

No. 770,293.

PATENTED SEPT. 20, 1904.

D. T. KENDRICK.
EMBOSSED PAPER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 8, 1903.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1.

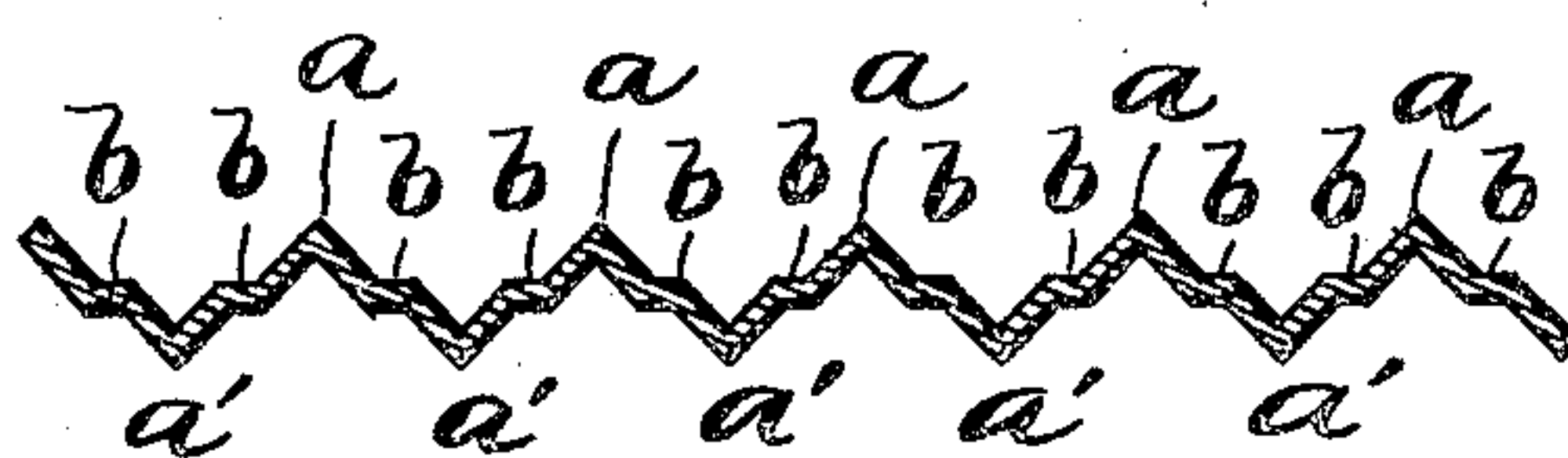
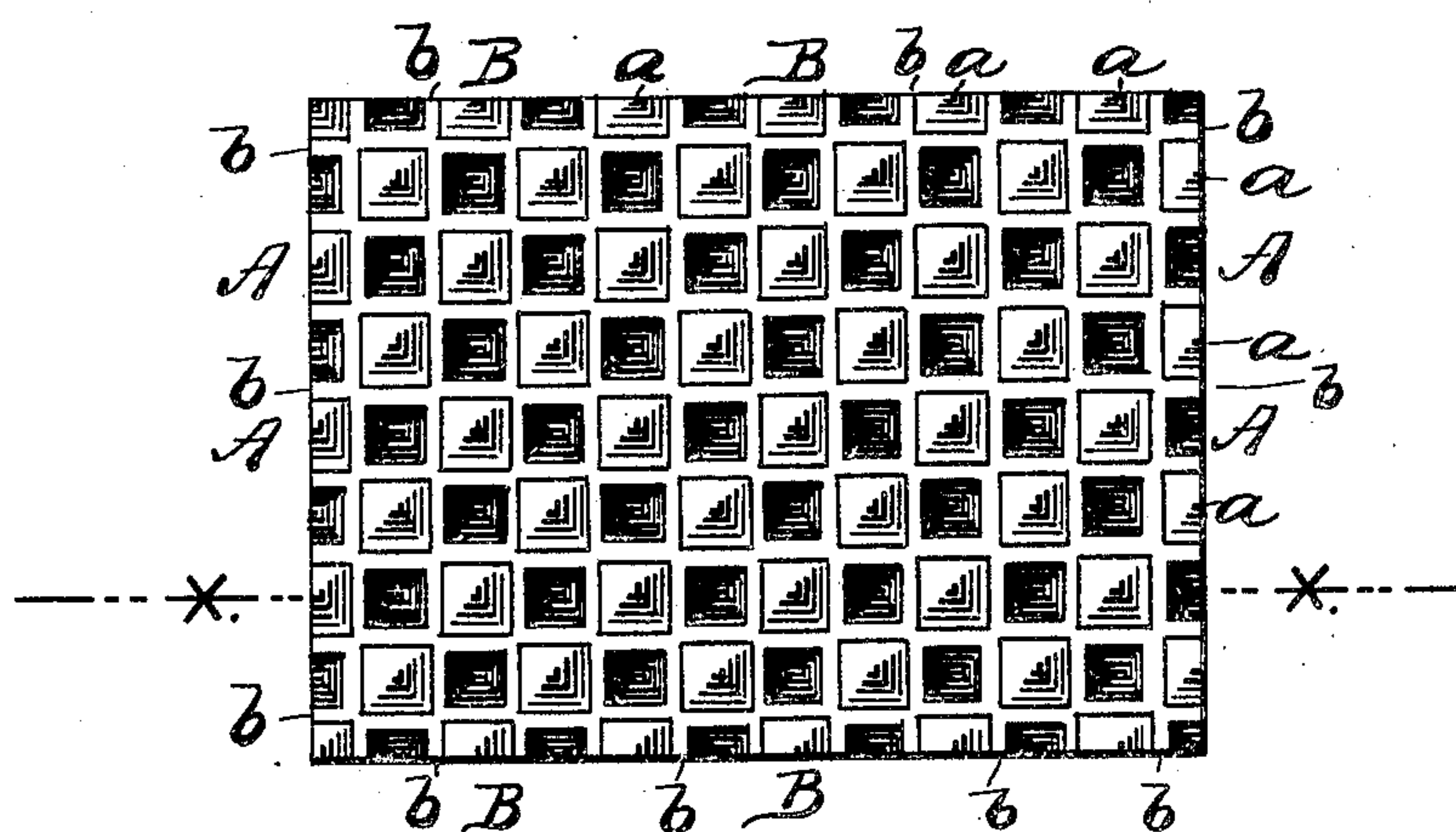


FIG. 2.

