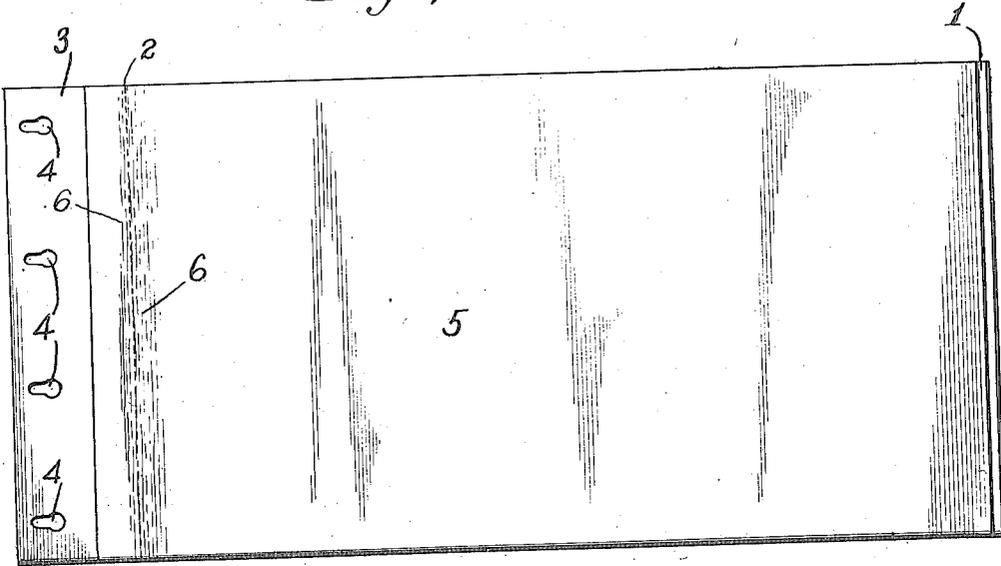


A. B. DICK.  
METHOD OF PREPARING STENCIL SHEETS FOR TYPING.  
APPLICATION FILED JULY 21, 1915.

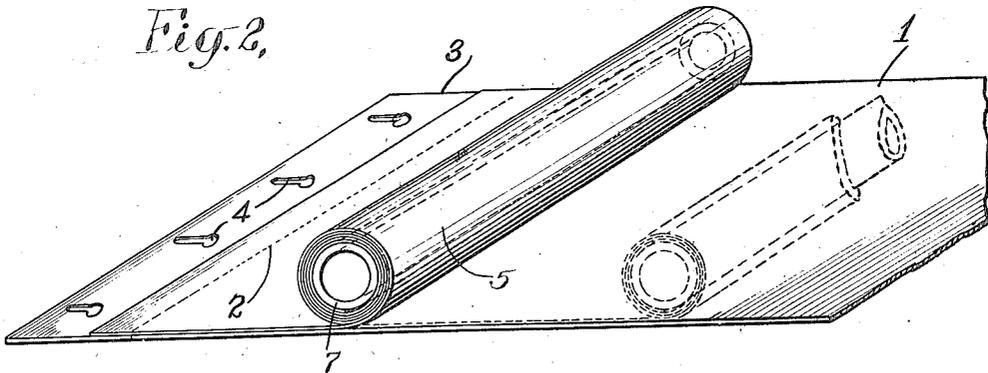
1,161,459.

Patented Nov. 23, 1915.

*Fig. 1,*



*Fig. 2,*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## METHOD OF PREPARING STENCIL-SHEETS FOR TYPING.

1,161,459.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 23, 1915.

Application filed July 21, 1915. Serial No. 41,039.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT B. DICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lake Forest, in the county of Lake and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Preparing Stencil-Sheets for Typing, of which the following is a specification.

This invention concerns particularly what are known as "composite stencil-sheets", viz., stencil-sheets adapted to be typed or "cut" by means of a typewriting machine, such sheets being superimposed upon suitable backing-sheets, to which at one edge they are attached. Specifically, the invention is peculiarly applicable to the composite stencil-sheets now on the market and known as "Dermatype" paper, these embodying the inventions of Letters Patent Nos. 1,101,260, 1,101,268, 1,101,269 and 1,101,270. In this material, the stencil-sheet proper is composed of a very thin base of yoshino, provided with a suitable coating, such as coagulated protein. Such stencil-sheet is attached at its forward edge to a backing-sheet of relatively stiff paper designed to protect the sheet previous to and during the typing operation, after which the major part of the backing-sheet is removed, that portion of the same to which the forward edge of the stencil-sheet is secured operating merely as a stub, by means of which the stencil-sheet may be secured upon the drum of a suitable duplicating machine. In the use of stenciling material of this description, it is common to moisten the stencil-sheet previous to typing, and this is conveniently done by first separating the stencil-sheet and backing-sheet and then applying a suitable fluid to the backing-sheet next adjacent to the under surface of the stencil-sheet, after which the stencil-sheet is replaced in contact with the backing-sheet to absorb moisture therefrom. A difficulty which has been experienced with this operation is that due to the fragile character of the stencil-sheet, such sheet oftentimes may not be pressed smoothly into intimate contact with the backing-sheet, it commonly occurring that either adjacent to the point of attachment of the stencil-sheet to the backing-sheet or elsewhere, the former is wrinkled or bulged outwardly instead of spread out uniformly and smoothly. Where this occurs and the sheet is placed in a writ-

