

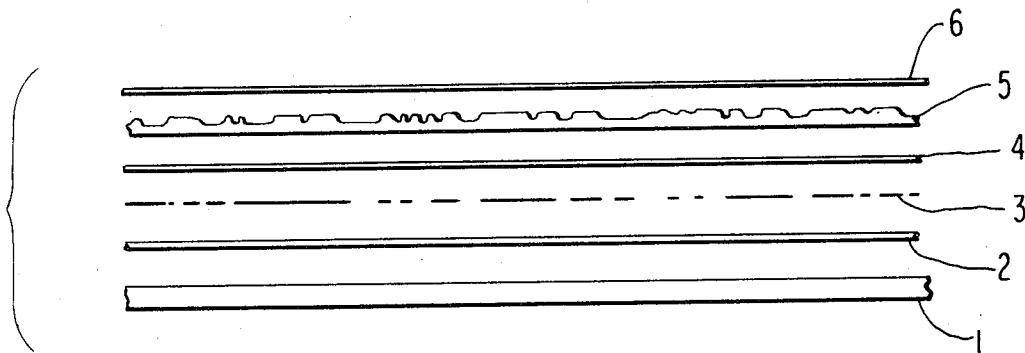
- [54] **METHOD OF MAKING A PICTURE WITH SURFACE IRREGULARITIES FROM A FLAT PRINT**
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- [51] Int. Cl. **B44d 1/32**
- [58] Field of Search 117/11, 45, 83, 76 F; 96/38.1, 1.1, 35.1
- [56] **References Cited**
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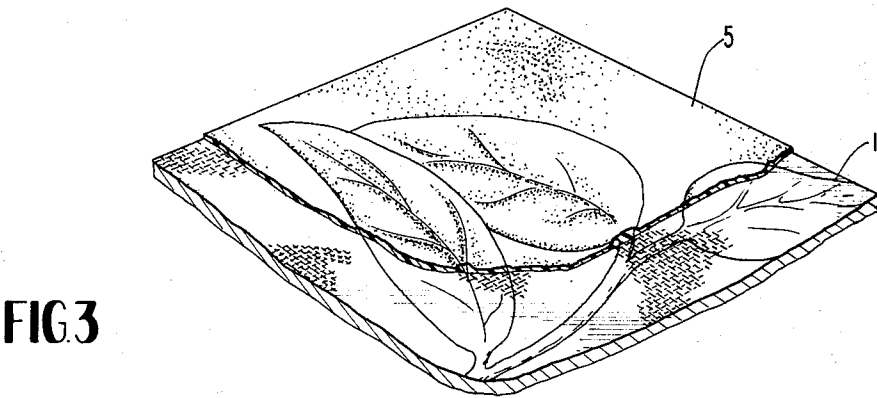
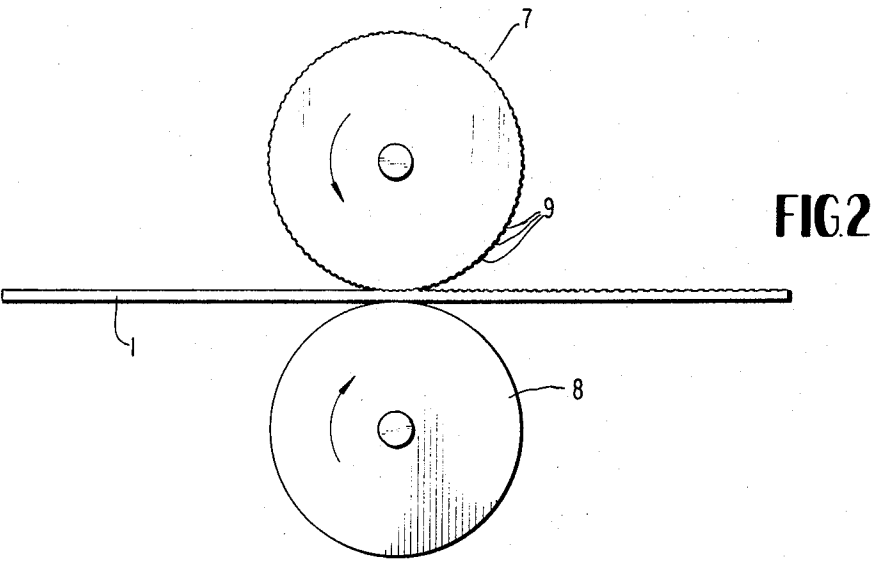
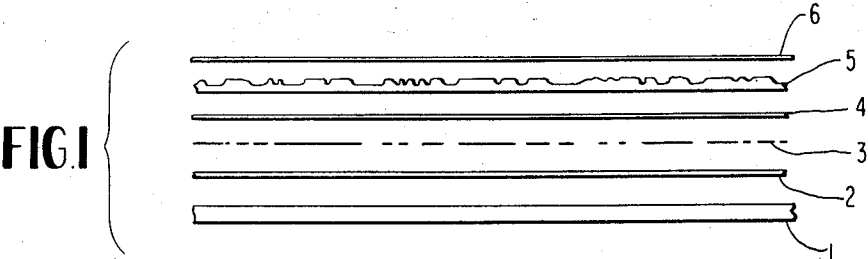
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[57] **ABSTRACT**

