

(No Model.)

W. S. EATON.
ART OF DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING.

No. 584,761.

Patented June 15, 1897.

Fig. 1.

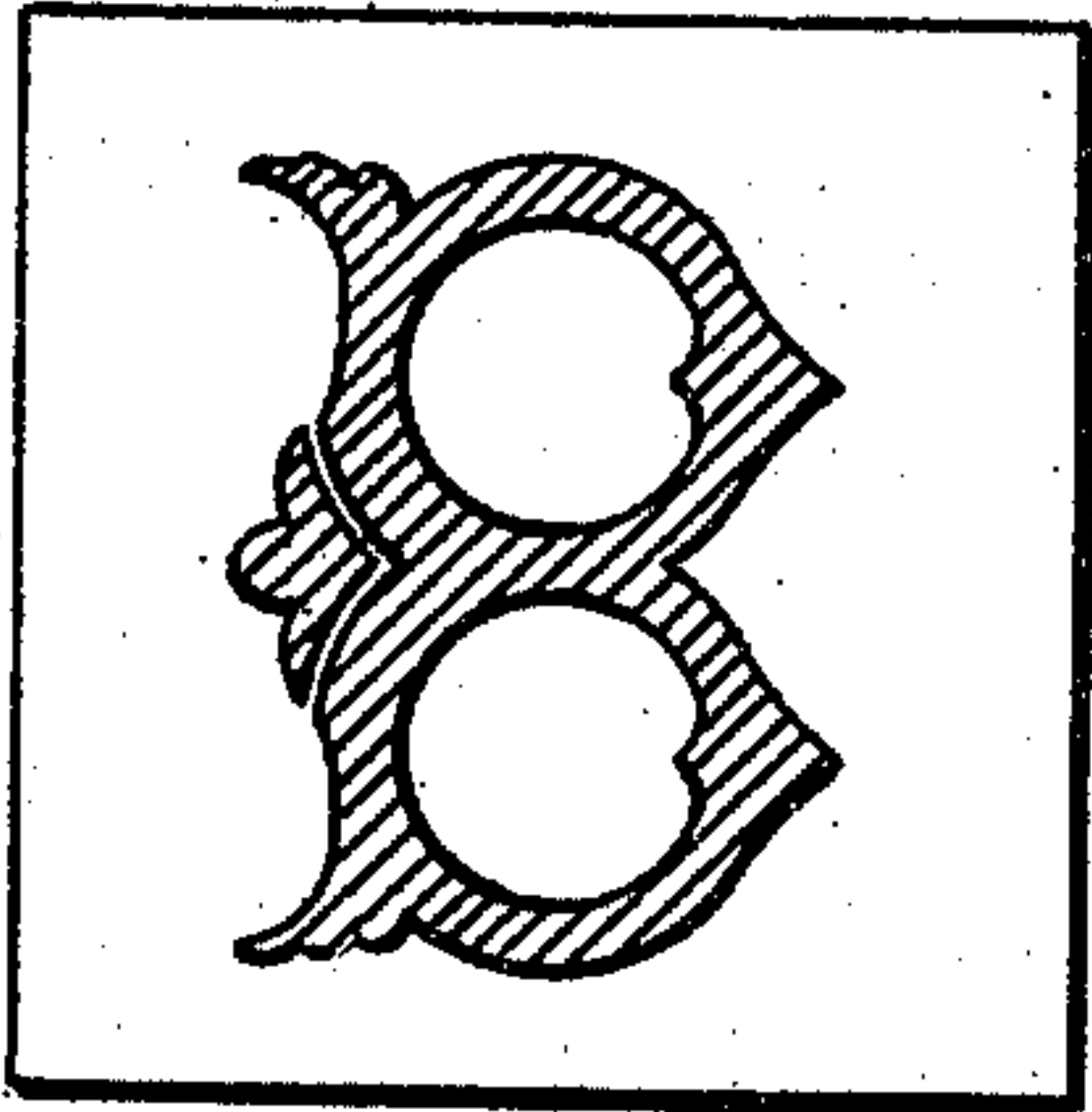


Fig. 2.

