

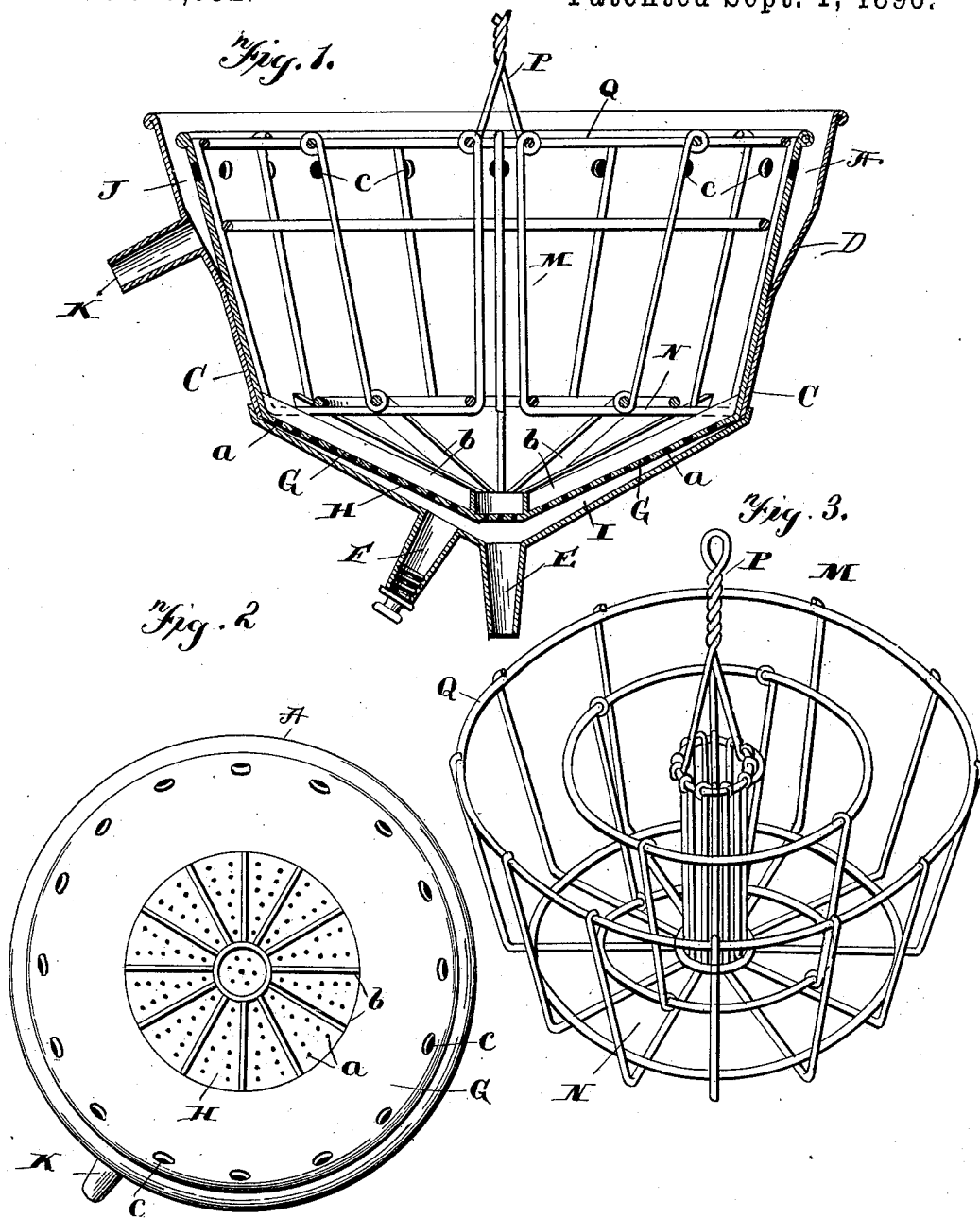
(No Model.)

A. SPRAUER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINT AND NEGATIVE WASHER.

No. 567,052.

Patented Sept. 1, 1896.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

APOLONIA SPRAUER, OF HUNTINGBURG, INDIANA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINT AND NEGATIVE WASHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 567,052, dated September 1, 1896.

Application filed January 20, 1896. Serial No. 576,196. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, APOLONIA SPRAUER, of Huntingburg, in the county of Dubois and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Print and Negative Washers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in print and negative washers for photographers' use; and it consists in the particular construction and arrangement of parts which will be fully described hereinafter, and especially pointed out in the claim.

The object of my invention is to provide a convenient and cheap print and negative washer for photographers, which will quickly remove the chemicals from either by a continuous flow of water into a distributing or inlet chamber with a perforated bottom, preferably concaved in cross-section, and passing out an upper outlet or overflow chamber, said chambers being formed by the combining of two basins, one set within the other.

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a washing apparatus embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same with the rack removed. Fig. 3 is a detached view of the rack.

A represents an outer basin with a tapered bottom B and the lower tapered wall C, having the offset or flared central portion D. At the center of the concave bottom is an inlet-pipe E, and adjacent this is an outlet-pipe F, which will be provided with a stop-cock or other convenient manner of opening and closing the same. An inner basin G is set within the outer basin A, and this basin or chamber G has its lower portion H to fit tightly the tapered wall C of the basin or chamber A. This divides the inclosing basin A into a lower distributing-chamber I and an upper annular exit or overflow chamber J, as is clearly shown.

The bottom of the inner basin or receptacle G is perforated, as shown at *a*, and preferably provided with radial ribs *b* for the purpose of strengthening it. The upper edge of

the inner basin is provided with a series of exit-perforations *c*, and the upper edge of the inner basin is below the surrounding upper edge of the outer or inclosing basin A, so that no overflow can occur upon the floor from the inner basin, an exit-pipe K being provided communicating with the overflow-chamber between the two basins, as clearly shown.

Preferably within the inner basin is a wire rack M, having a flat bottom N, as shown, so that the water passing through the perforations in the bottom of the inner basin G will be more equally distributed to the prints or negatives held by the rack. This rack is preferably provided with a suitable handle P, by means of which it can be lifted without or placed within the inner or washing basin G. This rack is preferably provided with the upper concentric rings Q, which form an annular chamber for the reception of prints or negatives, as the case may be. An inlet-pipe from the main or from a reservoir is connected with the central inlet-opening at the bottom of the basin, and the pressure of the water forces it through the perforated bottom of the washing or inner basin G with considerable force against the negatives or prints within the rack, and the water then overflows through the opening at the top of the inner basin G. Should these openings become stopped by the prints within the rack, the overflow will then be over the upper edge of the inner basin into the exit or overflow chamber between the basins, as will readily be understood, and out through the overflow-pipe in communication therewith.

By means of a washing device or apparatus of this character the prints or negatives may be washed very quickly owing to the fact that the chemicals are constantly being carried off by the continuous flow of water.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A negative-washer comprising an outer basin having a conical bottom, and an upwardly-projecting circumferential side wall as C, an inner basin having a perforated conical bottom separated from the bottom of the outer basin, and an upwardly-extending circumferential side wall fitting at its lower portion tightly within the lower portion of the

adjacent wall of the outer basin, the upper
portion of the side wall of the outer basin
flared outward as at D to form an upper cham-
ber between the side walls of the basins, the
5 bottom and top of the outer basin having an
inlet and an outlet respectively, substan-
tially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
in presence of two witnesses.

APOLONIA SPRAUER.

Witnesses:

ANTHONEY MILLER,
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