

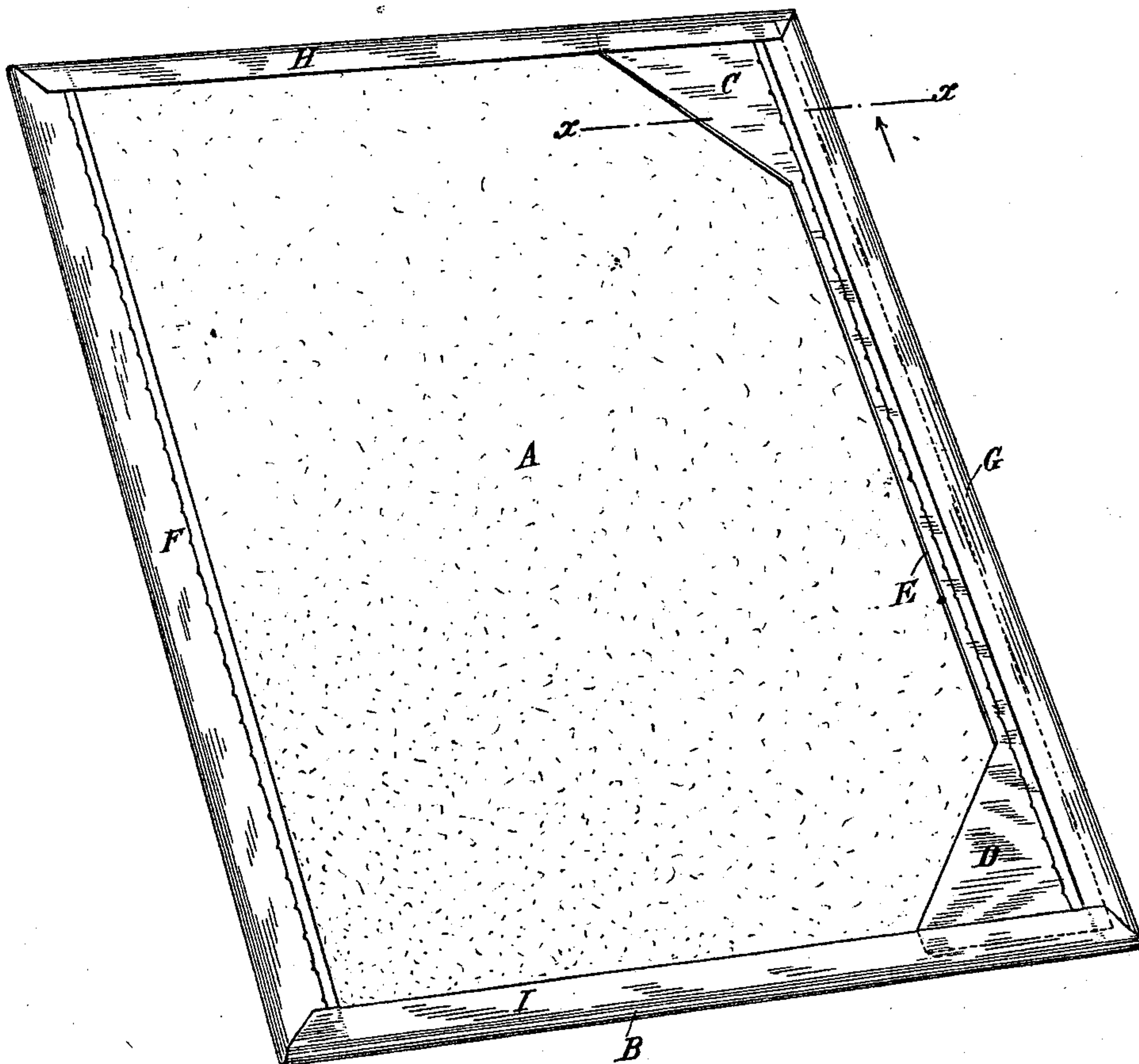
(No Model.)

