P. HAKE.
Visiting-Cards.

No. 219,464. Patented Sept. 9, 1879.

FIG. 1.

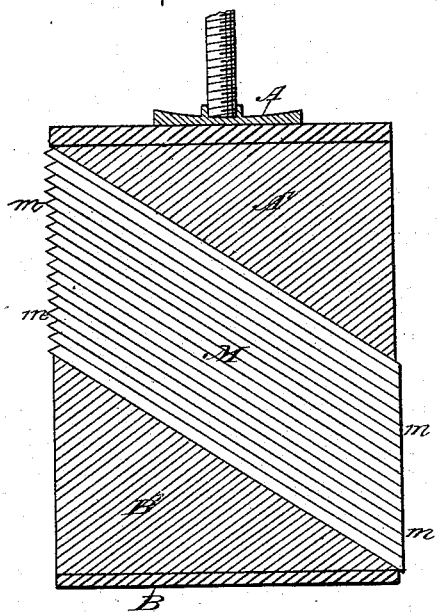


FIG. 2.

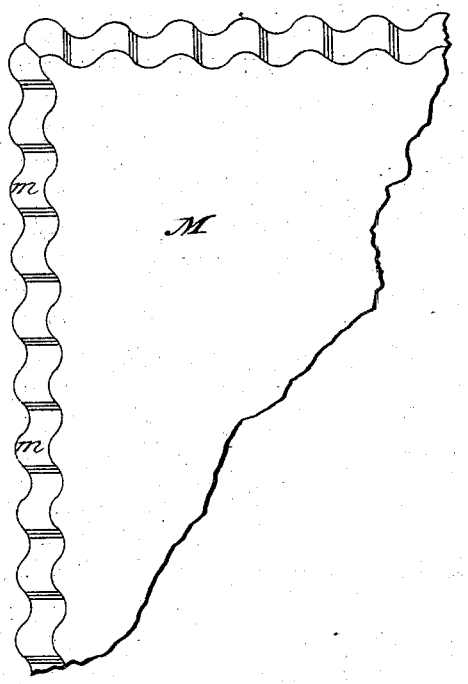
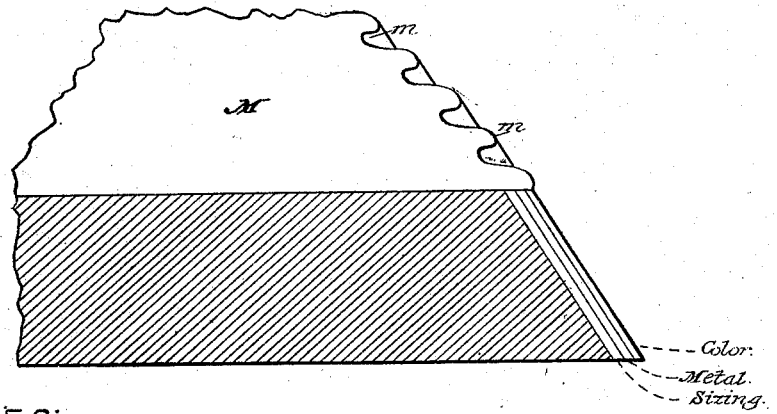


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP HAKE, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN VISITING-CARDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **219,464**, dated September 9, 1879; application filed January 25, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP HAKE, of Hoboken, county of Hudson, in the State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements relating to Visiting-Cards and analogous stationers' cards, of which the following is a specification.

I give a peculiarly showy and attractive effect to the edges. I make the edges with a bevel on the front, and in the fullest form of the invention both emboss and impart a rich silky tint.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a central vertical section; Fig. 2, a face view of a portion of one of the completed cards on a larger scale; and Fig. 3, a section of a portion of a single card, partly in perspective.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures.

A B are, respectively, the bed and platen of a book-binder's press. A′ B′ are wedge-shaped blocks of wood or metal fixed, respectively, to the bed and platen. Between the parallel surfaces I compress the cards, each with a corresponding inclination, and with the edges of the whole in the same vertical line, as shown in Fig. 1. The mass of cards being solidly compressed in this position, the edges of the whole are shaved or otherwise reduced to a corresponding bevel, and the plane face thus presented is then subjected to the following treatment: First, the surface is sized and silvered, using silver-leaf or a very thin sheet of some of the alloys which will produce a corresponding brilliant effect. Then the whole is burnished and coated with a lacquer containing coloring-matter, as detailed below. This gives it a silky gloss. Then the material thus coated is embossed, using for the purpose any ordinary or suitable embossing means. I have in my experiments used the ordinary book-binder's embossing-tool.

On opening the press and separating the cards they are reintroduced in a corresponding manner to present and treat a different edge. All the four edges are thus treated in succession.

The effect when the cards are finally separated is unique, and will, I believe, be highly appreciated by the users of costly cards.

The coloring-matter should be transparent, so that, lying on a bright, silvery surface, it produces an effect analogous to dyed silk. I can use any of the aniline colors, preferably magenta-red or mazarine-blue. They should be wrought in what is known as "etching" color, but using more sizing than usual, and adding a little acetic acid and bees-wax.

For the best work take one quart of ordinary sizing, made of good white glue and water, and boil with it a piece of well-bleached bees-wax, about a half of a cubic inch. Then dissolve in water a good aniline color, and add sufficient to the hot mixture to induce the required light or dark shade. Add while the mixed mass is still hot a tea-cupful of the ordinary acetic acid of commerce. After it has cooled apply it in a thin uniform coat and rub down.

In the figures, M represents the body of the card, and *m* the edges.

Modifications may be made in the degree of bevel of the card. The pattern of the embossing may be widely varied. Some of the benefits of the invention may be realized by embossing on the beveled edges with a brilliant metallic surface without the silky finish; or, again, some portions may be realized by the silky finish on the beveled metallic surface without the embossing.

I claim as my invention—

1. The within-described method of preparing the edges of visiting-cards and the like, by piling obliquely, compressing, cutting the edges at the corresponding inclination, sizing, metaling, burnishing, and embossing, substantially as herein described.

2. A stationer's card having all the edges beveled from one face and the cut surface sized, metal-coated, burnished, and embossed, as herein specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 22d day of January, 1879, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PH. HAKE.

Witnesses:

CHARLES C. STETSON,

EDWARD D. STAFFORD.