

No. 624,164.

Patented May 2, 1899.

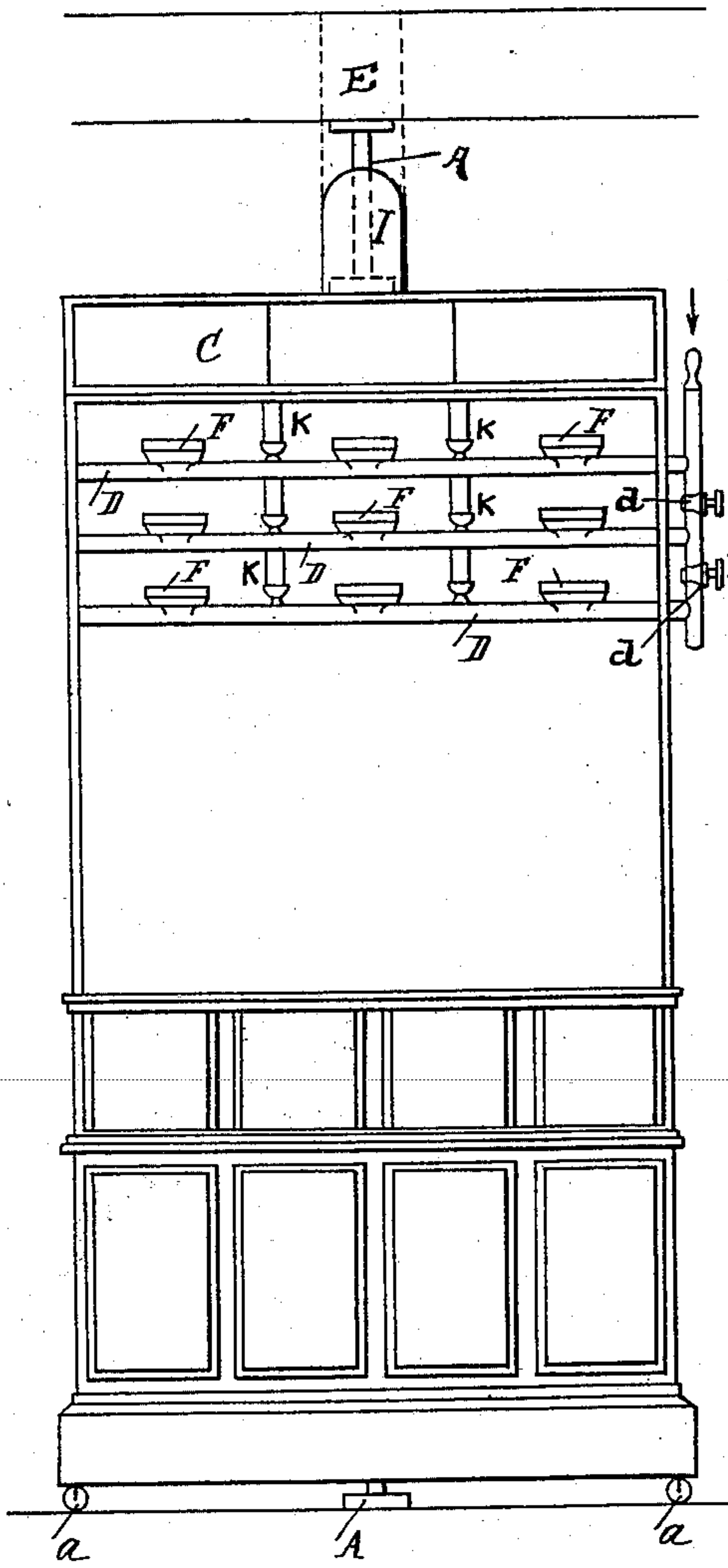