ing machine and typed, the type lines are found to be objectionably distorted when the stencil-sheet is smoothed out upon the drum of the duplicator.

My object primarily is to overcome this difficulty by assuring that the stencil-sheet shall, as an incident of the moistening operation, be replaced in intimate contact with the backing-sheet throughout its entire area, all unevennesses such as would result in the subsequent distortion of the type lines being avoided.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a plan view of a common form, selected merely for the purpose of this disclosure, of a composite stencil-sheet, and Fig. 2 a perspective view of the same sheet in course of preparation under the present invention.

Referring to these figures, 1 designates the backing-sheet provided at 2 with a transverse line of perforations, whereby the stub end 3 of the backing may be separated from the body portion thereof. The stub is provided with suitable means for attaching, the same to the drum of a duplicator, such means, in the present instance, being button-holes 4, adapted for coaction with the button-bar of a duplicator drum.

5 designates the stencil-sheet which may be of the construction above referred to, or of any other character adapted to the formation of type characters by the impact of the type of a writing machine. Such stencil-sheet is attached at its forward edge to the stub 3 of the backing by suitable means, such as an adhesive. In preparing said stencil-sheet for the "cutting" operation upon the writing-machine, I employ a roller 7 of cardboard, hard rubber, wood or other suitable material, upon which I roll the stencil-sheet, commencing at its free end, up to a point adjacent to the point at which its forward edge is attached to the stub 3. I then apply the moistening fluid preferably to the upper surface of the backing-sheet, or to an absorbent sheet thereon or which may be conveniently combined with the upper surface of the backing-sheet, as set forth in Letters Patent No. 1,101,259, granted to me June 23rd, 1914. After such moisture has been applied, by means of the roller I press the stencil-sheet into intimate coaction with the underlying moistened surface, this involving unrolling said sheet therefrom. At

suitable intervals the unrolling operation is discontinued and slight pressure exerted upon the roller, away from the attachment edge of the stencil-sheet, so as to suitably stretch the latter and guard against the formation of wrinkles or bulges in the area in contact with the backing-sheet. This may be done, if necessary, several times while unrolling the stencil-sheet upon the backing-sheet. After the whole of the stencil-sheet has so been unrolled from the roller, it will be found that the operation, involving incidentally slight downward pressure upon the roller and stencil-sheet, as the unrolling operation progresses, will have brought the sheet into intimate contact throughout its entire area with the moistened upper surface of the backing-sheet, so that both sheets combined may now be introduced into a typewriting machine and "cut" without incurring the danger of distortion of the type lines when, the cutting operation having been completed, the body portion of the backing-sheet is removed and the stencil is placed, in usual manner, upon the drum of the duplicator.

As an incidental advantage, I may point out that by the process described, since the stencil-sheet at every point in its area is pressed into intimate contact with the backing-sheet, there is a uniform application of moisture to, and absorption of moisture by, the stencil-sheet, as a result whereof the result of the impact of the type of the writ-

ing-machine upon such sheet is uniform throughout its entire area.

What I claim is:—

1. The process of preparing a stencil-sheet for typing, which involves moistening a suitable backing-sheet, rolling the stencil-sheet, commencing at one end, upon a roller, holding the other end of said sheet, adjacent one end of said backing-sheet, and then unrolling the stencil-sheet from the roller, by rolling the roller over the backing-sheet away from the held end of the stencil-sheet, to press the stencil-sheet into intimate contact with the backing-sheet, and during such operation subjecting the stencil-sheet to pressure away from its held edge, in a plane substantially parallel with that of the backing-sheet, substantially as set forth.

2. The process of preparing a stencil-sheet for typing, which involves attaching one edge thereof to a backing-sheet, rolling a portion of said stencil-sheet upon a roller, applying moisture to said backing-sheet, and then pressing said stencil-sheet, by the motion of said roller, into intimate coaction with said backing-sheet, substantially as set forth.

This specification signed and witnessed this 16th day of July, 1915.

ALBERT B. DICK.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM G. ARNOLD,  
ROBERT R. HARRINGTON.