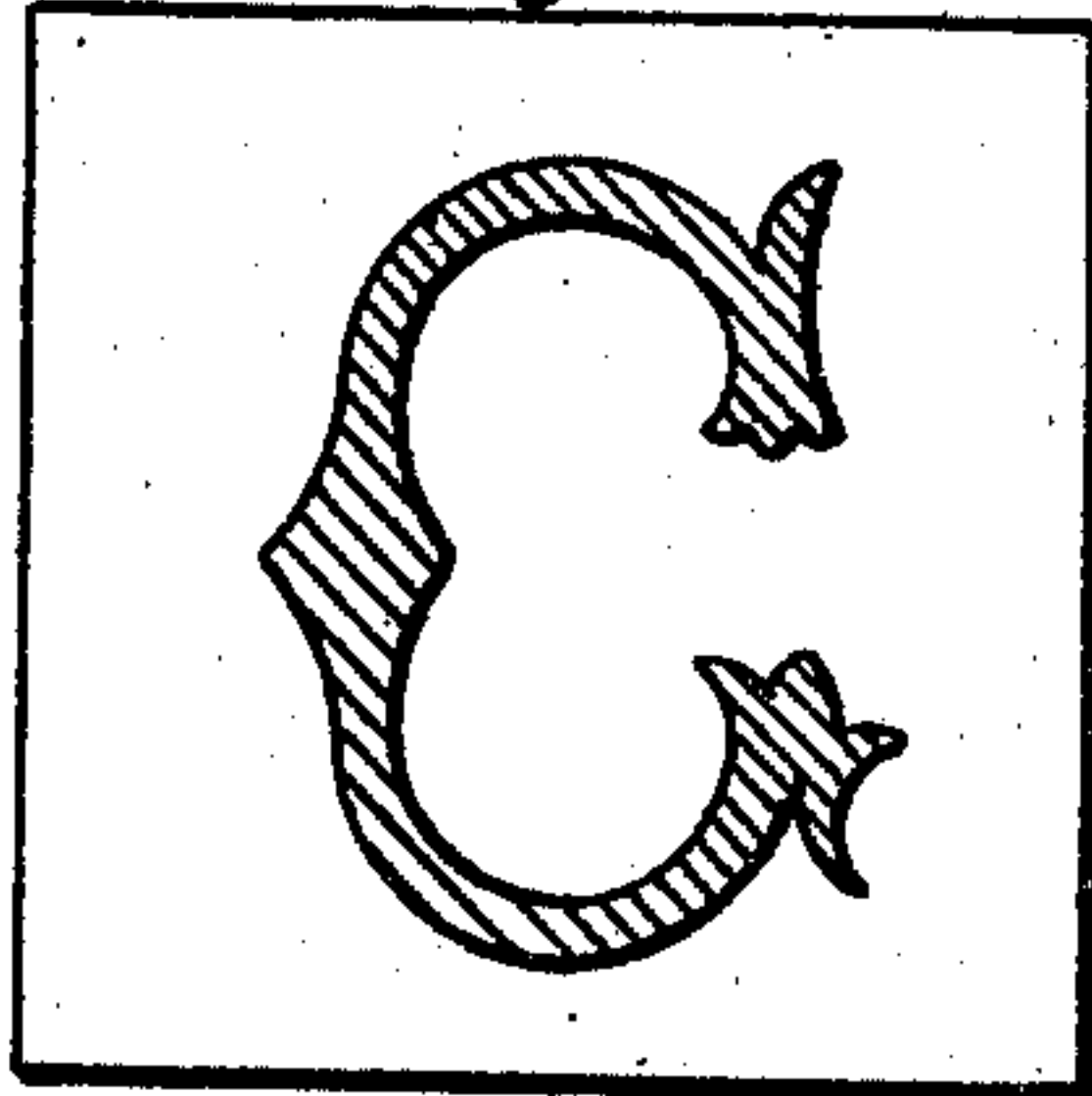


Fig. 3.

