E. B. CORE.

PHOTOGRAPH NEGATIVE DEVELOPING FRAME.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 18, 1919.

1,348,153. Patented Aug. 3, 1920

Fig. 1.

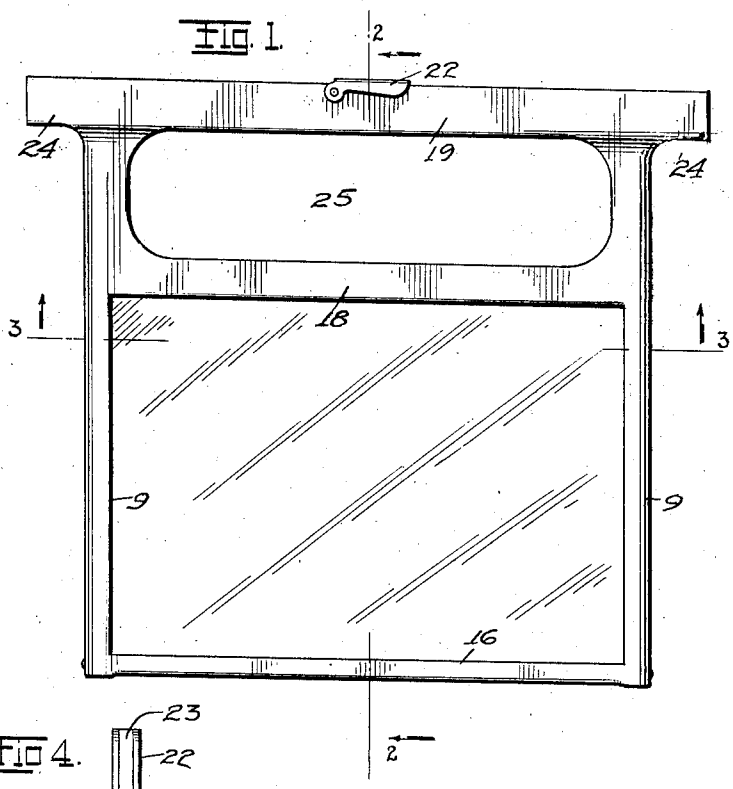


Fig. 2.

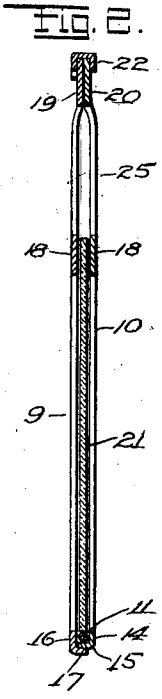


Fig. 4.

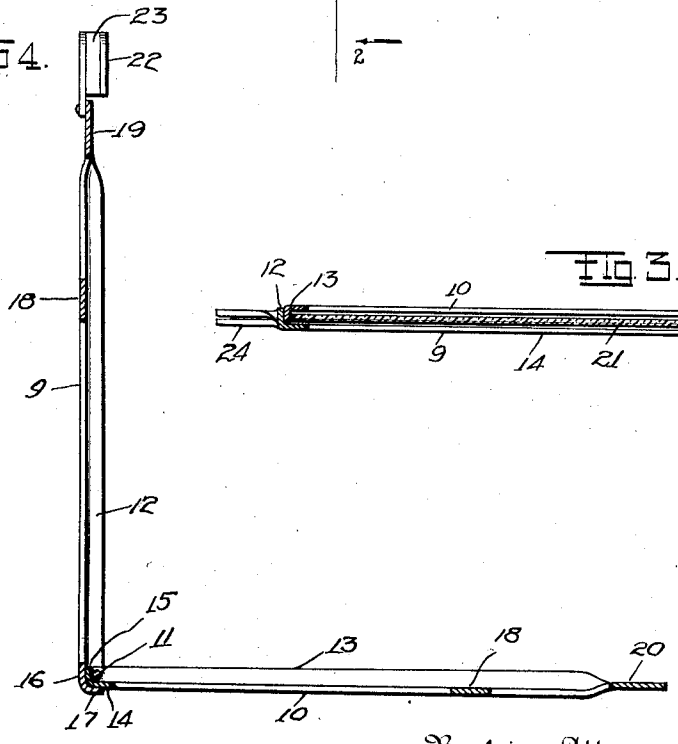


Fig. 3.

