

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. A. BANCROFT.

PRINTING.

No. 351,618.

Patented Oct. 26, 1886.

Fig. 1

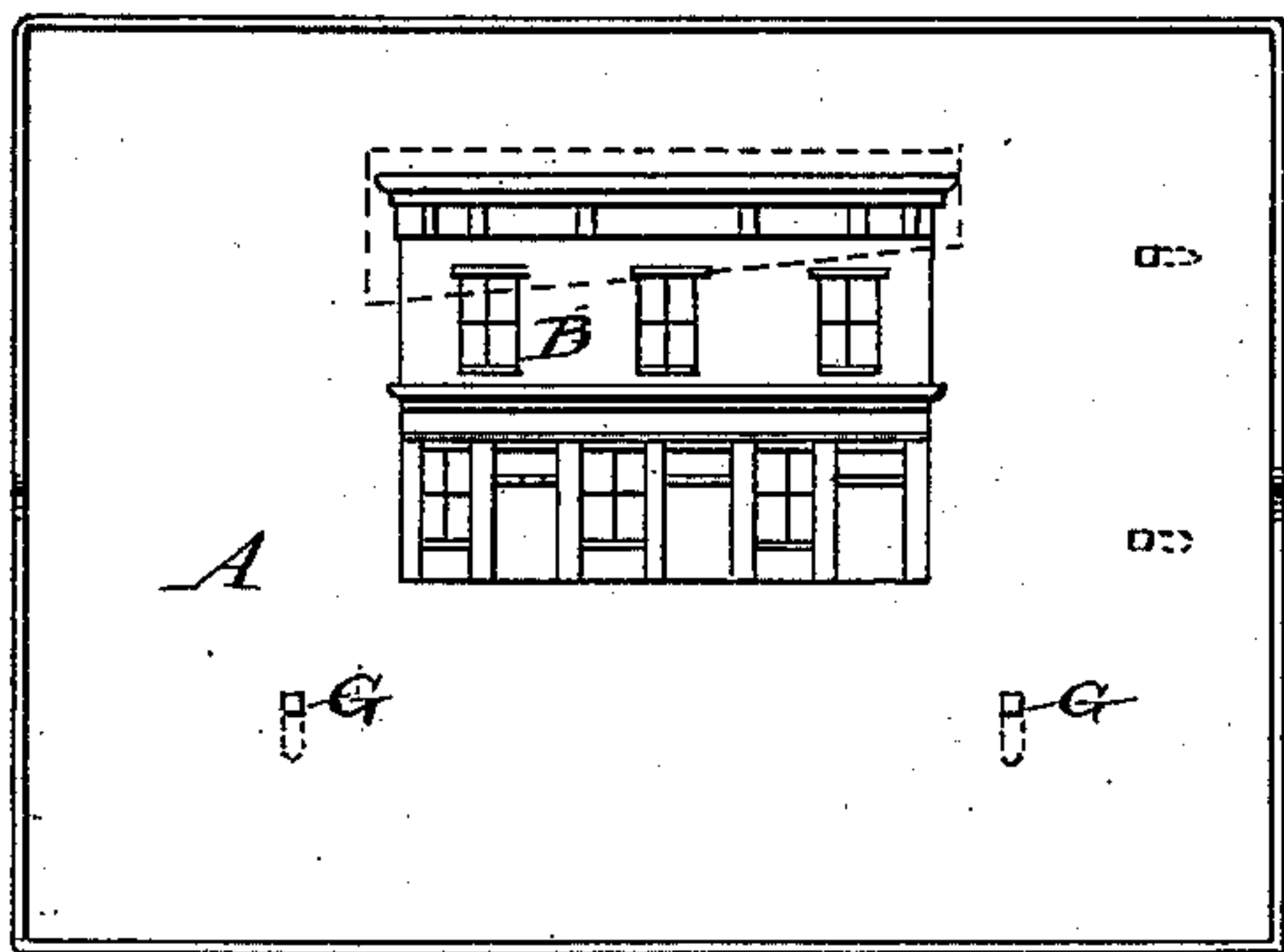


Fig. 2.

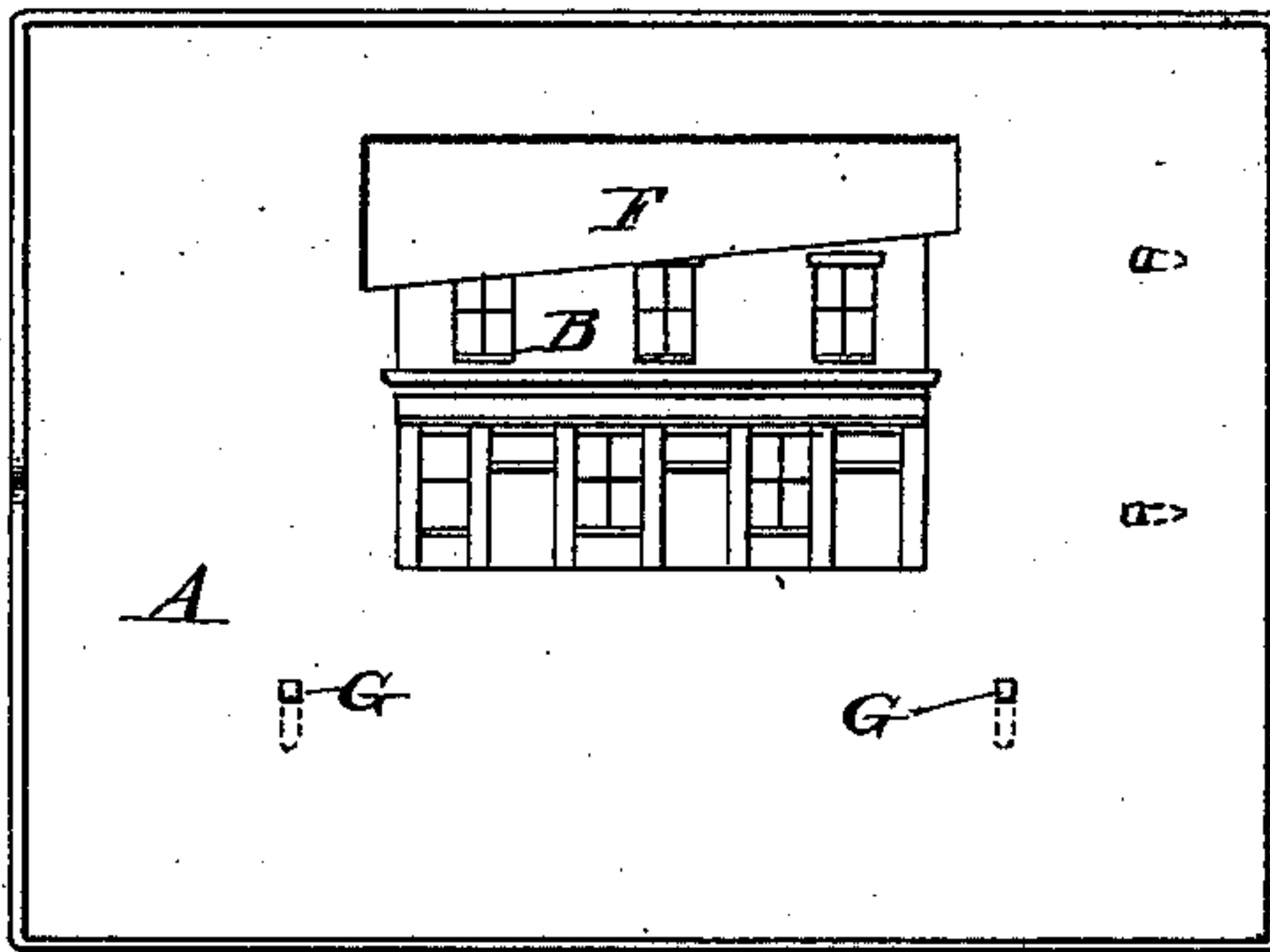


Fig. 3.