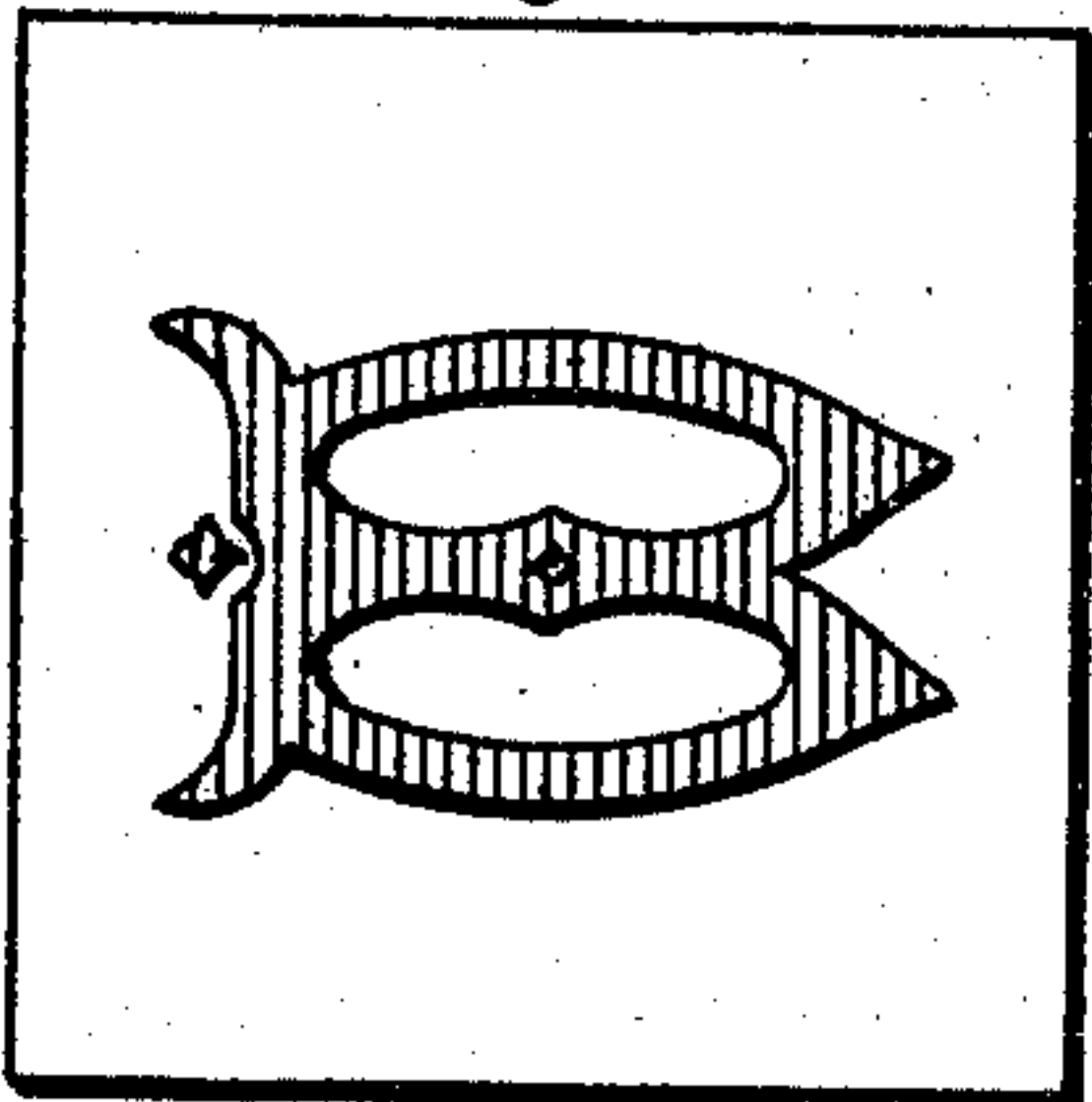


Fig. 4.

