

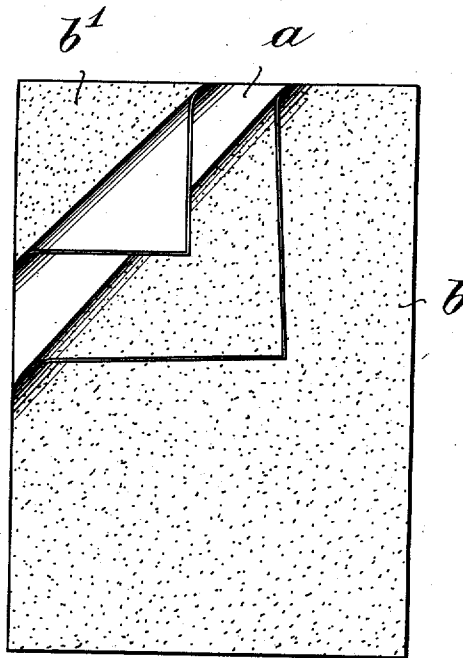
J. NEUBRONNER.

PROCESS FOR MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, OR THE LIKE IN A DRY CONDITION.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 18, 1908.

956,723.

Patented May 3, 1910.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS NEUBRONNER, OF CRONBERG, TAUNUS, GERMANY.

PROCESS FOR MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, OR THE LIKE IN A DRY CONDITION.

956,723.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 3, 1910.

Application filed July 18, 1908. Serial No. 444,212.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JULIUS NEUBRONNER, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, and resident of Cronberg, Taunus, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Processes for Mounting Photographs, Engravings, or the Like in a Dry Condition, of which the following is a specification.

Two methods have been proposed for mounting photographs, engravings and the like in a dry condition, one being to coat the back of the engraving or photograph with an adhesive made of resin, or by placing a layer of paper coated on both sides with an adhesive made of resin between the photograph or engraving and mount. Adhesives made of resin are disadvantageous in that they only melt at 100 to 130°, crack when dry and necessitate considerable pressure to be stuck fast on the mount.

The present invention relates to a process for enabling gutta percha to be used in place of resinous adhesives, gutta percha becoming soft at about 60°, always remains so pliable as not to crack and become brittle, and only requires slight pressure to enable the mounting to be effected.

It is known to insert a layer of gutta percha between a photograph and the mount; this is however disadvantageous in that a certain amount of adhesive exudes from the edges of the parts to be united on the application of a hot iron or of a glazing roller or the like. This objection is obviated according to the present invention by coating paper or the like on both sides with a solution of gutta percha or by passing it through the latter. The liquid at first remains on the surface which when dry appears to be covered with a thick, white, easily damaged coating. The paper is then exposed to the rays of heat from a hot plate or the like, whereby the liquid enters the pores of the paper so that the latter has the appearance of being thin, transparent and parchment like, especially when strong thin tissue paper is used; the paper is then dried. In this condition it is not capable of sticking, so that it can therefore be rolled up without any fear of it sticking together.

The figure in the annexed drawing is a plan view of a sheet of paper with the layers of gutta percha applied thereto, the different layers being shown partly exposed.

In the accompanying drawing, *a* represents a sheet of paper, which may preferably be thin tissue paper, *b* represents a layer of gutta-percha on the upper side of the paper, and *b'* a similar layer affixed to the lower side of the paper. The paper treated with gutta-percha as described will be placed between a photograph or engraving and the mount. Only by passing over a hot iron, or between the above mentioned rollers of a glazing machine or the like the adhesive soaked into the paper is slowly softened, so that it closely unites the paper on the one hand with the photograph, engraving or the like and on the other hand with the mount, without any of the adhesive exuding from the edges of the parts to be connected. The piece of paper soaked with gutta percha prevents the mount, or any matter between the latter and the paper, from attacking the photograph or engraving because the gutta percha insulates to a certain extent. At the same time the use of the solution of gutta percha does not exclude the use of paste, dextrin and the like with it should such adhesives for any reason appear to be advantageous.

The use of gutta percha not only requires less heat and pressure but the process of mounting also takes less time because the time spent in obtaining the high temperature when using resin adhesives is saved. This high temperature also excludes the use of a number of photographic papers, this disadvantage being obviated by using gutta percha. This fact allows the back of the photograph, engraving and the like to be coated with gutta percha instead of using the intermediate piece of paper soaked with the latter. Another great advantage is that the coat of gutta percha is very different in color to the front of the photograph, hence the two sides cannot be mistaken.

I claim:

1. The process for adhesively mounting photographs and paper engravings, which consists in coating paper on both of its sides with a solution of gutta-percha, exposing the same to heat rays, placing the paper thus treated between a mount and the article to be mounted thereon, and then applying a hot iron over the same.

2. The process for adhesively mounting photographs and paper engravings, which consists in coating paper on both of its sides

with a solution of gutta-percha, allowing to  
dry, then exposing the paper thus treated to  
the action of a degree of heat suitable for  
causing the gutta-percha to enter the pores  
5 of the paper, allowing to dry, placing the  
paper thus treated between a mount and the  
article to be adhesively mounted thereon,  
and then applying a hot iron over the same.

In testimony whereof I have signed my  
name to this specification in the presence of 10  
two subscribing witnesses.

JULIUS NEUBRONNER.

Witnesses:

BERNHARD RUSER,  
JEAN GRUND.