

No. 685,839.

Patented Nov. 5, 1901.

A. HEGER.
VIEW METER.

(Application filed Mar. 28, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

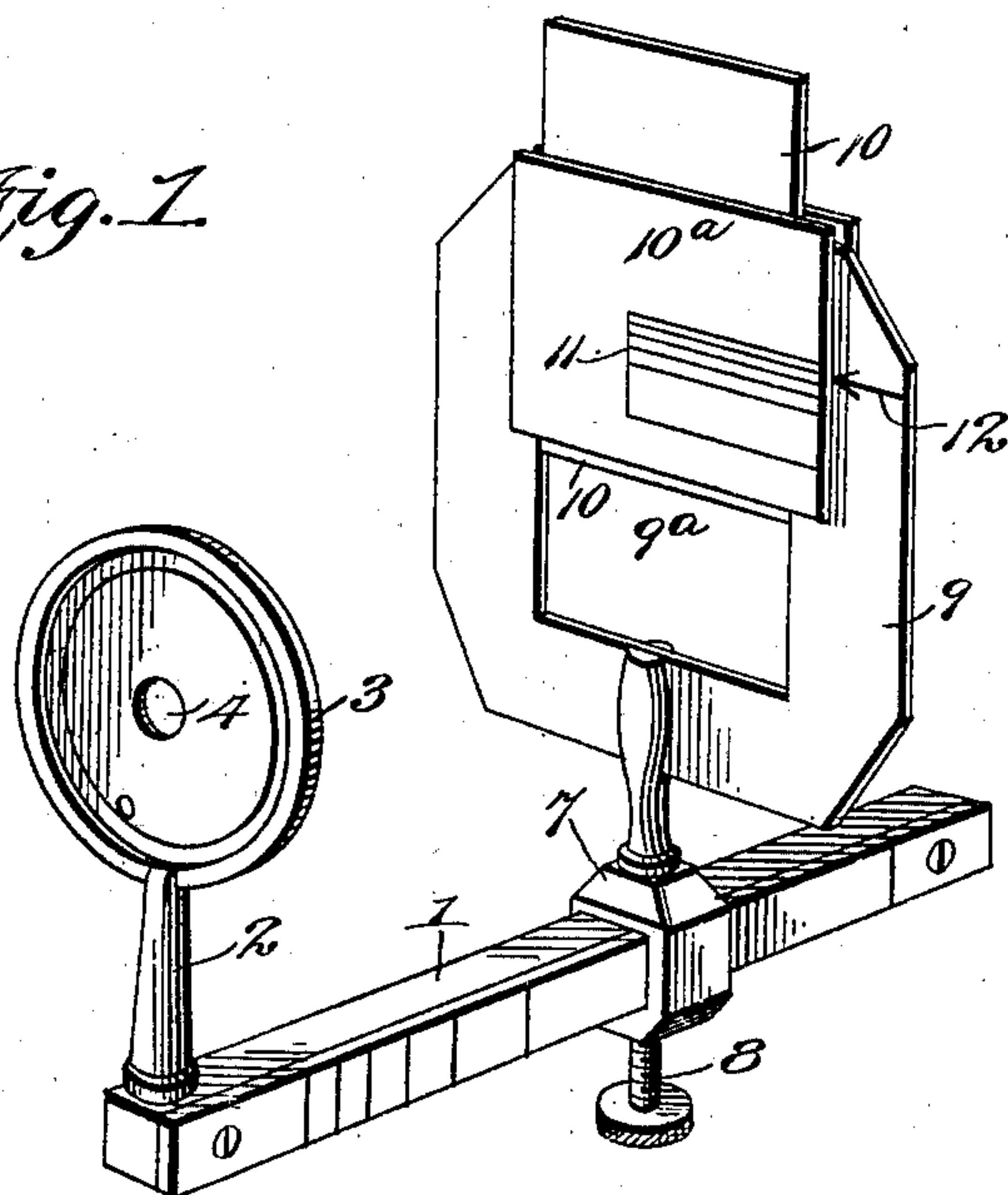


Fig. 2.

