

(No Model.)

G. W. WEAVER.
TYPE.

No. 525,754.

Patented Sept. 11, 1894.

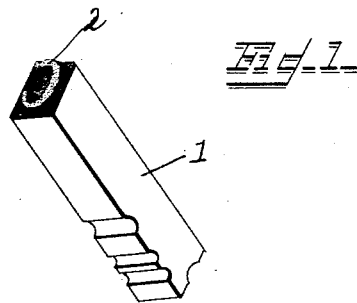


Fig. 2.



Inventor

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Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. WEAVER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

TYPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 525,754, dated September 11, 1894.

Application filed July 19, 1893. Serial No. 480,958. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. WEAVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Type, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in type.

10 It is customary in various business occupations to send out circulars to the trade or profession, which circulars are printed in the forms of letters or announcements in imitation of the imprints of the type of typewriters
15 that is to say, the style of type is the same. The object of employing this style of type is to give the impression to the receiver that the letter sent was especially written for him and was not of the "circular" class to which little
20 attention is paid but is usually cast aside unread. Great difficulty is experienced in producing any similarity between the printing and the result of the work of a typewriter, it that the impression of the printing is direct from the face of the type, whereas, that
25 of the typewriter is through an inked ribbon. This impression from the type of the press is clear and well defined, without blur, whereas that from the typewriter is readily distinguished by reason of the somewhat blurred
30 appearance which occurs at the edges of the impression-line or face of the type as a result of making the impression through the ribbon, the blurred appearance being caused by the formation of the fabric itself in a manner
35 that is well known. Moreover, this blurred appearance exists to a greater or less degree upon different machines wherein the type is more or less worn. It may be varied by the
40 peculiar touch of some particular operator; or again, it may be varied by the amount of dirt in the type; or again it may be varied by the state of the ribbon. Thus it will be seen how difficult and heretofore impossible it was
45 to simulate with any degree of certainty the printing of a typewriting machine.

The objects of my invention are to produce a type, the face of which is of such character as to successfully imitate the stipple-like
50 appearance of the product of a typewriter, and so that also its appearance may be increased or decreased in accordance with the

character of work produced by the machine in connection with which it may be desired to employ the printed matter.

55 With these objects in view the invention consists in a type whose printing face and adjacent portions are provided with fine intersecting lines or grooves or both in imitation of the fabric of which a typewriter ribbon is composed, whereby an impression from
60 such type will closely simulate or imitate the result of typewriter work.

Referring to the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a type embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a stereo-
65 type plate constructed in accordance with my invention.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

70 The type-body 1 has its printing face 2 so formed as to represent the letter, numeral, or character desired, and the said face, together with that portion of the type immediately adjacent thereto is provided with fine intersecting lines or grooves, so that when an impression is taken, the impression is blurred somewhat and closely resembles the impression of
75 a typewriter type.

In Fig. 2 I have illustrated a stereotype 80 similarly constructed, the plate 3 having the type 4 formed thereon, and said type along their impression faces and adjacent parts being provided with the fine intersecting lines resulting in the same work as described.

85 By my invention it will be seen that I produce work having a stippled appearance, or as might be termed, a blurred appearance, the same resembling the work of the typewriter machine of that class the type of which
90 prints through an inked ribbon. The impression of the type being regulated will serve to create more or less stipple or blur as will also the quantity of ink somewhat influence the result, so that after having observed the character
95 of work produced by a certain typewriter designed to be used in connection with the printed matter the work of said typewriter may be closely resembled. By this means a series of circulars may be printed and the names
100 of the persons to whom they are addressed printed in at the top by the typewriter, and the difference between the two will be hardly perceptible, so that private letters are presumed

to have been received, when in reality they are nothing more than the ordinary circulars sent out to a trade or profession.

I do not limit my invention to any particular manner of producing the intersecting lines either on the plate or the individual type, but I may mention as a most convenient and perhaps practicable mode, the following: The plate is made by pressing the type-form into electrotypers' wax or other suitable material, with a fabric corresponding to the ribbon employed on typewriting machines, interposed between the type-form and the said wax material. The electro-plate is then made in the usual way.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A type, the printing face of which is provided with fine intersecting lines or grooves, or both, in imitation of the fabric of a typewriter ribbon, substantially as specified.

2. A type, the printing face of which and the space outlined thereby are provided with a series of fine intersecting lines or grooves or both, in imitation of the fabric of a typewriter-ribbon, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. WEAVER.

Witnesses:

HENRY L. HAVEN,
FRANK L. MORTON.