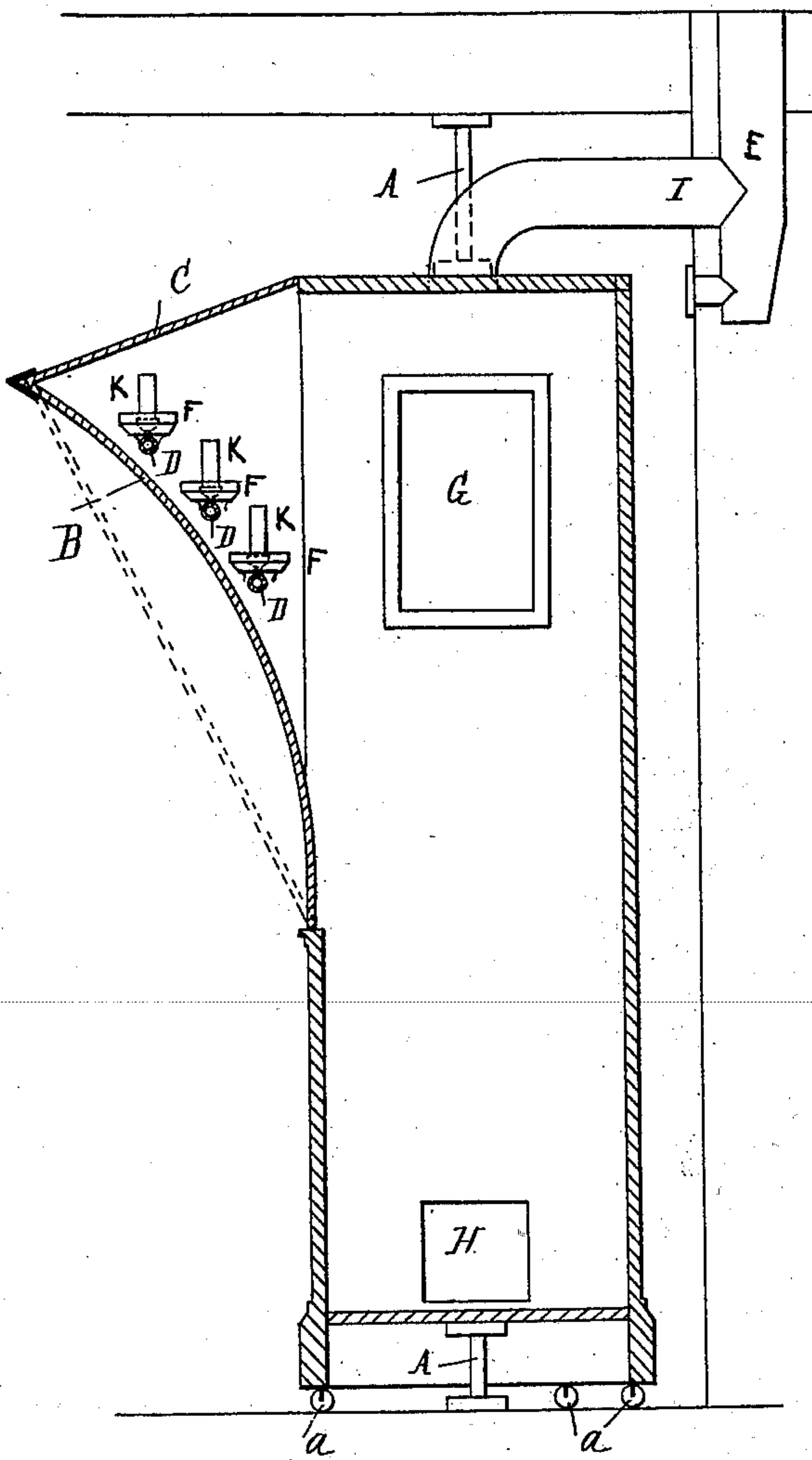
G. BOUILLAUD.
PHOTOGRAPHIC LIGHTING APPARATUS.

