

W. KRUG.

STENCIL.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 7, 1909.

950,670.

Patented Mar. 1, 1910.

Fig. 1.

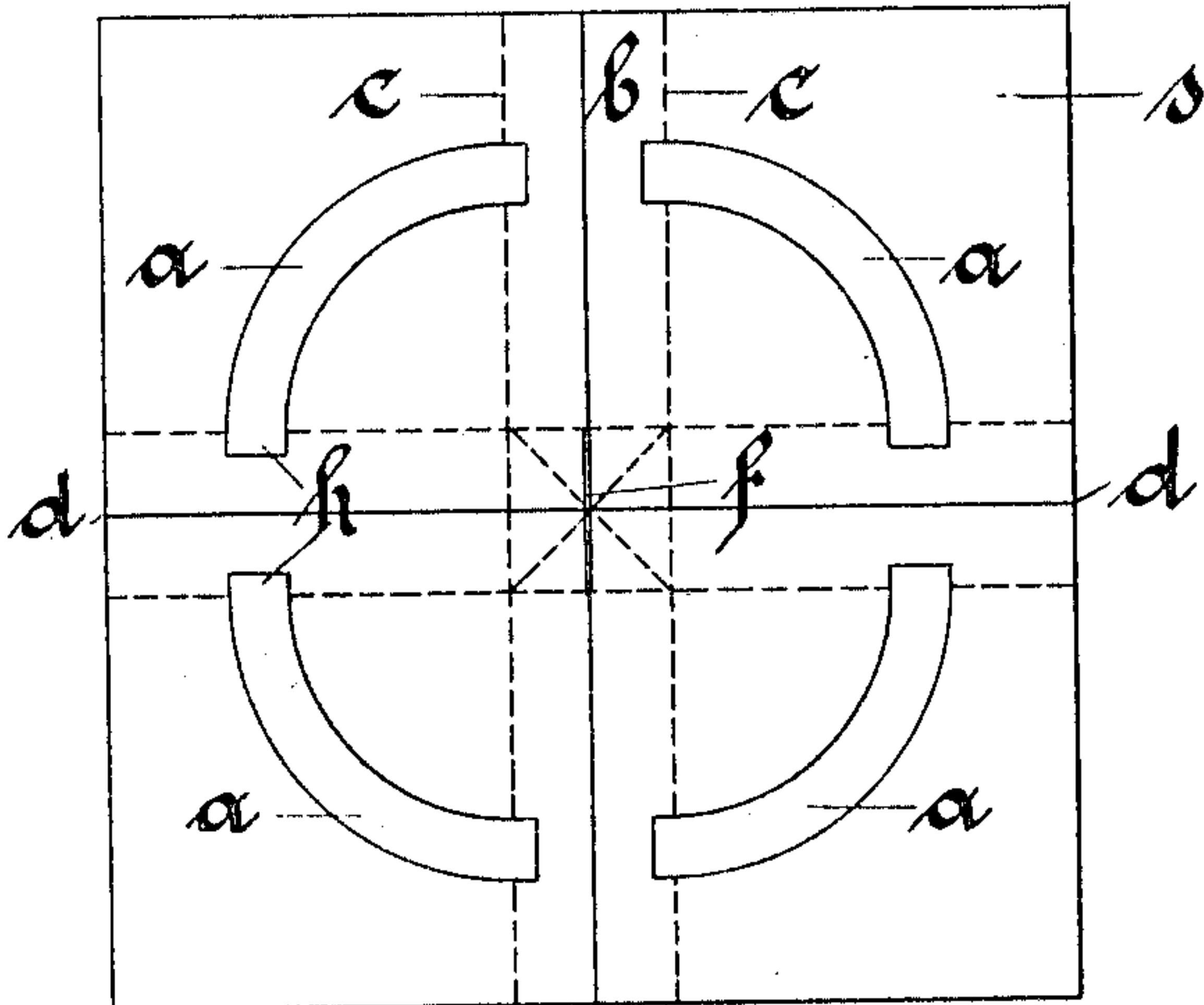


Fig. 2.

