(No Model.)

L. F. ADT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING FRAME.

No. 381,315. Patented Apr. 17, 1888.

Fig. 1

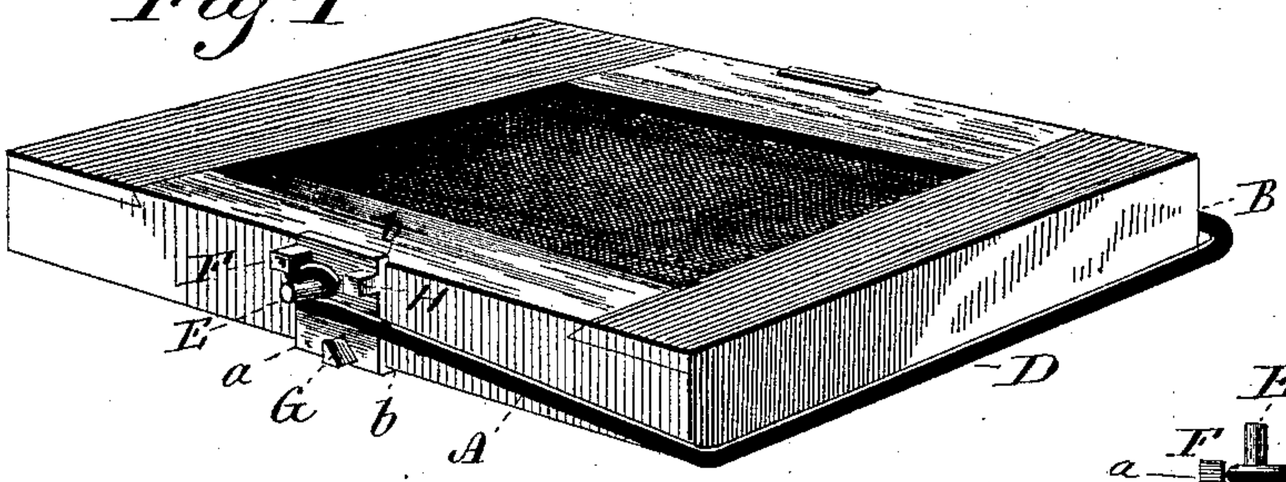


Fig. 2