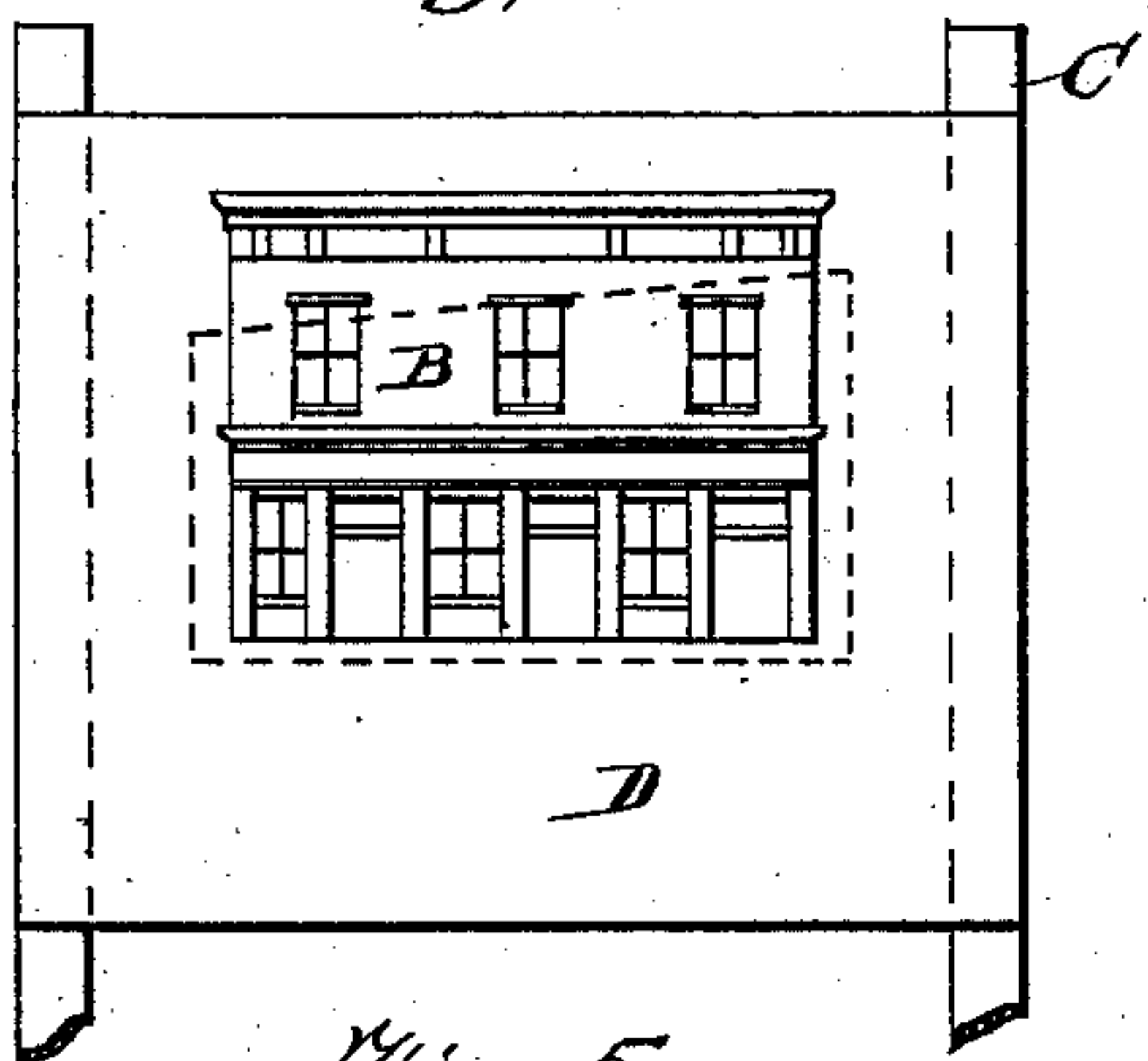


Fig. 4.

