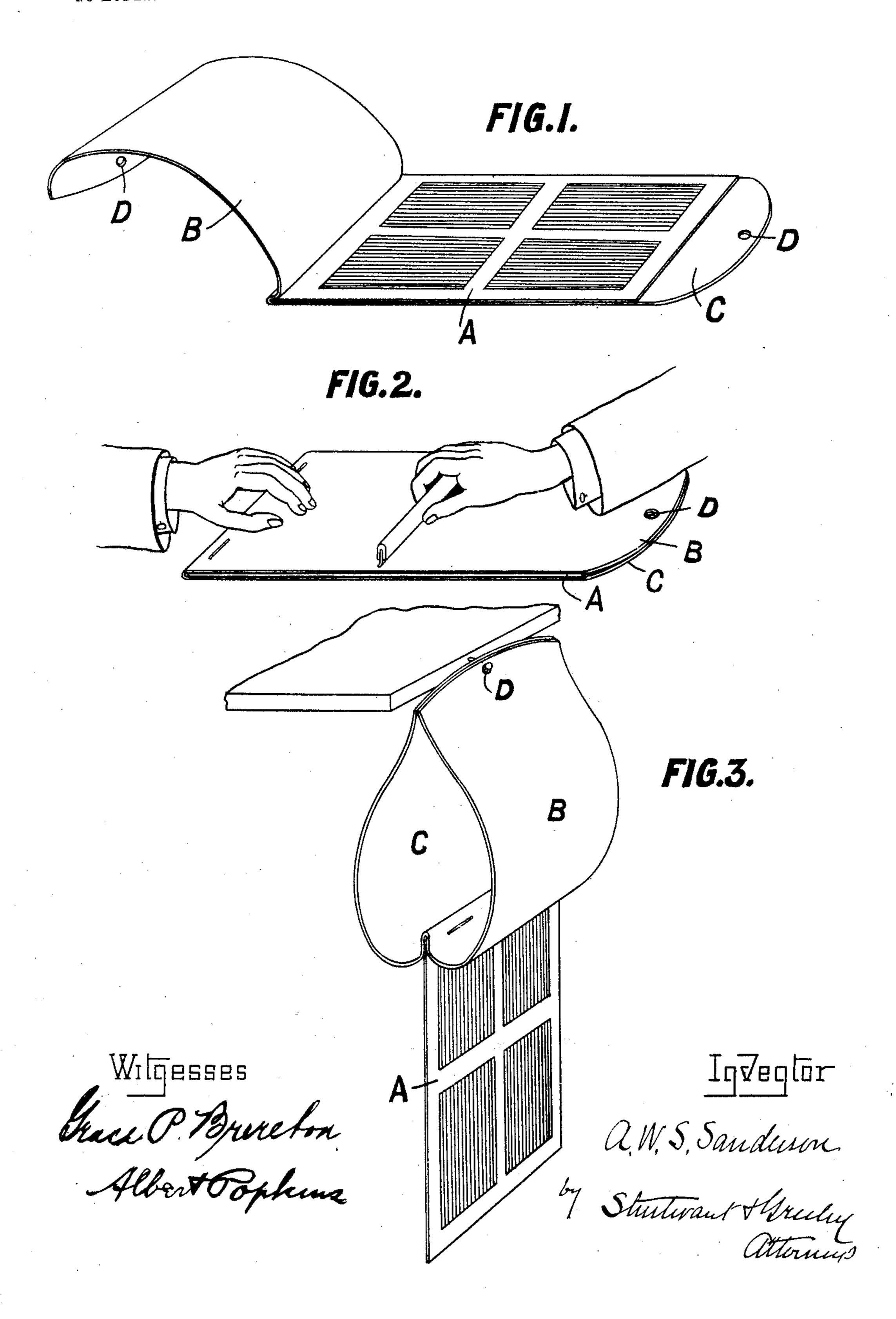
## A. W. S. SANDERSON. PHOTOGRAPHIC SQUEEGEE PAD.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 25, 1904.

NO MODEL.



## United States Patent Office.

ALFRED WILLIAM STAINTON SANDERSON, OF ALTRINCHAM, ENGLAND.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC SQUEEGE-PAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 777,147, dated December 13, 1904.