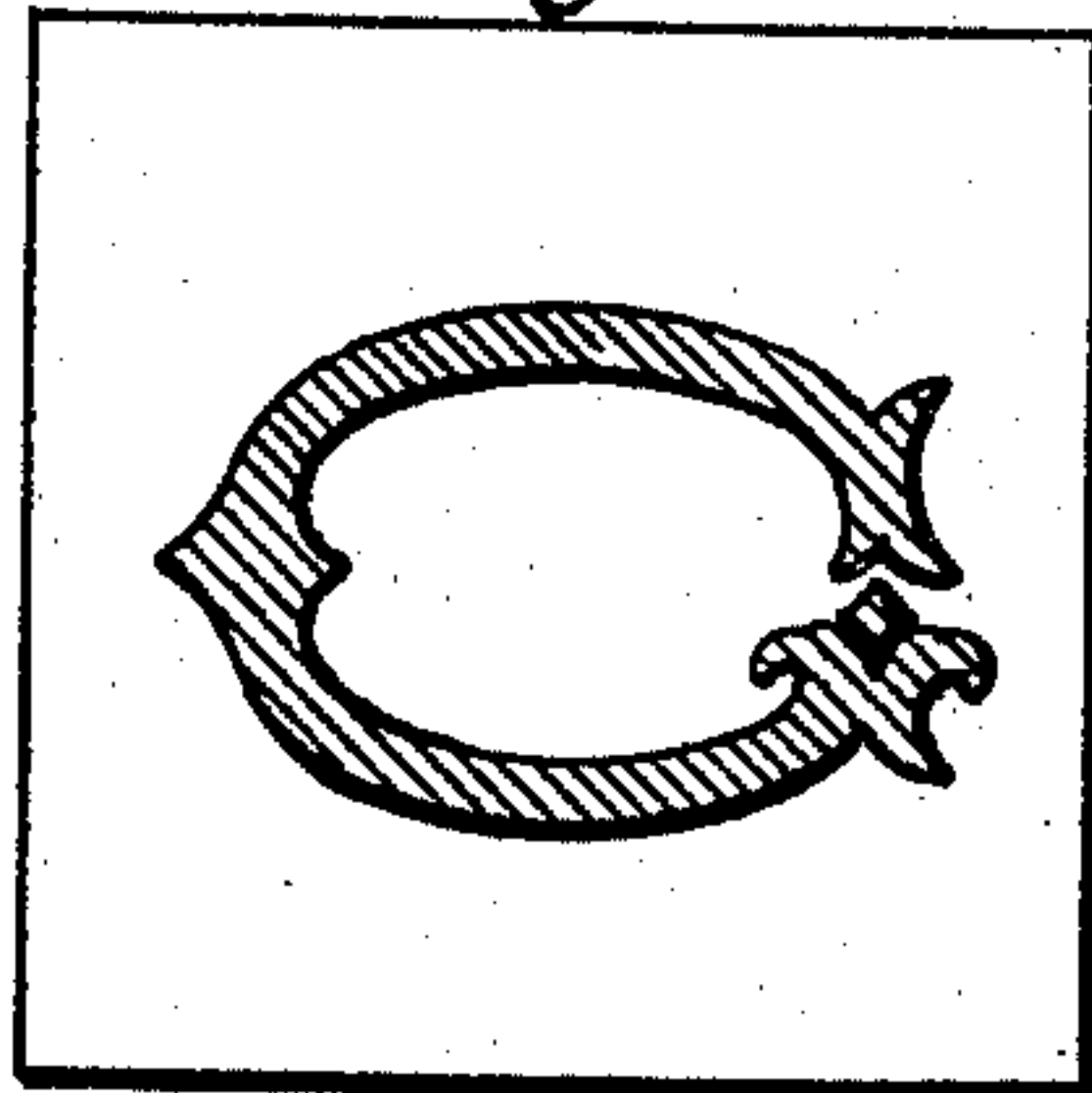


Fig. 5.