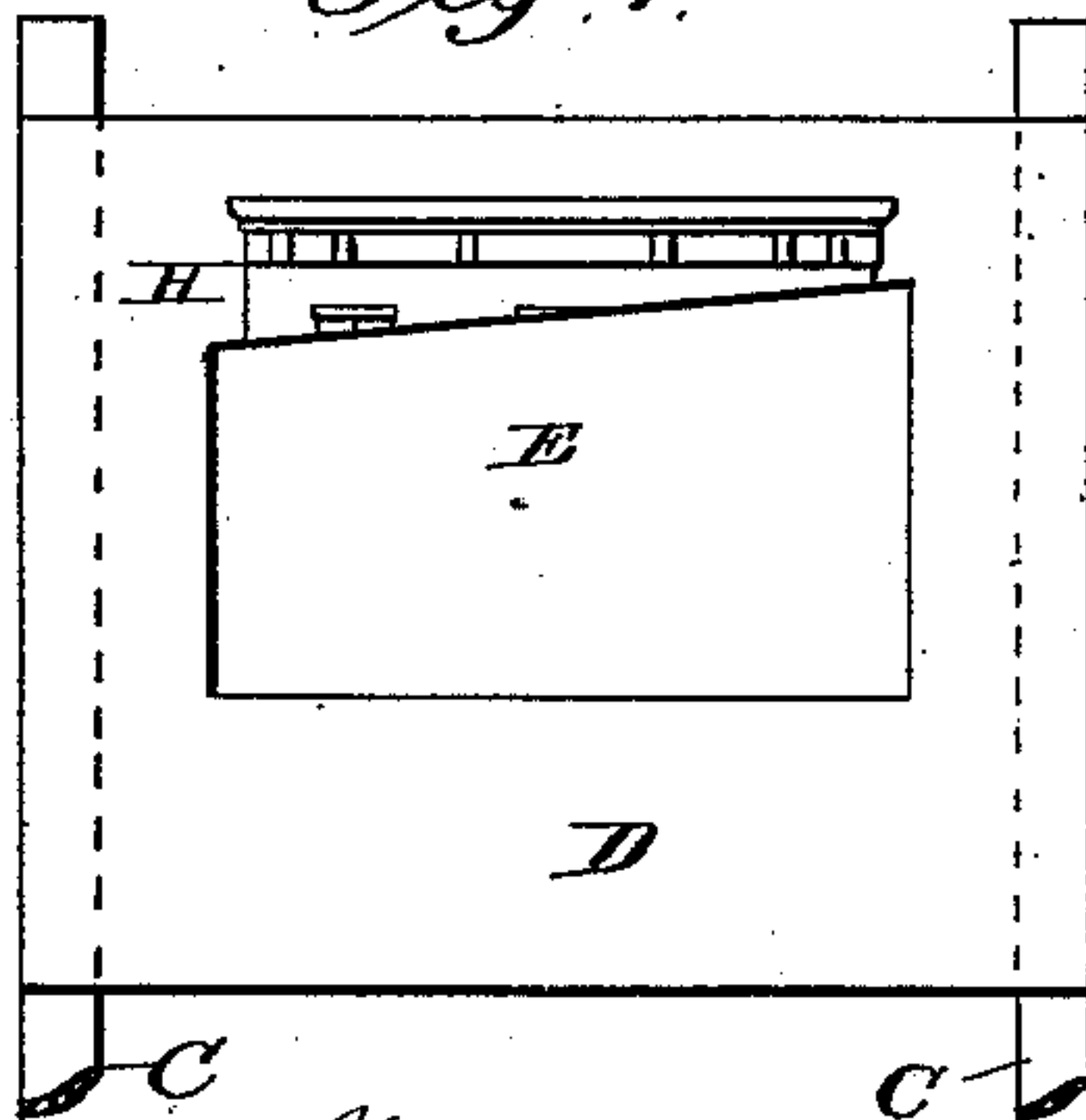


Fig. 5

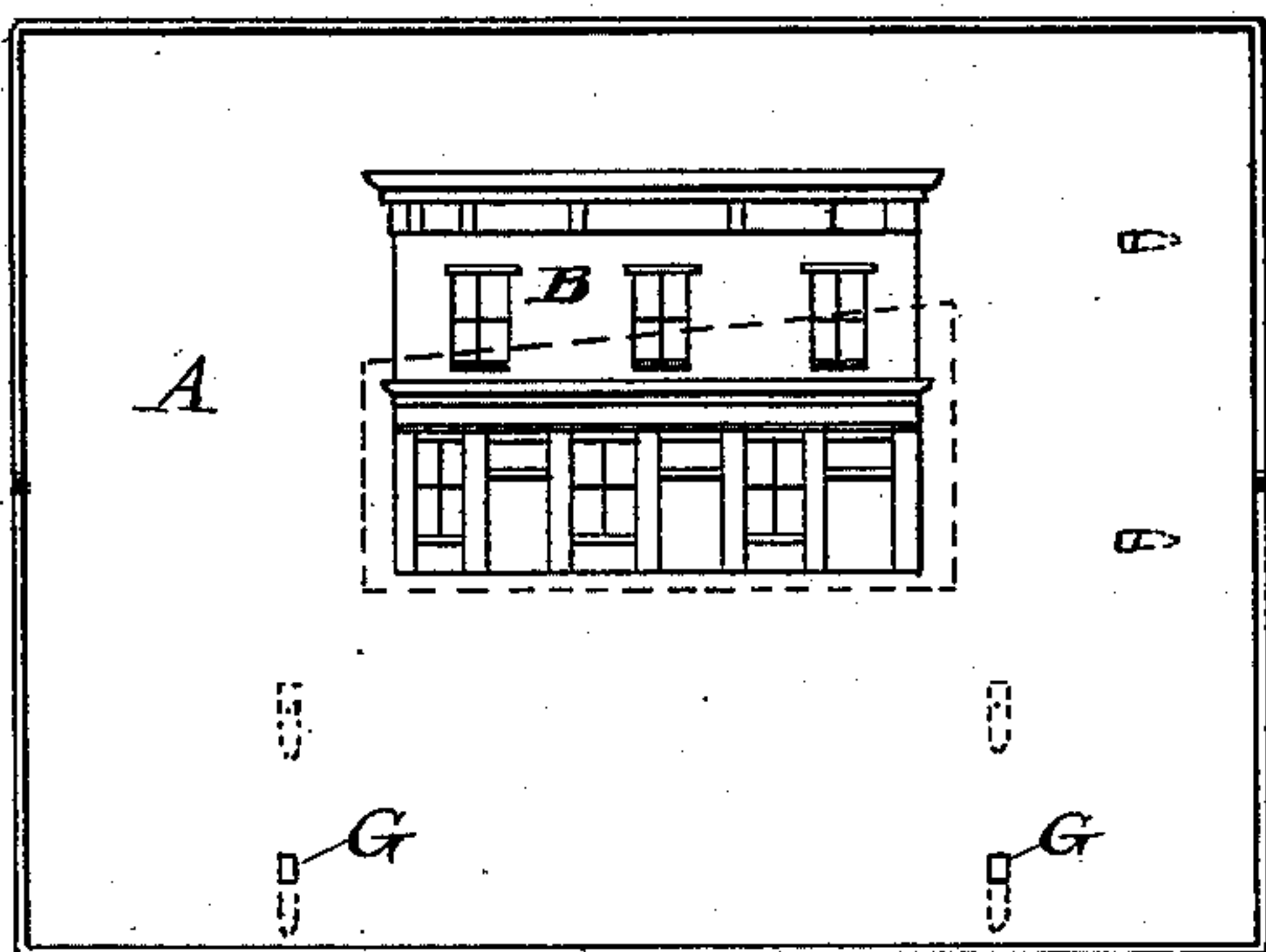
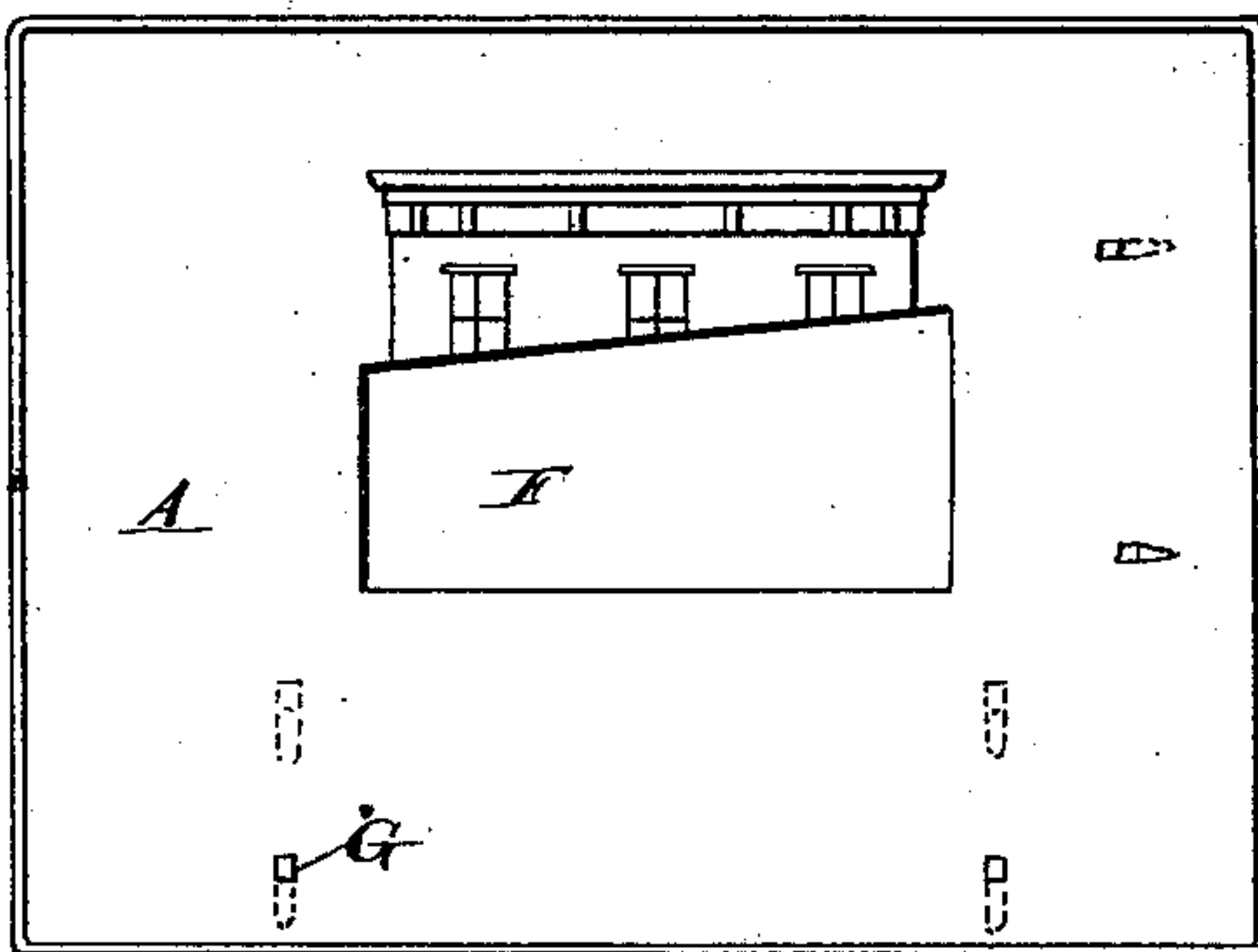


