No. 622,042. Patented Mar. 28, 1899.

N. S. GREET.

TRANSFER DEVICE.

(Application filed Oct. 13, 1898.)

(No Model.)

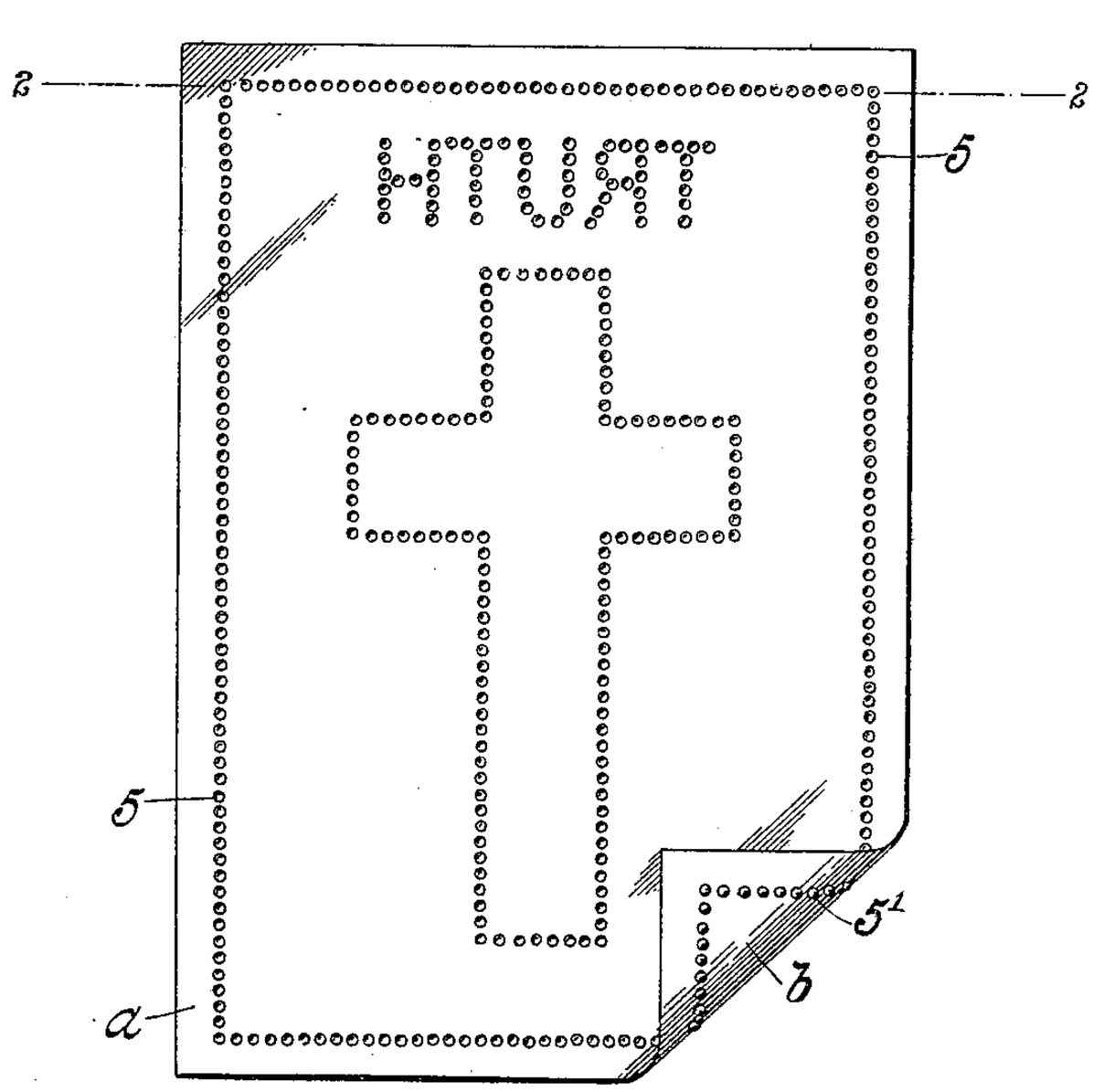

Fig. 1.

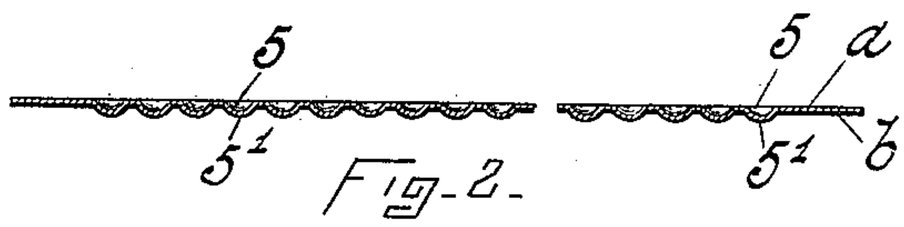

Fig. 2.

