

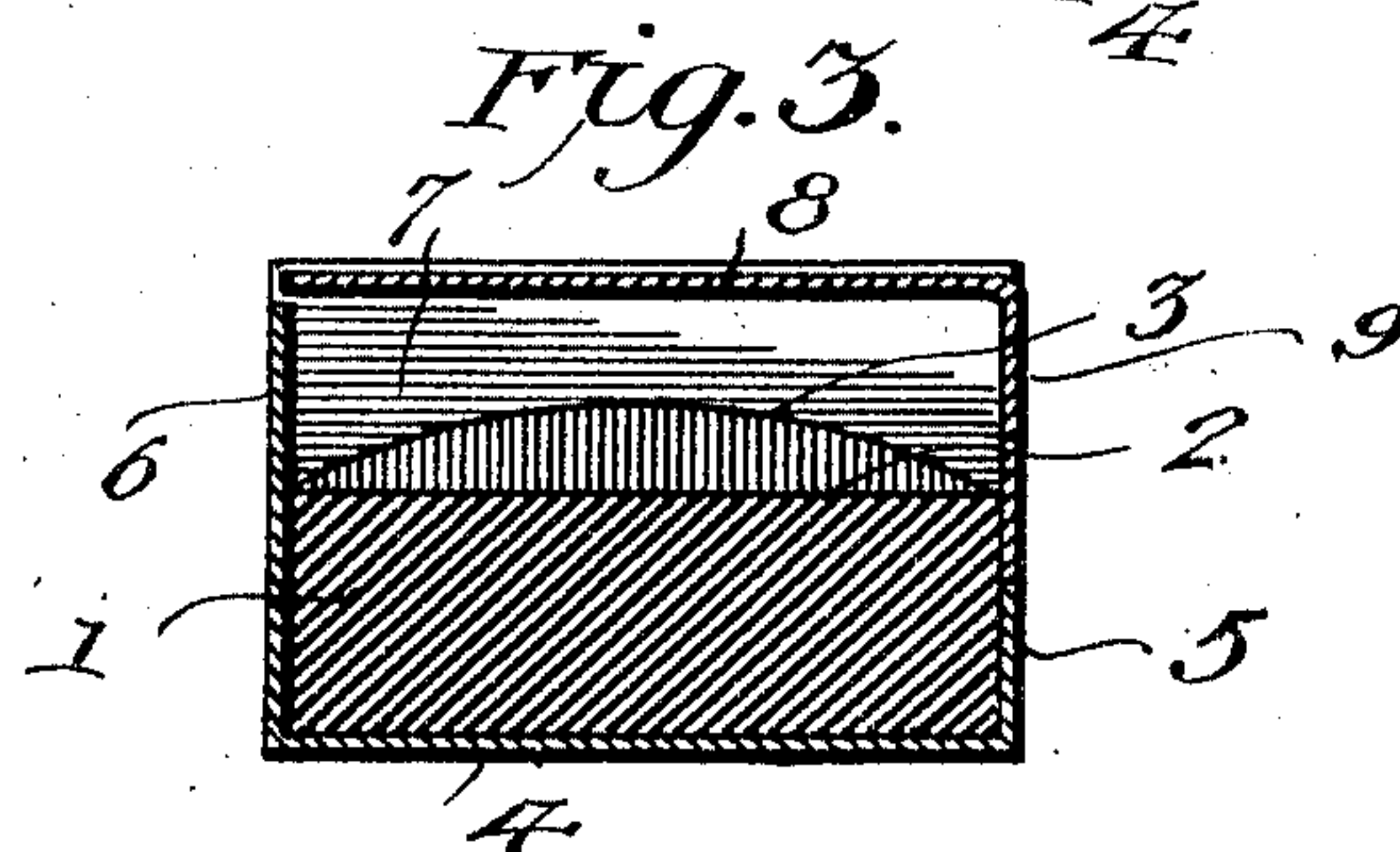
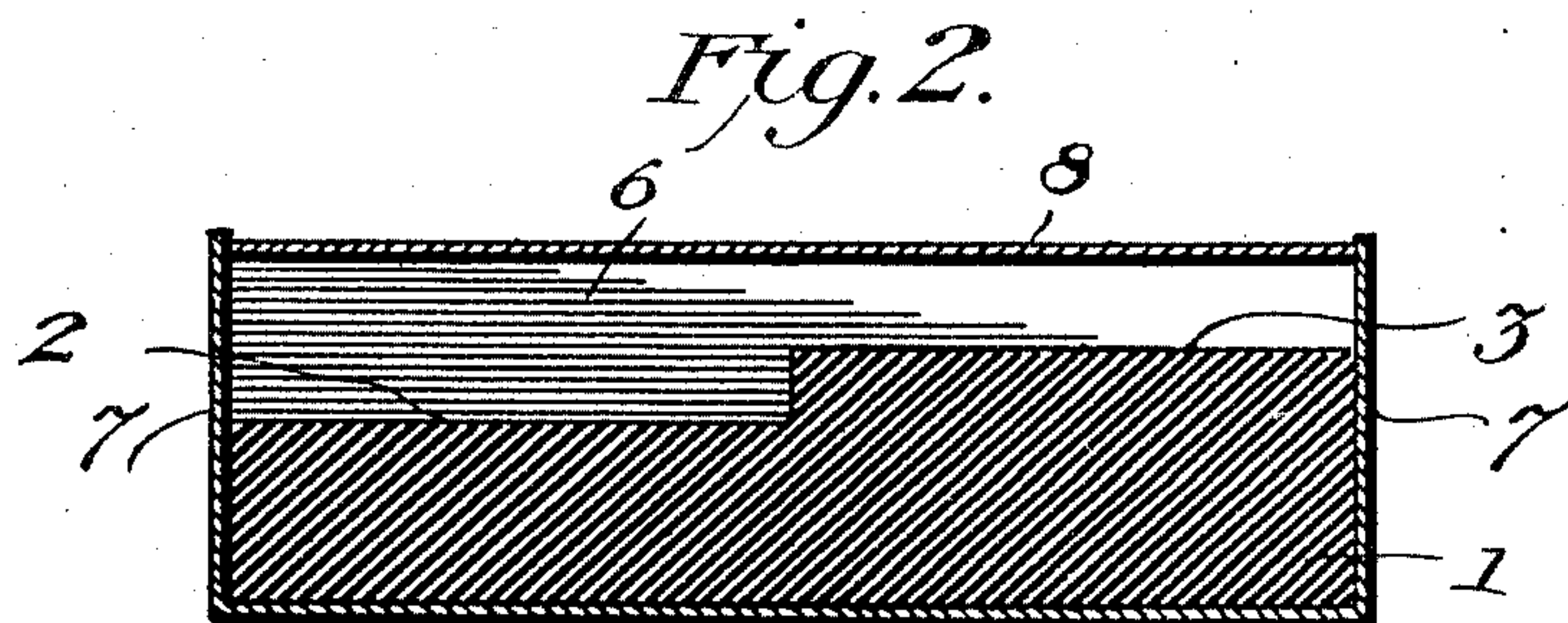