Fig. 6.



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per

Edson Bros.

attys

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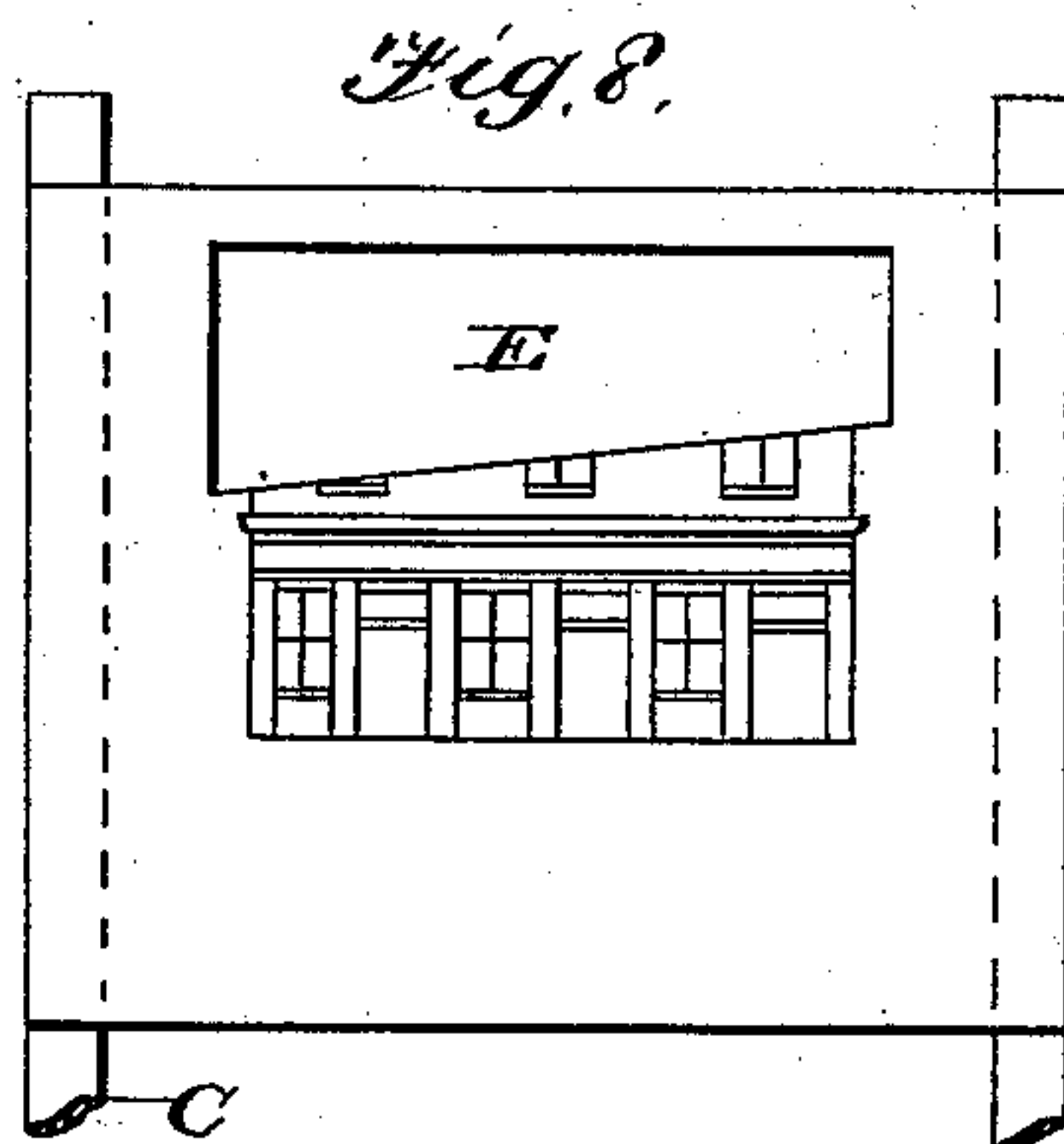
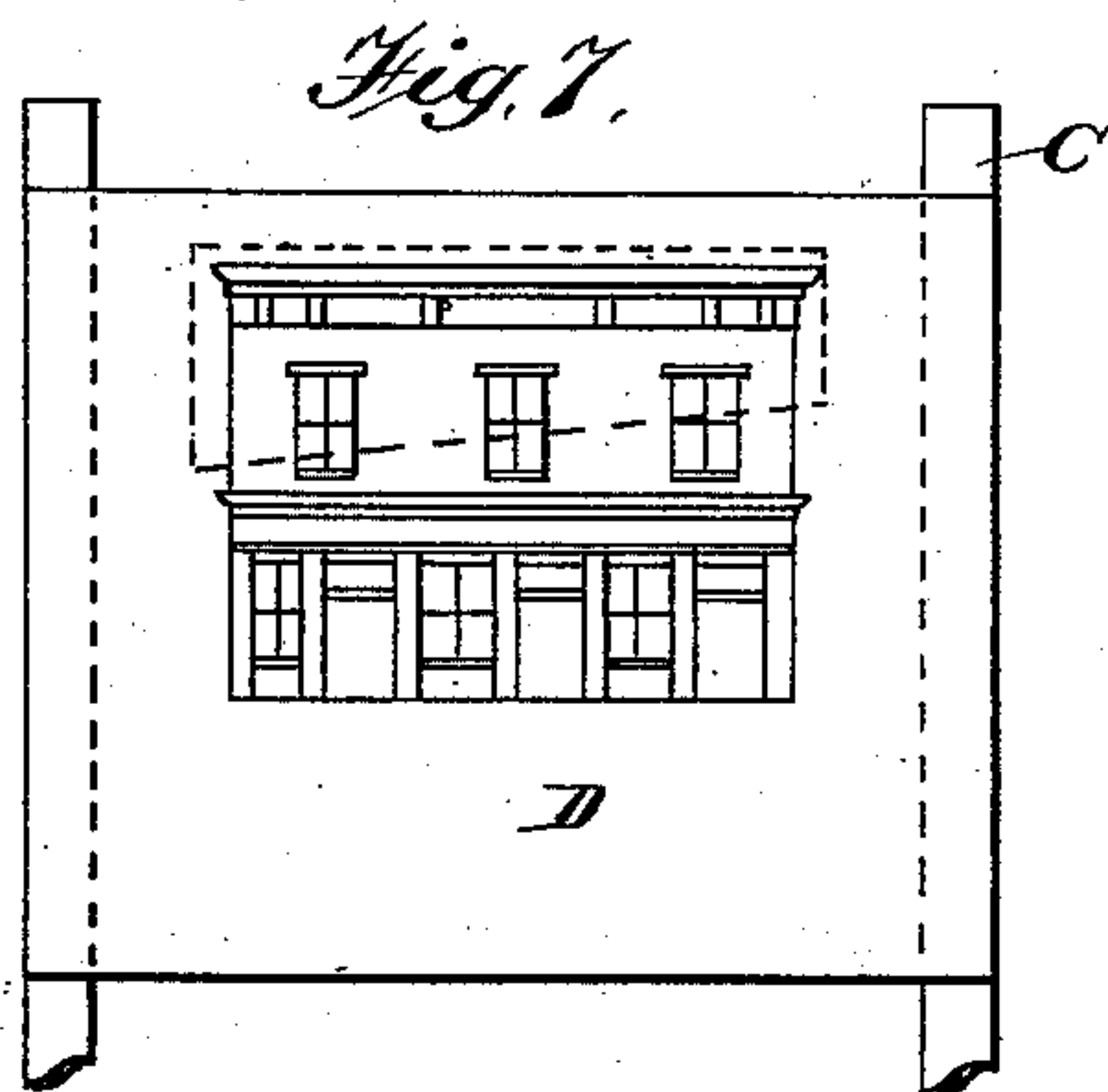


