No. 748,427. PATENTED DEC. 29, 1903.

H. SICARD.

TRANSFER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 6, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

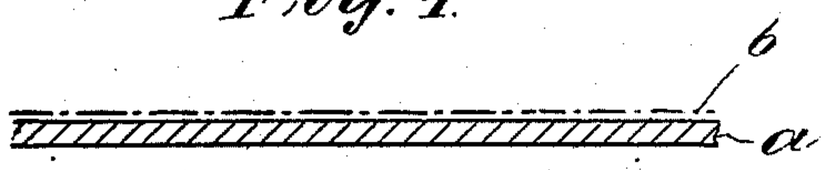


Fig. 2.

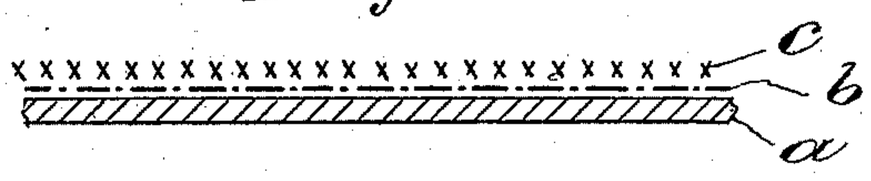


Fig. 3.

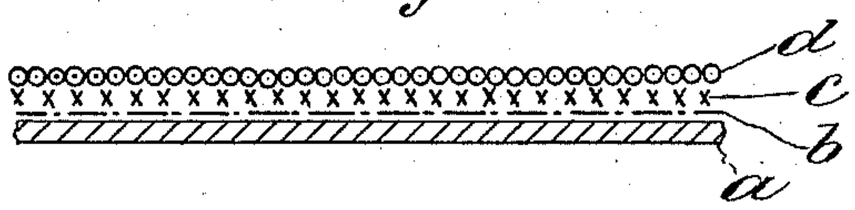


Fig. 4.

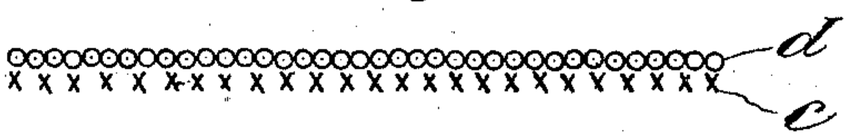


Fig. 5.

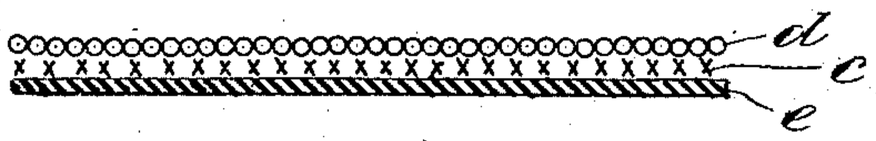
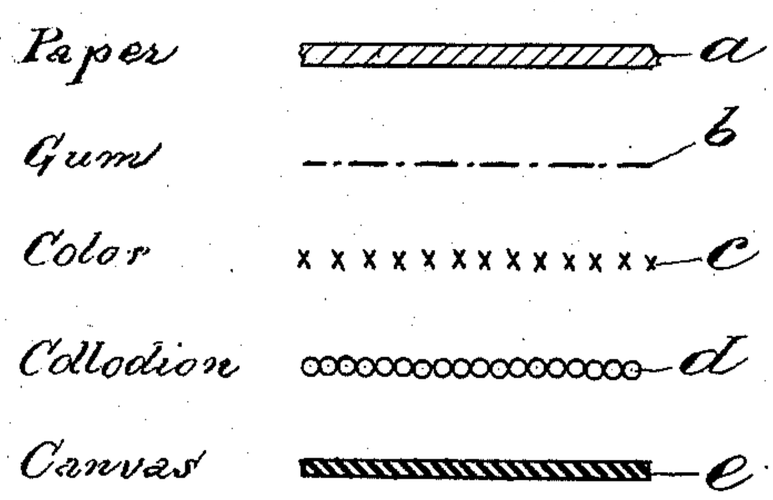


Fig. 6.



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No. 748,427. Patented December 29, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY SICARD, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

TRANSFER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 748,427, dated December 29, 1903.

Application filed January 6, 1903. Serial No. 138,066. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY SICARD, a citizen of France, residing in Paris, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Transfers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to processes for transferring pictures to canvas and other surfaces from the surfaces on which they were originally produced; and the object of the invention is to apply the picture itself—that is, the color or pigment which forms the picture—directly onto the surface of the support, as canvas, for example, and without inversion, the picture after its transfer presenting same aspect as when produced on its original support.

In carrying out the invention I take a sheet of paper or paper board and cover its surface with a thin priming coating of gum. The picture is now produced upon this primed surface with pigments and when the color is throughly dry a coat of collodion is applied over the picture. As a substitute for the collodion two or three coats of white spirit varnish, with the addition of a little essence of lavender, may be applied. When the coat of collodion thus applied is quite dry, the picture will be embraced between the paper-support behind it and the collodion film or pellicle over it, this latter constituting a thin transparent skin, insoluble in water, and adapted to serve as a support for the picture during the operation of transferring the picture to another support. The sheet of paper bearing the picture protected by the collodion is now immersed in water, and when the paper becomes saturated and the soluble gum used in priming the paper becomes moistened the paper detaches itself from the picture and the latter adheres to the film formed by the collodion. This film carrying the picture is carefully applied to the surface of canvas, stretched on a frame or some other surface, the picture—that is to say, the pigments or colors composing the picture—being applied directly to and on the surface of the said support with the film of collodion over it. After the picture has been thus transferred without inversion and having the same aspect as before the transfer it is left to dry, after which it may be varnished in the usual manner.

In the accompanying drawings the steps of the process are illustrated diagrammatically.

Figure 1 shows the paper-support with the priming of gum applied to its upper surface, Fig. 2 showing the same with the picture produced in color on said primed surface, Fig. 3 showing the collodion film applied over the color, Fig. 4 showing the collodion film bearing the picture in color on its under side ready for transfer, and Fig. 5 showing the film and picture applied to canvas. Fig. 6 is a key to the diagrammatic illustration of the several parts.

In the said figures, *a* designates the paper-support; *b*, the gum on the surface of the paper; *c*, the color or pigment which forms the picture; *d*, the collodion or varnish film which covers the picture, and *e* the canvas or other support to which the picture is transferred.

By the process above described I obtain a picture wherein the colors or pigments used in producing the picture are made to rest directly on the surface of the canvas or support without any intermediate support or film and so that the grain or special roughness of the surface—such as the "tooth" of canvas, for example—appear in the picture precisely as in an actual painting, and the picture, as before stated, is not reversed in the transfer.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The herein-described method of transferring a printed picture without inversion to a surface not adapted for printing on directly, which consists in first producing the picture with the usual media on a gummed surface of a sheet of paper, then applying over said picture a transparent coating or film which is insoluble in water, then, when said film is dry, saturating with water and removing the sheet of gummed paper, and finally applying the detached picture-bearing film to the surface not adapted for printing on, with the colors or pigments forming the picture in direct contact with said surface.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY SICARD.

Witnesses:

JULES ARMENGAUD, Jeune,

MARCEL ARMENGAUD, Jeune.