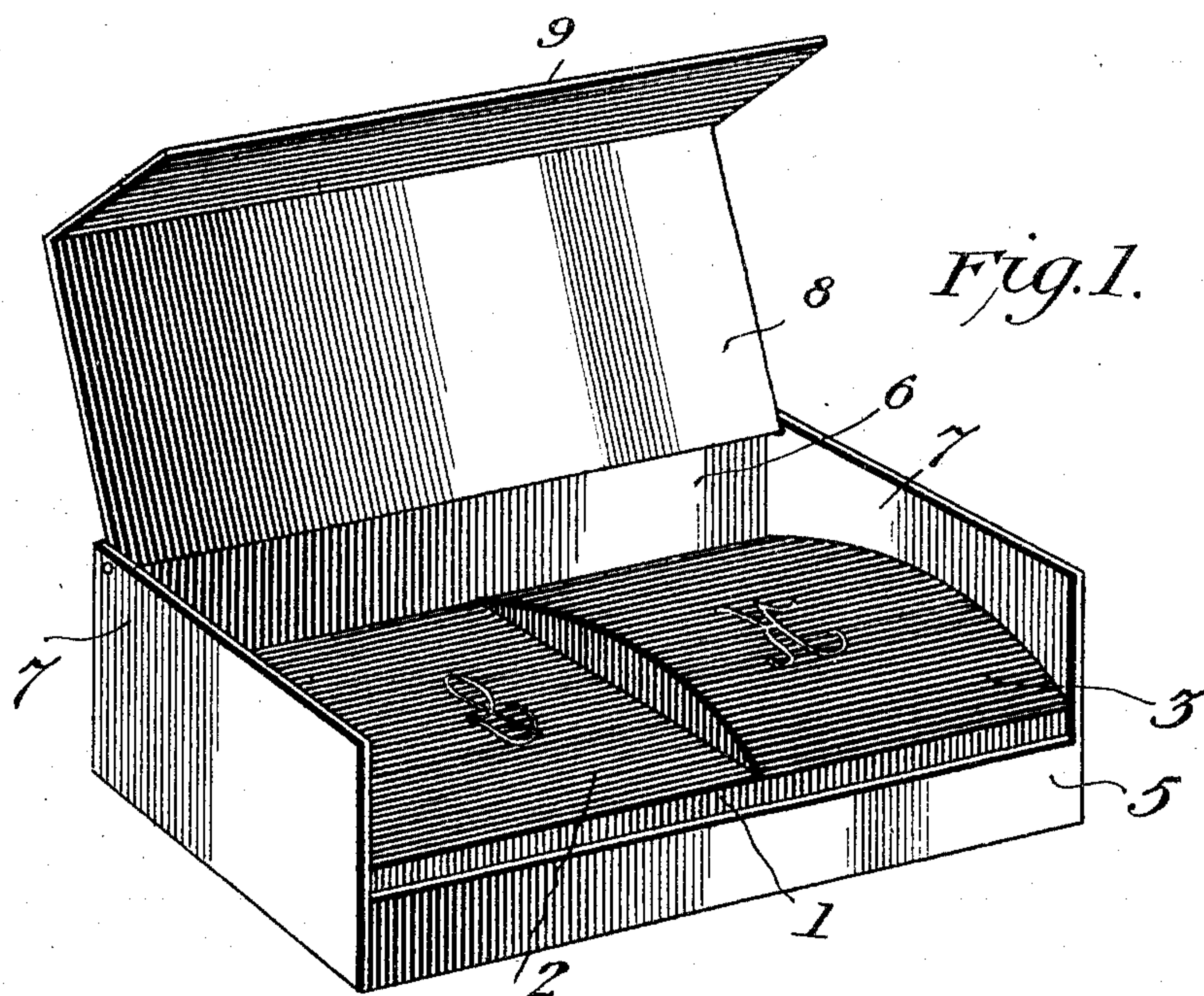
No. 776,421.

