

**Badische Landesbibliothek Karlsruhe**

**Digitale Sammlung der Badischen Landesbibliothek Karlsruhe**

**The young man's book of amusement**

**Halifax, 1848**

Perpetual Engravings on Steel, and other Metals

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*Perpetual Engravings on Steel, and other Metals.*

The merit of this invention consists in obtaining, with great facility, from *one* engraving, any required number of plates, all of which are equal to the *original*, and by which millions of impressions may be produced, while by the common process, one engraving produces only a few thousands. The process of multiplying engravings, etchings, or engine work, is as follows: Steel blocks, or plates of sufficient size to receive the intended engraving, having their surfaces softened or decarbonated, and thereby rendered a better material for receiving all kinds of work than copper itself. After the intended engraving has been executed upon the block, it is then hardened by a new process, which prevents injury to the most delicate work. A cylinder of steel previously softened, is then placed in the transferring press, and repeatedly passed over the engraved block, by which the engraving is transferred *in relief*, to the periphery of the cylinder; the press having a vibrating motion equaling that of the cylinder upon its periphery, by which new surfaces of the cylinder are presented, equal to the extent of the engraving. The cylinder is then hardened, and is employed to indent copper or steel plates, with engravings *identically* the same with that upon the *original* block; and this may be repeated *ad infinitum*, as the original engraving will remain, from which other cylinders may be impressed if required. This invention promises to be of great advantage to some of our manufacturers, particularly

that of pottery, which may now be embellished with beautiful engravings, so as to place the successful competition of other nations at a great distance. It is also applied with great advantage to calico printing, by producing entire new patterns upon the cylinders from which they are printed. It would be superfluous to mention the beautiful highly-finished engravings which now adorn our books, rooms, &c.

Engravings of greater size than can be transferred, are executed upon steel plates, which, when hardened, will print 200,000 perfect impressions.

It is to Messrs. Perkins, Fairman, and Heath, that the world is indebted for this valuable invention.

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### *Bees.*

Our cruel mode of taking honey by destroying the innocent and beautiful insects that produce it, can no longer be defended by the plea of necessity. A late traveller in the northern part of India, describes the following easy method by which the honey-gatherers there effect their purpose. A hollow tree, or an earthen pot, is built in the wall of a house, or out-house, with apertures externally, through which the bees enter and go out. The internal end of this hive can be opened or shut at pleasure, by various simple contrivances; a sliding door is one. In the centre of the hive there is a valve. When the hive is full, and the honey is to be taken, a great noise is made at the inner extremity. This drives the bees