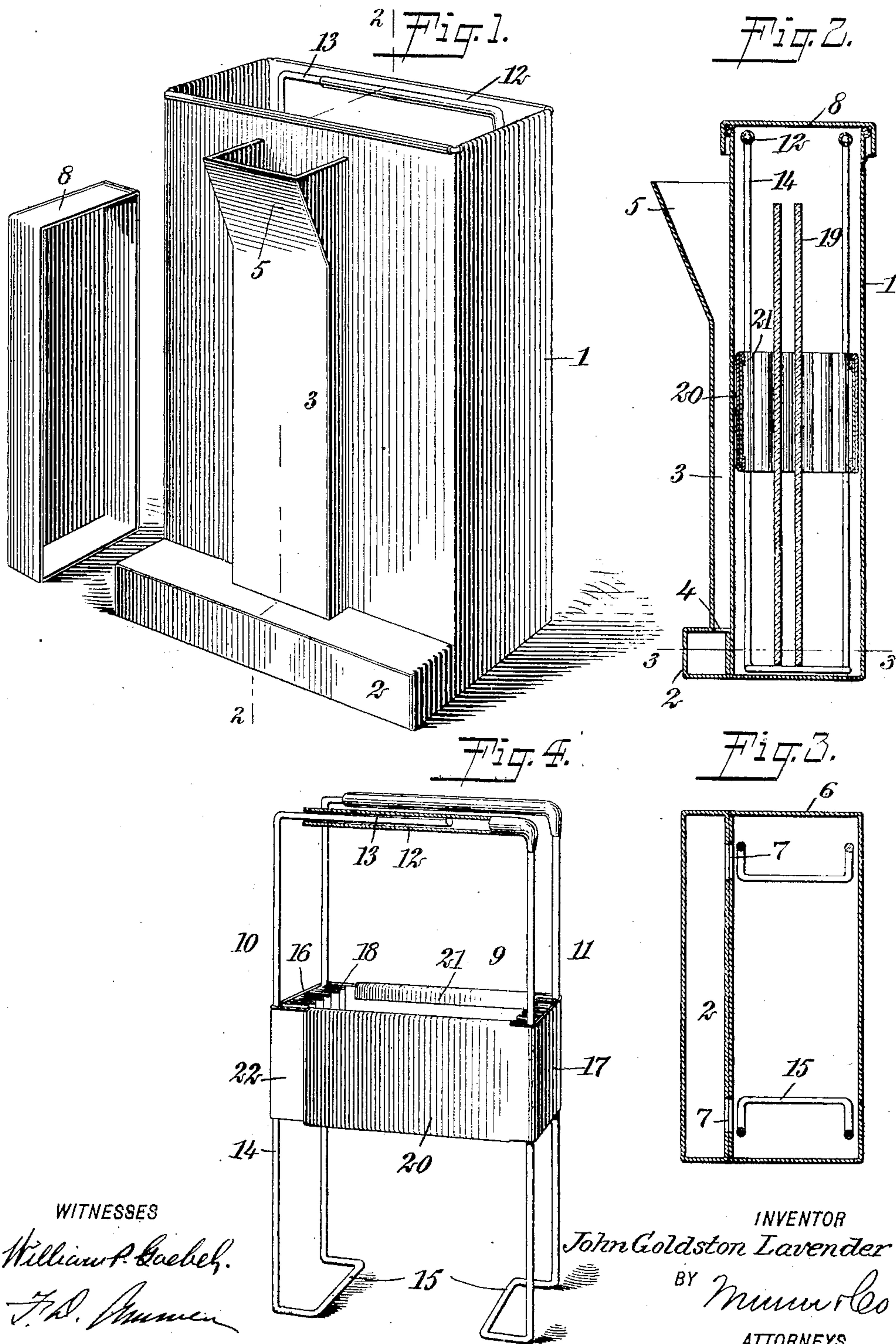


J. G. LAVENDER.
DEVELOPING TANK.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 10, 1907.

923,669.

Patented June 1, 1909.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DEVELOPING-TANK.

No. 923,669.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 1, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN GOLDSTON LAVENDER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough
5 of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Developing-Tank, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to the art of photography, and the object of the invention is to
10 produce a developing tank of simple construction, which will greatly facilitate the developing of the plates, especially in respect to the manner in which they are held
15 in position in the tank, and a further object is to provide a construction which will facilitate the pouring of the developing fluid into the tank and at the same time enable the light to be excluded.

20 The invention consists in the construction and combinations of parts to be fully described hereinafter and particularly set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the
25 figures, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of the developing
30 tank, the cap or cover thereof being represented as removed; Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and showing two plates in the tank; Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2; and
35 Fig. 4 is a perspective of an extensible frame which holds the plates or negatives in the tank, a portion of which is broken away so as to more fully illustrate the construction of the frame.

