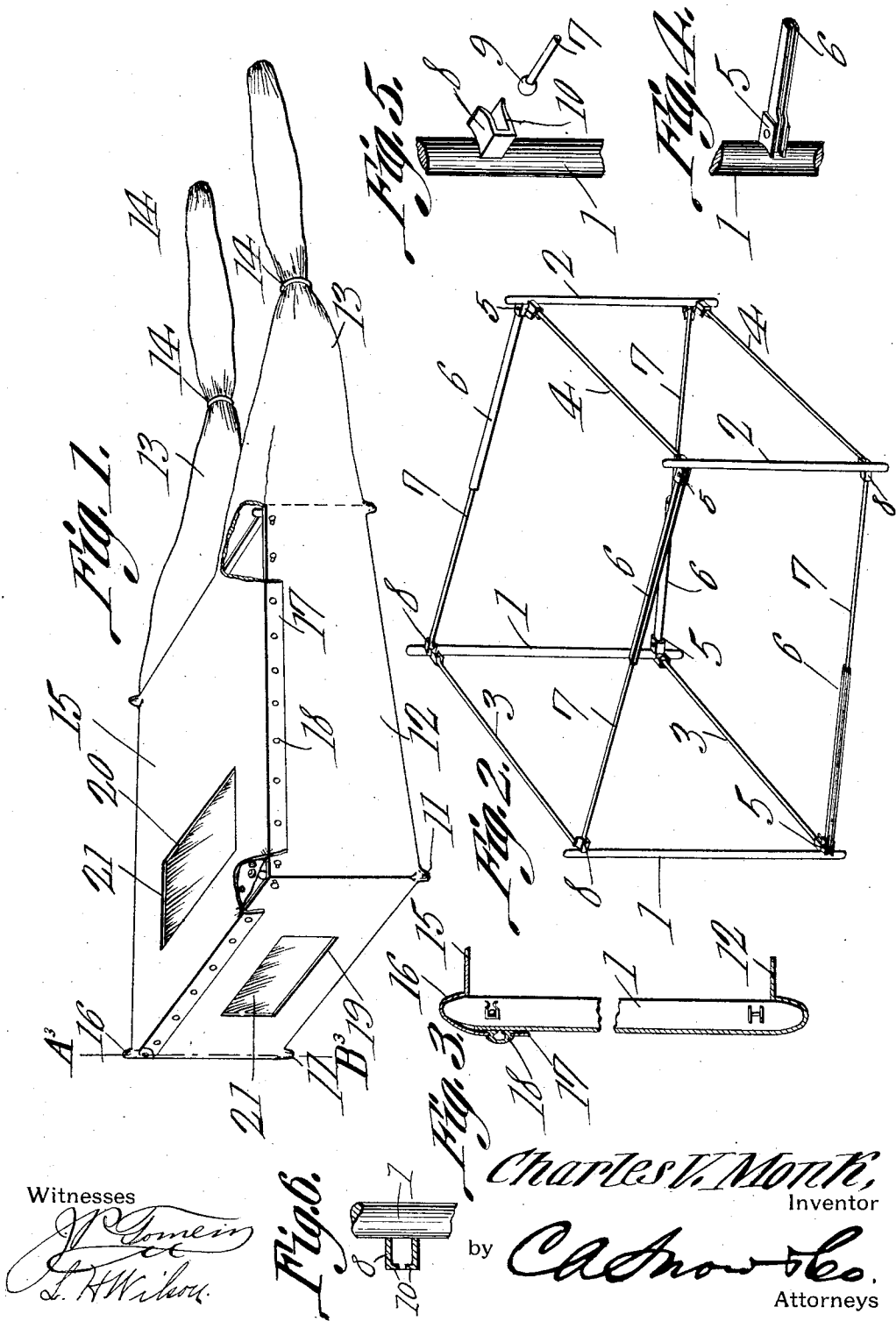


C. V. MONK.
 PORTABLE DEVELOPING CABINET.
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 10, 1911.

1,050,843.

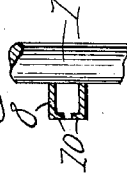
Patented Jan. 21, 1913.



Witnesses

J. J. Gomer
L. H. Wilson

Fig. 6.



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PORTABLE DEVELOPING-CABINET.

1,050,843.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 21, 1913.

