

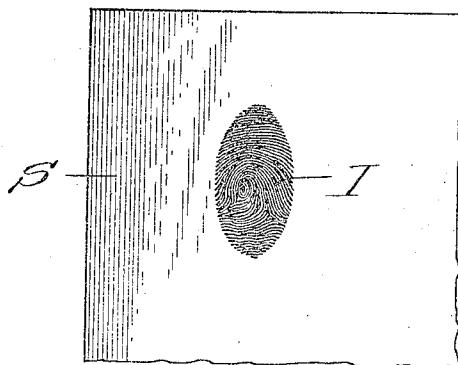
R. E. BAUDER.

METHOD OF FORMING IMPRESSIONS OF FINGER PLANTS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 13, 1915.

1,237,277.

Patented Aug. 21, 1917.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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METHOD OF FORMING IMPRESSIONS OF FINGER-PRINTS.

1,237,277.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 21, 1917.

Application filed December 13, 1915. Serial No. 66,648.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RAYMOND E. BAUDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Taylorville, in the county of Christian and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Forming Impressions of Finger-Prints; and I do 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 relates to a method of forming impressions for identification purposes, and more particularly to the formation of finger print impressions.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and efficient method of taking impressions without the use of ink, and rendering said impressions permanent to all intents and purposes.

With this and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, and the combination and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter particularly described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing, a finger print impression is shown taken in accordance with this invention.

In taking an impression of a finger tip or ball according to this invention, the part to be imprinted, which may be a finger tip or a whole hand, a foot, or other part of the body, is pressed on a sheet of paper **S** on which the imprint is to be formed, and thereby leaves an invisible impression of the contacting part, which is caused by oil contained on the member from which the impression is to be made, the oil usually exuding from the pores of the skin being sufficient for this purpose, but when it is not sufficient, for any reason, it may be supplied by applying to the part from which the impression is to be made, a substitute oil which is preferably applied to the part in the following manner: A piece of glazed cardboard has as much of this substitute oil applied thereto as possible without becoming saturated, and when it has been properly prepared, it has the appearance of being dry. The finger tips or other parts from which the impression is to be made are then

pressed on this card, which causes sufficient of the oil to adhere to said finger tips or other part, as is necessary for taking the impression, and the oil containing tips or parts to be impressed are then pressed lightly on the card or other paper on which the print signature is to be made. This substitute oil may be any one of several different combinations of ingredients, though a combination of cocoa butter and sweet, or olive-oil have been found to work very effectively.

After the invisible imprint has been thus formed, it is developed by dusting thereon a suitable pigment, such as a black powder which may be applied in any suitable manner, being preferably dusted back and forth over the impression by a camel's hair or other soft brush. This application of the black powder will cause the impression **I** to stand out in black relief. The powder employed for this purpose is preferably composed of three parts of lampblack and one part of another suitable body substance such as white wheat flour. These ingredients are thoroughly mixed, and the proportions thereof may be varied although those above specified have been found to operate effectively. The combination with lampblack of a body substance insures a cleaner print than is possible when lamp-black alone is used, and adapts the powder to be more readily applied without smearing.

After the print has been so developed by applying the black powder thereto, it is rendered permanent by applying a suitable fixing liquid. This fixing liquid is preferably composed of six parts more or less of wood- or denatured alcohol combined with one part of white shellac. These ingredients are allowed to stand for about twenty four hours, after which time the liquid is siphoned off, leaving the sediment to be otherwise disposed of. This liquid is preferably applied to the print by means of a vaporizer, and after it has been so applied, the print may be dried by the use of ordinary blotting paper or left to dry in the usual manner by exposure to the atmosphere. The fixing liquid sets the pigment immediately and renders the print sufficiently permanent for all practical purposes.

From the foregoing description, it will be obvious that a permanent developed impression may be taken from the finger tips or other part of the body without the use of ink, and whereby a very clear and distinct impression is produced.

While I have described in detail the best method now known to me for carrying out my invention, I wish it to be understood that I am not limited to the precise compositions of material and solutions above specified, as obviously other materials capable of producing the same result will suggest themselves to those skilled in the art.

15 I claim as my invention:

1. The method of making finger print impressions, which consists in pressing the finger on an impression surface and then dusting the oily lines thus produced on such 20 surface with a finely divided pigment material, and then applying a fixing material, whereby the impression is made unsmearyable and adherent to the surface.

2. The method of making finger print impressions, which consists in pressing the finger on an impression surface and then dusting the oily lines thus produced on such 25 surface with a finely divided pigment material, comprising a pigment and a body material, and then applying a fixing material, whereby the impression is made unsmearyable and adherent to the surface.

3. The method of making finger print impressions, which consists in pressing the 35 finger on an impression surface and then dusting the oily lines thus produced on such surface with a finely divided pigment material, comprising lamp black and a body material, and then applying a fixing material, 40 whereby the impression is made unsmearyable and adherent to the surface.

4. The method of making finger print impressions, which consists in pressing the 45 finger on an impression surface and then dusting the oily lines thus produced on such surface with a finely divided pigment material, and then applying a fixing solution,

whereby the impression is made unsmearyable and adherent to the surface.

5. The method of making finger print impressions, which consists in pressing the finger on the surface of a sheet of paper and then dusting the oily lines thus produced on such surface with a finely divided pigment material, and then applying to such sheet a 55 fixing solution, whereby the impression is made unsmearyable and adherent to the surface.

6. The method of making finger print impressions, which consists in pressing the 60 finger on an impression surface and then dusting the oily lines thus produced on such surface with a finely divided pigment material, and then spraying over the finger prints a fixing solution, whereby the impression is 65 made unsmearyable and adherent to the surface.

7. The method of making finger print impressions, which consist in applying to the finger an impression-producing material, 70 pressing the finger on an impression surface and then dusting the lines thus produced on such surface with a finely divided pigment material, and then applying a fixing material, whereby the impression is 75 made unsmearyable and adherent to the surface.

8. The method of making finger print impressions, which consists in applying oil to the finger, pressing the finger on an impression surface and then dusting the oily lines thus produced on such surface with a finely divided pigment material, and then applying a fixing material, whereby the impression is 80 made unsmearyable and adherent to 85 the surface.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

RAYMOND E. BAUDER.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR A. LOCKE,
C. A. MOXLEY.