

A.D. 1808, February 22.—N^o 3110 (one).

WEDGWOOD, RALPH.—“ An apparatus for producing several “ original writings or drawings at one and the same time, which I “ call a pennæpolygraph, or pen and stylographic manifold “ writer.”

The sheets are combined in various modes so as to admit of being written on by a double pen “ held in the hand as a pen is “ commonly held.” Three modes are shown in which impressions are obtained on two sheets. 1. The sheets are laid one upon the other, the writing on the lower being executed through apertures cut parallel to the lines on the upper. 2. Both sheets are endless, and so arranged as to admit of being written on with the double pen. 3. One sheet is endless, and is laid over the other, which is stretched in a frame. The endless sheet is constantly withdrawn as the writing progresses on the lower sheet.

[Printed, *3s. 11d.* Drawings. *Repertory of Arts*, vol. 15 (*second series*), p. 193; *Rolls Chapel Reports*, 7th Report, p. 199. *Rolls Chapel.*]

A.D. 1809, January 23.—N^o 3194.

PEEK, JOHN.—“ A machine for the more expeditious method of “ casting printing types, by which three motions out of five made “ in the ordinary method of casting types are saved,” the first being “ performed at the same time the mould is closed, and the “ two last in the same time and almost at the same instant of “ opening it.”

The invention consists in the addition of two parts to the mould then in ordinary use. The addition to the upper part (that usually held in the right hand) consists of a plate with a socket, in which the matrix is suspended on pivots, and that of the lower part (that usually held in the left hand) of a bolt which presses the matrix to the mould, where it is kept by a spiral spring round the bolt, and by the withdrawal of which the matrix is tilted, another spiral spring keeping it in that position till the mould recloses. The bolt is worked by a lever. The matrix being drawn off the face of the type, the caster “ immediately “ takes off the upper part of the mould with his right hand, and “ picks out the type as usual, continuing at the same time to “ press the end of the lever with his thumb until he recloses the “ mould.”

The whole of the above machine is sometimes affixed to the upper part of the mould “ in such a manner that when the caster

“takes hold of the upper part of the mould with his right hand,
“he at the same time tilts or draws off the matrix by pressing the
“lever.”

[Printed, 7d. No Drawing. Rolls Chapel Reports, 7th Report, p. 203.
Rolls Chapel.]

A.D. 1809, March 4.—N° 3214 (one).

FÖLSCH, FREDERICK BARTHOLEMW, and HOWARD, WILLIAM.—“A certain machine, instrument, or pen, calculated to promote facility in writing, and also a certain black writing ink or composition, the durability whereof is not to be affected by time or change of climate.”

A number of sheets of thin wove writing paper are prepared, by being smeared on one side with a composition of Frankfort black and butter, after which they are put for forty-eight hours in a press. When fit for use (in about a month) they are laid alternately (the prepared side downwards) with sheets of paper, and “a sufficient quantity of common writing ink being put into the cavity” of a tubular pen; “the ink flowing from the point of the tube will give one impression, and the other impression or impressions will be formed on the under sheet or sheets from the inked paper or composition.”

[Printed, 3d. No Drawing. Repertory of Arts, vol 15 (*second series*), p. 206.
Petty Bag.]

A.D. 1809, November 28.—N° 3279.

BROWN, JOHN.—“Certain new improvements in a machine or press for letter-press printing, and also for printing various ornaments and figures, part of which improvements may be applied to presses now in use.”

The form is fixed in the centre of the press. The upper bed is rigidly connected with a carriage which runs on a tramway above the press, and is drawn over the form by a cord passing over a roller turned by a hand lever. It is confined under strong pieces of iron fixed to the frame, and returns by means of a weighted cord. The impression is given (1) by the rising of a vertical rack below the bed by motion imparted through a series of levers from a rounce barrel; or (2) by a screw (geared similarly to that described in N° 3047 and) acting upwards; or (3) “by a roller being fixed on the bottom part” of the carriage where the upper bed . . . is, and by “the same motion rolls over the tympan and types and gives the

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PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

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OF

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