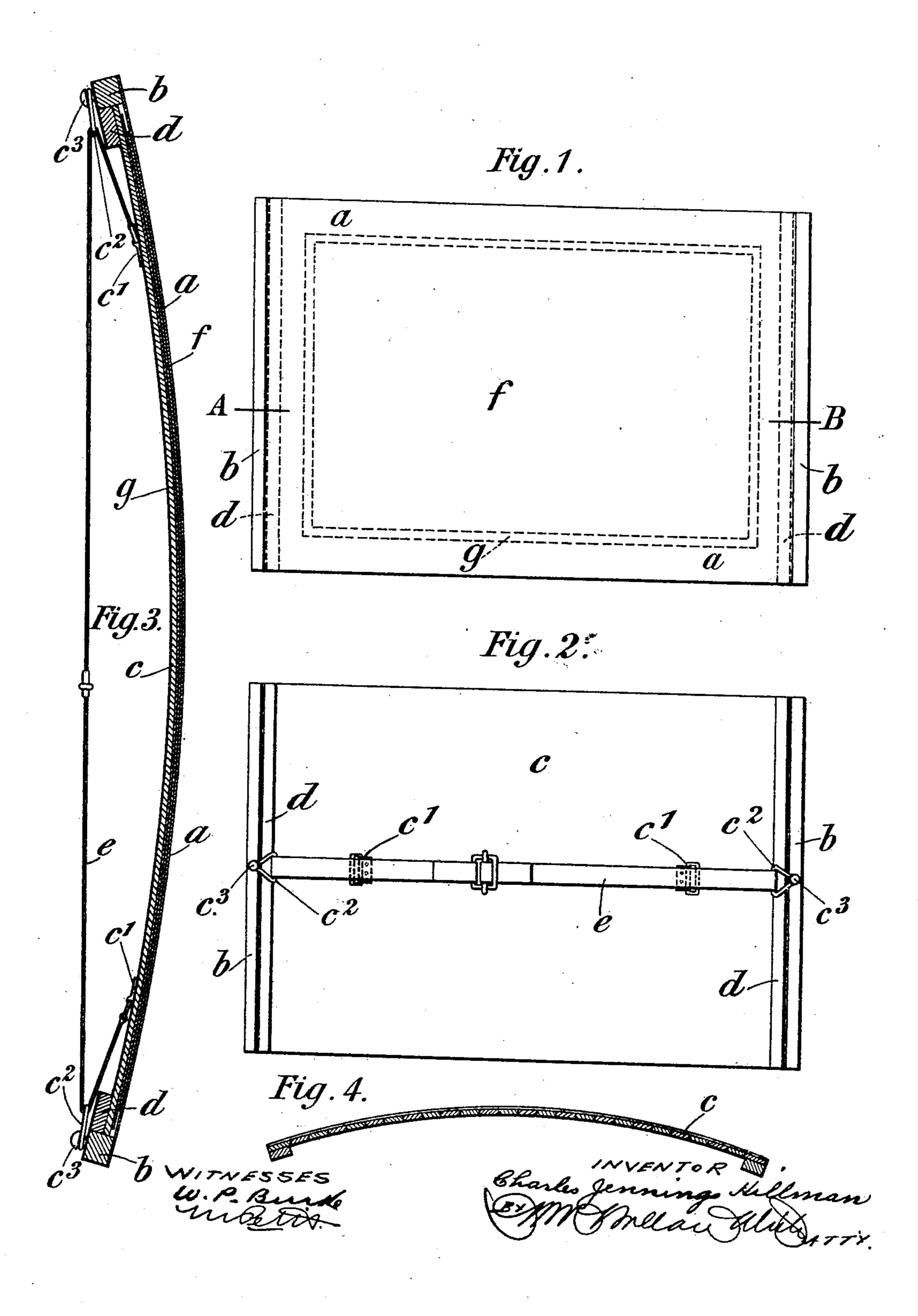
C. J. HILLMAN.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 16, 1907.

920,138.

Patented May 4, 1909.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES JENNINGS HILLMAN, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

PHOTOGRAPHIC-PRINTING DEVICE.

No. 920,138.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 4, 1909.

Application filed May 16, 1907. Serial No. 373,933.

