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2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

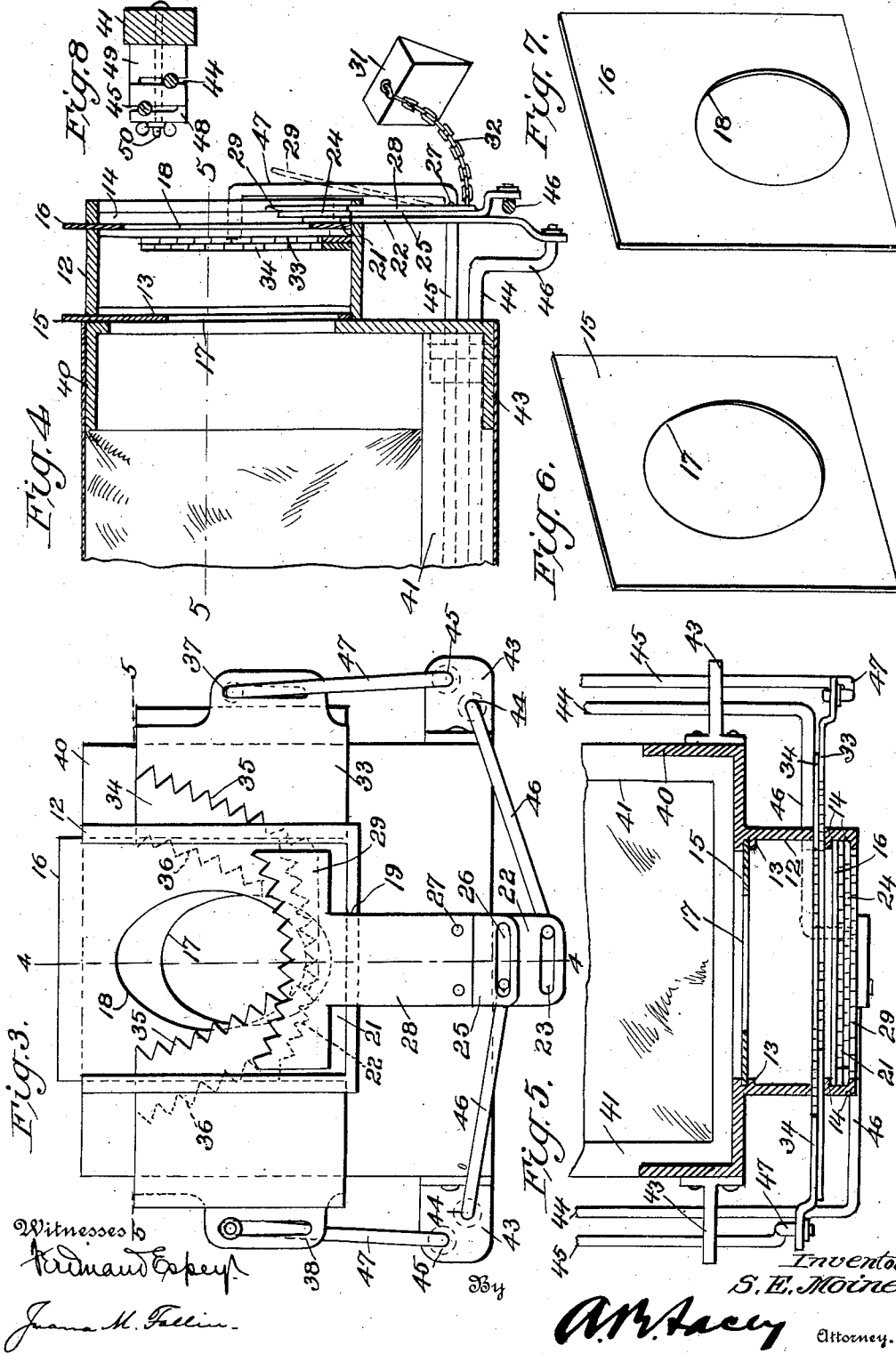


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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CAMERA ATTACHMENT.

1,062,247.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 20, 1913.

Application filed October 21, 1911. Serial No. 655,936.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SELEST E. MOINE, citizen of the United States, residing at Tulia, in the county of Swisher and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Camera Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in cameras, more particularly the larger class of portrait cameras, and has for its object to provide a simply constructed attachment whereby a portion only of the plate is exposed to receive an impression and then another portion of the plate exposed to receive another impression either of the same or another subject, and so on consecutively until the whole surface of the plate is covered with distinct and independent impressions, the attachment being so arranged that any portion of the plate may be exposed and impressions of any size made thereon without interference and with the background blended between the subjects.

With this and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as hereafter shown and described, and then specifically pointed out in the claims.

