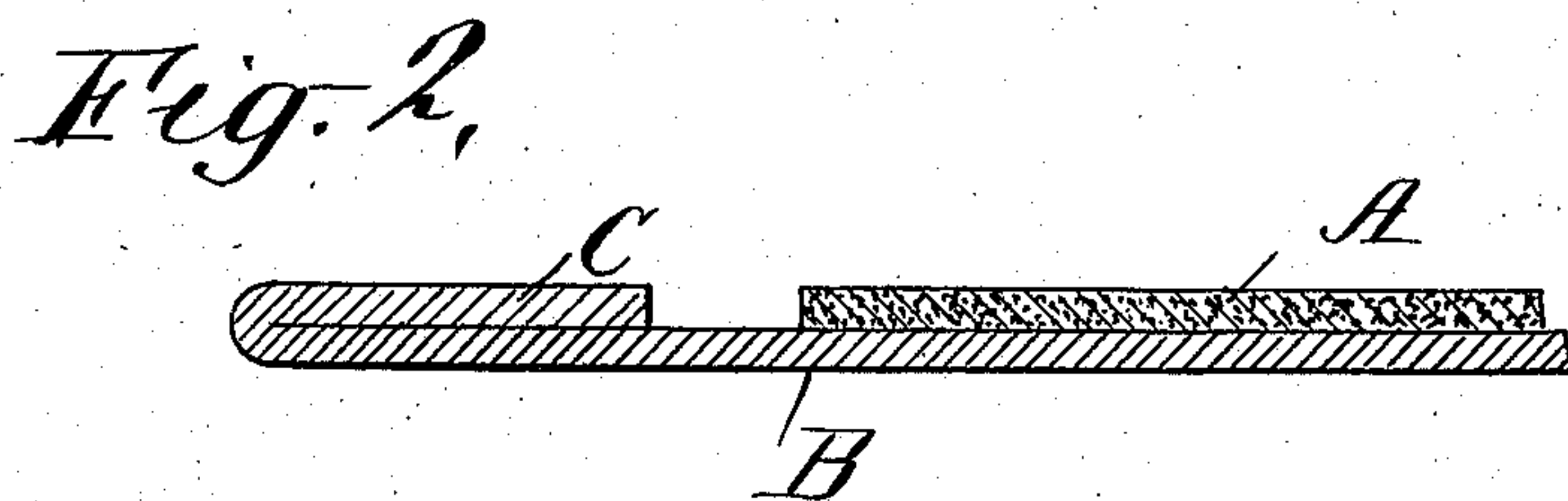
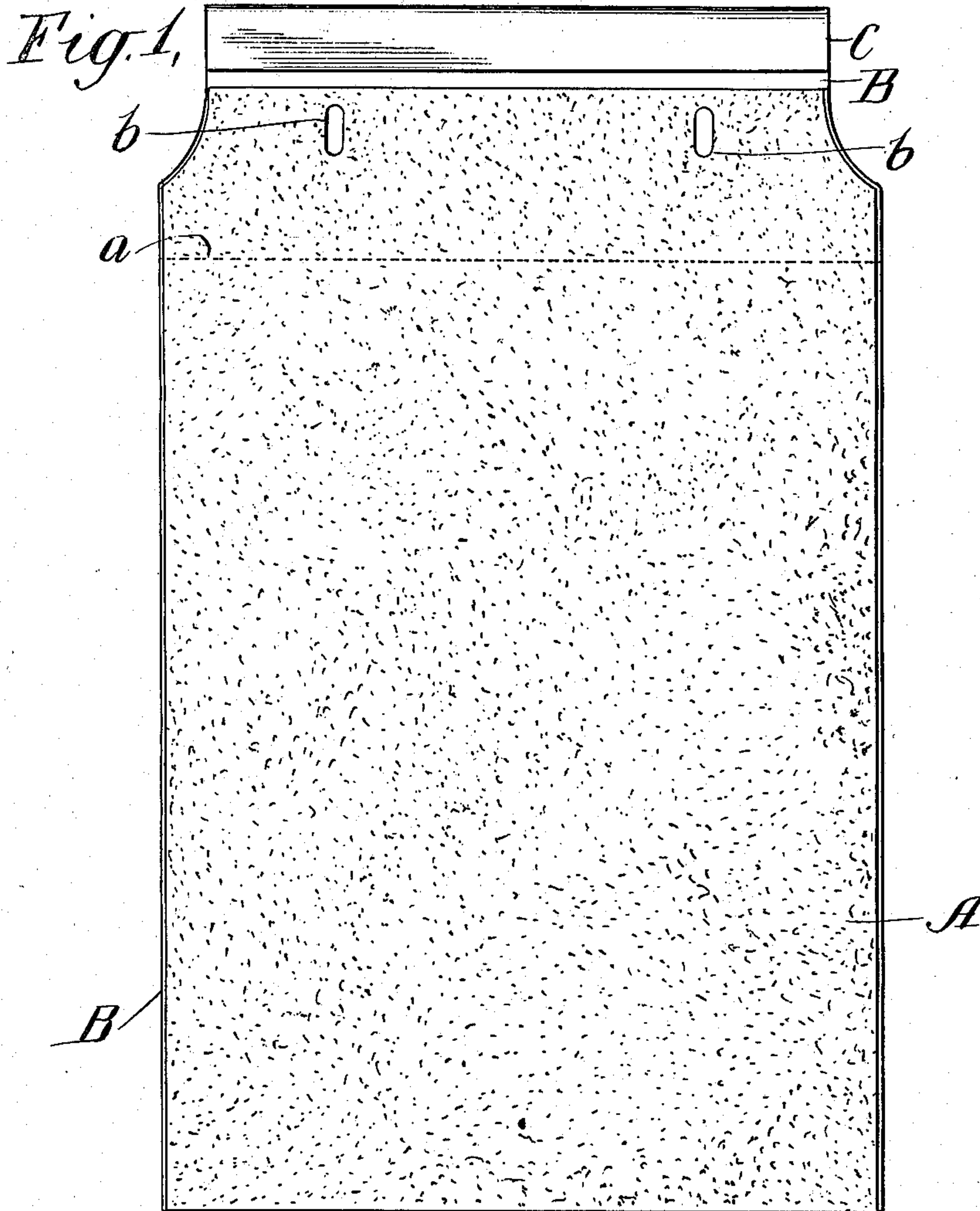


