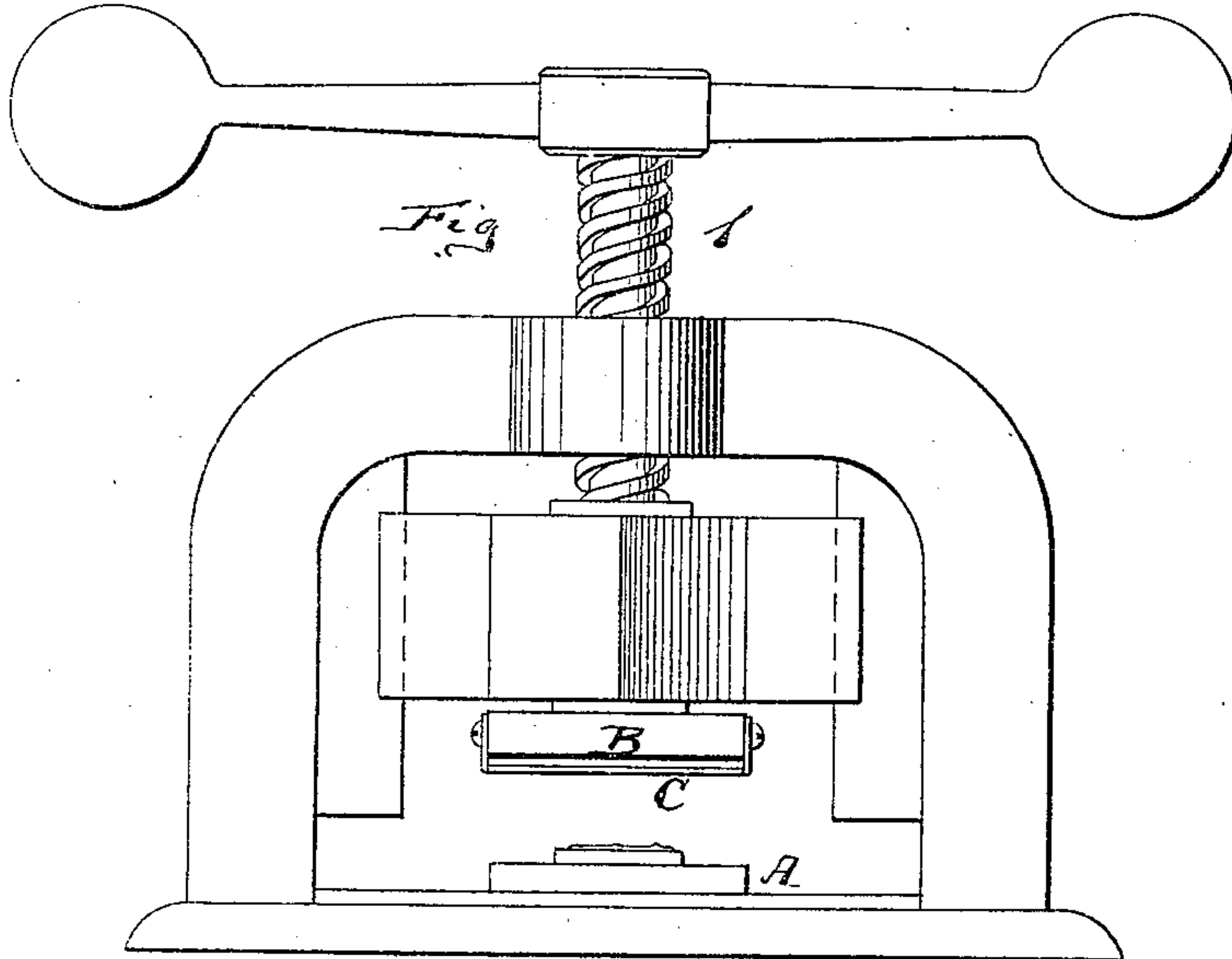
(Model.)

P. HAKE & G. A. RAISBECK.

ORNAMENTING WRITING PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

No. 270,586.