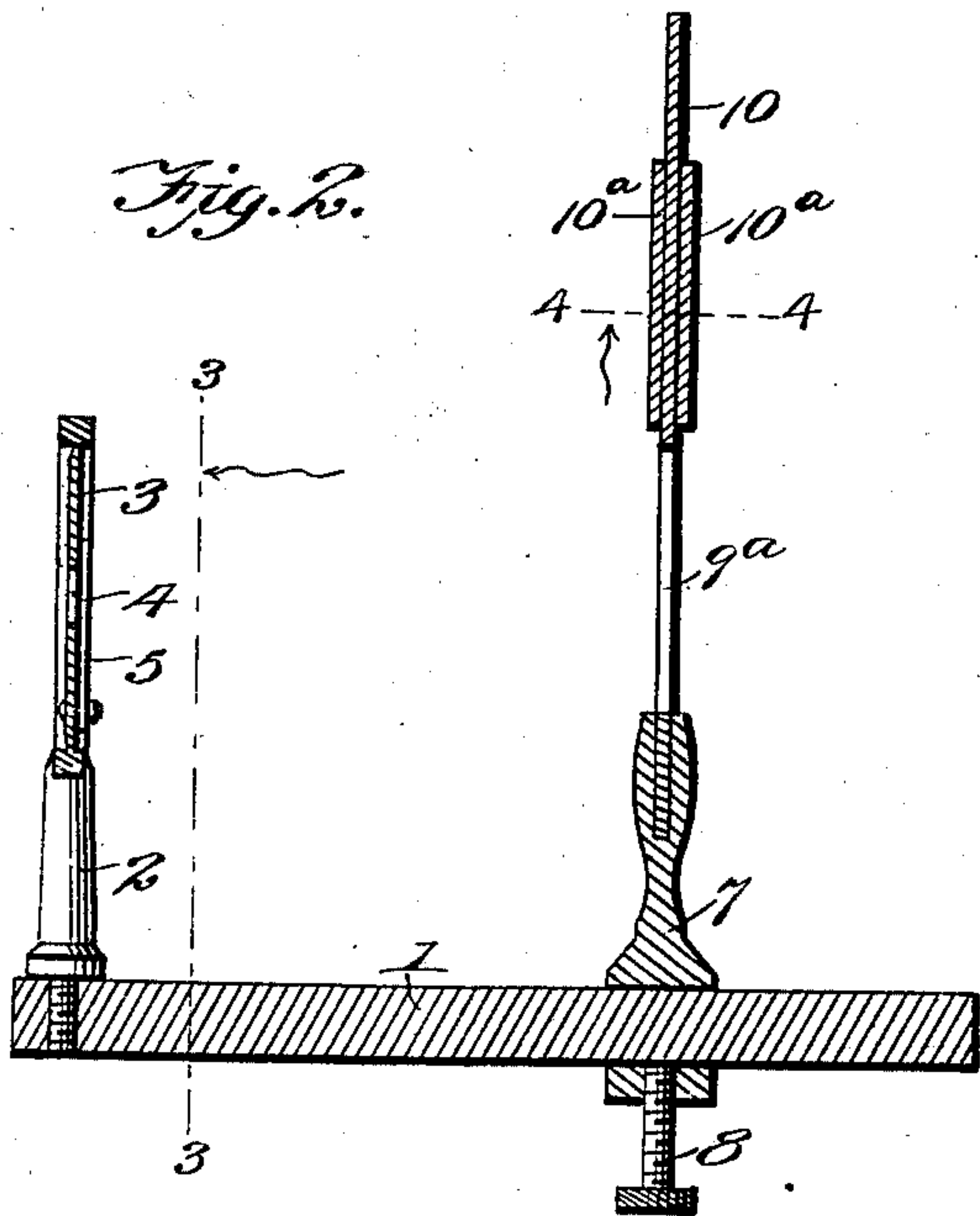


Fig. 3.

