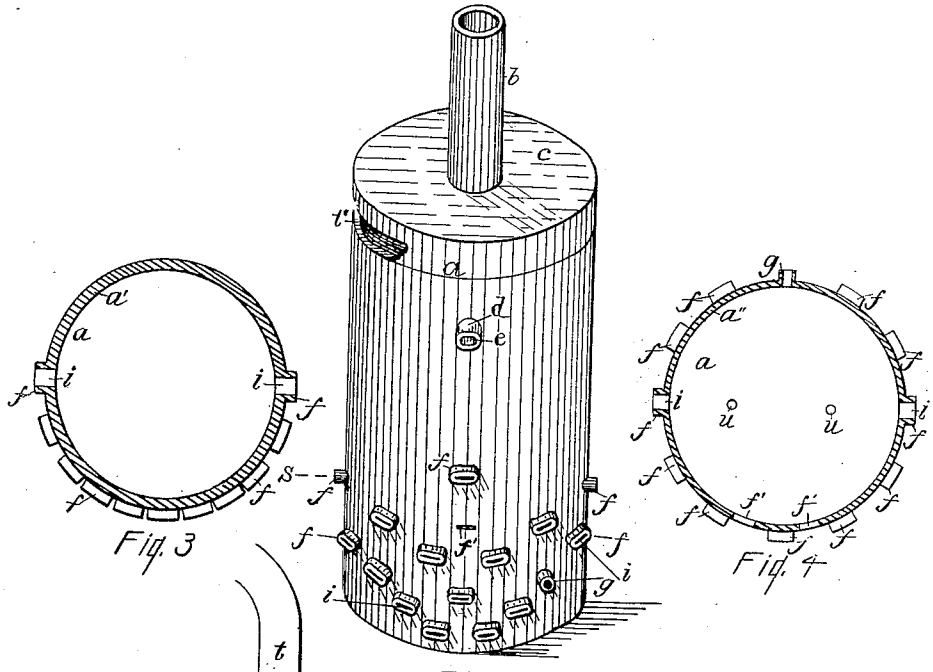
L. M. SHEROW.

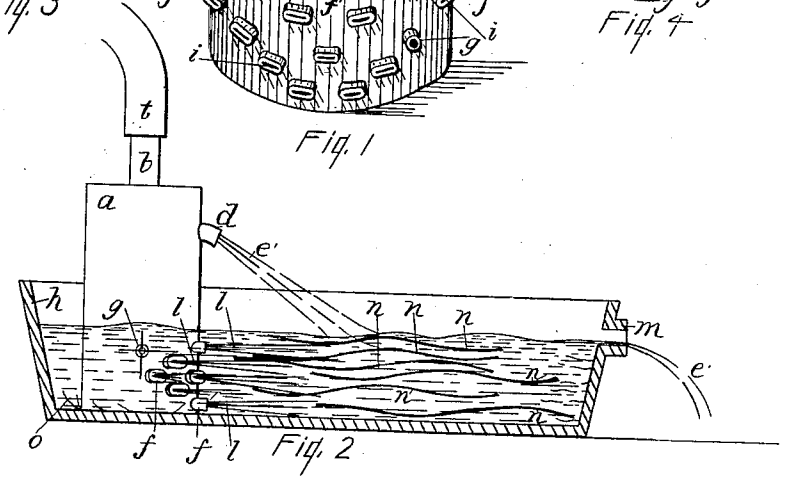
PHOTOGRAPH PRINT WASHER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 24, 1907.

926,144.

Patented June 29, 1909.





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LINDOLPH MINOR SHEROW, OF OSSINING, NEW YORK.

PHOTOGRAPH-PRINT WASHER.

No. 926,144. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 29, 1909.

Application filed July 24, 1907. Serial No. 385,307.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LINDOLPH MINOR SHEROW, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Ossining, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Photograph-Print Washers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the washing of photograph prints, and its objects are to provide a means that will maintain the prints in motion, keep them from settling in the bottom of the washing tray, and prevent their matting together, thus accomplishing the washing in a more thorough manner and in less time than is usually required. The objects are attained by the means set forth in these specifications and the accompanying drawings, in which like letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the washer. Fig. 2 is an elevation illustrating the operation of the washer. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the washer through the line *s* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan of a washer adapted for use in the middle of a tray, shown in cross section.

