No. 881,174. PATENTED MAR. 10, 1908.

R. S. BOLGER.

STENCIL AND FRAME.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 17, 1907.

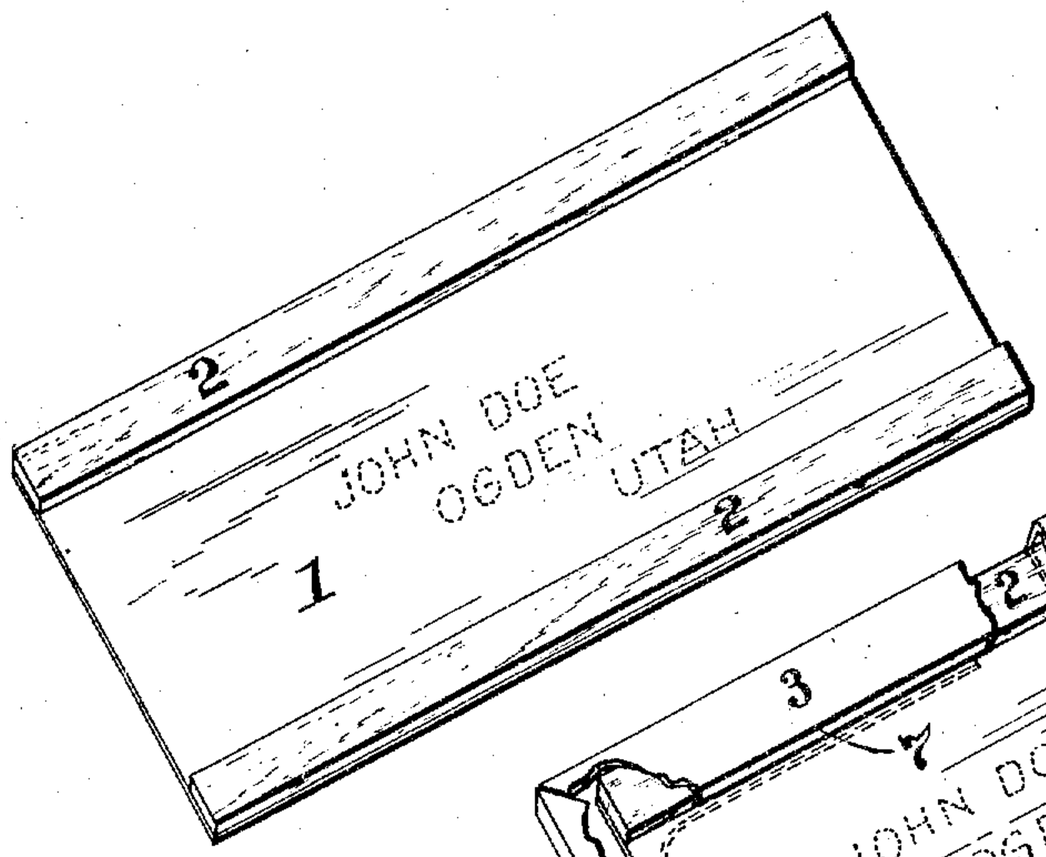


Fig. 1