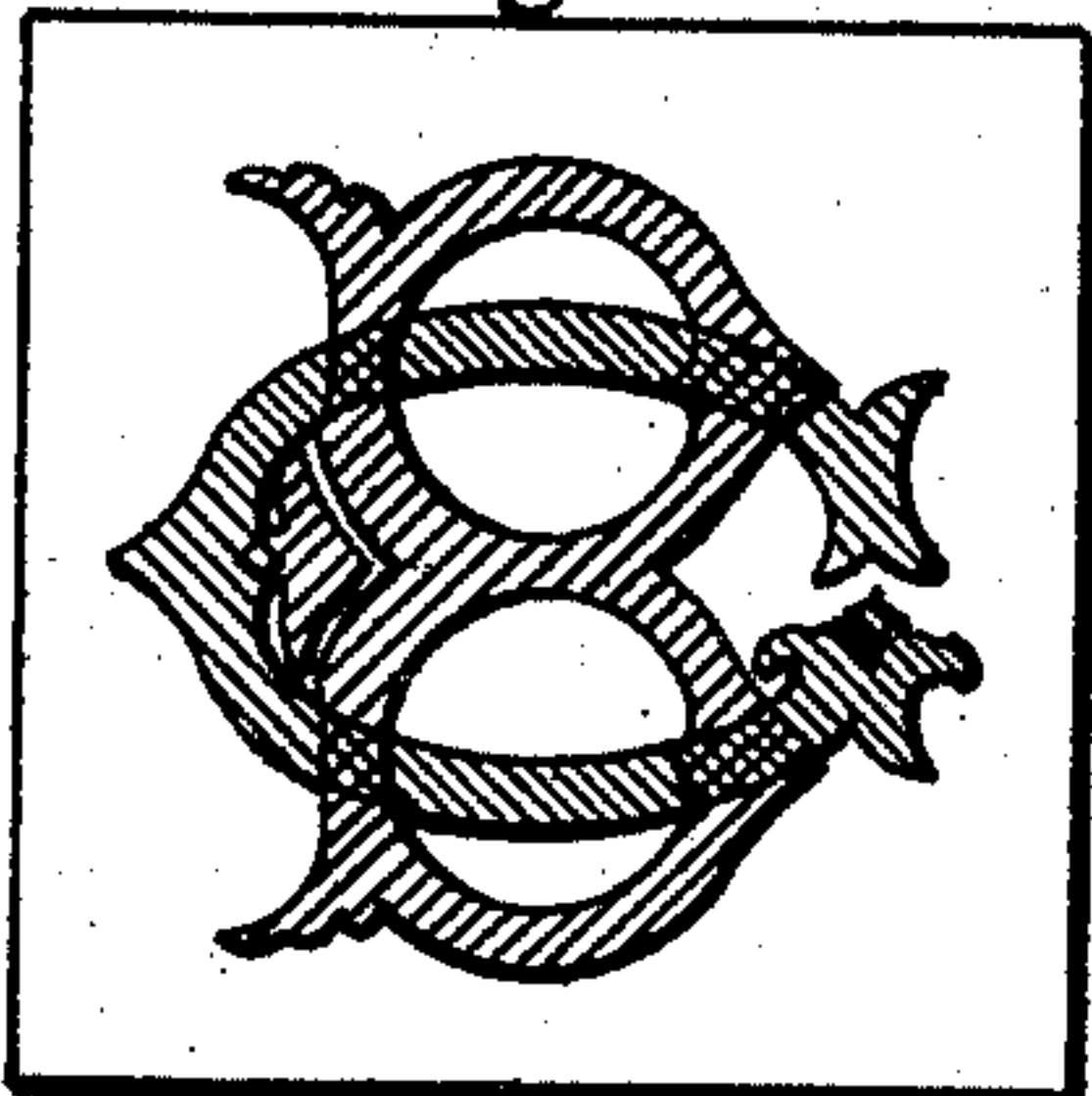