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PHOTOGRAPH-NEGATIVE-DEVELOPING FRAME.

1,348,153. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 3, 1920.

Application filed September 18, 1919. Serial No. 324,392.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIJAH B. CORE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Yonkers, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Photograph-Negative-Developing Frames, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Among the principal objects which the present invention has in view are: to provide a frame wherein a plate or film may be deposited for immersion in a developing bath, quickly and easily; to provide a frame for immersing photographic plates which may be readily handled without endangering the hands of the operator; to provide a frame of the character mentioned with means for suspension of the same on the sides of the bath; and to simplify and cheapen the construction of the frame.

Drawings.

Figure 1 is a side view of a frame, constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, the section being taken on the line 2—2 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the same, the section being taken as on the line 3—3 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a vertical section, taken as on the line 2—2, showing the frame in its open position.

Description.

As seen in the drawings, the frame consists of two side members, indicated by the numerals 9 and 10. The members 9 and 10 are joined by a wire or hinge rod 11. The ends of the rod 11 are extended through perforations formed in the side flanges 12 and 13, with which the members 9 and 10 are provided respectively. It will be noted that when closed, as in the position shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the edge of the flange 13 rests against the body of the member 9, and inside of the flanges 12. The necessary space between the body of the members 9 and 10, is thereby provided. At the bottom of this space a flange 15 is turned from the member 14, and forms in conjunction with a flange 17, the bottom of the frame, or the pocket of the frame when placed in operative position. The flange 17, struck up from the brace 16 on the member 9, forms also a steadying member to limit the opening of the frame, as the inner side of the flange 17 in the extreme position of the frame, bears against the under side of the brace 14 of the member 10.

The cross braces 18 operate in conjunction with the lateral flanges of the members 9 and 10, and with the members 14 and 16 to form a frame open-sided for holding the plate 21 loosely in the pocket formed by the frame. The braces 18 are held in spaced relation by the top members or handle members 19 and 20. The handle members 19 and 20 as indicated, come together in the active position of the frame, and are held in this way by the latch 22.

As seen best in Fig. 4 of the drawings, the latch 22 is pivoted on the members 19 and 20 and has a channel 23 which incloses the members 19 and 20 to form the handle by which the frame, in service, is manipulated. The members 19 and 20 are extended to form the end rests 24 by which the frame is suspended in the developing bath.

Preferably the members 9 and 10 are each constructed from a single piece of metal. This may, however, be varied by constructing the frames of single pieces joined by the usual processes of riveting or soldering.

In practice, the frames are disposed in receiving position, as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings. The plate 21 is then laid upon the member 10, which is then raised to the upper position until the member 19 is juxtaposed to the member 20. The latch 22 is then dropped into position, holding the members 19 and 20. The frame having the plates therein is then ready to be operated. The operator grasps the members 19 and 20 as a handle, his fingers extending through the opening 25, the upper portion of which, it will be understood is not immersed in the developing solution.

It will be noted that the plate 21 when immersed in the solution and held in the frame herein described, it presents to the solution all of the surface of the plates. Also it is obvious that the frames may be closely juxtaposed in the bath, or in other words, crowded in position without the danger of sides of the plates coming in contact with one another.

Claims.

1. A frame comprising, skeleton side mem

bers; means for pivotally connecting said members at the lower end thereof; lateral flanges extended from said members to infold or to interlead, for holding the side members in spaced relation; a plurality of brace members, each mounted on one of the side members and inset therefrom, said brace members being juxtaposed in active service relation, and having integrally formed therewith, end extensions projecting beyond the lateral edges of the frame for suspending the frame in the liquid bath; and means for holding said braces in juxtaposed relation.

2. A frame comprising, skeleton side members; means for pivotally connecting said members at the lower end thereof; lateral flanges extended from said members to infold or to interlead, for holding the side members in spaced relation; a plurality of brace members, each mounted on one of the side members and inset therefrom, said brace members being juxtaposed in active service relation and having, integrally formed therewith, end extensions projecting beyond the lateral edges of the frame for suspending the frame in the liquid bath; and means for holding said braces in juxtaposed relation, said means embodying a latch pivotally mounted on one of said braces for infolding the other brace.

ELIJAH B. CORE.