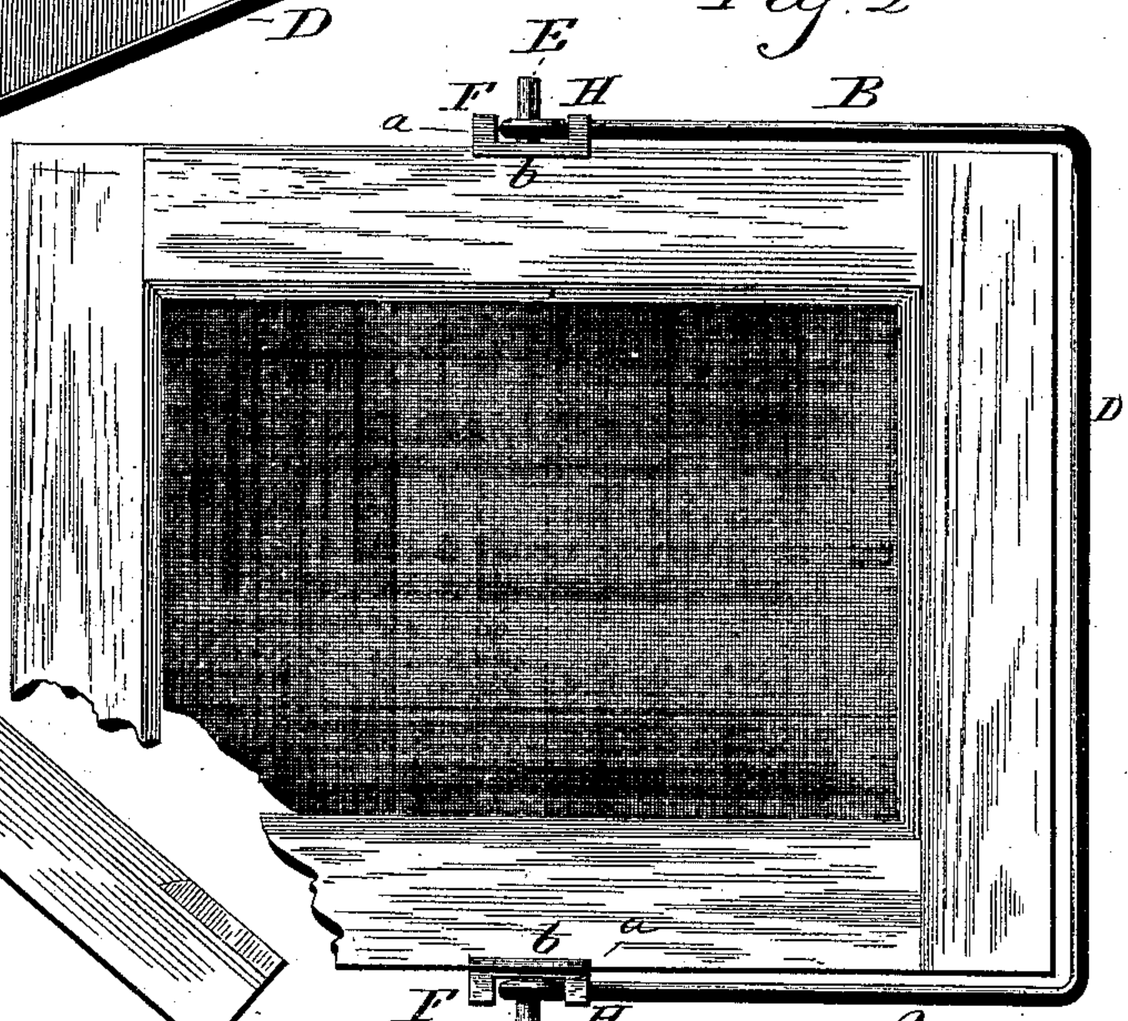


Fig. 3

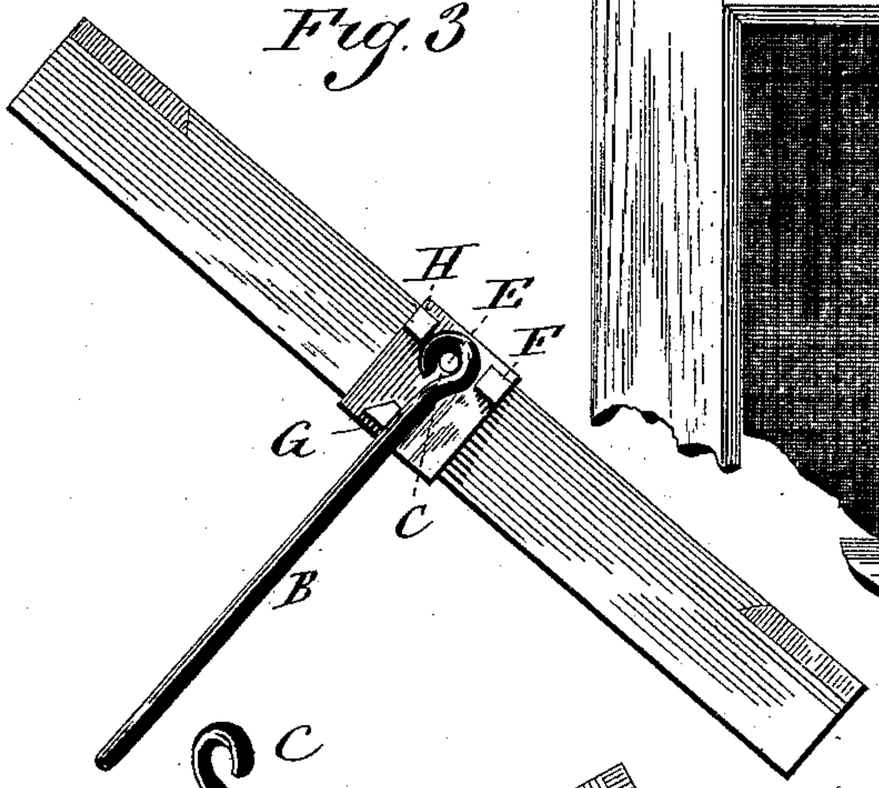


Fig. 4

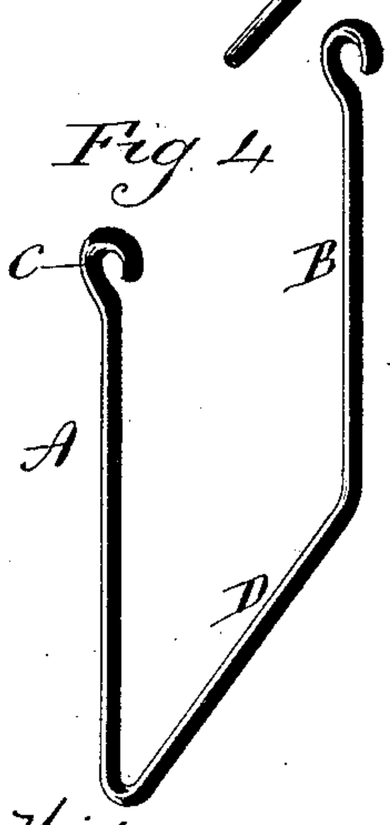


Fig. 5

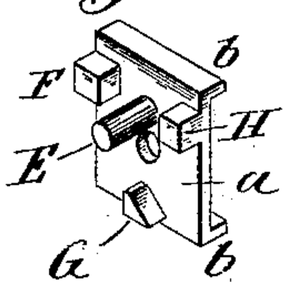


Fig. 6.