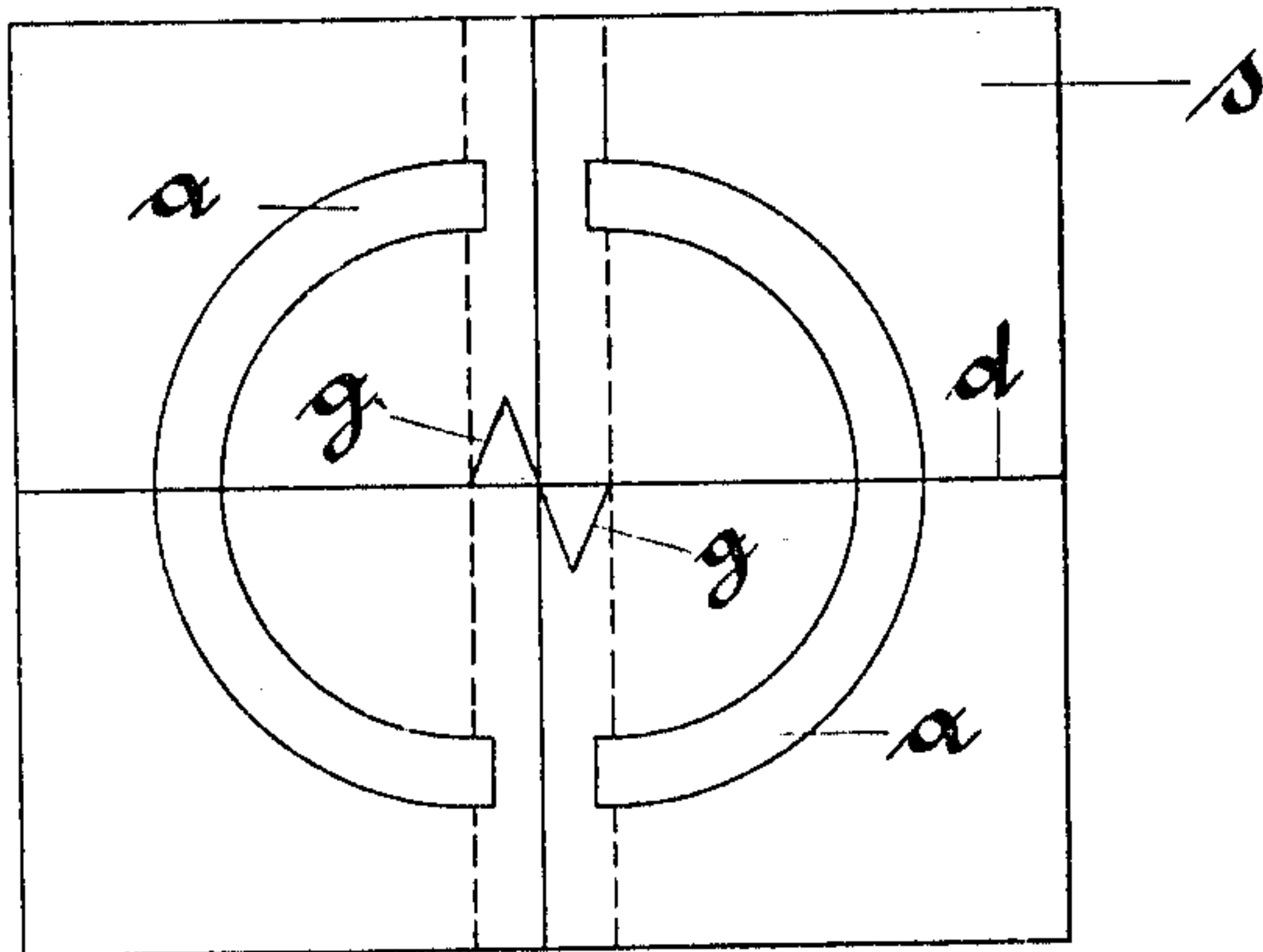
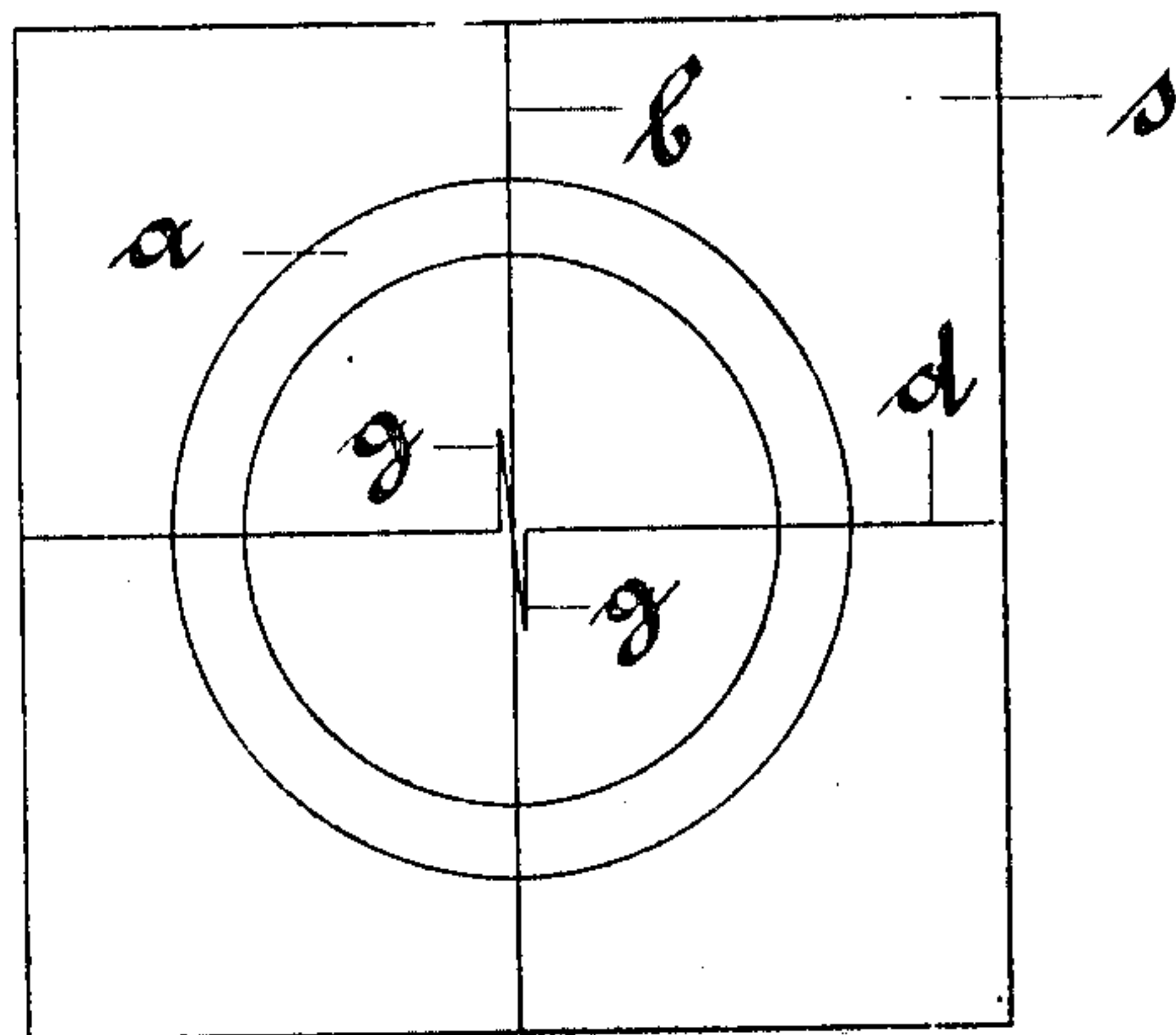


