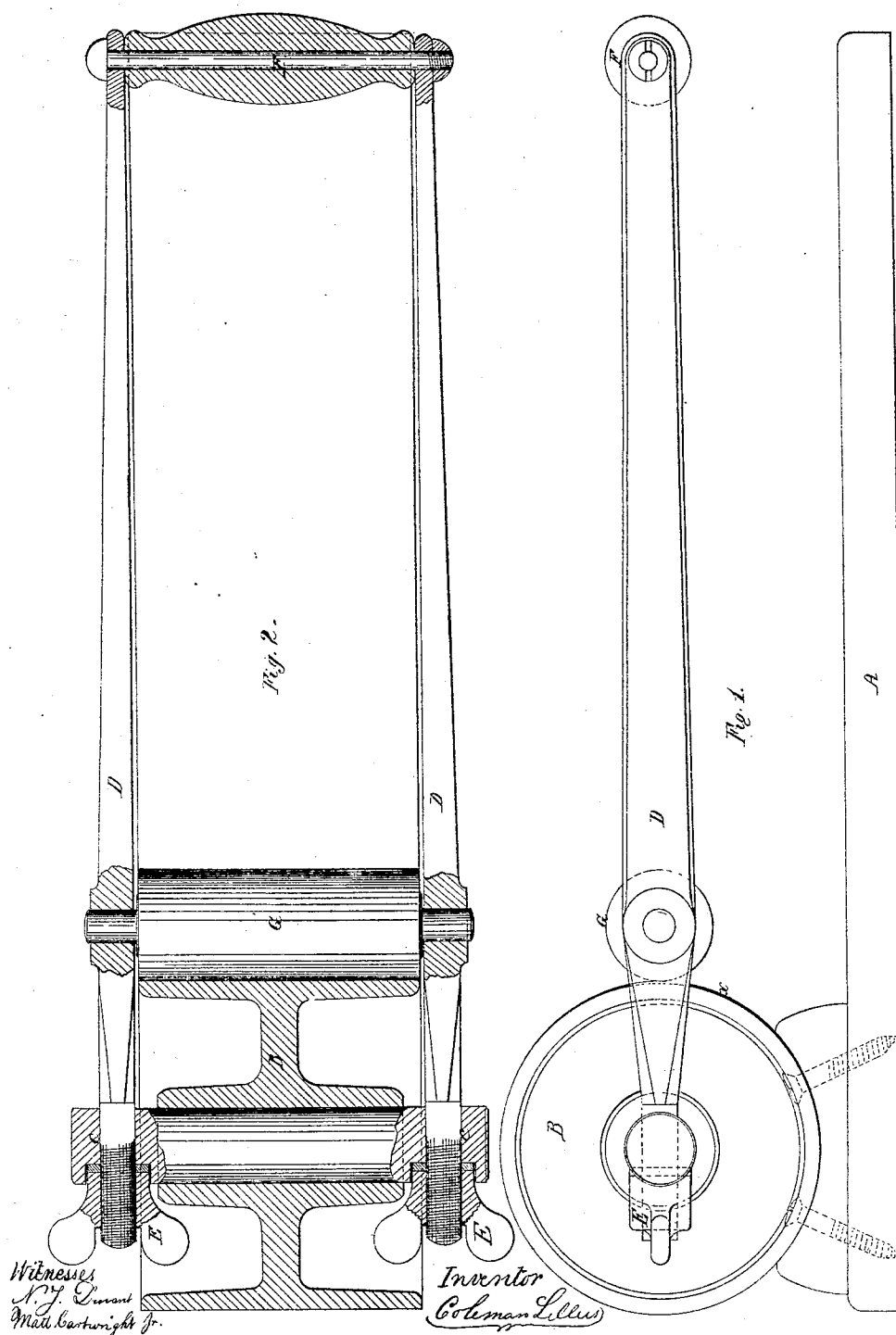


C. Sellers,
Photographic Burnishing Press,
No 36,028, Patented July 29, 1862.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

COLEMAN SELLERS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

MACHINE FOR ROLLING PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 36,028, dated July 29, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, COLEMAN SELLERS, of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Machine for Rolling Photographic Pictures; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description thereof.