Application filed July 10, 1911. Serial No. 637,720.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES V. MONK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Portable Developing-Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to portable cabinets for use in the development of photographic negatives and one of the objects of the invention is to provide a light and inexpensive structure which, when not in use, can be folded into a compact bundle easy to carry. Another object is to provide a device of this character which can be quickly set up for use.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawings; Figure 1 is a perspective view of the cabinet, one corner portion of the top thereof being raised, a portion of the top being broken away. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the frame of the cabinet. Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical section through one corner portion of the cabinet, said section being taken on the line A³-B³ Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the hinge connection between one of the side strips and a corner post. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing one of the corner posts and the means for connecting it to one of the side strips. Fig. 6 is an enlarged transverse section through one of the ball receiving clips and showing the retaining flanges in section.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference 1 and 2 designate corner posts, the posts 1 being connected by upper and lower cross strips 3 while the posts 2 are connected by upper and lower cross strips 4. These cross strips 3 and 4 are preferably soldered or otherwise fixedly connected to the posts 1 and 2 although it is to be understood that, if desired, they may be detachably connect-

ed in any desired manner to these posts. Each of the posts 1 is provided, adjacent its lower end, with spaced ears 5 between which are pivotally mounted channeled side sections 6 and similar ears 5 are connected to the posts 2 adjacent their upper ends. Channeled side sections 6 are also pivotally connected to these ears. Each of the sections 6 extending from the posts 1 and 2 has a rod 7 slidably mounted within it and constituting one of the side strip sections. Clips 8 are connected to the upper end portions of the posts 1 and to the lower end portions of the posts 2 and the free ends of the rod 7 are designed to swing into and be frictionally engaged by these clips. Each of the rods 7 is preferably formed with a ball 9 at its free end and each of the clips 8 has retaining flanges 10 thereon so that, when the ball 9 is seated within its clip, the flanges 10 will prevent said ball from being pulled from the clip unless the same is moved laterally. From the foregoing it will be apparent that the frame can be readily collapsed simply by sliding the rods 7 back into the channeled members 6 and then detaching the rods from their clips, one set of side strips being thus foldable against the cross strips 3 while the other set of side strips is foldable against the cross strips 4. The folded frame will therefore occupy a very small space.

The ends of the posts 1 and 2 project upwardly and downwardly beyond the cross strips 3 and the lower ends of the posts are adapted to be seated within pockets 11 formed in the bottom portion of a fabric casing 12. The walls of this casing fit snugly upon the cross strips and the side members and may be secured to the corner posts in any manner desired or can be left unattached thereto. One end portion of the casing is bifurcated to form separate arm receiving tubes 13 and elastic bands 14 may be extended around these tubes at their free ends and at intermediate points, as shown so as to cause the tubes to fit snugly about the arms of the user. A cover 15 is formed integral with the casing 12 and is designed to close downwardly onto the frame of the cabinet, this closure having pockets 16 therein similar to the pockets 11 for the reception of the upper ends of the corner posts, there being longitudinal flaps 17 along the free edges of the cover and which are designed

to lap the walls of the casing and to be attached thereto by ordinary snap fasteners 18 or the like. An opening 19 is preferably formed in the end wall of the casing 12 and another opening 20 is preferably formed in the cover 15, both of these openings having a ruby glass 21 extending thereacross to prevent the admission to the casing of actinic light.

10 When it is desired to set up the cabinet for use, the rods 7 are drawn longitudinally within the channeled members 6 and are then swung to position at right angles to cross strips 3 and 4 after which the balls 9 are snapped into the clips 8, thus completing the assembling of the frame. Said frame is then inserted into the opening in the casing formed by unfastening the cover 15, and the lower ends of the posts 1 and 2 are seated in the pockets 11. The cover 15 is then swung downwardly so as to bring the pockets 16 into engagement with the upper ends of the posts and the flaps 17 are attached to the upper edge portions of the walls of the casing by means of the snap fasteners 18. The plates or films to be developed are placed in the casing before the cover 15 is fastened in place. After the cover has been fastened in the manner set forth, the arms of the operator are inserted into the tubes 13, the elastic bands 14 holding the tubes tightly clasped to the arms. The hands can thus be brought into the casing and can be used for manipulating the negatives during the development thereof, said negatives being readily visible through the glasses 21. To collapse the cabinet, the foregoing operation is reversed, the frame being first removed from the casing and then folded as hereinbefore set forth after

which the casing can be rolled into a compact bundle.

It is to be understood that the casing 12 may be formed of any material which will exclude actinic light and which will easily fold, it being desirable to use either a light proof black fabric, rubber, or other materials heretofore found suitable for the purpose of excluding light.

The term "fabric" as used in the claims is designed to cover any flexible material which can be folded in the same manner as a fabric.

What is claimed is:—

1. A cabinet including a casing having an opening and a closure for the opening, a collapsible frame insertible through said opening and having upwardly and downwardly extending projections at the top and bottom corner portions respectively, there being pockets in the bottom and top of the casing at the corners thereof, for engaging said projections.

2. A cabinet including a casing, and a frame within the casing for holding it extended for use, said frame including corner posts, cross strips connecting the corner posts, telescopic side strips hingedly connected to the corner posts and foldable against certain of the cross strips, and means for detachably engaging the telescopic strips to hold them fixed relative to the posts.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHAS. V. MONK.

Witnesses:

FANNIE S. MONK,
C. ED. BROWNE.