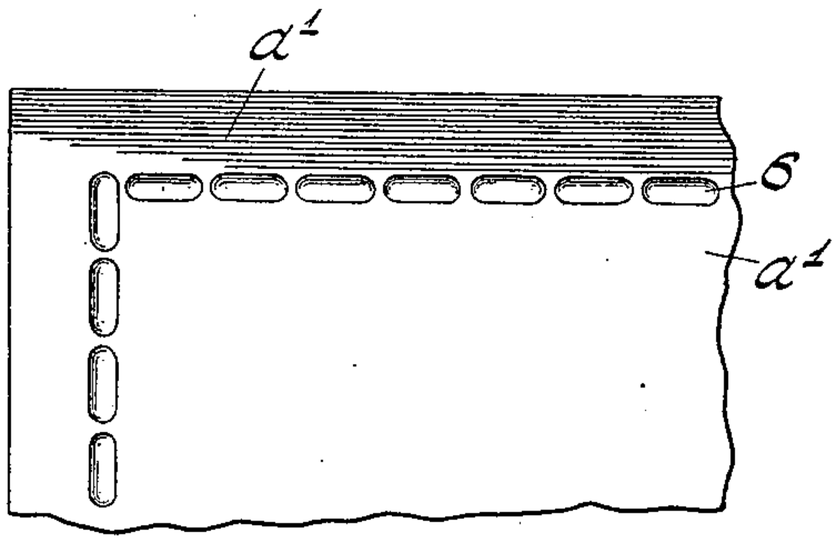

Fig. 3.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NICHOLAS S. GREET, OF SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

TRANSFER DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 622,042, dated March 28, 1899.

Application filed October 13, 1898. Serial No. 693,425. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NICHOLAS S. GREET, of Somerville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Transfer Devices; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of devices by means of which a design or pattern may be applied to a surface of an object.

The object of the invention is to so construct a transfer device that a body of powdered color may be received thereby and may be positively applied to the article or object to which it is desired to transfer the design.

Another object of the invention is to so construct a transfer device that powdered color may be retained thereby until applied.

The invention still further consists in a transfer device consisting of a sheet of flexible material having indented portions forming cups or receptacles for receiving the color.

The invention still further consists in a transfer device consisting of a sheet of paper having portions thereof pressed outward to form concavities which form the outline of a design or pattern.

The invention also consists in a sheet of material having a series of indentations on one side and a corresponding series of extensions on the other.

Figure 1 represents a view of the obverse side of the improved transferring device, with a corner turned up to show the reverse side. For the purpose of description the obverse side is herein referred to as that side of the sheet on which the indentations appear concave, as the color is applied to this side of the sheet and is transferred therefrom, as will appear hereinafter. Fig. 2 represents a cross-sectional view of the transfer sheet or device, taken on line 2 2, Fig. 1, the thickness of the sheet being exaggerated to clearly show that the indentations do not extend through the sheet and become perforations. Fig. 3 represents an obverse view of a portion of a sheet, showing enlarged elongated indentations or color-receptacles.

Similar numerals and letters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout.

In carrying my invention into practice I take a sheet of fibrous material, generally a sheet of paper, to form the base, and in one surface of this sheet or base I form a series of indentations, concavities, or receptacles 5 5, arranged to illustrate any desired design or pattern in outline. This indentation of the sheet on the obverse side causes the formation of convex extensions 5′ 5′ on the reverse side *b* of the sheet, these extensions forming the bottoms of the color-receptacles, for it is important that the indentations should not perforate the sheet. I do not confine myself to the use of a single method for producing the indentations, as it is obvious that they may be produced in a variety of ways, as by a marking-wheel, by a series of convex type arranged in a printing-press, or by such type or their equivalent arranged on a base which may be passed through the printing-press; nor do I wish to confine myself to the use of a sheet of paper as a base, for I am aware that other material may be substituted for paper with equally good results. The exact shape of the color-receptacles shown in Fig. 1 is not essential to the successful operation of the transfer device, and in Fig. 3 I have shown a modified shape thereof, somewhat elongated, as at 6 6, on the obverse *a*′. The transfer device having been prepared as above stated, the indentations being arranged on lines to represent a design, is now ready to receive the color. This is applied by passing a crayon over the lines of the design, as illustrated by the arranged concavities on the obverse or side *a* of the sheet. This results in the location of a part of the color, in powdered form, rubbed from the crayon, in each of the receptacles 5 5 until all of the lines have been gone over with the crayon and each of the receptacles has received its proportion of powdered color. The sheet is now reversed, the surface *a* being placed against the object to which the design is to be applied, as a blackboard, and the extensions 5′ 5′ on the reverse or *b* side of the sheet are rubbed with the finger or with any suitable smooth article. By this means the receptacles or concavities are flattened out against the surface of the object, and the color contained in the receptacles is brought against

said surface by a rubbing action, which tends to fix the color to that surface. The sheet may then be removed and the transferred lines may be finished or filled in.

It is obvious that powdered color may be deposited in the receptacles otherwise than as above described and that the device may be used to transfer designs to prepared surfaces.

When desired, the concavities 5 5 or their corresponding extensions 5′ 5′ may be used for guides, by which aid an unskilled person may trace the design on the sheet for exhibition or for transference to a blackboard for exhibition.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A transfer device consisting of a sheet of fibrous material having portions thereof indented to form color-receptacles.

2. A transfer device consisting of a sheet of paper having indented portions to form color-receptacles, which indented portions are adapted to be pressed against the surface, to which the design is to be transferred, by pressure on the backs of said receptacles.

3. A transfer device having a series of depressed color-receptacles which are adapted to be flattened out during the transfer process.

4. A transfer device consisting of a sheet of paper furnished with a series of depressed color-receptacles 5 5 on the side *a*, forming a reverse design in outline, and the series of corresponding elevations 5′ 5′ on the side *b*, forming the bottoms of said color-receptacles and representing the design in obverse, whereby pressure may be applied on the outline of the obverse design to flatten out the color-receptacles.

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