Application filed August 25, 1904. Serial No. 222,074. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Beit known that I, Alfred William Stainton Sanderson, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Altrincham, in the county of Chester, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Photographic Squeegee - Pads, (for which application has been made in Great Britain, No. 25,105, dated 18th day of November, 1903,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to pads for squeegeeing photographic prints or other paper required to receive a definite finish for the purpose of giving them either a glossy or polished surface, a dull mat surface, or other grained surface; and the object of the invention is to provide a simple, reliable, and efficient device for the purpose.

The invention is set forth in the accompa-

20 nying drawings.

Figure 1 is a view showing the photograph in position. Fig. 2 is a view showing how the photographs are squeegeed, and Fig. 3 illustrates the method of drying the photographs.

In the drawings, A is a sheet of celluloid formed either with a glossy surface, a dull mat surface, or other grained surface, as required.

B and C are two sheets of rubber cloth or 30 fine porous sheeting, such as that used frequently with copying-presses for damping letters. The celluloid sheet is polished during the manufacture, so as to remove every trace of scratches or other indentations, rough-35 nesses, or markings from this surface, as these would otherwise be reproduced upon the finished print. A material is now formed with a dull mat surface by any ordinary method, such as abrading it with fine sand, or, if a 4° grained surface be required, the grain is machined on the surface, or in some instances the grain is impressed on it by means of grained surface and heat applied warm with pressure. The rubber cloth or sheeting B is | 45 very slightly more than double the size of the celluloid sheet and is preferably smooth on its two inside faces. A single sheet a little more than double the size of the celluloid sheet is folded over the same, so that the lat-5° ter is inclosed between two covering-leaves.

The two are now sewed, riveted, or laced together in any desired manner. In the drawings they are shown fastened together by wire clips. The two free ends of the cloth extend beyond the inside leaf, and the extensions can be somewhat tapered off, as shown. In each extension a small hole C is punched. Instructions, advertisements, and other matter may, if desired, be printed on the rubber covering.

To use the device and give the desired polished mat or grained surface to the photographic print or other sheet, the latter is first soaked in water until quite limp. It is then laid face downward upon the celluloid sheet, 65 the rubber covering laid over it, and then gentle stroking pressure is applied to the back of the rubber sheet by means of a flat rubber squeegee of the well-known type, until the wet prints of paper are squeegeed to ab- 70 solute contact with the celluloid and all bubbles or air-bells are excluded from between the two surfaces. The pad may then be turned over and prints applied to the other side of the celluloid and treated in similar 75 manner. This done, the rubber covers are turned back until their free ends meet, and the pad is preferably hung on a nail or hook passed through these two holes. The celluloid sheet will then hang down in such po- 80 sition that the air has free access to the prints thereon. As soon as the prints are absolutely dry they usually fall off, when the desired finish of surface will have been reproduced upon them. If they do not fall off, they 85 can be easily detached. Any other suitable materials than celluloid and rubber - cloth sheeting may be used—such, for instance, as glass or metal, instead of culluloid—and other forms of cloth instead of rubber sheet; but I 90 have found the celluloid and the rubber sheeting give the best results. In place of a hole through the projecting ends of the coveringcloth I may attach tapes or loops thereto, so that the device can be hung by the end of the 95 two covers.

I claim as my invention—

1. A photographic squeegee-pad formed of a sheet of hard tough material capable of receiving a high polish, formed to the requisite 100

surface and supplied with a sheet-covering capable of absorbing water for the purposes described.

2. A squeegee-pad formed of a sheet of tough hard material made with the required surface and a covering of india-rubber cloth substantially as described.

3. In a squeegee-pad, the combination of a sheet of celluloid made to the required surro face, and a covering of fine textile material

capable of absorbing water.

4. A squeegee-pad formed of a sheet of celluloid made to the desired surface, an outer covering of rubber sheeting, and means for fastening them together.

5. A squeegee-pad formed of a sheet of hard material having the necessary surface, a covering on each side of fine textile material capable of absorbing moisture attached to it at one end, and extending beyond the length of

the pad and a means attached to the end of both the outer sheets for hanging the same onto a hook or otherwise.

6. A squeegee-pad formed of a sheet of hard tough fine-grained material having a glossy 25 polished surface on one side, and a dull mat surface on the other, and having a covering of fine textile material capable of absorbing water, and means for hanging the device by the ends of this cover whereby the cover is 30 kept from the squeegee-pad while the prints are drying.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name, this 12th day of August, 1904, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALFRED WILLIAM STAINTON SANDERSON.

Witnesses:

Ernald Simpson Moseley, Malcolm Smethurst.