Fig. 13.

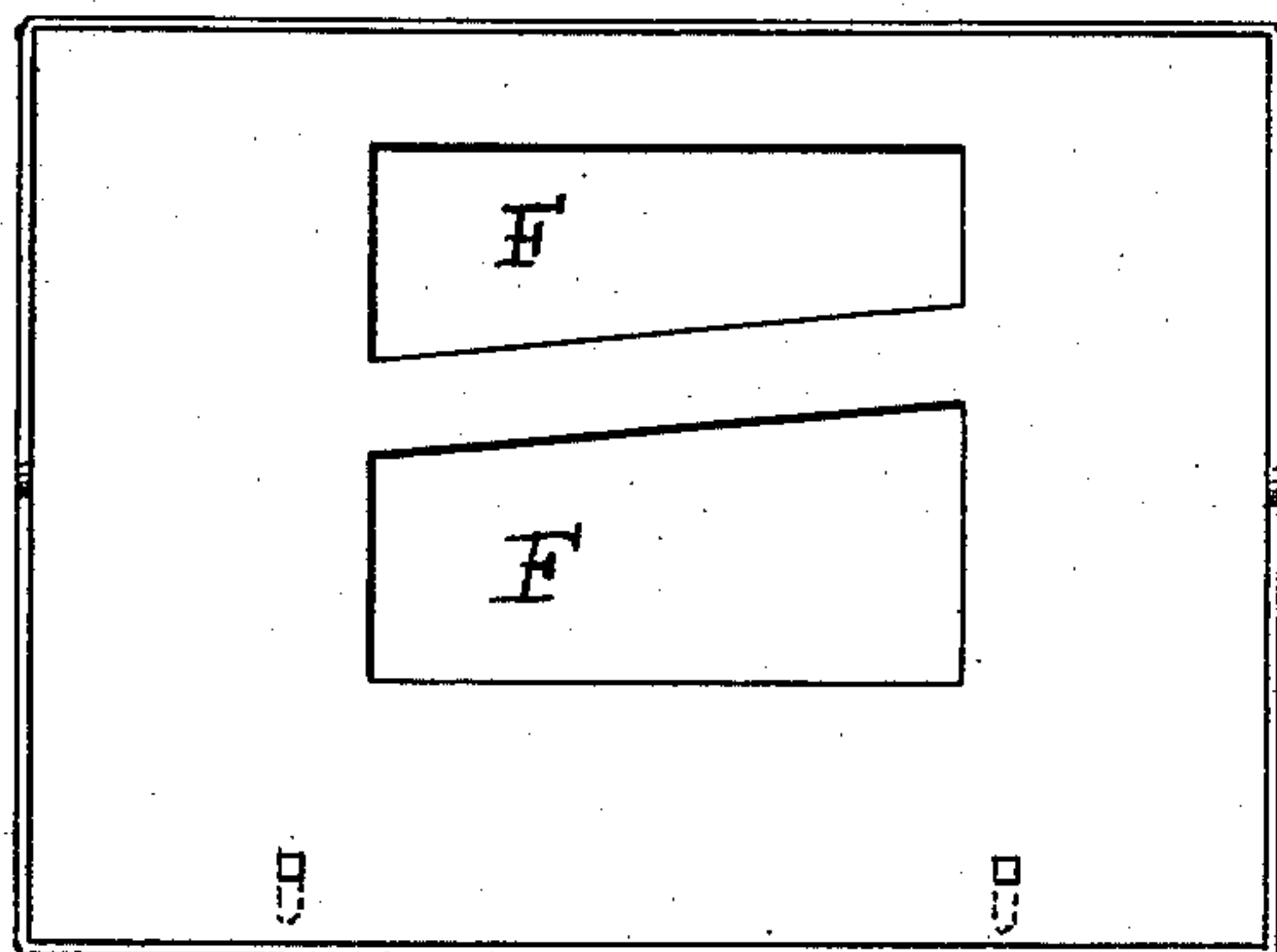


Fig. 14.