Patented Jan. 16, 1883.



Inventors:

Witnesses:
John C. Tumbidge
Henry F. Parker.

Ph. Hake
George A. Raisbeck
by their attorney
Briess & Betts

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIPP HAKE, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY, AND GEORGE A. RAISBECK,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

ORNAMENTING WRITING-PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 270,586, dated January 16, 1883.

Application filed April 24, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PHILIPP HAKE, of Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, and GEORGE A. RAISBECK, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Ornamenting Writing-Paper, Envelopes, &c., of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 represents a face view of a press such as that employed by us in ornamenting writing-paper, envelopes, &c. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the upper plunger, showing it above the lower die. Fig. 3 is a bottom view of the said plunger, showing a gummed envelope placed against it. Fig. 4 is a top view of the finished envelope. Fig. 5 is a top view of the lower die. Fig. 6 is a plan view, showing a silk blank which is to be applied to the paper. Fig. 7 is an enlarged vertical section of the finished paper having the silk covering.

The object of this invention is to produce embossed paper envelopes, cards, or writing-paper with embossed silk ornaments thereon, so that both the silk and the writing-paper are embossed and the edge of the silk prevented from fraying; and the invention consists in the new product resulting from applying such silk covering or ornament to the paper and embossing it together with and directly around the same, and also in the machinery employed for embossing and uniting said parts in connection therewith.

In carrying out this invention we proceed as follows: The design to be embossed—say the design of a bell—is engraved on a die, A, and its counterpart on a plunger, B. The engraved face of the die is intended to be represented in Fig. 5. This die and this plunger are both secured in a suitable press, as indicated in Fig. 1, and with the plunger is connected a guide or paper-carrier, C. The piece of silk D (see Fig. 6) is first cut to the desired form in a suitable cutting apparatus, and is then placed upon the die A, so that it matches the engraved figure thereon. Upon the face of the paper to be ornamented is, in a separate

apparatus, applied mucilage or gum of the form of the bell or other ornament, and thereupon the paper E is placed, gummed side down, onto the carrier C, so that its gummed portion will be directly below the plunger B, and above the bell-shaped ornament of the die A. A suitable gage is applied to the plunger B, so that the paper E when placed into it will have its bell-shaped coating of mucilage exactly above the bell-shaped piece of silk D, that rests on the die A. The plunger B is now brought down, and with it the paper E, upon the silk D, that rests on the die A, and the pressure produced will suffice to cause the silk D to adhere to the freshly-gummed lower surface of the paper, and also at the same time to be embossed together with said paper, thereby producing the embossed bell of silk on embossed paper and also an embossed border on the paper around the silk, which border protects the raw edge of the fabric and prevents fraying.

We have shown this invention applied to an ornamentation of a bell-like form, but it is evident that it may be used in connection with other ornaments of suitable outline.

We have said that the fabric D is made of silk, but do not desire to limit ourselves to silk. Satin or any other textile fabric may be used in lieu of silk.

It will be seen that this invention is particularly adapted to writing-paper and envelopes in the same sense that only a portion of the paper E should be ornamented, and not the whole of it, leaving that portion which is not so ornamented, and part of which is held on the carrier C during the process of embossing, either to be used as writing-paper or as part of an envelope, or in analogous manner.

We do not claim embossing paper or other fabrics, as we know that it is very common to do that.

We claim—

1. The combined embossed paper and ornament E D, the ornament D being of silk or other textile fabric and attached to a portion only of the paper E, the edge of the ornament D being in contact with and surrounded by a

projection on the paper to protect the raw
edge of the fabric and prevent fraying, the
paper having embossing around the orna-
ment, and the paper exterior to the embossed
5 portion being in condition for use as writing-
paper or envelope, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the engraved plunger
B and its carrier C with the engraved die A,

for operation in connecting and embossing
the fabric D and paper E, substantially as de- 10
scribed.

PH. HAKE.

GEORGE A. RAISBECK.

Witnesses:

WILLY G. E. SCHULTZ,

SAML. R. BETTS.