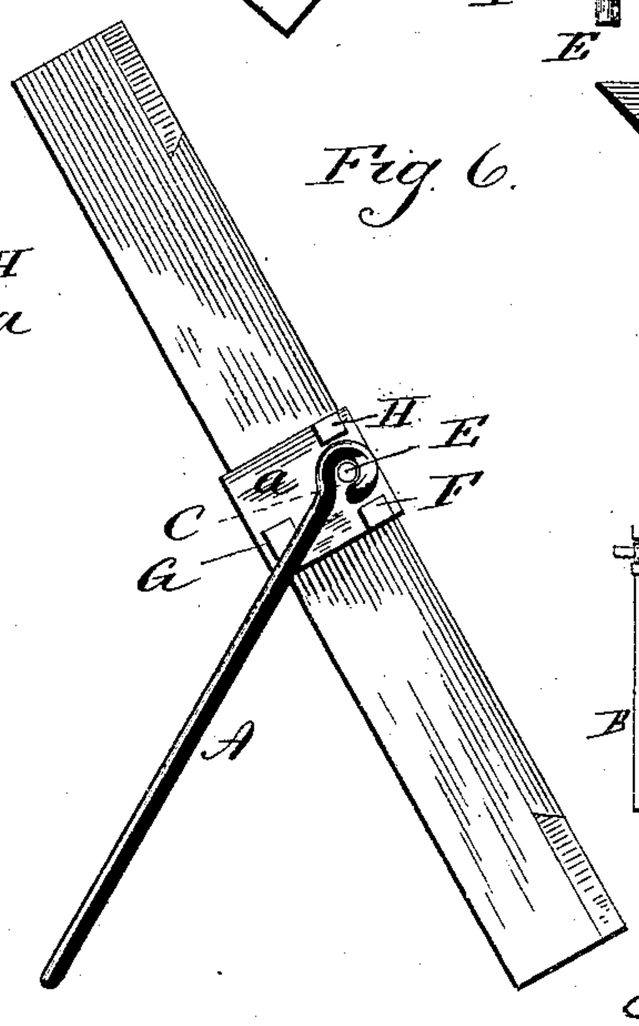


Fig. 7

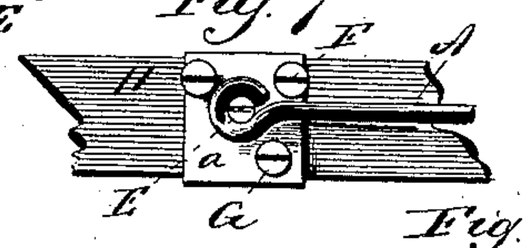
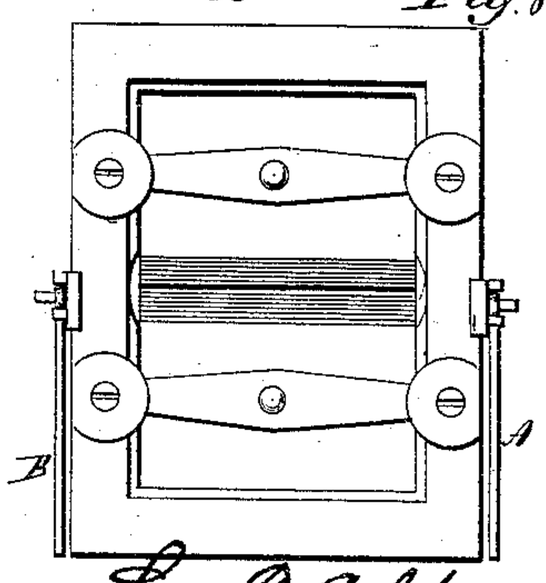


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEO F. ADT, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC-PRINTING FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,315, dated April 17, 1888.

Application filed December 3, 1887. Serial No. 256,931. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEO F. ADT, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Photographic-Printing Frames; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of the frame, showing the prop applied; Fig. 2, a top view of the same; Fig. 3, a side view of the frame, supported by the prop at one inclination; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the prop detached; Fig. 5, a perspective view of the plate with the prop detached; Fig. 6, a side view of the frame, with the prop in a position to support the frame at different angles from that shown in Fig. 3; Fig. 7, a side view of the frame illustrating modification in the stop; Fig. 8, a back view of the frame, showing modification in the prop.

