

DEFENSIVE PUBLICATION

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INTEGRAL SCREEN RADIOGRAPHIC ELEMENT
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No Drawing. 7 Pages Specification

An integral radiographic element containing a support, a silver bromiodide emulsion layer in which said iodide comprises up to about 10 mole percent of the halide, an X-ray intensifying screen and an arrangement of distinct layers wherein said X-ray intensifying screen and a conversion material are disposed between the support and the emulsion layer is disclosed. The X-ray intensifying screen emits radiation in the electromagnetic spectrum upon exposure to X-rays, which emitted radiation the conversion material is capable of converting to radiation of longer wave lengths in the range of about 400 to about 560 $m\mu$ with a resulting improvement in contrast.

Materials which convert the normal radiation emission of barium lead sulfate in the X-ray intensifying screen to radiation of longer wave lengths can include organic or inorganic substances or mixtures thereof, such as, for example, a combination of terphenyl and 1,4-bis[2-(5-phenyloxazolyl)]-benzene, a combination of 1,1,4,4-tetraphenyl butadiene and 1,4-bis[2-(5-phenyloxazolyl)]-benzene, or zinc sulfide.

Radiographic elements improved as described can be chemically sensitized, e.g., with noble metal sensitizers alone or in combination with sulfur or selenium sensitizers. They can contain antifoggants, hardeners, plasticizers, development modifiers, coating aids and other suitable photographic addenda, such as described in U.S. Pat. 3,297,446 (columns 4-9).