Fig. 1 shows the washer to consist of a cylinder *a*, having, preferably, a screwed top *c*, the thread on the body of the cylinder being shown at *t'*. *b* is a tube attached to the head of the cylinder for the connection therewith of a flexible water supply tube, as shown at *t*, Fig. 2. The tube *b* may be attached to the body of the vessel, and may have a permanent water supply connection where situations will admit of it. The outlets from the vessels are in the projecting nozzles *d*, *f*, *g*, and there may be one or more small holes in the bottom of the vessel, as at *u u*, Fig. 4. The upper nozzle *d*, Figs. 1 and 2, is adapted to throw a jet down upon the surface of the water in the tray, and at an angle thereto, as at *d e'*, Fig. 2. The other nozzles may have either round outlets as at *g*, Fig. 1, or they may be flat as at *i* in the flattened nozzles *f*. The outlets may be perforations through the body of the vessel, as at *f'*, Figs. 1 and 4; but for convenience of manufacture the projecting nozzles are most advantageous. If the vessel is made of brass or other soft metal, the flat jet openings may be made by drilling round holes in the nozzles and then pinching the nozzles together to flatten the holes therein. Figs. 1 and 2 show these nozzles distributed on only one side of the cylinder, more clearly shown in Fig. 3. When thus made the washer is intended to be set in one end of the washing tray, as in Fig. 2. The washer may be provided with nozzles all around its surface as in Fig. 4, for use in the middle of a tray. The nozzles are distributed in differing horizontal planes.

Fig. 2 illustrates the washer in use. A tray *h* is shown as having an outlet *m*, which is not essential, as the tray may be tipped to admit of overflowing over its edge. The washer is placed at the end of the tray with the photograph prints *n* between the washer and the overflow. The jets in the lower part of the washer are adapted to the depth of a tray so they will all be under the surface of the water. The issuing of the small jets from the nozzles agitates the water, and catches the edges of the prints in a manner that keeps them always in motion, and in waving lines that prevent their adherence together. The upper jet *e'* strikes the surface of the water in a manner that causes the surface to move toward the overflow, thus hastening the discharge from the tray of whatever foreign matters rise to the surface. The prints are prevented from backing against the overflow end of the tray by countercurrents set up by the motion of the water against that end of the tray. The upper nozzle *d* may be omitted without materially affecting the efficiency of the washer. The washer may be made of sheet metal, as in Fig. 4, but it may be cast with thick walls, as in Fig. 3, for the purpose of obtaining weight enough to keep it stable in the washing tray. It is not essential that this washer be made in cylindrical form, and otherwise this device is susceptible to variations from the forms herein shown without departing from the principles of the invention, and I claim the right to such variations.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a photograph print washer a portable vessel to set in a water tray and provided with a water supply connection, and jet outlets, from the sides of the vessel in contact with the water, for projecting streams in differing horizontal planes between the top of the water and the bottom of the tray, holes in the bottom of the vessel, and an angular jet above the horizontal jets.

2. In a photograph print washer a portable

vessel to set in a water tank, the vessel having means for a water supply connection, and jet outlets all around the parts of the vessel to be submerged as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination in a photograph print washer of a washing tray and a vessel set in said tray, a water supply connection to said vessel, jets in the sides of the vessel for projecting horizontal streams at varying depths of the water in the tray, and an angular jet above the water in the tray.

4. The combination in a photograph print washer of a washing tray, a vessel to set in said tray, a water supply connection to said vessel, and jets in all the sides of the vessel for projecting streams horizontally at varying depths of the water in the tray.

Signed at Ossining, in the county of Westchester and State of New York this 15th day of June A. D. 1907.

L. MINOR SHEROW.

Witnesses:
EDWIN L. TODD,
WILLIAM B. TITLAN.