(Application filed Feb. 5, 1898.)

(No Model.)

FIG - 1

FIG - 2



Witnesses

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GUSTAVE BOUILLAUD, OF MACON, FRANCE.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIGHTING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 624,164, dated May 2, 1899.

Application filed February 5, 1898. Serial No. 669,208. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAVE BOUILLAUD, a citizen of the Republic of France, residing at Macon, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Illuminating Photographic Subjects, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an apparatus for throwing artificial light upon a person or other photographic subject, which enables a photographer to obtain photographs in which the shadows and alto-rilievo effects have been suitably calculated beforehand.

The apparatus is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is a vertical sectional elevation, and Fig. 2 is a front elevation with the deadened glass removed.

The doors G give access to gas-burners K, arranged upon supply-pipes D, preferably in two or more rows parallel with the front B. The flow of gas is controlled by suitable cocks *d*. The pipes also serve as supports for cups F, in which the magnesium or aluminium powder is placed to produce the flash-light. The powder can be fired by a torch introduced through the door G or in any other suitable manner. The sudden blaze of light shines up through the clear glass C against the white ceiling of the studio, from which it is reflected at a predetermined angle upon the photographic subject.

In carrying out my invention I provide a closed cabinet, within which I produce the light by suitable means, permitting it to issue in the desired direction through glazed portions of said cabinet, as hereinafter set forth, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The cabinet is of any suitable height and dimensions, having upright walls. The upper part of the front projects outwardly, either on a curve or inclined in a straight line, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. The top of the cabinet is flat, and the portion C, which covers the projecting front, slopes downward, as shown.

In the sides of the cabinet are doors G H, and the whole device is mounted on casters *a*, so as to be readily rotated on upright central pivots A, respectively connecting the cabinet with the floor and ceiling of the studio. This arrangement permits the light to be directed toward any desired point.

In the top of the cabinet I provide an opening concentric with the pivot A, and arrange a pipe I to connect that opening with a chimney E, for the purpose of carrying off the products of combustion arising from the various lighting agencies employed.

The portions B C of the cabinet are glazed, the first-named being preferably of deadened glass, and so inclined as to cause the luminous rays to fall upon the sitter in such a manner as to impart to the head the intended effect of a figure in alto-rilievo. The top glazing C is made of transparent glass in order to allow the light to intensely illuminate the ceiling of the studio, which should be painted white, so as to contribute to the appropriate expansion and diffusion of the light. The interior of the cabinet is also painted white and varnished in order to impart to the reflected light its maximum intensity.

I claim—

1. A cabinet for illuminating photographic subjects, having opaque sides and back, the upper portion of its front being inclined outwardly and glazed on the under side with deadened glass, upright pivots on which the cabinet is rotatably mounted, and means for producing light in said cabinet, substantially as described.

2. A cabinet for illuminating photographic subjects, having opaque sides and back, a front having an opaque lower portion and an outwardly-inclined upper portion B, glazed with deadened glass, a slanting top C of clear glass for said outwardly-inclined portion, means for producing light in said cabinet, and a stationary escape-pipe communicating with the upper part of the cabinet, substantially as described.

3. A cabinet for illuminating photographic subjects, having opaque sides and back, a front having an opaque lower portion and an upper portion inclined outwardly and glazed with deadened glass, a clear glass top for said inclined portion, and lamps located in the cabinet near said deadened glass, substantially as described.

4. In a cabinet for illuminating photographic subjects, having opaque sides and back, the combination with a glazed front, of a series of gas-lamps inside said glazed front, and cups for flash-light material removably

supported on the gas-pipes supplying said lamps, substantially as described.

5 5. A cabinet for illuminating photographic subjects, consisting of upright, parallel opaque sides and back, provided with openings G, H, pivots A on which the cabinet can revolve, casters *a* supporting the cabinet, an inclined front portion B of deadened glass, a slanting top portion C of clear glass meeting the upper edge of the portion B, gas-pipes D inside

the glazed front B, lamps K on said pipes, and removable cups F on said pipes, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of January, 1898.

GUSTAVE BOUILLAUD.

Witnesses:

PIERRE GUERIN,

ALBERT CHABALLIER.