WITNESSES:

Charles J. Hannigan.

Howard A. Lamprey.

INVENTOR.

Dyer J. Kendrick

Jy Warren R. Pierce

Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DYER T. KENDRICK, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO LIVERMORE & KNIGHT COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF RHODE ISLAND.

EMBOSSSED PAPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 770,293, dated September 20, 1904.

Application filed July 8, 1903. Serial No. 164,736. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DYER T. KENDRICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Embossed Paper, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 Like letters indicate like parts.

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my improved embossed paper. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same as seen on line *xx* of Fig 1.

My invention is an improved sheet of embossed paper provided with several rows of pyramidal points on both sides of the sheet, those on one side of the sheet alternating with those on the opposite side of the sheet, said sheet also being provided with plane intermediate surfaces between all said pyramidal points, as hereinafter more particularly described.

In the drawings is shown a sheet of paraffin-paper of uniform thickness. By die action or other suitable operation this paper is embossed in the manner illustrated in the drawings. Several series of pyramidal points are formed in parallel rows *A A B B*, the rows *A A* being at right angles to the rows *B B*, as shown. The points on one side of said sheet are designated in the drawings as *a*, and those on the opposite side of said sheet are designated as *a'*. The pyramids preferably have four equal triangular sides, meeting in an apex. The apexes of the pyramidal points being on opposite sides of the sheets are directed in opposite directions, and the pyramidal points *a* alternate with the pyramidal points *a'* throughout the entire length of all the rows *A A* and *B B*. Between the adjacent pyramidal points *a a'* on each of the four sides of the same is a straight plane surface of said paper, (designated as *b* in the drawings.) Paraffin-paper embossed with these alternately opposite pyramidal points is very useful in packing gummed labels, adhesive stamps, or glazed sheets of paper, and serves to keep such labels, stamps, or glazed papers

from contact with each other. The surfaces so coated touch upon and are supported by only the sharp points or apexes of the pyramidal projections of these embossed sheets, and therefore are protected from danger on both their sides. The paraffin-paper does not absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and the gummed or glazed papers so protected can at all times be neatly handled and without injury.

This invention is particularly useful in the manufacture of books for holding postage-stamps, which books are commonly carried in a vest-pocket or porte-monnaie. It is a common experience in the use of such postage-stamp books that the perspiration of the wearer causes the adhesion of the postage-stamp to the leaves of such books, thereby injuring the stamp or rendering it liable to be torn or destroyed in removing it therefrom. To obviate this difficulty, the Post-Office Department has introduced the use of books having paraffin-paper for leaves, which on account of the moisture-proof qualities thereof is better adapted than other paper to this purpose; but in experience such paraffin-leaves, being perfectly smooth, are found to be inadequate, for even although they do allow the moistened postage-stamp to separate therefrom, yet the paraffin takes off the gum or adhesive substance from the stamp, so that the stamp cannot be stuck upon an envelop for mailing purposes without being gummed again. Now, in the use of my improved embossed paper for postage-stamp books I have found that while, as before, the paraffin of the paper does take off the dextrine from the postage-stamp, yet it removes the dextrine only at the points of actual contact with the paraffin-paper, thus leaving all the dextrine unimpaired and wholly unaffected in all the places where the paraffin-paper does not touch the gummed surface of the stamp. The consequence is that nearly all the gummed surface of the stamp is left intact and that only such portions of the gummed surface are destroyed as actually rest upon the mere points or apexes of the pyramidal projections.

Therefore there remains a sufficient quantity of the gum upon the stamp not affected by the moisture and which is ready for use and adhesion, while the spots where the gum has
5 been removed are very small in extent and are separated by equidistant spaces. Such sheets of embossed paper, though of uniform thickness throughout their entire extent and perfectly flexible, have their pyramidal apexes
10 *a a'* so far apart as to offer considerable air-space between the several sheets which they separate and support.

While quadrangular pyramids are the best form of the embossed points, yet it is obvious
15 that other pyramidal shapes or a conical form may be given to these points with equally good results, and also that such points need not be arranged in straight rows nor with intermediate plane surfaces, the essential idea
20 of my invention being the formation of several series of embossed points on one side of the sheet of paper, each alternating with op-

positely-directed embossed points on the opposite sides of said sheet.

I claim as a novel and useful invention and 25 desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The improved sheet of moisture-proof paper herein described having a uniform thickness throughout its entire extent and embossed with the several parallel rows A, A, 30 and B, B, of four-sided pyramidal points *a* projecting on one side of said sheet alternating with equal four-sided pyramidal points *a'* projecting from the opposite side of said sheet with intermediate plane surfaces *b* be- 35 tween said pyramidal points *a* and *a'* on each side thereof, substantially as shown and for the purpose specified.

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

DYER T. KENDRICK.

Witnesses:

FRANK R. STAFFORD,
WARREN R. PERCE.