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER KRUG, a subject of the German Emperor, and residing at Berlin, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stencils, of which the following is a specification.

The subject-matter of my invention is an improved stencil for use in stenciling letters, figures and the like.

10 Whereas, heretofore, it was possible to stencil the letter O, for example, only in two successive series of manipulations, because the inner part of the stencil was connected with the outer by bridges which left open
15 places in the O, and these had to be painted subsequently, my improved stencil enables the entire letter to be painted in one series of manipulations without removing the stencil. Namely, I divide the letter or figure
20 into parts separated by one or more folding bridges or strips which, when folded, close the figure and, in addition, have in them sufficiently large incisions to enable the brush to paint the entire figure.

25 In order that my invention may be clearly understood I will explain the same with reference to the accompanying drawing in which one embodiment is represented by way of example.

30 In said drawing: Figure 1 is a top plan view of my new stencil for a ring or circle having bridges forming a cross before it has been folded, whereas Fig. 2 is a like view of the same when one bridge has been folded,
35 and Fig. 3 is a like view showing the folded stencil ready for use.

Referring to the drawing, *a* designates the quadrants of the figure which is to be stenciled cut in the stencil-plate *s*, *b* the central
40 crease in the principal bridge, *c* the lateral creases in the latter, *d* the central crease in the transverse bridge and *f* the point of intersection of the creases *b* and *d*.

45 *h* designates the extensions into the bridges of the stencil apertures for closing the figure when the stencil is folded, whereby openings

for the passage of the brush through the folded bridges are produced.

In order to enable both the bridges to be folded so that the lateral creases of each are brought together, an incision is made in the crease in the principal bridge, for example, at *f* of a length equal to the breadth of the transverse bridge, and the part of the stencil-plate common to both bridges is creased diagonally, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. Now
55 when it is wished to use the stencil, the bridge divided by the incision *f*, in the present constructional form the transverse bridge is first folded together along the crease *d*, its end *g* common to the other bridge are turned apart in opposite directions, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, when the principal bridge is folded slightly along crease *b*, and when both
60 bridges are folded so that the lateral creases of each are respectively brought together, the stencil obtains the form as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

It is to be understood that the stencil-plate may be composed of paper, cardboard, sheet
70 metal or any other suitable material.

I claim:

1. A stencil consisting of a stencil-plate having apertures therein in the form of a figure separated by a folding bridge, said
75 aperture being extended into said bridge.

2. The hereindescribed stencil consisting of a stencil-plate having a plurality of apertures therein in the form of a figure separated by folding bridges which cross one another, one of said bridges having in its central longitudinal line an incision equal in length to the breadth of the other bridge, said apertures being extended into said
80 bridges, substantially as shown.

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

WALTER KRUG.

Witnesses:

HENRY HASPER,

WOLDEMAR HAUPT.