The object of my invention is to furnish a convenient machine for rolling photographic pictures without injury to the texture of the paper, and to unite with facility of operation simplicity and cheapness of construction.

The nature of my invention consists in dispensing with the ordinary housing or supporting frame of the pair of rolls, making the bottom roll so large in diameter that only a portion of its circumference shall be used in the rolling operation; in making this bottom roll stationary and causing the top roll to pass around that portion of it designed for use, and in using the lever or crank as a support for the top roller in place of the housing generally used for that purpose, all of which can be more clearly understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents an elevation of my machine, and Fig. 2 a plan, partially in section.

The machine consists of a base-board, A, near one end of which is affixed by screws the large roller B. The diameter of this roller must be such that the portion of its circumference utilized in rolling shall be longer than the object to be rolled, and its width somewhat greater than that of the object. Thus, for rolling stereoscopic pictures, which are seven and one-half inches long, the roller should be four and one-half inches in diameter and four inches face. Through the center of the roller B passes a loosely-fitted shaft, which, in the size machine used as an illustration, should be about two inches longer than the width of the roller—i. e., six inches—and should be one inch in diameter. Through this shaft, at right angles to its axis, and outside of the edge of the roller B, pass two holes, C C, counterbored on their lower side to receive leather washers. Through the holes C C pass the ends of two side levers, D D, threaded at their ends and provided with thumb-nuts E E. The levers D D should be about sixteen inches long, and their ends farthest from

the screw should be united by a handle, F. The levers D D serve to carry near to the large roller B a small steel polishing-roller, G. This roller should have journals not more than one-third the diameter of the roller itself, and its axis must be parallel with the axis of the large roller B. The roller G can be adjusted in relation to the large roller to suit the thickness of the substance to be rolled by means of the thumb-nuts E E; and the large roller may, if it is deemed advisable, be flattened at the points marked *x*, to facilitate the entering of the substance to be rolled. This, however, is not essential.

The operation of the machine is very simple, and is as follows: Supposing it is a card-picture to be rolled, the handle of the levers resting on the base-board, the picture is placed perpendicularly on the point of contact of the two rolls and its face toward the steel polishing-roller. Then, resting the left hand on the base-board to hold the machine steady, the right hand grasps the handle of the levers, and, lifting it up, the roller G is carried around the surface of the large roller B and passes over the face of the card-picture, which will hold a tangential position to the surfaces of the two rolls during the passage. A vibratory motion of the lever, causing the polishing-roller G to pass back and forth over the picture, will insure a fine polish.

In an ordinary system of rolls, one above the other, and with motion given to one by a crank, the other roll must receive its motion by friction through the substance being rolled. This gives a calendering strain on the substance and injures the texture of thin paper. To obviate this difficulty the two rolls are generally provided with gearing to insure the surface of each having the same velocity, and in some cases polished steel plates are placed between the rollers, all of which adds to the cost of the machine.

In my machine the theory of the operation is the same as the dragging of a garden-roller over the grass. The center or axis is continually carried forward, and but little calendering effect is felt in the material being rolled.

My machine recommends itself pre-eminently for cheapness of construction and convenience of operation, and has an advantage over all other rolling-machines, in being light and portable and able to be used without be-

ing bolted to a stand or table. The machine, as I have described it, is what I deem best suited for ordinary use; but it may be modified in many ways without affecting its theory of operation. Thus, for instance, by bolting the large roller to the top of a column or stand, more than one-half of its circumference could be utilized. The levers might be arranged in various ways by using wedges or cams in place of the thumb-nuts, &c.

Therefore, without limiting my claim to the

exact form and manner of construction, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The rotation of the polishing-roll or its equivalent about the large roll or its equivalent, substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified.

COLEMAN SELLERS.

Witnesses:

N. J. DINANT,

MATT. CARTWRIGHT, Jr.