A method of making a picture in which a print, preferably a photographic print produced from a transparency made from infrared color film is given a texture, if desired, by being rolled under pressure, then coated with a clear lacquer, then touched up, if desired, by application of acrylic colors, then coated again with lacquer if said colors are used, then coated by a transparent gel medium which is given a desired texture and then finally coated with a lacquer.

3 Claims, 3 Drawing Figures





METHOD OF MAKING A PICTURE WITH SURFACE IRREGULARITIES FROM A FLAT PRINT

This invention relates to the method of making and the structure of a picture.

Down through the ages the art of creating a picture by painting in oils or other media has been highly developed. Also in later years pictures have been produced by mechanical means, such as photography.

My invention combines the techniques of both fields to produce pictures of great dramatic impact. I believe I have created a new form of visual art by my method of hand ornamentation of photographic prints or the like to produce pictures having the look and feel of oil paintings.

It is the principal object of my invention to treat a colored print of a subject so as to enhance its artistic impact.

Another object of my invention is to so treat a photographic or lithographic print to produce the dramatic effect desired.

Still another object of the invention is to so treat a photographic print proposed from an infrared film.

A still further object of the invention is to produce pictures of great artistic impact quickly and economically.

Yet another object of the invention is to treat a colored photographic print made from infrared colored film by using lacquer and transparent gel so that the finished picture has the look and feel of an oil painting or the like, showing the subject in precise detail, unexpected color and with a clear depth of field.

Still another object of the invention is to further enhance the artistry of the picture by impressing a pattern on the print and also going over it with colored paint to touch it up.

In summary the invention involves a colored print, which may be a lithographic or photographic print. A photographic print processed from infrared colored film is preferred. The print is then given a coating of clear lacquer. It may then be touched up if desirable by a suitable color paint. If the colored paint is used it is then given another coat of clear lacquer. On top of the lacquer, either the first layer or the second layer if used, is placed a layer of transparent gel which is then given a surface texture or contour compatible with the underlying image of the print. A final coat of clear lacquer is then applied.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is an exploded schematic side elevation of my picture;

FIG. 2 is a schematic side elevation of rolls for impressing a pattern on the print; and

FIG. 3 is an enlarged view of one corner of a print showing the preferred type of pattern embossment for the print.