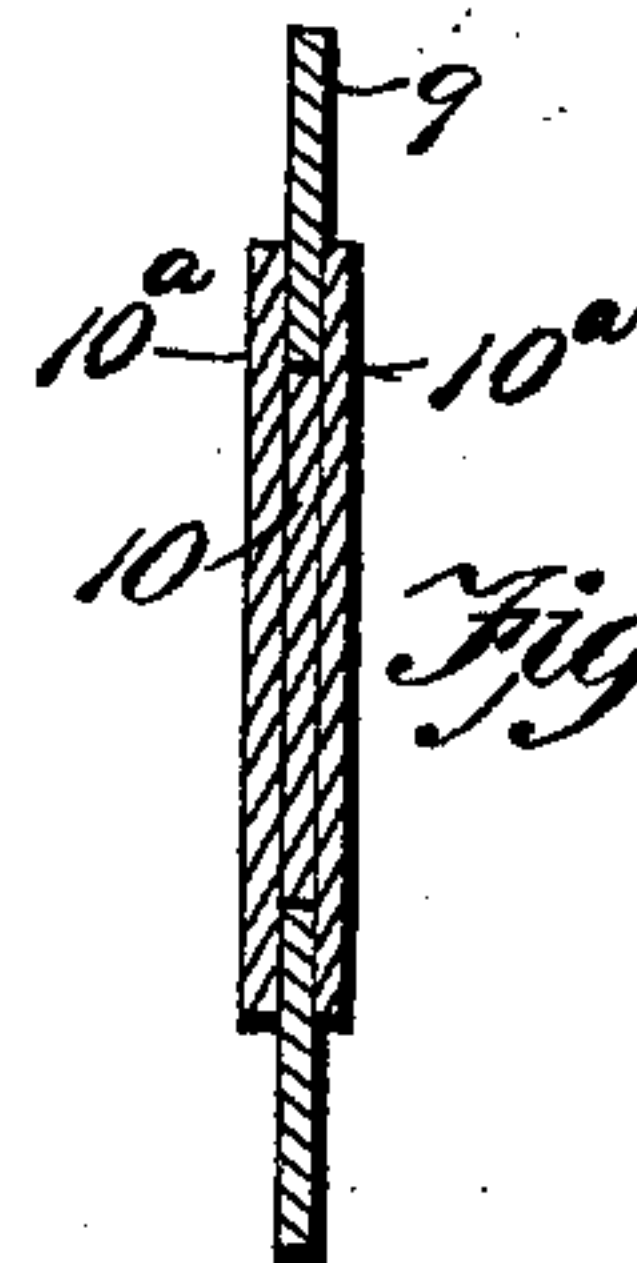
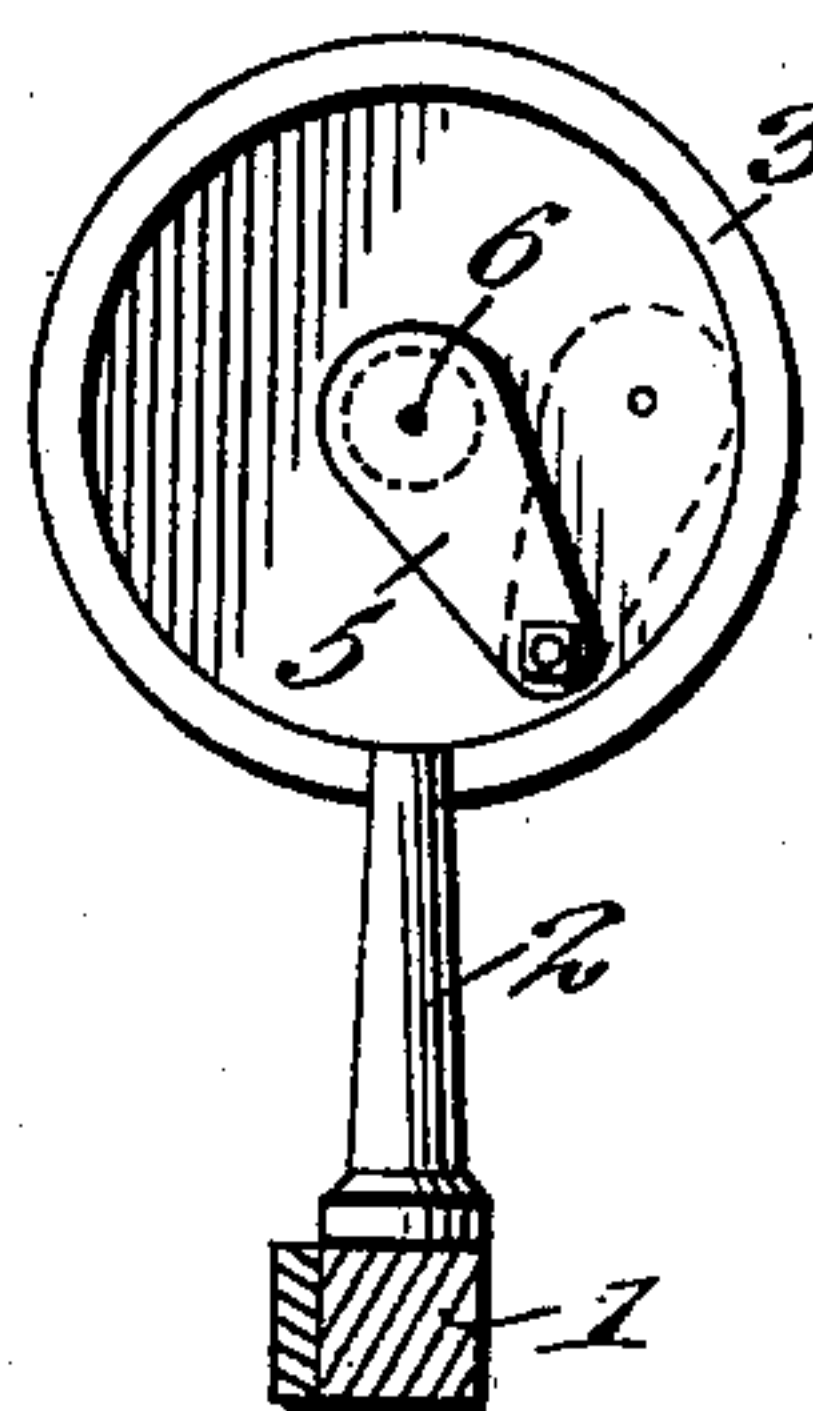


