Sept. 19, 1933. H. W. LAMB 1,927,290

METHOD OF PREPARING SHOW CARDS

Filed April 13, 1932

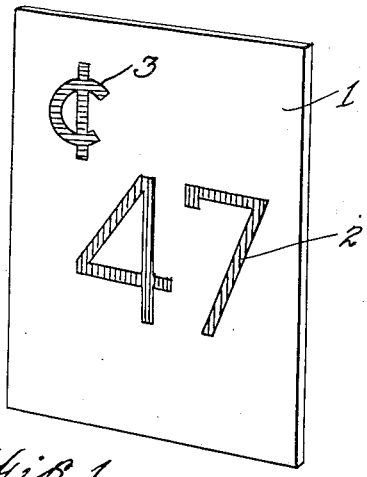

Fig. 1

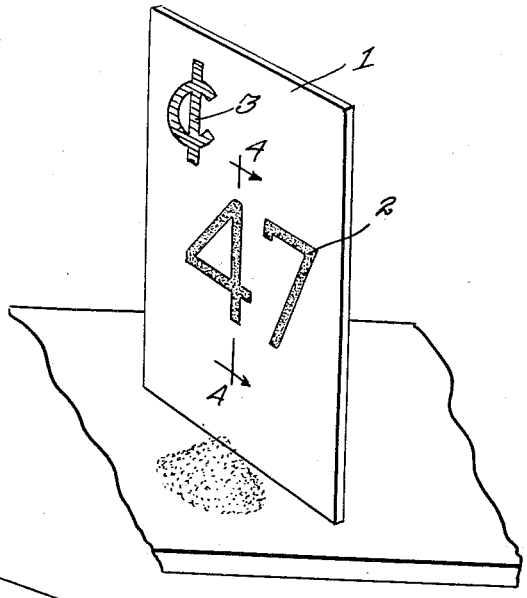

Fig. 3

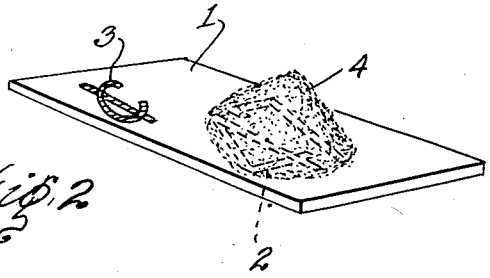

Fig. 2

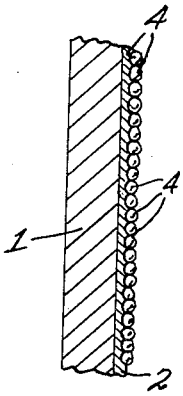

Fig. 4

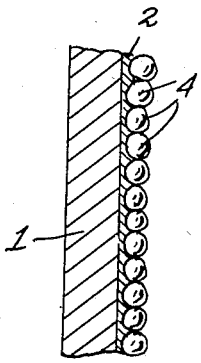

Fig. 5

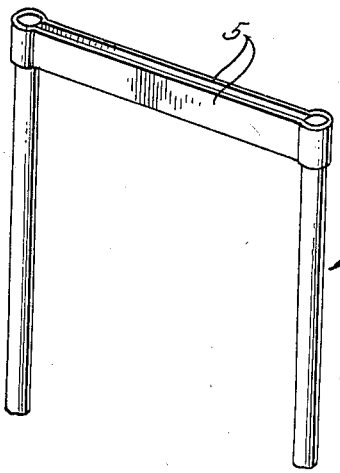

Fig. 6

INVENTOR.
HERBERT W. LAMB

BY

ATTORNEY.

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METHOD OF PREPARING SHOW CARDS

Herbert W. Lamb, Adrian, Mich.

Application April 13, 1932. Serial No. 604,975

4 Claims. (Cl. 101—416)

This invention relates to method of treating ink display cards to immediately dry the ink. It has been found when printing display cards by a hand operated machine, such as shown in the application of Charles M. Lamb, Serial No. 439,794, that the ink used to print the cards would take a considerable amount of time to dry and when the cards were slipped into a holder or were piled on top of each other that the ink on the cards would smear. It is therefore an object of this invention to provide means for quickly and easily drying the ink on the cards without detracting from the appearance of the card.

Another object of the invention resides in the provision of means for quickly and easily drying the different colored inks on display cards, the drying substance used being of different colors to conform to the coloring of the inks used.

Another object of the invention resides in the provision of a crystalline or granular substance ground and sized whereby the same may be spread over the ink on a show card the granules of which are of such size as to closely adhere to the ink on the cards, the drying substance providing a flat surface that will not reflect the light when the card is viewed from an angle.

It has been found that in using colored sand commonly known as "smalts" when sized that the best results were obtained and preferably the correct sizing encompassed ranges from 125 to 170 mesh.

It has also been found that when using a substance graded through a finer mesh size that when the same is applied to a display card that the surface of the card outside of the printed letters was smeared or smudged and that when using a coarser mesh that the substance did not properly adhere to the inked surface and when small type was used in printing that the substance tends to fill in the letters so that the same were not readily legible.