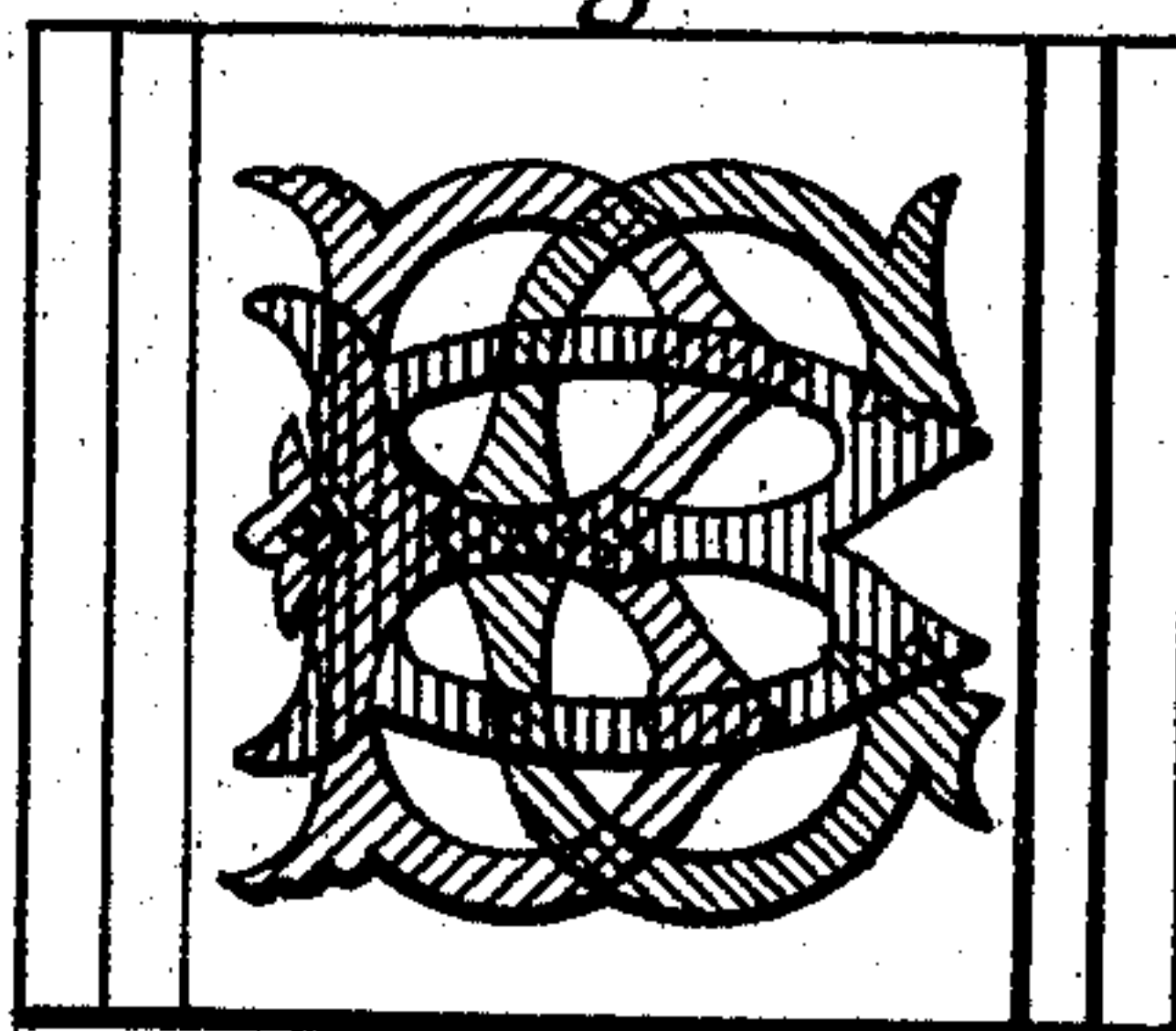