Fig. 4.

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Fig. 5.

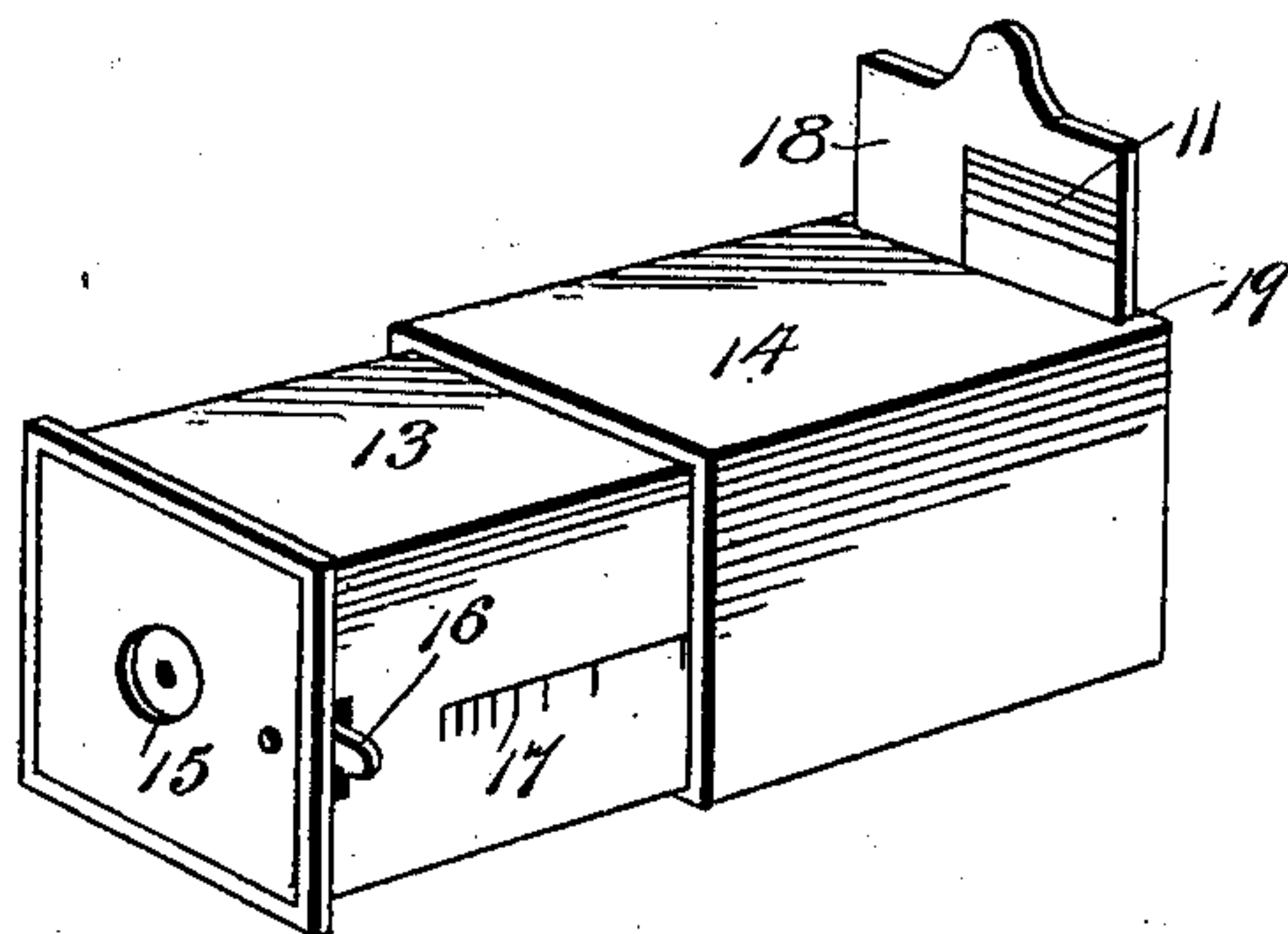


Fig. 6.