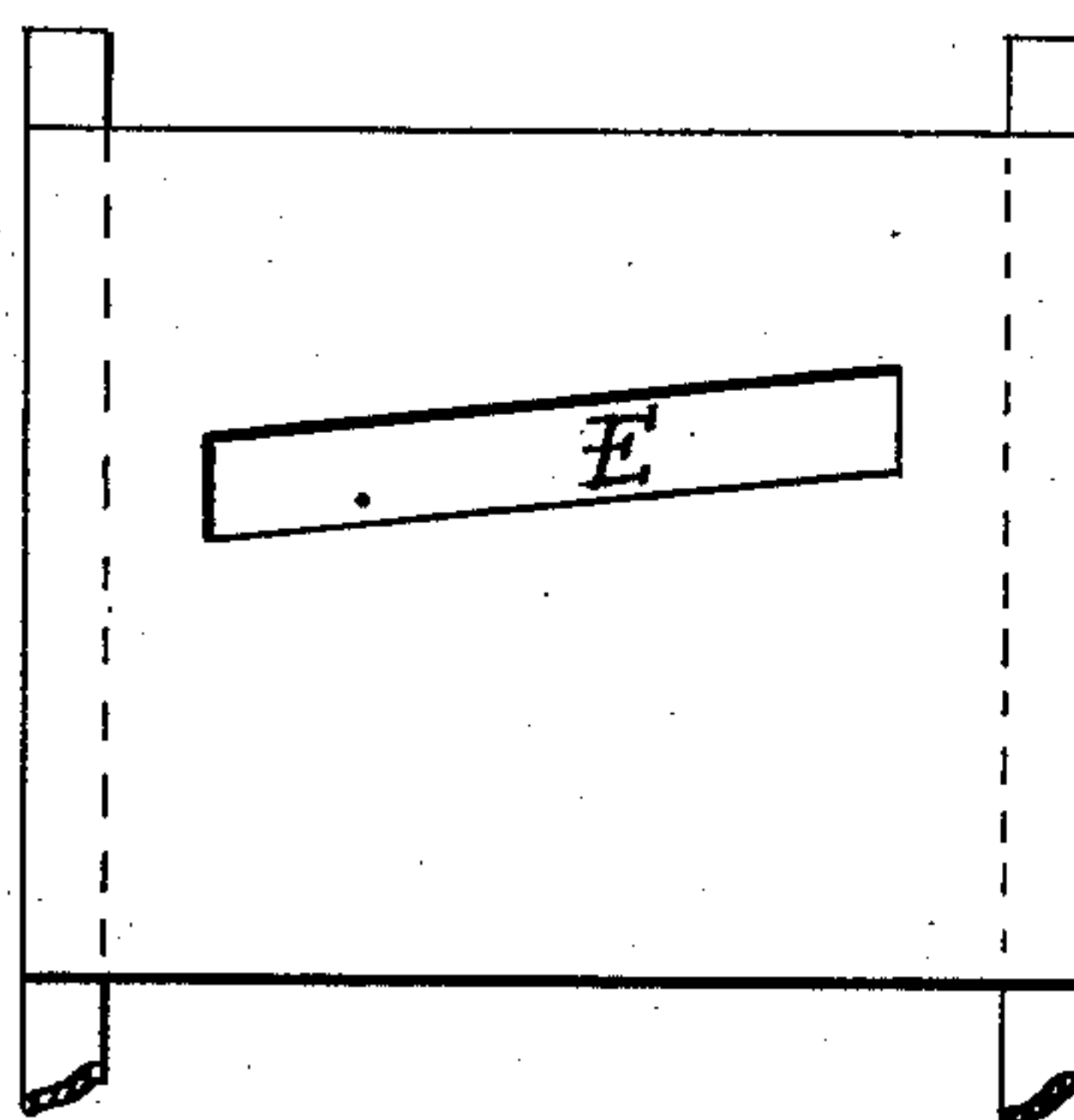
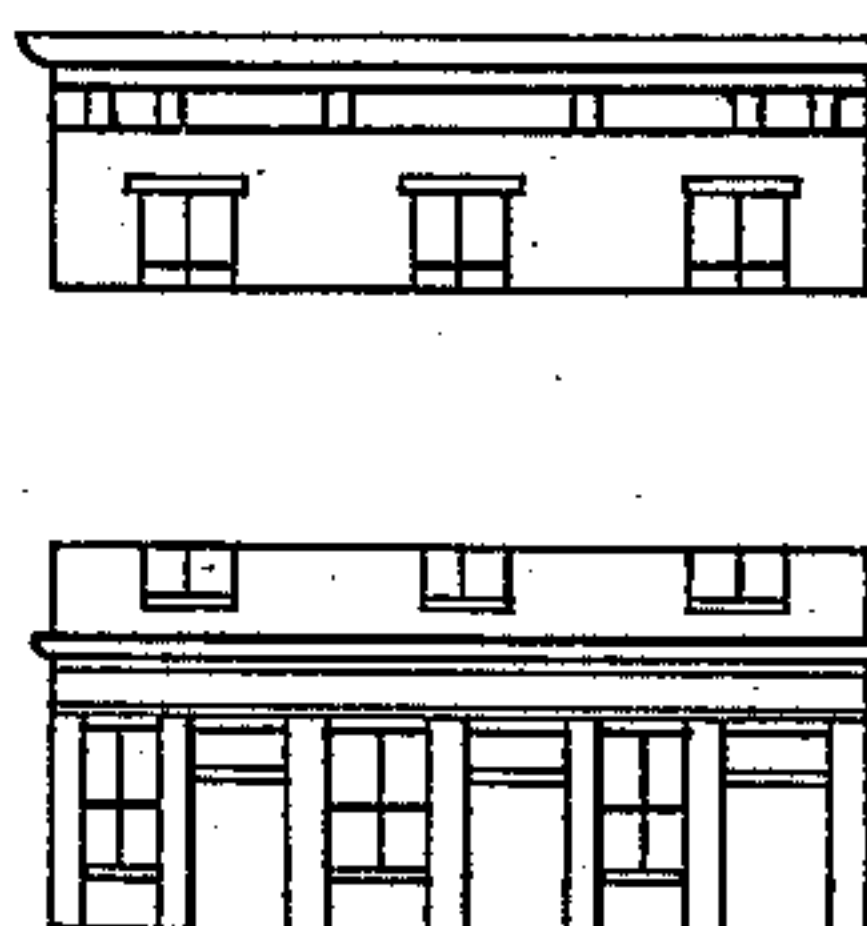


Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



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Fig. 9.