No. 867,186.

PATENTED SEPT. 24, 1907.

MOION J. D. CARTER.
STENCIL SHEET.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 22, 1906.



WITNESSES:

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McION JAMES DOUGLAS CARTER, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR TO A. B. DICK COMPANY,
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STENCIL-SHEET.

No. 867,186.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 24, 1907.

Original application filed May 25, 1905, Serial No. 262,285. Divided and this application filed May 22, 1906. Serial No. 318,141.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, McION JAMES DOUGLAS CARTER, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and a resident of London, in the county of London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stencil-Sheets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to duplicating apparatus and refers particularly to the stencil-sheet employed in such apparatus consisting of a porous wax-coated sheet through interstices in which ink is passed for the purpose of imprinting upon an impression sheet lying adjacent to the stencil-sheet.

The object of the invention is to better adapt the stencil-sheet for use in connection with such apparatus with respect to both convenience and rapidity of operating therewith by so constructing the sheet as to enable the characters formed therein to be easily read during the operation of preparing or "cutting" the stencil. Heretofore in cutting stencils it has been difficult, in many cases to readily read the characters thereon and often, to guard against the possibility of error, the practice is adopted of putting the stencil on the duplicating machine and taking a trial copy. If correction be needed, the stencil must be removed from the machine and cleansed before such correction can be made. This awkward and time-consuming process is rendered wholly unnecessary in the stencil-sheet of this invention, which, for the purpose of more clearly defining the typed or written characters, I color preferably by incorporating with the wax employed as the coating of the paper base, a coloring agent such as an oil ink. With a stencil-sheet thus produced the impact of the type or of a stylus, expresses from the stencil-sheet along the lines of such impact, a combined wax-like substance and pigment. The particles thus expressed from the sheet are received upon the underlying backing sheet and by reason of the coloring agent they may be readily deciphered, thereby making the operation of taking test prints entirely unnecessary.

A stencil-sheet constructed in accordance with my invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which Figure 1 is a front view of the sheet and Fig. 2 is a section thereof.

Referring to these drawings, the stencil-sheet is illustrated at A. As usual a sheet of open, porous paper, such for example as "Yoshino" is employed and this is coated with a waxlike substance, such as paraffin or paraffin and lard oil, which will be expressed from the sheet by the impact of the type thereon. In preparing this waxy material for the manufacture of stencil-sheets,

I mix therewith a suitable coloring agent or pigment such as an oil ink, thus giving to the material a decided tint or color of some body, such as dark purple. This color, when the sheet has been coated in the usual manner, characterizes the sheet as a whole, since not only is the waxy substance impregnated with this coloring material but such material may also extend into the fibers of the paper base.

Such a stencil-sheet may be associated with one or more other sheets in any usual or suitable manner. Thus in the drawing it is shown as secured to a backing-sheet B such as is commonly employed and with these there may also be used a type-protecting tissue on the side of the stencil-sheet opposite the backing-sheet B. The composite sheet may be formed to facilitate securing it to the drum of a duplicating machine in various ways. Thus slots *b* may be provided in the backing-sheet or in both the backing- and stencil-sheets and in order to strengthen the edge of the composite sheet, the edge of the backing sheet may be folded back upon itself or upon the stencil- and type-protecting sheets.

In cutting a stencil, a sheet of paper or other material may be inserted between the stencil and backing-sheets or the backing-sheet itself or the type-protecting tissue may receive the proof of the stencil. The impact of the type or stylus upon the stencil expresses therefrom the combined waxy material and pigment which is received upon the backing-sheet or the proof-sheet between the backing- and stencil-sheets and the operator may at any time separate the sheets sufficient to permit of reading what has been cut in the stencil. It is therefore possible to detect and correct errors without having to take a proof on the machine and if so many errors have been made as to necessitate cutting a new stencil the operator will be able to ascertain this before he has completed the stencil. When the stencil has been cut the backing-sheet is severed along the line of perforations indicated at *a* and the stencil is secured to the drum of the machine.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

As a new article of manufacture, a stencil-sheet consisting of an open porous base provided with a waxy coating having a coloring material incorporated therein, substantially as set forth.

This specification signed and witnessed this 9th day of May, 1906.

McION JAMES DOUGLAS CARTER.

Witnesses:

H. D. JAMESON,
F. L. RAND.