

(No Model.)

F. A. WATTENBERG.
DARK ROOM.

No. 553,743.

Patented Jan. 28, 1896.

Fig. 1.

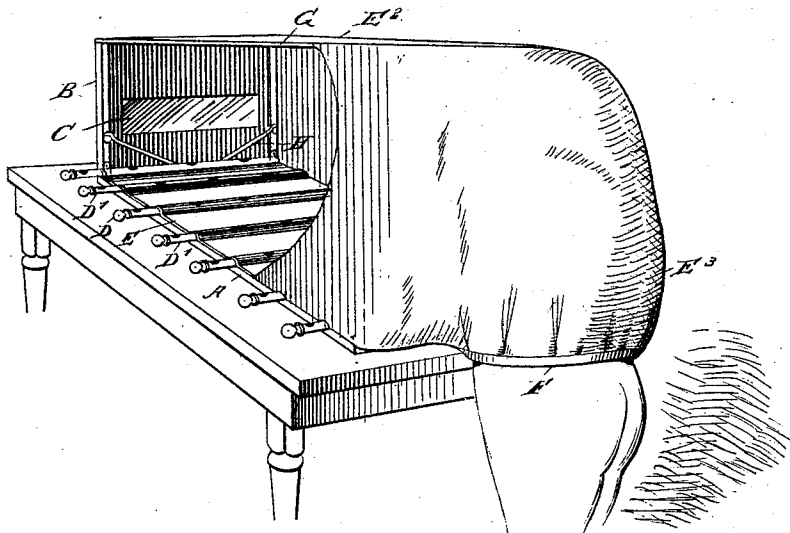


Fig. 2.

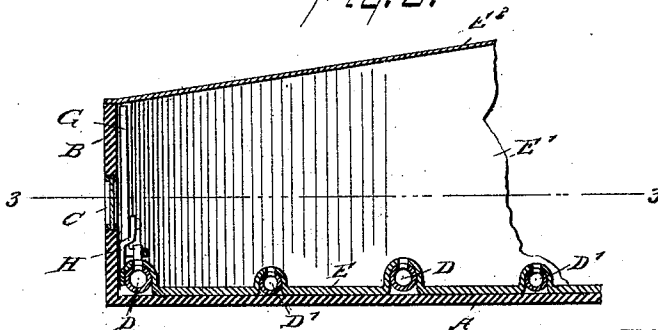
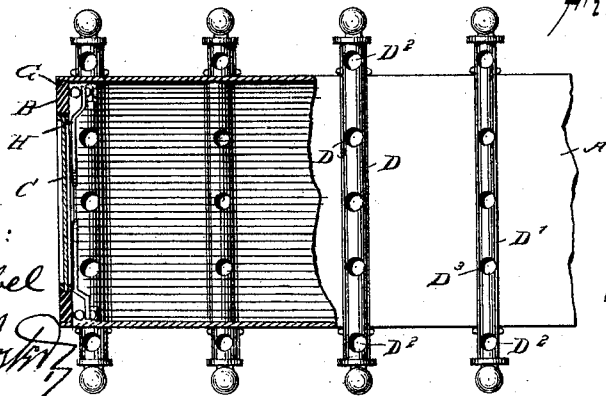


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Wm. Gaebel

Geo. F. Koster

INVENTOR

F. A. Wattenberg

BY

Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FERDINAND A. WATTENBERG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DARK-ROOM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 553,743, dated January 28, 1896.

Application filed April 20, 1895. Serial No. 546,546. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FERDINAND A. WATTENBERG, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Dark-Room, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to photography; and its object is to provide a new and improved portable dark-room which is simple and durable in construction, readily folded up for convenient transportation and storage, and when set up enables the user to develop sensitive plates, fill holders and cameras, and do such other work as is required to be done in a dark-room.

The invention consists principally of a portable dark-room made of flexible material, and formed in its bottom with pipes or tubes for permitting air to pass to the inside of the dark-room.

The invention also consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the dark-room with part broken out. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of part of the dark-room; and Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view of the same, on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2, with part removed.

The improved portable dark-room is provided with a bottom A, made of a flexible material, such as rubber of a heavy quality, the bottom terminating in the end piece B, in which is set a ruby glass C to light the interior of the dark-room in the usual manner, without permitting white rays of light to pass to the inside. On the top surface of the bottom A are placed transversely pipes or tubes D and D', arranged suitable distances apart and preferably of different diameters, as is plainly indicated in the drawings. The outer ends of each pipe or tube are provided with apertures D², and similar apertures D³ are arranged in the top of the pipes within the portable dark-room to permit air to pass from the outside to the inside of the dark-room to the exclusion, however, of white light.

In order to hold the pipes or tubes in place,

I cement or otherwise fasten a piece E, of light flexible material, upon the bottom A and over the said pipes D and D', with the sides E' extending upwardly from the bottom to connect with the front end B, and also to form a top E², likewise attached to the front end B. The rear part E³ of this flexible light piece of material is in the form of a hood adapted to receive the upper part of the user's body, the said hood being provided with a band or draw-string F to securely fasten the mouth of the hood around the wearer's body to exclude white light from the interior of the dark-room.

In order to hold the front end B in a vertical position while using the portable dark-room, I provide the outermost pipe D with posts G hinged to the said pipes, and adapted to extend up in the corners between the sides E' and end B. Braces H, pivoted on the outermost pipe D, are adapted to hook upon the posts G to securely hold the same in an upright position to maintain the portable dark-room in an extended position, as plainly indicated in Fig. 1.

Now it will be seen that when the braces H are disengaged from the posts G the latter can be folded down upon the pipe D, and then the whole top and sides, together with the end B, can be readily collapsed and rolled up on the bottom A to make a small bundle of the entire dark-room.

It is understood that the material E is formed with apertures registering with the apertures D³ in the pipes D and D' to permit the air to pass to the inside of the dark-room, and I prefer to use different-sized pipes, so that in case a tray is set on the said pipes then the smaller pipes D' are not covered at their apertures D³, and consequently air can pass to the inside of the dark-room even if some of the apertures of the larger pipes D are covered by the tray.

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

1. A portable dark-room, comprising a bottom made of heavy, flexible material, terminating in an end containing a translucent pane of glass, a hood made of a light, flexible material and having its lower part attached to the said bottom and its sides and top to the said end, and air-tubes interposed between

the bottom and the said light material, the said air-tubes being provided at the outside and inside of the hood with apertures for the passage of air, substantially as shown and

5 described.

2. A portable dark-room, comprising a bottom made of heavy, flexible material, terminating in an end containing a translucent pane of glass, a hood made of a light, flexible material and having its lower part attached to the said bottom, and its sides and top to the said end, air-tubes interposed between the bottom and the said light material, the said air-tubes being provided at the outside and
10 inside of the hood with apertures for the passage of air, and posts held on one of the said pipes, and adapted to support the said end in a vertical position, substantially as shown and described.

3. A portable dark-room, comprising a bottom made of heavy, flexible material, terminating in an end containing a translucent pane of glass, a hood made of a light, flexible material and having its lower part attached to the said bottom, and its sides and top to the said end, air-tubes interposed between the bottom and the said light material, the said air-tubes being provided at the outside and inside of the hood with apertures for the passage of air, posts held on one of the said pipes, and adapted to support the said end in a vertical position, and braces held on the said pipe and engaging the said posts, substantially as shown and described.

FERDINAND A. WATTENBERG.

Witnesses:

THEO. G. HOSTER,
C. SEDGWICK.