Britain and Ireland, residing at No. 6 Dyer's 5 Buildings, Holborn, in the city of London, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in Photographic-Printing Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to a new or improved photographic printing device, particularly applicable for use in duplication of drawings, and it has for its objects the simplification of the device, by reducing its 15 weight (as compared with the apparatus heretofore in use) so as to render it more convenient in manipulation, to lessen the cost of construction, and to obtain increased efficiency in the work produced. For these 20 purposes, according to one arrangement, the device or apparatus consists of two sheets or layers of flexible material, each secured to end strips of pieces of wood or other suitable substance. One of the sheets or layers is 25 transparent, and may be composed of celluloid or other flexible substance capable of transmitting rays of light; the other sheet is composed of millboard metal, wood leather or other suitable material, so that it will 30 maintain an even, regular form when in a curved state. Or where the drawing to be duplicated is on material more or less capable of transmitting light such drawing may, if desired, form the front sheet of the appa-35 ratus.

When the flexible sheets are placed together and the two ends are drawn toward each other, the apparatus will be caused to assume a bent or curvilinear form, the sheet 40 of millboard or other substance being provided with means whereby the ends are drawn together, with the result that the sheet of millboard is forced toward the transparency the latter being drawn or stretched 45 into close contact therewith, owing to its being on the outer face and at a greater distance from the axis of curvature.

The drawing to be duplicated and the sensitized paper on which such duplication is to 50 be made are placed in position by the two sheets or layers as above, facing the celluloid sheet which is then exposed to the light in the usual manner.

55 posed of millboard, metal, leather or other I to the straps or to the fillets b should be so 110

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Charles Jennings
Hillman, a subject of the King of Great material, such as wood, articulated together after the manner of a revolving shutter, so that the whole of the parts may be rolled up 60 into small compass and put away when not in use.

> In order that the invention may be more clearly understood, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the apparatus; Fig. 2 is a back view of the same; Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section to an enlarged scale, through the line A—B of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a similar view to a smaller scale of a backing 70 sheet composed of a number of transverse strips of wood or other suitable material articulated together.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

a is a sheet of celluloid or other flexible substance capable of transmitting rays of light. It is secured at each end to a strip or fillet of wood or other suitable rigid substance b.

c is the backing sheet composed preferably of millboard, the ends of which are secured to the strips or fillets d, the length of the backing sheet and its end pieces being such that it will fit freely within the end pieces b of the 85 front sheet a.

e is a suitable form of adjustable strap or other suitable stretching device secured to the backing piece c in any convenient manner, at or about the points c^1 , the straps then 90 passing through the loops c^2 secured to each of the end pieces b by the stude c^3 . By this means the two ends of the sheets a and c are drawn toward each other to the required extent, and the sheets thereby caused to as- 95 sume a bent or curvilinear form, the ends dtaking a bearing against the end pieces b, whereby the transparent sheet a is stretched around the backing sheet c and brought into intimate contact with it.

The drawing to be duplicated f, and the sensitized paper g are shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

100

Any suitable method may be adapted for producing the curved form of the apparatus, 105 and in the larger sizes of the device two or more sets of straps or their equivalent may be used with advantage. It is important Instead of the backing sheet being com- | that in any such devices, the attachment c^3

situated and arranged as to prevent the straps or fillets d on the backing, forcing b outward when the apparatus is curved.

When it is desired to adapt the apparatus entirely for the purpose of printing by means of artificial light the positions of the sheets a and c and of their corresponding end pieces b and d are reversed, that is to say the sheet of celluloid or the like is shorter than the sheet of millboard and its end pieces b will come within and bear against the end pieces d, the sheet of celluloid a will then form the inner side and act as a compression member of the curved device.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

1. The combination in a photographic printing device of a sheet of flexible material

capable of transmitting rays of light, a flexible backing sheet and an adjustable strap for 20 bending both sheets.

2. A photographic printing device comprising a sheet of transparent flexible material, a projection at each end of the same, a flexible backing sheet, adapted to slidingly 25 fit in the space formed by said projections and lying parallel to the transparent sheet, and means for bending both sheets.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 30 two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES JENNINGS HILLMAN.

Witnesses:

A. NUTTING,

F. L. RAND.