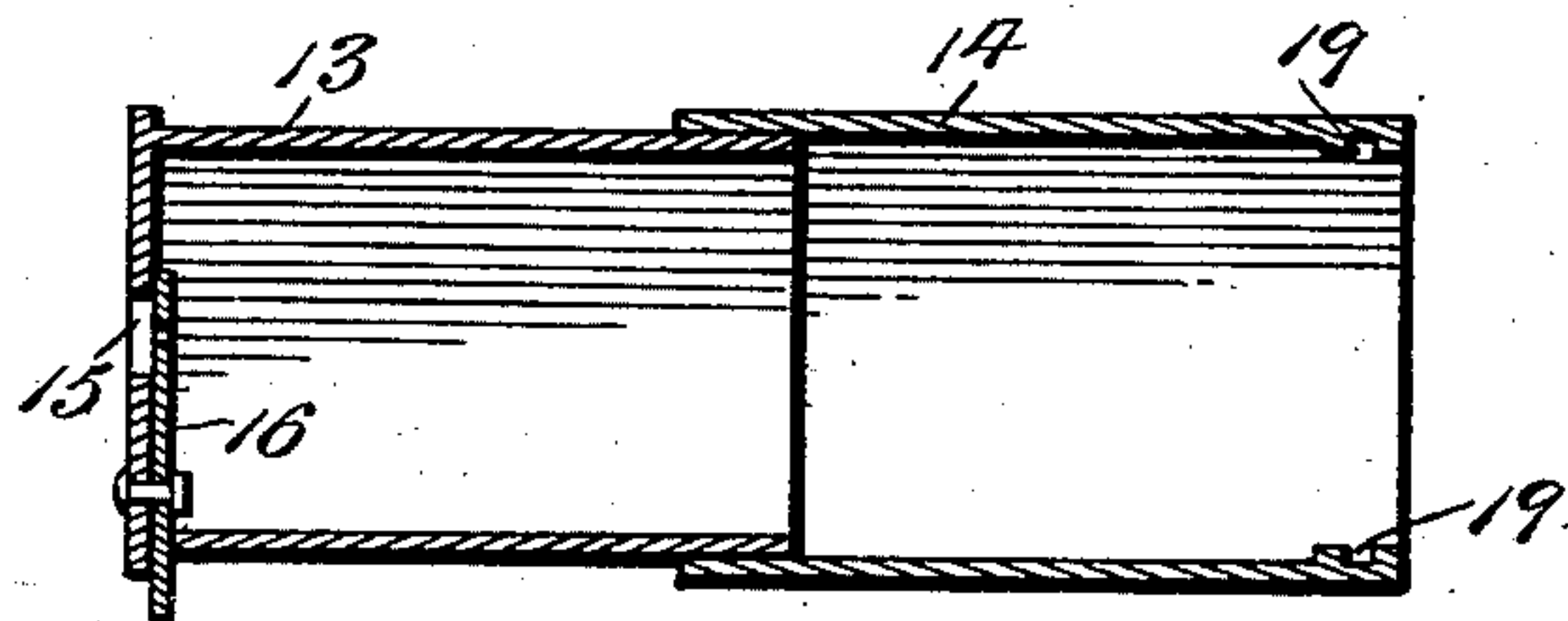


Fig. 7.

