

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL A. NEIDICH, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

METHOD OF ASSIMILATING PRINTED AND TYPE-WRITTEN WORK.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL A. NEIDICH, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Methods of Assimilating Printed and Type-Written Work, whereof the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the production of advertising or circular letters, comprising a body portion mechanically imprinted by a press from a form of type of the particular pattern used in a type-writer and the address portion inserted by means of a type-writer. When letters of the class aforesaid are produced by methods hitherto known, the distinction between the printed and type-written portions thereof is so apparent that it is necessary to moisten or otherwise deface and partially obliterate the combined impressions to assimilate the same. It is obvious that such defacement not only adds largely to the cost of production, but also in many instances renders the product commercially undesirable.

It is the object of my present invention to obviate the necessity for the usual defacement of the combined impressions, and thereby not only save the cost of one operation hitherto necessary in such processes, but also improve the appearance and value of the product.

I am aware that it is old in this art to use in a printing-press type similar to the type employed in a type-writing machine and to secure a mechanical imprint by inking the faces of the press-type with an ink similar in color to that employed in the type-writing machine and to subsequently add a manual imprint to the mechanical imprint. Therefore it is to be noted that although, as hereinafter described, I employ for the respective mechanical and manual impressions corresponding types and corresponding inks the desired result cannot be secured by the mere employment of such elements, but is directly due to the other feature of my process hereinafter described—namely, the employment of identical inked textile fabrics as the media through which the respective impressions are made, so that in their original dry condition, without defacement of any kind, the

printed and type-written portions of the work are assimilated and indistinguishable.

The most marked characteristic of all manual type-writing is the irregularity of depth of the separate impressions of the various types, particularly the punctuation-marks, which frequently perforate the paper. This characteristic is entirely distinct from lateral displacement of the separate impressions, for correct alinement in that respect is insured in modern type-writers by proper mechanism, whereas the aforesaid irregular depth of the separate impressions is due to variations in the force with which they are struck, and such variations are unavoidable, because they necessarily result from the manual operation of the type-keys.

In carrying out my invention I prefer to first manually type-write the matter to be mechanically reproduced. Following the manual copy said matter is then composed in the type of the particular style of type-writing. The form of type thus assembled is then secured in a press and a trial impression taken therefrom. Owing to the planular form of the press-platen said trial impression is of course of uniform depth throughout. The platen-face is then made irregular by overlaying the same in certain portions opposed to the punctuation-marks and to other regions of the form, where the impression must be deepened to conform to the manual copy. Said overlay is of course varied in thickness from sufficient to cause a period to perforate the paper to barely sufficient to darken a particular letter in a word. Precise counterparts of the manually-made copy are then secured by mechanically printing from the presswork prepared as aforesaid, the differing thickness of overlay effecting a corresponding irregularity in the depth of the impression throughout the area of the imprint. The address, salutation, or other portion of the letter is then inserted in the manual type-writing upon the mechanically-made imprints and the combined work presents the appearance of being wholly manual.

Imprints made directly from the inked faces of type differ from those made through ink-ribbon in that the former are smooth and continuous and the latter are not, but, on the

contrary, have a stippled appearance due to the texture of the ribbon. It therefore follows that when, as in the present process, the combined printed and type-written impressions are to be assimilated without defacement they must be made in the same manner—*i. e.*, either both directly from the type-faces or both through similar fabric. In the latter instance an ink-ribbon and ribbon-feeding attachment are conveniently employed in the press instead of the usual inking roller or rollers. Therefore it is to be understood that it is essential in carrying out my invention that the inked fabrics employed, respectively, in the press and in the type-writer shall be identical, that the type employed for the respective impressions shall be productive of corresponding peculiarities or irregularities therein, and that the inks of the respective impressions shall be of identical appearance when applied to the paper without subsequent moistening.

I believe it to be new to produce combined printed and type-written work wherein the respective impressions are assimilated and rendered indistinguishable, as hereinbefore described, and therefore I do not desire to limit myself to the particular means I have described for rendering the printed impressions uneven in predetermined regions.

I claim—

1. The method of producing combined and assimilated printed and type-written work, which consists in making the mechanically-printed impression of irregular depth in predetermined regions, and manually type-writing a portion of the work, employing type of

corresponding appearance for the respective impressions, and using, for the printed impression, ink which, when the work is dry, will resemble the ink of the type-written impressions, substantially as set forth.

2. The method of producing combined and assimilated printed and type-written work, which consists in making a mechanically-printed impression through a textile fabric, from which the ink for said impression is solely derived, and manually type-writing a portion of the work through an identical textile fabric from which the ink for said portion is solely derived, employing for the respective impressions type productive of corresponding irregularities therein, and using ink, for the printed impressions, which, when applied to the paper will resemble the ink of the type-written impressions, substantially as set forth.

3. The method of producing combined and assimilated printed and type-written work, which consists in making a mechanically-printed impression of irregular depth in predetermined regions, and manually type-writing a portion of the work, employing type of corresponding appearance for the respective impressions, making the respective impressions through fabrics of similar texture and using, for the printed impression, ink which, when the work is dry, will resemble the ink of the type-written impressions, substantially as set forth.

SAMUEL A. NEIDICH.

Witnesses:

JOS. N. PATTISON, Jr.,
ANNA F. ROWAN.