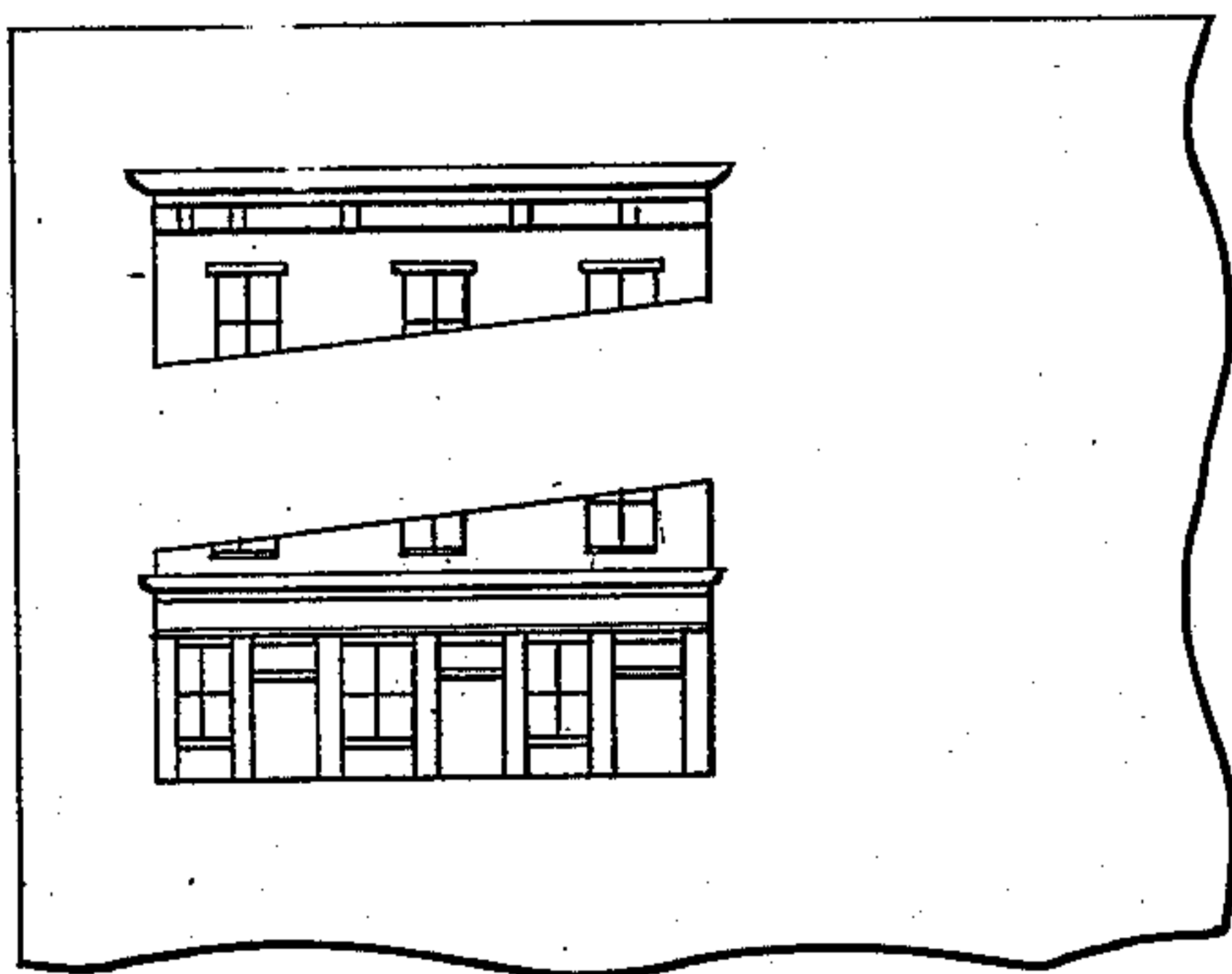
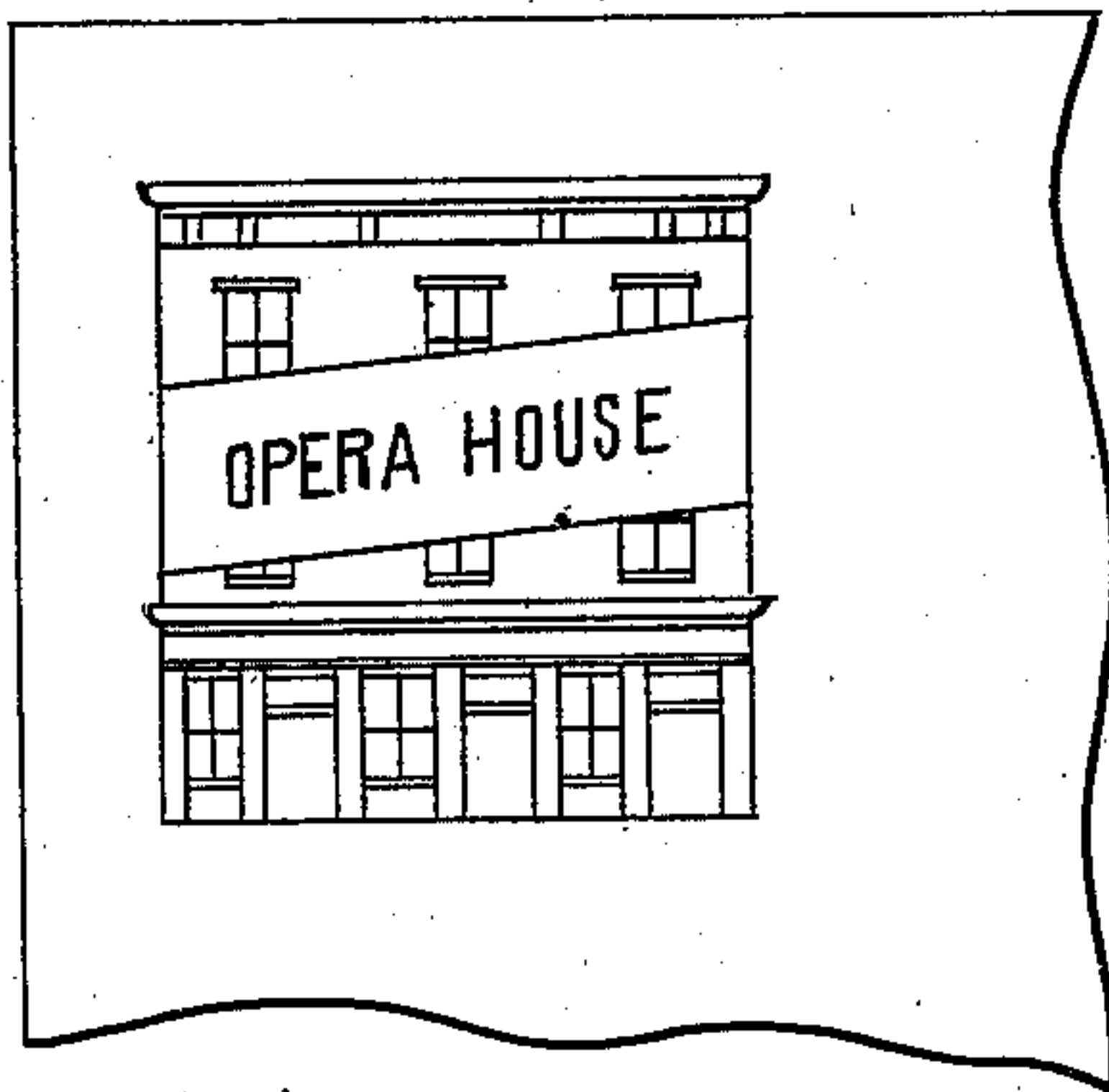


Fig. 10.