The improved attachment may be applied without material structural change to any of the various makes of portrait cameras, and it is not desired therefore to limit the invention to any specific construction of camera, but for the purpose of illustration the improved device is shown applied to a conventional camera, and in the drawings employed to illustrate the invention: Figure 1 is a side elevation of a conventional camera and its supporting base with the improvement applied, with the "hood" or shield in section; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same without the hood; Fig. 3 is an enlarged front elevation of the improved attachment; Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4-4 of Fig. 3; Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5-5 of Fig. 4; Figs. 6 and 7 are perspective views of the interchangeable cut-off slides; Fig. 8 is a sectional detail of the adjusting rod tension device; Figs. 9 and 10 are views of the horizontally movable blending plates; Figs. 11, 12, 13 and 14 are perspective views of various forms of horizontally movable blending plates.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated

in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The body of the camera is represented conventionally at 10 supported adjustably upon a base 11. The improved attachment comprises a casing 12, open at front and rear and with vertical guideways 13-14 next to the front and rear faces. The casing 12 is provided with a slot in the upper side communicating with the guideways 13, while the upper side of the casing is also provided at its front with an opening opposite the guideways 14 so that cut-off slides 15-16 may be inserted into and removed from the guideways. The cut-off slides 15-16 are provided respectively with openings 17-18, preferably in elliptical form and of different sizes, the cut-off slides being interchangeable, as hereafter explained. The opening in the upper side of the casing 12 for the cut-off slide 16, is located opposite the inner portion of the guideway 14, and slidably disposed in the guideway in advance of the slide 16 is a relatively short blending plate 21, the upper edge of this plate being provided with serrations to produce the usual blending effect, as hereafter explained.

The plate 21 is provided with a depending "tail" 22 which extends through the opening 19 of the casing and is provided with a transverse slot 23 near its lower end. Slidable in the guideway 14 next in advance of the plate 21, is another blending plate 24 having the usual serrations in its upper edge and provided with a depending "tail" 25 having a transverse slot 26 near its lower end. Rigidly connected by rivets or other suitable fastening devices 27 to the "tail" portion 25 of the plate 24, is another "tail" member 28 having a blending plate 29 at its upper end, the latter being disposed opposite the plate 24 and with serrations in its upper edge. The plate 29 and its tail member 28 are preferably formed of resilient material so that the tail 28 may be bent outwardly as indicated in Fig. 11 and by dotted lines in Fig. 4 to space the serrated edge of the plate 29 at any required distance forwardly of the plate 24, to produce variations in the blending effect, as hereafter explained. Any suitable means may be employed for holding the tail member 28 in position in advance of the plate 24, but preferably a wedge block 31 will be provided and adapted to be forced between the two tail members 25 and 28 as shown in Fig. 11 and thus

holding the members in their proper relative position. The block 31 is preferably provided with a short chain 32 for coupling it to the tail member 25 to prevent its becoming displaced and lost when not in use.

Slidably disposed through the openings in the sides of the casing 12 are two other relatively long blending plates 33—34 having intermediate openings with the edges of the openings serrated as represented respectively at 35—36. The plate 33 is provided at one end with a vertical slot 37, while the plate 34 is provided at the opposite end with a similar vertical slot 38. The terminal of the plate 33 in which the slot 37 is located, is preferably offset laterally toward the front of the casing, while the portion of the plate 34 which contains the slot 38, is likewise preferably offset laterally toward the rear of the casing, as represented more clearly in Fig. 5, the object to be hereafter explained.

The plates 21—24 are independently slidable vertically within the guideways, while the horizontal blending plates 33—34 are likewise independently slidable transversely of the casing. By this arrangement also it will be obvious that by employing cut-off slides having different sized openings the upper portion of the subject may be cut off at any desired point, and then by adjusting the blending plates, the lower and side portions of the subject may be cut off and the outlines "blended" through the action of the serrations in the edges. By this arrangement also it will be obvious that by adjusting the various cut-off slides and blending plates any desired portion of the opening through the cut-off slide 15 or 16 which may for the time being be located in the guideway 14, may be exposed, while the remaining portions are obscured, thus controlling the admission of light and permitting the light to pass through only a portion of the casing. By this arrangement also the opening for the light may be located at any desired point opposite the opening of the casing. Thus all portions of the sensitized plate except the portion that it is desired to expose, are covered and protected, and the exposure located at any desired point.

By adjusting the various slides and plates to expose a relatively small portion of the subject and correspondingly focusing the lens, a correspondingly small image may be made, or the various slides and plates adjusted and the lens focused to produce a larger image close to a smaller image, and blending the defining lines of the images. Thus the pictures can be made large or small or all of the same size and located at any point desired upon the sensitized plate. By this arrangement also a large impression of a subject may be made and then a

plurality of small impressions printed around the larger one and without the usual "blending" between the pictures.

Any suitable means may be employed for supporting the casing 12 and its attachments from the camera stand, but an approved arrangement is shown comprising a head member 40 to which the casing 12 is attached, and extending from each side of the head are supporting rails or frame members 41 suitably braced from the head and bearing upon opposite sides of the base 11 of the camera and adjustably clamped thereto as shown at 42. By this means the casing 12 and its head may be adjusted to any suitable extent relative to the lens portion of the camera.