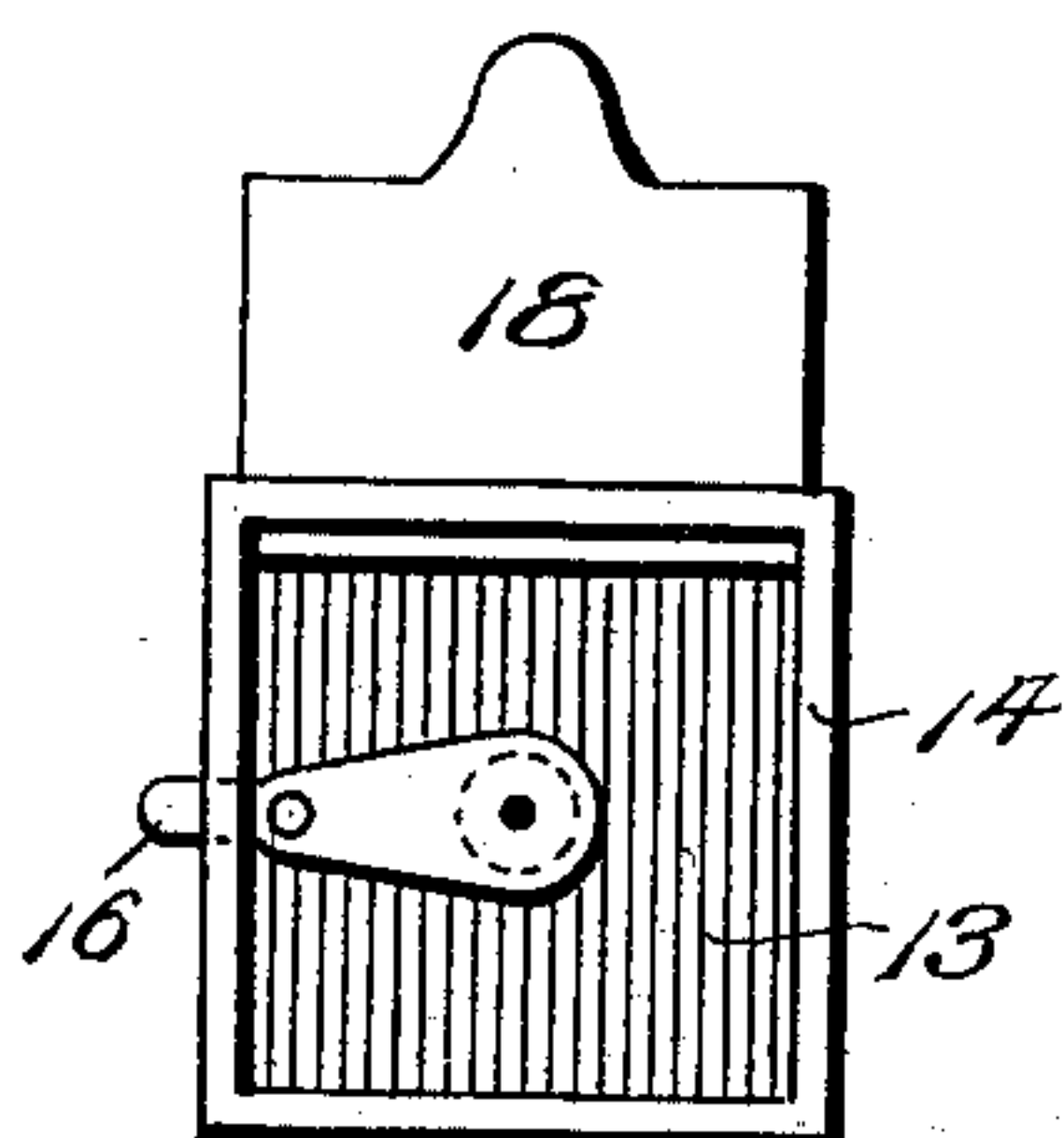
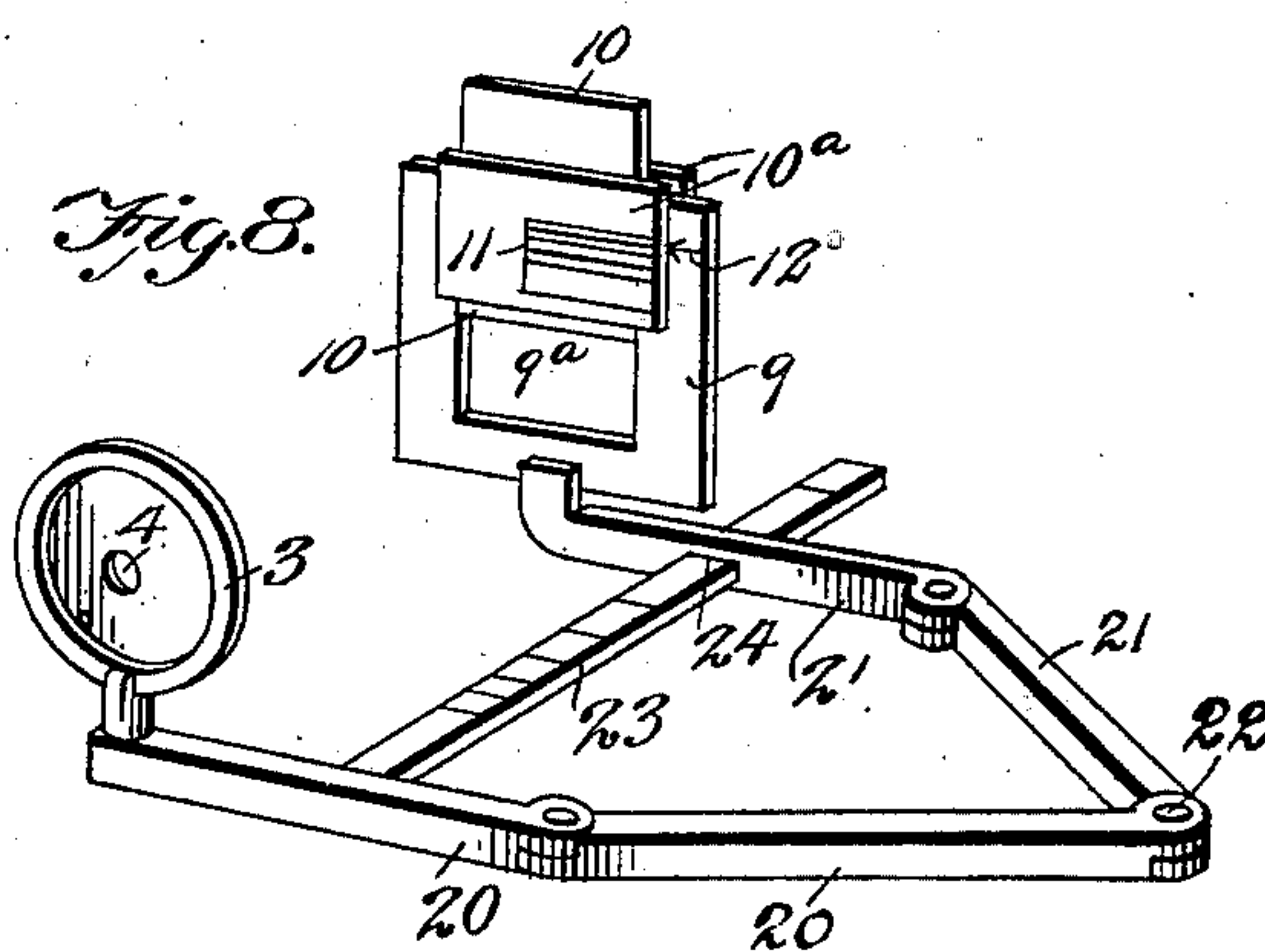