L. BAILEY.  
COPYING PAD.

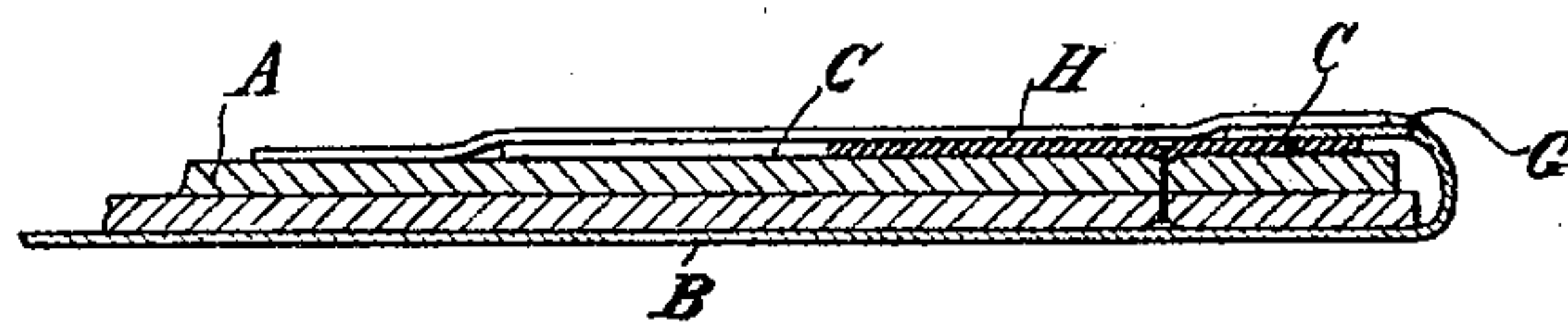
No. 516,463.

Patented Mar. 13, 1894.

*Fig. 1*



*Fig. 2*



Witnesses  
*Raphael Netter*  
*James H. Catlow*

Inventor:  
*Leonard Bailey,*  
By his Attorneys  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEONARD BAILEY, OF WETHERSFIELD, CONNECTICUT.

## COPYING-PAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 516,463, dated March 13, 1894.

Application filed August 12, 1893. Serial No. 482,948. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LEONARD BAILEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wethersfield, county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Copying-Pads, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawings accompanying and forming a part of the same.

10 The present invention relates to pads for moistening sheets or leaves of paper preliminarily to using the same for letter press copying, and this pad can be employed for moistening leaves in a letter copying book or for  
15 moistening loose sheets of letter copying paper. As is well known, in the practice of copying it is often desirable to moisten a number of sheets or leaves, as for instance such a number as may be needed for a day's  
20 work. It is an advantageous practice to moisten such a number of sheets together, or in one pad or block, then to preserve them in such condition until used by proper protection, as between waterproof sheets or in a  
25 suitable receptacle adapted to prevent evaporation. One precaution, however, is essential to be observed in this connection, and this is that one corner or side of the pad or bunch of sheets be left dry, so that they can  
30 be readily separated at such dried corner and one or more sheets be taken off from the pile as required for use from time to time. This practice is common and well known, and devices intended to preserve one or more corners  
35 of the massed sheets to be treated from becoming moistened have been proposed. One of these consists of a moistening pad having one or more of its corners cut away, so that the copying sheets to be moistened  
40 when laid in contact with the pad, will project beyond and not lie upon the pad at such cut-away corner; and by such cutting away of the pad corner it was provided that the projecting sheet corners would not be pressed  
45 together so as to (as is claimed) be difficult of separation when it should be desired to take from the treated bunch or pile of sheets one or more sheets for use. Practice has clearly  
50 established that such cutting away of the pad corners, thereby leaving a depression below the plane of the upper face of the pad, is in certain respects detrimental, and that such