These objects and the several novel features of the invention are hereinafter more fully described and claimed and the preferred form of construction by which these objects are attained is shown in the accompanying drawing in which—

Fig. 1 is an elevational view of a show card as it comes from a printing machine showing the card printed in two colors.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a card showing the drying substance placed over the figures of one color.

Fig. 3 is a similar view after the loose drying substance has been removed from the card.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a similar view showing a drying substance in which the granules are much larger.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a display card holder commonly used.

Referring to the drawing, the display card 1 may have the numerals 2 printed thereon by a suitable hand operated printing machine of the type heretofore referred to. The numerals 47 are here shown as being printed with red ink while the "cents" mark 3 is shown as being printed with blue ink. This, of course, is merely illustrative and any colored ink may be used as desired. It will be understood, of course, that the ink on the card will be wet depending upon the amount of ink distributed on the type face from which the card was printed. It has ordinarily been found that when using only the correct amount of ink that the printed cards took at least several hours to dry before the same could be placed in the display card holder shown in Fig. 6 without danger of smearing the ink on the card or without danger of smearing the card due to stacking other cards thereon. When an excessive amount of ink was used which occurred in a large number of instances due to the fact that relatively inexperienced operators used the printing machine that it required days for the ink to dry to permit the cards to be readily handled without danger of smearing. The colored sand or other crystalline material 4 ground and sized between the limits of 125 and 170 mesh is sprinkled on the card 1 to cover the numerals 2 thereon, as shown in Fig. 2. The card will then be lifted, as shown in Fig. 3, and the loose material 4 shaken therefrom.

When the rest of the printing on the card, which may be of a different color, is treated in the manner heretofore described and using a crystalline material or sand of the same color as the cent mark, the card may be slipped between the spaced bars 5 forming the upper end of the card holder 6 without danger of smearing the ink or removing any of the colored drying substance therefrom. Referring to Fig. 4, it will be seen that the granules of the drying substance are grouped very closely together on the ink and are sufficiently small as to closely adhere to the ink surface and when the card is viewed from an angle the light will not be reflected from the printed surface due to the flatness of the drying substance used. Referring to Fig. 5, I have shown a card which has been sprinkled with a substance which has been sized through a mesh

coarser than 125 and it will be seen that the larger portion of the granule projects beyond the outer face of the ink 2 so that the granules will be easily shaken therefrom or when brought in contact with one of the bars 5 of the display card holder 6 will be easily scraped from their place and will not only tend to smear but will leave spaces on the inked card which are not covered by the drying substance. It will be further noted that if too coarse a drying substance is used that the same will fill in the letters of smaller type so that the card is not readily legible.

When the drying substance is used which has been ground and sized through a mesh finer than 170 mesh that the substance left a smudge or smear on the card where it contacted therewith outside of the printed surface and was therefore not acceptable to the user. It was only through a great deal of experimentation that a correct drying substance of the correct size was obtained and it was found that by using a ground and sized crystalline or granular substance passed through a mesh of 125 to 170 that suitable results were obtained but that the best results were obtained by using a substance that was passed through a mesh of 140 to 150.

I am well aware that colored sand or smalts has been used on inked show cards but this was for decorative purposes only and had the drawbacks as heretofore stated as no attempt was made to correctly size the same to accomplish results attained by applicant. I am also aware that years ago sand was sprinkled on inked surfaces to dry the same but did not adhere to the inked surface but was shaken therefrom but this method did not accomplish the results attained by applicant.

It will be understood that the word show card applies not only to cards but to posters or papers or the like.

From the foregoing description it becomes evident that I have provided a method of treating inked show cards prior to the drying of the ink whereby the ink is immediately dried and a card is obtained in which the drying substance remains on the inked surface and is of a flat nature so that the card does not reflect the light when viewed at an angle and further that the drying substance is of such character as to not smear or smudge the card outside of the inked surface when applied thereto and will remain on the printed surface and will not fill in the small letters thereby providing a card which is readily legible.

Having thus fully described my invention, its utility and mode of operation, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is—

1. The method of preparing a printed show card prior to the drying of the ink thereon, which consists of applying a ground crystalline substance, sized through a mesh of 125 to 170, to the printed surface of the card whereby the granules of the substance are sufficiently small to closely adhere to the inked surface.

2. The method of preparing a printed show card prior to the drying of the ink thereon, which consists of applying a ground granular substance, sized through a mesh of 140 to 150, to the printed surface of the card whereby the granules of the substance are sufficiently small to closely adhere to the inked surface and sufficiently large to prevent smuding of the surface of the card not covered by the printed matter thereon.

3. The method of preparing a printed show card prior to the drying of the ink thereon, which consists of applying a ground crystalline substance, sized through a mesh of 140 to 150, to the printed surface of the card whereby the granules of the substance are sufficiently small to closely adhere to the inked surface and sufficiently large to prevent smudging of the surface of the card not covered by the printed matter thereon.

4. The method of preparing a printed show card prior to the drying of the ink thereon, which consists of applying a ground granular substance sized through a mesh of 125 to 170 to the square inch to the printed surface of the card whereby the granules of the substance are sufficiently small to closely adhere to the inked surface.

HERBERT W. LAMB.