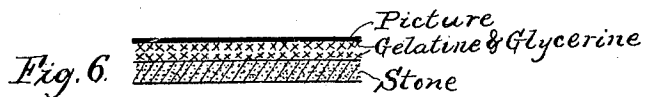
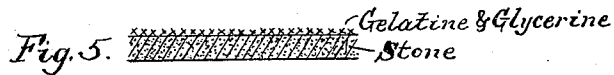
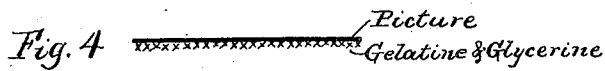
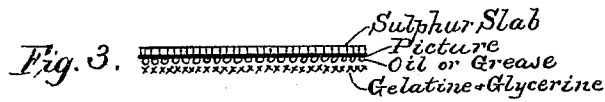
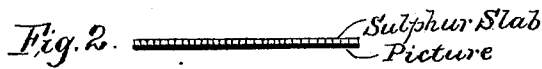


A. L. DE ROOÿ.
PROCESS FOR TRANSFERRING PRINTED AND OTHER PICTURES TO STONES AND THE LIKE.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 24, 1910.

960,707.

Patented June 7, 1910.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTONIUS LAURENTIUS DE ROOÿ, OF HAARLEM, NETHERLANDS.

PROCESS FOR TRANSFERRING PRINTED AND OTHER PICTURES TO STONES AND THE LIKE.

960,707.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 7, 1910.

Application filed January 24, 1910. Serial No. 539,799.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTONIUS LAURENTIUS DE ROOÿ, a subject of the Queen of the Netherlands, residing at Haarlem, the Netherlands, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Process for Transferring Printed and other Pictures to Stones and the Like; 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has for its object to provide a process for transferring printed or other pictures to stone, wood, glass, canvas, iron, earthenware and the like.

The process substantially consists in coating or covering a picture, produced on paper by printing or in other suitable manner, with molten sulfur, and after the sulfur has set, the paper which serves as the carrier for the picture is removed by softening with water, so that the picture is now visible as a reverse picture on the sulfur foundation or backing. The picture which is then adhering to the sulfur is coated with oil or some other suitable greasy substance, whereby the connection between the picture and the sulfur is loosened, but not quite destroyed. A slightly warmed mixture of water, gelatin and glycerin is then spread in a very thin layer on the picture which as stated is coated with oil or other suitable greasy substance. This mixture is formed by dissolving gelatin in warm water and adding a little glycerin, for instance a seventh part of the gelatin used. The sulfur slab treated in this way is then allowed to dry in a hot temperature. The extremely thin layer of gelatin and glycerin attracts the picture, so that the picture comes entirely away from the sulfur. The layer of gelatin and glycerin frees itself during the drying from the sulfur slab, the picture remaining on the gelatin-glycerin layer. A very dilute solution of the gelatin-glycerin compound hereinbefore mentioned is then spread on the article on to which the picture is to be transferred, whether it be a tile, earthenware, canvas, wood, glass, iron or other suitable material, whereupon the gelatin-glycerin layer, removed from the sulfur slab, is conveyed to-

gether with the picture, on to the article, so that the two gelatin-glycerin layers lie one upon the other. These now coalesce together and form a whole. The picture is then located on the article not as a reverse picture, but like it originally was.

In the accompanying drawing I have illustrated the several steps of the process diagrammatically.

Figure 1 represents a picture and its backing with the molten sulfur on the picture. Fig. 2 represents the picture with its backing removed and the sulfur dried on the picture. Fig. 3 represents the same with the picture coated first with oil or other greasy substance and then with a mixture of gelatin and glycerin dissolved in water. Fig. 4 represents the picture adhering to the gelatin-glycerin layers and separated from the sulfur slab. Fig. 5 represents a stone or other object coated with a dilute solution of glycerin and gelatin. Fig. 6, represents the picture shown in Fig. 4, placed upon the object shown in Fig. 5.

I claim:—

A process for transferring printed and other pictures to stone and the like, consisting in the following steps; first, coating the printed picture with molten sulfur; second, soaking the article in water to remove the backing of the picture, leaving the picture adhering to the sulfur slab; third, coating the picture, first with oil or other suitable greasy substance and then with a mixture of gelatin and glycerin dissolved in water; fourth, drying the treated article in a hot temperature to separate the gelatin-glycerin layer, to which the picture firmly adheres, from the sulfur slab; and fifth, coating the stone or other object to which the picture is to be transferred with a very dilute solution of glycerin and gelatin and placing the prepared picture upon it with the two gelatin-glycerin layers together, whereby they unite and fasten the picture to the stone.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ANTONIUS LAURENTIUS DE ROOÿ.

Witnesses:

HENRY H. MORGAN,
A. HUIDEKOPER.