This invention relates to an improvement in photographic-printing frames, having for its object to combine with the frame a prop by which the frame may be supported at a desired angle for exposure; and it consists in a prop composed of two legs hinged to the respective sides of the frame, and so that the prop may drop down each side of the frame, with a stop on the frame, against which the said legs will bear in the supporting position, as more fully hereinafter described.

In the best construction of the prop it is made from wire and bent into U shape, so as to form two legs, A B, parallel with each other and distant from each other substantially the width of the frame. Each of the two legs terminates in an eye, C, the bend or connection D between the two legs being at substantially right angles to the legs. This prop is placed upon the frame, the legs extending up each side, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2, and through the eye of each a pivot, E, projects from the respective sides of the frame, the pivot being made fast to the frame in any suitable manner.

From the side of the frame a stop, F, projects, upon which the prop may rest flat and substantially parallel with the plane of the frame, and so that it surrounds one end and the two sides of the frame, as represented in Figs. 1 and 2, but free to swing upon its pivots. At another point in the side of the frame and upon the opposite side of the legs other stops are provided, against which the prop may swing when in the open position, as seen in Fig. 3, and serve to support the frame in an inclined position, as represented in that figure.

The best construction of the pivots and stops is as represented enlarged in Fig. 5. This consists of a plate, *a*, made of a width corresponding to the depth of the frame, with a flange, *b*, upon its inner side at each edge, so as to embrace the frame, as represented in Fig. 1. On the outer side of this plate the pivot E projects, as also the stops G and F, and preferably a third stop, H, the pivot and stops being formed as an integral part of the plate. A single screw through the hole in the plate serves as the means for securing the pivot-plate to the frame. One of these plates is applied to each side the frame, as represented in Fig. 1. The prop is naturally elastic to some extent, so that its legs may be spread sufficiently to spring over the respective pivots and then free to swing upon the pivots, as before described.

The stop G, arranged at one side of a central line through the pivot, as represented, affords two adjustments or different angles for the support for the frame. As represented in Fig. 6, one angle is indicated, the stop G being on the side of the prop most distant from the central line through the pivot. This is the most acute angle. If, now, the prop be arranged to swing upon the other side of the stop G, as represented in Fig. 3, the angle will be more obtuse. The elasticity of the prop permits the easy adjustment to either side, as may be required.

To adapt the prop for both sides of the stop G, the third stop H is provided, on which the prop may rest on that end of the frame.

The pivot and the stops may be simply screws inserted into the frame, as represented in Fig. 7.

One great advantage of my improved prop, in addition to its convenience in supporting the frame, arises from the fact that it is out of the way of the printer when introducing the

paper or examining the prints, for when the frame lies or is held the back side up the prop instantly drops upon its stops for rest and entirely out of the way of the hand of the printer, so that he may remove or open the back or replace it, as if there were no prop present. Again, it being arranged close around the sides and ends of the frame, it occupies so little space as not to materially interfere with the packing or storage of the frames, and when the printer places his frame for exposure the prop readily finds its position for supporting the frame without any special manipulation by the operator.

The position of the stop G may be varied with relation to the pivot according to circumstances, and the stop H may be omitted in case it should not be desirable that the prop should swing to both ends of the frame.

The pivot-plates *a* and the prop may be made as articles of manufacture and sold to the trade independent of the frames, to be applied by users of the frames.

While I prefer to connect the two legs to produce the U shape which I have described, the connection may be omitted and the two legs form the prop and have the same capacity of swinging to either position as when connected, and as seen in Fig. 8.

I claim—

1. In combination with a photographic-printing frame, a prop consisting of two legs pivoted to the respective sides of the frame, and so as to swing into or out of the plane of the frame, with a stop on the frame in a position to support the prop in its closed position, and a second stop in the frame arranged to support the prop in its open position, substantially as described.

2. As an article of manufacture, the herein-described prop for photographic-printing frames, consisting of a pair of pivot-plates, *a*, adapted to be secured to the respective sides of the frame, and constructed with a projecting pivot, E, and with the stops F G, combined with the prop, consisting of the legs A B and the connection D, the two ends of the legs terminating in eyes corresponding to the pivots on the plates, substantially as described.

3. The herein-described prop for photographic-printing frames, consisting of a pair of pivot-plates, *a*, adapted to be secured to the respective sides of the frame, and constructed with stops F G, combined with legs A B, pivoted by one end to said plates, substantially as described.

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