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTHONY HEGER, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

VIEW-METER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 685,839, dated November 5, 1901.

Application filed March 28, 1901. Serial No. 53,237. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTHONY HEGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented new and useful Improvements in View-Meters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to photography, but more particularly to a view-meter therefor; and the primary object thereof is to provide a cheap, durable, and efficient means for determining the extent of a landscape or object to be photographed which will appear upon the ground glass or plate.

A further object is to provide a view finder and meter combined which will be interchangeable for different-proportioned plates from the smallest to the largest, and thus overcome the necessity of employing a separate and distinct view-finder for each and every camera.

A still further object is to provide means for accommodating the meter to lenses of varying angles—such, for instance, as an “ordinary-view” lens or a “wide-angle” lens used for interior work.

With these objects in view my invention consists in certain novel parts and combinations of parts, all of which will be described hereinafter, pointed out in the claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the preferred form of my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view through the same. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the sighting-disk. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the slide-plate and regulating-slide on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a modified form of my invention. Fig. 6 is a horizontal sectional view of the same. Fig. 7 is a rear end view, and Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a still further modified form.

Referring now to the drawings by numerals of reference, 1 designates a graduated bar, on one end of which is a front support or standard 2, carrying a disk 3, in which is provided a concentric opening or perforation 4, through which the operator sights the view. A pivoted shutter 5 is carried by the disk 3 and is adapted to be moved over the opening 4, so that the minute perforation 6 will register

with the center thereof. The purpose of this shutter will be explained hereinafter.