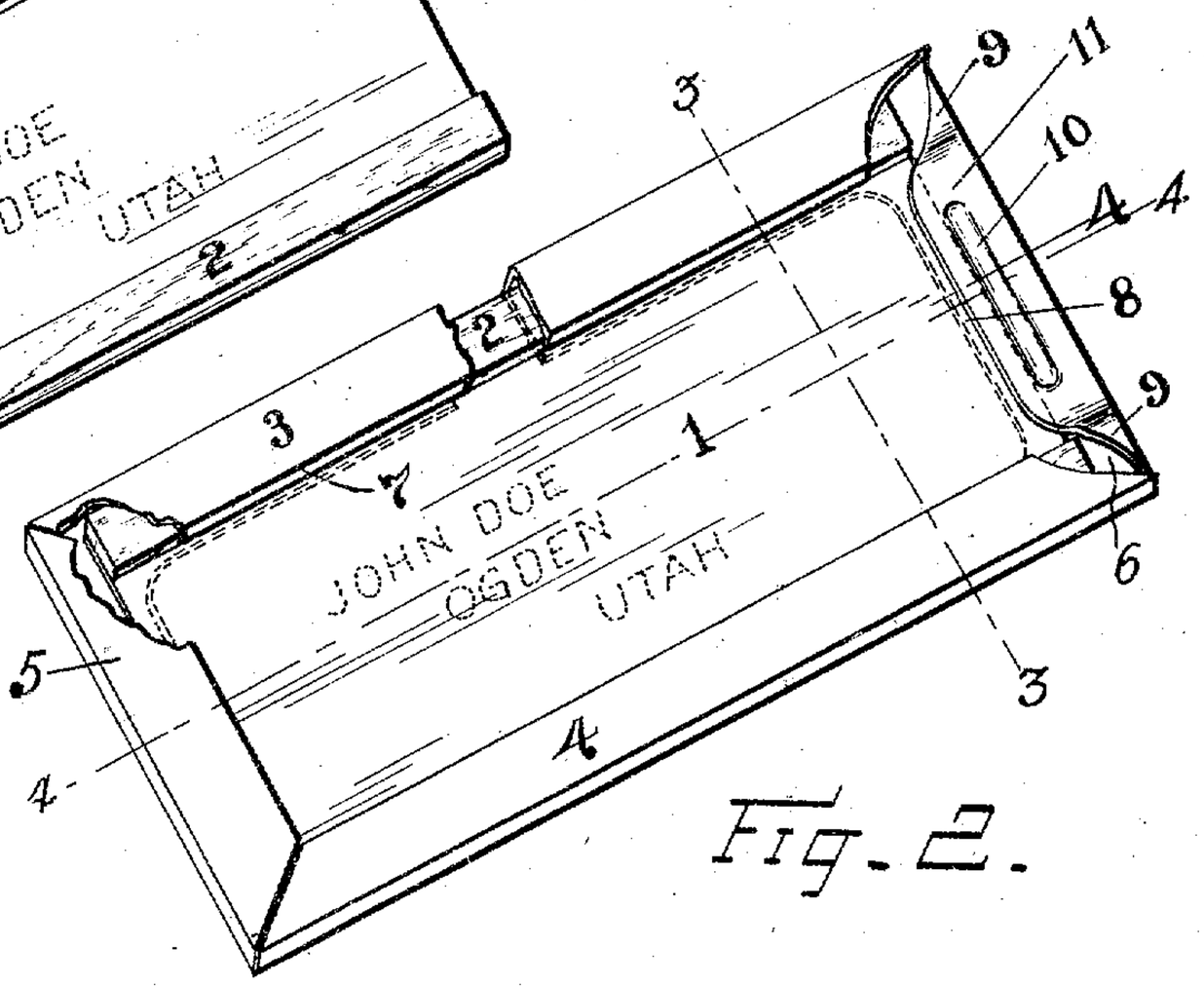


Fig. 2.

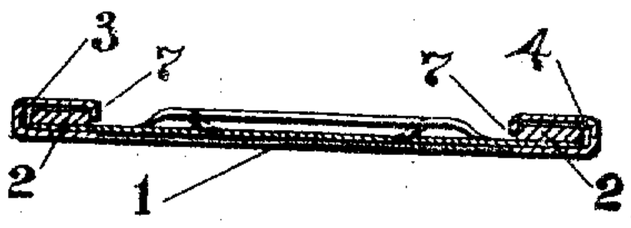


Fig. 3.

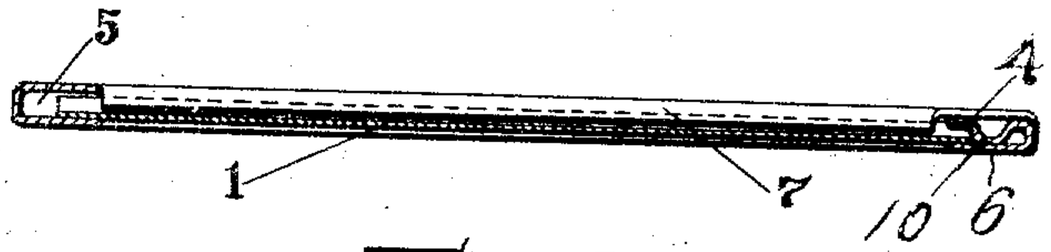


Fig. 4.

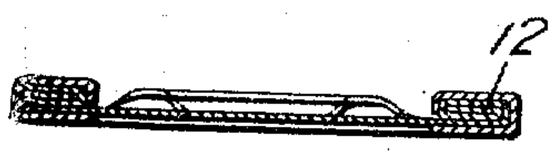


Fig. 5.