untreated and unpressed corners of the copying sheets are not successfully protected against becoming moistened to their edges, 55 and consequently becoming for the time inseparable—at least practically speaking, and for the purpose intended. Such projecting leaf corners lying loosely together and being unpressed, the condition for capillary attraction is at the best and the corners quickly absorb moisture from the pad. The purpose of my invention is to obviate this difficulty and therefore to provide a moistening pad so constructed that one or more corners of 65 the sheets to be prepared will be preserved dry and be kept permanently in condition for ready separation. To this end I cover the corners, one or more, of the moistening sheet or body of the pad with a protective 70 waterproof piece, which piece lies upon the surface of the pad with its upper surface materially above the upper face of the pad. By these means, when the loose sheets or copy-book pages are pressed upon the pad to moisten them, the corners of the sheets or pages 75 will lie upon the protective corner pieces overlying the moistened body, and so be fully prevented from becoming moistened. It is to be noted that the overlying sheet or page corners are held above the surface of the pad, 80 also that such corners are more pressed than any other parts of the sheets or pages being moistened. Lying so above the pad, the tendency to capillary attraction and consequent 85 wetting of the corners, is counteracted; also, the extra pressure that such corners will therefore receive compacts them and so solidifies them as to practically render them non-capillary in structure, and at the same 90 time they can be readily separated for use, especially as by a slightly dampened finger. Although I prefer to arrange the protective corners lying on the moistening sheet or body, they may be otherwise arranged; but it is essential that the upper face of the protective 95 corner or corners shall not be below the upper face of the moistening sheet or body.

Referring to the drawings accompanying this specification, Figure 1 shows in perspective a copying pad embodying my invention. 100 Fig. 2 is an enlarged partial sectional view of the same on plane  $x-x$ .

A, represents the moistening sheet, pad or



body, which may be of any suitable material as of blotting paper or cloth adapted to carry water and from which moisture can be readily exuded under pressure. This moisture sheet or body is backed and its edges covered by waterproof casing B, which casing extends over the edges of and for a slight distance inwardly on the upper face of the moisture sheet sufficiently to prevent water being forced under pressure out at such edges. This casing is so constructed and its parts joined together as to be water-tight throughout. Preferably the overlapping and joined parts are secured together by a water-proof cement.

C represents one of the protective corners. This lies, as is shown, upon the upper face of the moisture sheet, being in shape substantially triangular. Preferably there are two such corners, as C and D, connected by strip E, or cut from the same sheet of material.

In constructing the pad, the sheet or sheets of moisture-carrying material A is first secured, as by stitching, to the flap or edge F of a sheet of waterproof casing material B. Such sheet B is then turned over the left-hand edge of the pad and carried across the back and turned up over the right-hand edge of the same, forming flap G, which flap is cemented to the protective piece C D E, which latter piece may have been previously fastened, as by stitching, to the sheet A. Then the upper and lower flap edges H and I of the casing are turned over upon the sheet A and secured to the flaps F and G and to the corners C and D. Thus, it will be seen, the moisture-carrying sheet or body is fully covered by a water-tight cover or case, except as to its upper face, within the edges of the casing. This is the construction of copying pad as I prefer to make it, but the protective corner

C, or the corners C and D, more or less, may be applied so far as its function is concerned, to any moisture-carrying pad, sheet or body, howsoever its back and edges may be protected or incased.

The materials composing this pad may be of various kinds, and I do not, therefore, confine myself to any particular kind, except as the same should have the moisture-carrying or moisture repelling characteristics above set forth.

What is claimed as new is—

1. A copying pad, consisting of a sheet or body of moisture-carrying material, and a waterproof corner-piece overlying the upper face of the same, whereby the copying sheets or leaves to be moistened will be raised above the surface of the moisture-carrying body and be prevented from absorbing moisture therefrom, substantially as set forth.

2. A copying pad, consisting of a sheet or body of moisture-carrying material, a water-tight casing inclosing the same as to its back and edges, and a waterproof piece, as piece C, arranged upon one of the corners of the sheet and within the edges of the said casing for protecting the sheets or leaves to be treated from becoming moistened, substantially as set forth.

3. A copying pad, consisting of a moisture-carrying sheet or body A and bearing upon its upper face the protective corner piece C, and the waterproof sheet B secured by flap F to the said body and to said piece C and having the flaps H, I, turned over the edges of and secured upon said body.

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Witnesses:

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