Fig. 6.



Witnesses
A. S. Dixon
H. H. Mills.

Inventor
William S. Eaton
by Eugene Dixon
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM S. EATON, OF SAG HARBOR, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE EATON-ENGLE ENGRAVING MACHINE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ART OF DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,761, dated June 15, 1897.

Application filed October 31, 1896. Serial No. 610,662. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. EATON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sag Harbor, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Designing and Engraving Monograms, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in the manner of making up the patterns or designs for monograms to be followed in various works relating to the industrial arts; and the object of my improvements is to provide certain primary designs or patterns consisting of several alphabets of letters of different shapes and sizes and in any desired style of lettering, each letter being painted or otherwise impressed upon a transparent plate, which lettered plates may be assembled in a great variety of combinations and arrangements whereby any desired monogram may be readily and quickly produced without the necessity of making or drawing a new pattern or design whenever a new monogram is required. I attain this object by drawing, painting, printing, or otherwise marking the desired primary design for each letter upon a thin plate composed of some transparent material, such as glass, celluloid, paper, &c. By placing one plate above another the two or more designs show through the transparent plates and form to the eye one composite design or monogram-pattern which may be readily followed in various ways in transferring it to or upon the particular work in hand—for instance, by the tracing-point of an engraving-machine—the monogram being reproduced at any desired scale on the article which is to be engraved.

By way of illustration I have described the application of my invention to the formation of monograms which are to be engraved upon jewelry, silverware, &c., in an engraving-machine.

In the drawings, Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 represent thin transparent plates upon which are shown the letters "B" and "G," two long

and two broad. Fig. 5 represents Fig. 1 placed upon Fig. 4 to form a monogram of two letters; and Fig. 6 represents Figs. 1, 2, and 3 superimposed one upon the other in suitable arrangement to make up a monogram of three letters.

The engraver would be supplied with two alphabets of these long and broad letters in any desired style of lettering, and he may also have a third alphabet of letters of an intermediate size. When it is desired to mark any article of jewelry, silverware, &c., with a given monogram, the engraver selects the required letters, places them together one upon another in the desired arrangement, and inserts the pattern thus formed in his machine, after which he can readily follow the design with the tracer-point, at the same time causing the graving-tool to cut the letters in whatever manner his artistic taste may dictate as to shading, interlacing, &c. Plates carrying a background of scrolls, &c., may also be used, and it is at once apparent that from a limited number of such plates carrying letters, scrolls, &c., an indefinite number of combinations and arrangements may be effected by which a great variety of monograms may be formed. The plates are used over and over again, and by their use the engraver is relieved from the necessity of making a new pattern for each new monogram which he may require, a pattern which is of no further use to him in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

This system is also particularly useful in making up monogram-designs to be used in embroidery and other art work. Here the composite pattern may be transferred to the fabric to be worked by means of carbon-paper or the pantograph or other suitable means.

I am aware that it is not new to form composite pictures or designs by means of transparent plates carrying certain primary pictures or designs, and I do not lay claim to this as my invention.

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

As a new article of manufacture, a set of transparent plates each marked with a letter of the alphabet, some of the plates being marked with tall and narrow letters, and others being marked with short and broad letters, said plates being adapted to be superimposed one upon another in the manner described for the purpose of forming mono-

gram-designs for engraving and other purposes.

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

WILLIAM S. EATON.

Witnesses:

WM. C. BARBOUR,
THOS. HIGSON.