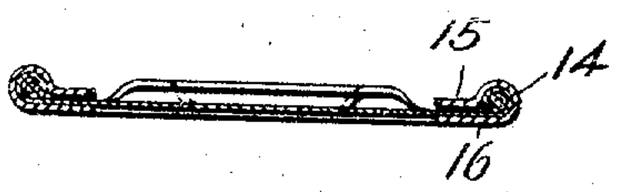


Fig. 6.

Witnesses
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By his Attorneys
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## STENCIL AND FRAME.

No. 881,174. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 10, 1908.

Application filed May 17, 1907. Serial No. 374,112.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROBERT STANLEY BOLGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richmond Hill, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stencils and Frames, of which the following is a clear, full, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide an improved stencil and frame for the same which will be simple, cheap and efficient, which will allow the use of thin paper for the stencil card, such as is adapted for perforation by needle type of a typewriter machine.

In carrying out the invention I make use of a stencil frame having the ordinary stencil aperture and having channels or grooves along one or more of its sides for the reception of the edge or edges of the stencil card. These grooves are formed with a restricted longitudinal slot, preferably by bending up the metal of the frame proper, turning it inwardly and downwardly towards the frame. The stencil cards are provided with bindings along its edges to produce an enlarged edge which will not pull out through the restricted opening, but will be freely slidable longitudinally within the channel. These enlarged binding edges may be formed by turning the paper upon itself or by applying an additional strip to the edge.

The scope of my invention will be more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my preferred form of stencil card with attached binding strips; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the frame with parts broken away; Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a section on line 4—4 Fig. 2; Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 3 but with a modified form of card and binding in place; and Fig. 6 is a similar view to Figs. 3 and 5 but showing a modified style of frame and a still different form of binding strip.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 6 and particularly to Figs. 1 and 4, inclusive, my improved stencil card consists of a preferably thin sheet 1 carrying punched or otherwise perforated or embossed stencil letters or types. Along each of the longitudinal sides I affix preferably by pasting on the top surface strips of card board paper or similar binding material, such as 2.

The frame is composed of channels 3, 4 and 5, preferably by turning them up and over toward the central stencil card opening, preferably making the overlapped portions and the underneath strips 6 of the frame of the same width as shown particularly in Fig. 4. The inner edges 7 of the longitudinal strips 3 and 4 are bent downwardly to form restricted longitudinal apertures in the side channels or grooves 3 and 4.

The entrance end I form by flanging over the metal of the end strip 8, thus forming a flange 11 cutting the flange 11 out at 9 and depressing the same to allow the binding strips to pass over the flange, denting it in at 10 to form a stop for the stencil 1. I also prefer to make the flange 11 of the same width as the underneath end strip 8.

It will thus be seen that the stencil frame is an open frame, with a channel or groove surrounding the opening, wherein a stencil may be held with one end abutting against the stop 10 when slipped into the position shown in the drawings.

In the modification of Fig. 5 I have shown the same style of frame as that before described, but the binding instead of being formed by pasting a strip thereto, is formed by creasing and folding the paper upon itself as shown at 12 where the paper is double creased. In this condition it may be pasted or not.

In Fig. 6 the paper is given a roll at the edges and the stencil frame is provided with cylindrical grooves 14 from which lips 15 project parallel with the frame 16 to form the restricted openings.

In each of the three modifications described, the stencil sheet with its bindings along its long sides may be fed over the end flange, the sheet passing through the restricted longitudinal openings of the grooves, while the bindings fit snugly within the grooves and hold the sheet taut across the frame. The inner short edge of the sheet passes within the folded end, and by slightly shifting the sheet towards its entrance end after that end has passed the flange, such end may be housed and protected beneath said flange. The sheet may be readily removed by slipping back and pressing it up from beneath to allow the sheet to be slipped out over the end flange.

What I claim is:

1. A stencil frame having side grooves or channels for the cards, an inlet flange having a lip at the center of the forward edge and depressed at the ends adjacent to the side

channels, whereby a card may be passed over the end flange while being inserted into the side channels.

2. A stencil frame having side grooves or channels for the cards, an inlet flange having a lip at the center of the forward edge and depressed at the ends adjacent to the side channels, whereby a card may be passed over the end flange while being inserted into the side channels, a frame portion beneath said flange of the same width as said flange.

Signed at New York city this 17th day of April 1907.

ROBERT STANLEY BOLGER.

Witnesses:
F. WARREN WRIGHT,
BEATRICE MIRVIS.