A suitable mechanism whereby the operator can expeditiously actuate the various blending plates from his position at the rear of the camera forms a part of the improved device, and will now be described. Connected to the rails 41 are guides 43. Mounted for rotation through each set of the guides at each side are two rods 44—45, the rods being formed respectively with lateral offsets or "crank" arms 46—47 for engaging in the slots of the blending plates so that the rotation of the rods will cause the reciprocal movement of the plates. The rods are provided at their rear ends with turn buttons 50 to facilitate their rotation. The rods may be connected in any desired order with the plates, but for the purpose of illustration the rod 44 at one side of the camera is shown connected by its crank arm 46 to the slot of the vertically movable blending plate 21, while the rod 45 at the same side of the camera is shown connected by its arm 47 with the slot of the horizontally movable blending plate 33 and the rod 44 at the opposite side of the camera is connected by its arm 46 with the slot of the vertically movable blending plate 24 while the rod 45 at the same side of the camera is connected by its arm 47 to the slot of the horizontally movable blending plate 34. By this simple means it will be obvious that the blending plates may be adjusted to any required extent by simply rotating the rods by the finger and thumb of the operator applied to the turn buttons at their ends, and thus adjusting the plates to any required extent to produce any required size of opening and at any desired point within the range of the opening in the slide 15 or 16 as the case may be.

Connected respectively to the rods 44—45 at each side of the camera are two blocks 48—49 and each pair of blocks is provided with a clamp screw 50 extending through the adjacent rail 41 to enable the blocks to be clamped upon the rods and thus produce sufficient tension to hold them at any required point of adjustment, while at the

same time permitting them to be rotated when sufficient force is applied to the turn buttons. By this means the rods will not become accidentally displaced when in use.

5 The blending plates may be formed with any desired outline and with or without the serrations so that the outlines of the subject may be "blended" or not as desired. It will be noted that the slides 15—16 are of the  
10 same size, hence can be transposed or interchanged at will.

Generally the lower portions and sides only of the subject are blended, but if it is desired to produce the blending effect at the  
15 upper portion of the subject, a plate 21 formed as shown in Fig. 14 will be employed. If it is desired to produce an upwardly curving blending effect, the plate shown in Fig. 13 will be used.

20 The improved device is simple in construction, can be inexpensively manufactured and applied without material structural change to a camera and without interfering with the ordinary use of the camera.

25 Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. An attachment for a camera comprising a casing, interchangeable cut-off slides carried by said casing and spaced apart and  
30 having openings of varying areas to provide means for increasing or decreasing the exposed area, coating blending plates having recesses and mounted for independent movement in one direction through the casing and across the openings of the cut-off  
35 slides, and another coating blending plate having recesses and mounted for independent movement in the opposite direction and across the openings of the cut-off slides.

40 2. In an attachment for cameras, a casing, a plurality of blending plates carried by said casing and superimposed and having recesses for controlling the exposed area, a cut-off slide having an opening and detachably  
45 disposed in said casing, and means for independently operating said blending plates.

3. In an attachment for a camera, a casing open at the front and rear, means for adjustably coupling said casing to a camera,  
50 blending plates having recesses for controlling the exposed area and independently movable in one direction through the casing, and other plates having recesses and independently movable in the reverse direction  
55 through the casing.

4. The combination with a casing open at the front and rear, a cut-off slide having an opening and detachably disposed in said  
60 casing, a plurality of blending plates having recesses for disclosing the exposed area and

superimposed and independently movable through said casing, and a plurality of rods mounted for rotation and each connected to one of said blending plates to adjust the  
65 same.

5. The combination with a casing open at the front and rear, of a plurality of blending plates superimposed and independently movable through said casing, frame mem-  
70 bers connected to said casing and adapted to be adjustably clamped to a camera, and a plurality of rods mounted for rotation upon said frame members, and means for connecting said rods respectively to said blending  
75 plates.

6. The combination with a casing open at the front and rear, a plurality of blending plates superimposed and independently movable through said casing, frame mem-  
80 bers connected to said casing and adapted to be connected to a camera, a plurality of rods mounted for rotation upon said frame members and connected respectively to one of said blending plates, and a tension device  
85 applied to said rods.

7. The combination with a camera of an attachment therefor formed of a plurality of blending plates, and means for independently adjusting said plates to produce an  
90 opening of any required size and located at any required point relative to the lens members of the camera to permit any portion of the plate to be exposed, and to cut off the light from all other portions.  
95

8. A shut-off blending plate for a camera adapted for movement transversely of the same, a supplemental blending plate connected to said shut-off blending plate and yieldably supported thereon, and means for  
100 spacing said supplemental blending plate from the shut-off plate.

9. A shut-off blending plate for a camera adapted for movement transversely of said camera, a supplemental plate connected to  
105 said shut-off plate, and means for spacing said supplemental plate from the shut-off plate.

10. A shut-off blending plate for a camera adapted for movement transversely of said  
110 camera, a supplemental blending plate connected at one end to said shut-off plate and yieldably supported thereon, and means for spacing said supplemental plate at its free end from the shut-off plate.  
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In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SELEST E. MOINE. [L.S.]

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