As shown in FIG. 1 the picture includes a photographic print 1 comprising printing paper having an image on the emulsion layer on its top surface. A clear, transparent lacquer 2 is brushed or sprayed on top of the image, thereby protecting the emulsion from moisture and also acting as an ultraviolet light shield to prevent fading. On top of layer 2 there may be applied, if desired, acrylic color paint 3 to touch up the print by removing spots or unwanted areas such as telephone poles or to make other desired changes. Another layer of clear lacquer 4 is then sprayed on to form a protec-

tive coating that seals the acrylic paint from reacting with other layers. A clear transparent acrylic gel medium 5 is then applied by hand to simulate the natural surface and contour of the print subject, a texture being produced on the gel by the use of brushes of various types, pallet knives or in any other suitable manner to produce the desired surface contour compatible to the underlying image. The layer of lacquer 2, or 4 is used, acts as a suitable base to hold the transparent gel medium from sagging or flattening prior to drying. Finally a coating of clear lacquer 6 is applied to additionally protect the print emulsion against moisture, provide ultra-violet shielding, as well as to provide the print with a semi-gloss, matte or glossy surface and eliminate the need for a protective covering of glass.

The materials for the various layers are all well known artistic materials available on the open market. Materials other than acrylic may be used such as oil to get the same general effect.

If desired the print 1 with the developed image on it may be passed through pressure rolls 7 and 8 to impose a pattern 9 on the emulsion side of the print. Such rolling will be done before any of the layers 2 through 6 are applied.

The entire surface of the roll is embossed to provide a reticulated effect. Of course, an extremely thin transparent reticulated material cover may be applied as an overlay and arranged to adhere to the print 1, however, the same effect can be achieved more economically by the rolling of the print instead. The rolling of the print has a dual function, i.e., it not only provides an interesting appearance to the finished product which is visible through the paints and lacquers, but is also provides a medium to which the sprayed clear lacquer will adhere during application thereof and in addition provides a means for brush control to prevent sliding of the brush when applying the lacquer or paint by a brush.

The print 1 instead of being a photographic print may be a lithographic print, a print made by other methods or even a print which is a reproduction of the completed picture described above.

Preferably, however, print 1 is a print prepared from a positive or negative transparency made from infrared color film exposed with the use of various color filters.

Conventional infrared color film has three image layers sensitized to green, red and infrared instead of being sensitized to blue, green and red as in ordinary color film. The infrared sensitivity of the film is in the range of 700 to 900 millimicrons. Further, the infrared film does not have a yellow filter layer between the second and third image layer as is true in conventional color film.

Upon processing the infrared film a yellow positive image records in the green sensitive layer and positive images of magenta and cyan appear in the red and infrared sensitive layers respectively, when a yellow filter is placed in front of the camera lens. The infrared film is also sensitive to blue light and so a filter which subtracts blue light is used on the camera unless a blue color tone is the dominant tone wanted. As is obvious from the above the infrared film is sensitive to both infrared and visible light and the resulting transparency is a modified or false color rendition of the subject. For example, healthy deciduous green foliage would appear as a red-magenta color.

It is also to be understood that the colors of the transparency can be modified by use of various filters such

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as, for example, dark red, red, orange, deep yellow, yellow, green or magenta, and also by varying exposure time or using other photographic techniques.

The positive image transparencies produced by infrared film, especially when used with appropriate filters are stark, dramatic and of unexpected coloration.

The picture produced in accordance with my invention shows the subject in finite detail and in colors and hues that are not seen by the naked eye; also depth of field, sharpness and detail are maintained. Further, the picture has the look and feel of a fine original oil or acrylic painting, but may be produced in less time with far less effort.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of making a picture comprising:
passing a photographic print through rollers to create a textured surface on said print,
then applying a coating of clear lacquer to the picture surface of the print,
then applying a coating of transparent acrylic gel over said lacquer and manually forming an uneven

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surface on said acrylic gel which is artistically compatible with the underlying subject matter of the picture, and then

applying a final coating of clear lacquer over the acrylic gel.

2. A method of making a picture comprising passing a pictorial print through rollers to create a textured surface on said print,

then applying a coating of clear lacquer to the picture surface of the print,

then applying acrylic color paint over the first coat of lacquer and touching up the print with said paint to remove unwanted areas from the print,

then applying a coating of clear lacquer over said acrylic color paint, and

then applying said coating of transparent acrylic gel and said final coating of clear lacquer.

3. A method as claimed in claim 1, where the print is prepared from a transparency made from infrared color film.

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