PATENTED NOV. 29, 1904.

A. G. PORTER.  
TRANSFER PAD.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 20, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Inventor

Alvin G. Porter,

Witnesses

Geo. Ackmann,  
Wm. J. Berth.

By

Victor J. Evans

Attorney



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALVIN G. PORTER, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

## TRANSFER-PAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 776,421, dated November 29, 1904.

Application filed April 20, 1904. Serial No. 204,089. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALVIN G. PORTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented new and useful Improvements in Transfer-Pads, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to transfer-pads, the object of the invention being to provide a pad and case therefor, the parts being of such construction and arrangement as to adapt letters, monograms, and other designs engraved on metal to be transferred to other articles preparatory to engraving the same, so that the same design may be repeatedly transferred and used as a guide or pattern in subsequent engraving.

The pad is especially designed with reference to the needs of engravers of jewelry, silverware, and the like, adapting an impression to be made from either a flat, rounded, or irregular surface to the pad and transferred to another surface, the pad-case constituting a gage by means of which the letter, monogram, or design may be placed upon an article in the same position and relation as in the article from which the impression was made.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement hereinafter fully described, illustrated, and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a transfer-pad and case therefor embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section through the same with the lid or cover closed. Fig. 3 is a cross-section through the same.

Like reference-numerals designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the body of the pad, which is preferably rectangular in plan. A portion and by preference approximately one-half of the upper surface of the pad is flat, as shown at 2, while the remaining portion is rounded or convex, as shown at 3, the convex portion of the pad rising above the surface of the plane or flat portion of the pad, as clearly shown in the drawings. The pad is constructed of a soft gelatinous composition identical with or similar to that employed in the manufacture of print-

ing-rollers, hectographs, and the like, so as to adapt the impression of the design to adhere hereto.

The pad is removably seated in a case substantially rectangular and embodying a bottom 4, front and back 5 and 6, respectively, ends 7, and a lid or cover 8, provided at its free edge with a flange 9, which when the lid is closed covers the space at the front of the case above the front side 5 thereof, which front is cut low, as shown in Fig. 1, to give better access to the plane and convex portions of the pad, the latter projecting above the top edge of the front 5, as shown in Fig. 1. Under the arrangement described the ends 7 of the case form gages against which a plate, spoon, fork, knife, or other article may be placed in contact in the process of producing an impression upon the pad or receiving an impression therefrom.

In operation the engraved letter, monogram, or design is filled with a powder, such as whiting, and the article containing such design is then pressed upon the pad, the end of the box being used as a gage or guide. In this way a design in white powder is transferred to the pad. In transferring such design to another article of similar shape the said second article is manipulated in the same way as the first one until the design is transferred to such second article in the same relative position as it appeared on the first. In transferring designs to hollow or concave articles—such as spoon-bowls, trays, toilet sets, and large pieces—the pad may be removed from the case and held in the hand while making the transfer. The transfer-pad does away with the necessity of rubbing grease into the engraving in order to get an impression therefrom. Several impressions may be taken quickly, and the transfer may be made upon ordinary paper, if desired. The article to receive the impression may be slightly moistened with suitable transfer-wax, or the surface of the article may be rubbed over by the finger after passing the finger over the hair and obtaining a small amount of natural oil therefrom.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. A transfer-pad for the purpose stated,

comprising a body of gelatinous composition having a working surface, one portion of which is plane and another convex, substantially as described.

5 2. A pad for the purpose set forth composed of a gelatinous composition and having working or impression surfaces located in different planes and of different formation, substantially as described.

10 3. A transfer-pad for the purpose described, comprising a case, the sides or ends of which

form gages, and a pad proper removably seated therein and embodying working or impression surfaces, one of which is flat and another curved, substantially as described. 15

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

ALVIN G. PORTER.

Witnesses:

J. E. TAPPAN,

L. E. MALCHON.