On the free end of the bar 1 is sleeved a rear support or standard 7, adapted to be secured rigid thereto through the medium of a set-screw 8. The free end of the support or standard carries a vertical slide-plate 9, provided with a rectangular opening 9^a in its face, which aligns with the sight-hole 4 in the disk 3. This rectangular opening may be enlarged or decreased through the medium of a slide 10, movably secured to the plate 9 by guide-plates 10^a, so that the relative proportions of the width and length of said opening may be varied to coincide with the proportions of the plate upon which the exposure is to be made. It will be noticed that a plurality of graduations (designated by the reference-numeral 11) are arranged upon the inner guide-plate of the slide and are adapted to register with an index-point 12 on the slide-plate 9. If it is desired to make an exposure on a square plate—say three and one-half by three and one-half, four and one-half by four and one-half, or ten by ten—the lower graduation will be caused to register with the index-point 12, thus causing a square opening to appear in the slide-plate 9. The rear support or standard will be adjusted toward or away from the sight-disk as may be necessary on account of the angular focal depth of the lens used, and the object or objects appearing to the eye when applied to the sight-hole 4 and through the opening 9^a will be the subject-matter of the photograph. If it is desirable to take a picture of oblong formation, the slide will be adjusted to cause one of the plurality of graduations to register with the index-point on the slide-plate 9, the particular graduation utilized being governed by the proportions of the plate to be exposed. Thus, for instance, if it is desired to expose a plate five by eight or of similar proportions the slide will be forced down to cause the uppermost graduation to register with the index-point. A five-by-seven exposure will require the next graduation to be adjacent the index-point, and so on.

In the ordinary-view lens—say an angle of twenty-eight degrees—the slide-plate 9 will be farthest from the disk 3 and the opening 4 therein will be utilized. However, when a

wide-angle lens is employed the shutter 5 will be moved to the position shown in Fig. 3, so as to describe the view of the eye through the center of the opening 9^a, and thus enable the operator to obtain a sharp view along the edges of the opening in the slide-plate.

In the modified form shown in Figs. 5 to 7, inclusive, 13 and 14 designate two telescopic supports or tubes sliding one within the other. The front support or tube 13 is closed at one end except for an opening 15, concentrically arranged therein, and over which is adapted to fit a pivoted shutter 16, projecting through the side of the support or tube. 17 designates graduations on the side of the support or tube 13 for the same purpose as those on the bar 1. 18 designates a slide in the rear end of the rear support or tube 14 and is slid in grooves 19 therein to regulate the proportions of the opening.

In the modified form shown in Fig. 8, 20 and 21 designate two jointed arms pivoted together at their outer ends by a pivot 22. These arms at their inner ends carry the sight-disk and slide-plate 9, respectively. These arms may be suitably spaced apart by the transverse graduated bar 23, projecting from the arm 20 and passing through the slot 24 in the arm 21.

From the foregoing it will readily be seen that I have provided a cheap, durable, and efficient view-meter which may be readily accommodated to any of the standard cameras, and while I have shown the preferred form of my invention I do not limit myself thereto, but would have it understood that I reserve the right to make all such changes and modifications as fairly fall within the scope of the invention.

What I desire to claim and secure by Letters Patent is—

1. A photographic view-meter comprising a perforated disk, a support for the disk, an adjustable slide-support having an opening, and a graduated slide adjustable in the opening of the slide-support.

2. A photographic view-meter, comprising a disk having a sight-opening, an adjustable

slide-support arranged adjacent thereto and provided with a rectangular opening, and a slide whereby the size and proportion of the opening is adapted to be regulated.

3. A photographic view-meter comprising a bar, a perforated disk arranged on one end thereof, a sliding slide-support secured thereon adjacent to disk, said disk and support having alining openings and the shutter and slide whereby the sizes of the respective openings are adapted to be regulated.

4. A photographic view-meter comprising a sight-disk, a shutter having a perforation of lesser diameter than the opening in the disk, and a slide-support adjustable toward and away from sight-disk, having a rectangular opening and a slide for regulating the latter.

5. A photographic view-meter comprising a transverse bar, having graduations, a disk rigidly carried at one end thereof, and having a sight-opening, and a sliding sleeved standard to said bar adapted to be adjusted toward and away from the disk and having a rectangular opening carrying a slide-plate and a slide whereby the size and proportion of the opening is adapted to be varied.

6. A photographic view-meter comprising a graduated bar, a disk carried thereby, having a sight-opening, the size of which is adapted to be varied, a slide-plate adjustably secured on said bar, and provided with an alining opening, and means for varying the size and proportion of the opening in the slide-plate.

7. A photographic view-meter comprising a bar, a sight-disk located at one end of the bar, a slide-support adjustable on the other end of the bar, having an opening and a slide adjustable in the opening of the slide-support.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ANTHONY HEGER.

Witnesses:

GEO. E. FRECH,
B. F. FUNK.