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S. T. Edmunds

Inventor:

Major A. Bancroft

per. Edison Bros.
atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAJOR A. BANCROFT, OF BLUNT, DAKOTA TERRITORY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ISRAEL E. YOUNGBLOOD, OF SAME PLACE.

PRINTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 351,618, dated October 26, 1886.

Application filed March 20, 1886. Serial No. 196,687. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAJOR A. BANCROFT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Blunt, in the county of Hughes and Territory of Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printing, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to an improvement in the art of printing, whereby a divided print may be obtained from a solid printing-face, as an electrotype or wood-cut, the intermediate space to be afterward filled by an impression from another form, giving the finished print the appearance of an impression of greater superficial area than the area of said printing-face.

The nature of my invention will be clearly understood from the following description and the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 of the drawings represents a tympan bearing an impression of a form to be printed from, the dotted lines showing how the tympan is to be cut for the first impression and the gage-pins in position. Fig. 2 shows the tympan prepared for the first impression. Fig. 3 represents a frisket on which is an impression of the form, the portion to be removed being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 4 shows the frisket prepared for the first impression. Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate the preparation of the tympan for the second impression. Figs. 7 and 8 illustrate the preparation of the frisket for the second impression. Fig. 9 shows the product of the first and second impressions. Fig. 10 shows the completed print, the blank space left between the first and second impressions having been filled by a subsequent impression from another form; and Figs. 11 and 12 represent impressions from the form, the latter figure showing the print separated on the line *x x*, Fig. 11, none of that part of the form used to make the first impression having been employed to make the second impression. Figs. 13 and 14 represent the tympan and frisket prepared for an impression from another form, to fill the blank space between the divided impressions of the cut, as seen in Fig. 10.

In the explanation of my invention it is assumed that the form to be printed from is a cut representing a two-story building, from which

it is desired to obtain a print representing a three-story building without in any manner mutilating the cut, and that the form is placed in proper position on any ordinary job-printing press.

In carrying out my invention I first take an impression of the form on the tympan A of the press, as shown at B, Fig. 1. I then attach a sheet of heavy paper to the grippers C of the press to form a frisket, D, on which, also, I take an impression of the form, as shown in Fig. 3; after which I cut out that part of the frisket overlying the portion of the form from which I wish to take the first impression, as shown at E in Fig. 3, and then cut out that portion of the tympan underlying that portion of the frisket covering the remaining portion of the form, as shown at F in Fig. 2. When these parts of the press are thus prepared, I place a sheet of paper to be printed on the tympan, resting its edges against the gage-pins G, and take an impression.

It will be understood that only so much of the form as underlies the cut out part of the frisket will print on the paper, the frisket receiving the impression from the other part of the form, as shown at H, Fig. 4, and that, by reason of the tympan having been cut out, as at F, Fig. 2, this part H of the frisket will not be pressed so hard upon the paper being printed as to mar its surface, as would be the case if the paper were not allowed to yield.

For the second impression a new tympan-sheet is provided. An impression of the form is taken upon it, as before, and the gage-pins G are lowered (or the form is raised) to such position as will give the desired space between the prints produced by the first and second impressions, this location of the pins being shown in full lines in Figs. 5 and 6. An impression is then taken on a new frisket, as seen in Fig. 7, and the portion necessary to be printed is cut out, as at E, Fig. 8.

It will be observed that in the illustration here given the frisket is so cut as to include a portion of that part of the form which had been previously printed from, in order to give a symmetrical appearance to the finished print. When the frisket is thus prepared, the tympan is cut out according to the directions above given, as shown at F, Fig. 6. The sheets

bearing the first impressions are then again run through the press, the product of the two impressions being a divided print, such as is shown in Fig. 9.

5 The third impression, to fill the blank space between the first and second impressions and complete the representation of a three-story building, may be had from another form, as shown in Fig. 10, which form is simply a single line of type with a piece of rule at each end and side in such position as to register with and complete the outlines of the impressions representing the building. For printing from this form the frisket is cut out, as shown at E in Fig. 14, and the tympan is cut, as shown at F F in Fig. 13, leaving an uncut strip between the two cuts in the tympan, which strip is intended to underlie the cut part E of the frisket.

20 It is evident that the print may be divided on any given line, as *x x*, Fig. 11, and a divided print—such as shown in Fig. 12—be produced without at the second impression including any portion of that part of the form printed from at the first impression.

25 By the method of printing above set forth divided prints can be obtained from letters as well as from cuts.

I am aware of United States Patents No. 30 84,225, dated November 17, 1868, and No. 164,647, dated January 22, 1875, and make no claim to the inventions therein shown and described.

In another application, filed by me on the 35 17th day of December, 1885, Serial No. 185,940, the following claims are now pending and in process of adjudication, to wit:

40 "1. The combination, with a form of type placed on the bed of a printing-press, of the frisket, the portions which overlie the part of the form from which it is desired to take an impression being cut out, and a tympan having the portions which underlie the part of the frisket covering the part of the form not to be printed from cut out, substantially as described.

45 "2. As an improvement in the art of printing, the method herein described of taking an impression from certain portions of an unbroken form, consisting in cutting out those parts

of the frisket which overlie those parts of the 50 form from which an impression is to be taken, and removing those parts of the tympan-sheet which underlie the part of the frisket covering the part of the form not to be printed from, then applying paper to the frisket and tympan 55 so prepared and taking an impression, substantially as described."

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is— 60

1. The improvement in the art of printing hereinbefore set forth, consisting, first, in cutting out that portion of the frisket which overlies the part of the form from which the first impression is to be taken, and cutting out so 65 much of the tympan as underlies the part of the frisket covering the remainder of the form, and taking an impression on a sheet of paper; secondly, in arranging the frisket to cover so much of that part of the form first printed 70 from as is not needed for the second impression, cutting out the tympan in the manner indicated above, gaging the paper in proper relation to the form, and taking the second impression; and, finally, in filling the space 75 left between the two impressions with an impression from another form.

2. An improvement in the art of printing, consisting, first, in cutting out that portion of the frisket which overlies the part of the form 80 from which the first impression is to be taken, and cutting out so much of the tympan as underlies the part of the frisket covering the remainder of the form, and taking an impression on a sheet of paper; secondly, in arranging 85 the frisket so as to cover a portion of that part of the form first printed from, cutting out the tympan as indicated above, gaging the paper lower down on the tympan, and taking the second impression; and, finally, in filling the 90 space left between the two impressions with an impression from another form.

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

MAJOR A. BANCROFT.

Witnesses:

ERNEST E. BULLOCK,
SOL MORRIS.