40 Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 represents the body of the tank which is substantially rectangular or box form, as shown. At the lower portion on one side of this body I provide a projecting foot 2,
45 which forms a long chamber extending transversely of the tank and constitutes a light trap. This trap extends completely across the greatest width of the tank, as shown. On the central line of the tank body I provide an upwardly-extending chute 3, which
50 at its lower end communicates with the trap 2 through an opening 4, as shown in Fig. 2. The upper end of this chute 3 is extended outwardly so as to form an enlarged mouth
55 or funnel 5, which facilitates the pouring in

of the developer. The trap 2, near its ends, that is, near the end walls 6 of the body of the tank, is provided with openings 7, which open communication with the interior of the body, as shown most clearly in Fig. 3. The
60 body 1 is adapted to be closed by a light-proof cover 8. From this arrangement it will be understood that when the cover is in position as indicated in Fig. 2, the light will be excluded from the interior of the body.
65 This result is accomplished, of course, by reason of the fact that the light which could descend through the chute 3 is not in alignment with the openings 7.

Within the tank I provide an extensible
70 frame or plate rack 9, the construction of which is more clearly shown in Fig. 4, which frame is formed of two oppositely-disposed sections 10 and 11. These sections are preferably formed of wire, the section 11 being
75 formed with horizontally-disposed upper arms 12, which are of tubular form, and in these arms 12 corresponding arms 13 are received, which are formed on the frame section 10. The frame sections 10 and 11 comprise
80 vertically-disposed standards 14, and these standards are bent laterally below, so as to form inwardly-projecting feet 15. The standards 14 of each section are connected by
85 transverse plates 16 and 17, respectively. These plates are provided with vertical ribs 18 which form oppositely-disposed channels which receive the edges of the photographic
90 plates 19, as indicated most clearly in Fig. 2. The plates 17 are bent so as to form horizontally-disposed sheaths 20 projecting toward the opposite frame. In order to form
95 these sheaths I simply bend the upper and lower edges of the projecting portion of the plate, so as to form flanges as indicated at 21
in Fig. 4. The opposite plate 16 is bent so as to form arms 22 which project into the sheaths 20, as indicated. From this arrangement, it will be readily understood that the
100 frame or plate rack may be extended so as to suit plates of different dimensions, operating to support the plates in a vertical position in the tank. Attention is called to the fact that when the plates are in the rack, their
105 lower edges do not rest upon the bottom of the tank but rest upon the feet 15 of the frame sections.

After the plates have been put in the tank, the cover 8 may be applied and there is then
no danger of the plates becoming light struck. 110

The developer may then be poured in through the funnel 5 quickly, and the developing can proceed in the light for the required time, if desired. For operating in a dark room, the
5 photographer may use the tank without the cover and inspect the plates from time to time during the developing process.

The chute 3 in connection with the reservoir 2 may be considered as a light trap
10 which permits the pouring in or pouring out of the developing fluid or fixing fluid, but which effectually excludes the light from the plates.

Having thus described my invention, I
15 claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A developing tank having a body and a chute attached to the side wall thereof, a transversely disposed chamber connecting
20 with the lower end of said chute and extending across said body, said chamber having openings communicating with the interior of said body and disposed remotely from said chute whereby entrance of light to the interior of said body through said chute is prevented.

2. A developing tank having a body with a chute attached to the side thereof, and a laterally-disposed foot near the bottom of
30 said body, having an opening communicating with said chute, said foot having laterally-disposed openings removed from said first opening and effecting communication between said foot and the interior of said body.

35 3. A developing tank having a body with a chute attached to the side thereof, a later-

ally-disposed foot near the bottom of said body, having an opening communicating with said chute, said foot having laterally-disposed openings removed from said first
40 opening and effecting communication between said foot and the interior of said body, and a light-proof cover for said body.

4. A rack for photographic plates, consisting of oppositely-disposed sections having
45 horizontal extensions projecting toward each other and telescoping with each other.

5. A rack for photographic plates, consisting of oppositely-disposed sections, said sections comprising standards having hori-
50 zontal extensions at their upper extremities telescoping with each other, and plates attached near the middle of said standards affording means for receiving the edges of the plates, and having horizontal extensions
55 projecting toward each other and telescoping.

6. A rack for photographic plates, comprising oppositely disposed sections, one of said sections having horizontal tubular ex-
60 tensions, the other of said sections having horizontal arms received in said tubular extensions and telescoping therewith, said sections having means for engaging the edges
65 of the photographic plates.

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

JOHN GOLDSTON LAVENDER.

Witnesses:

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VINCANT S. MAJOR.