A. G. BOXELL.

RECORDING PLATE HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 22, 1919.

1,330,235. Patented Feb. 10, 1920.

Fig. 1.

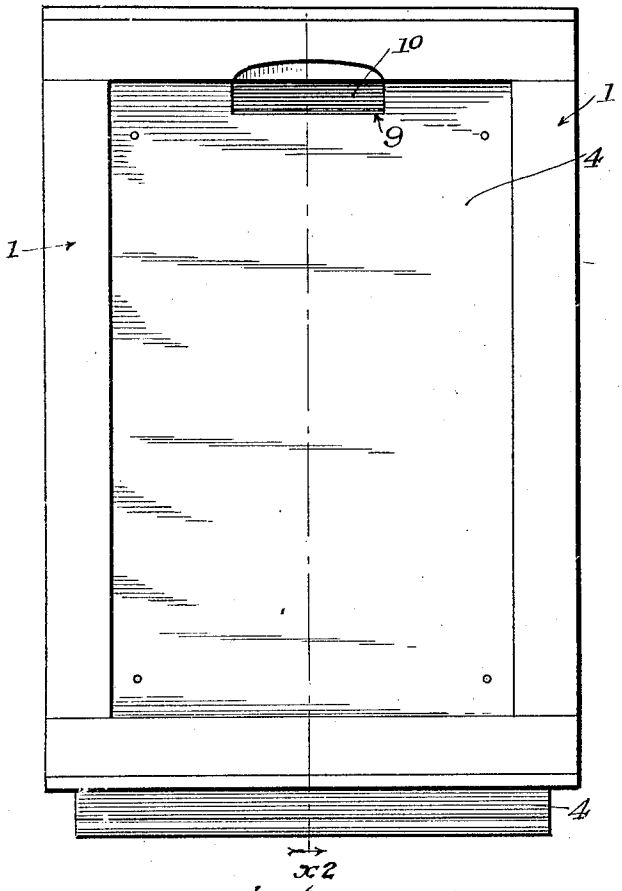


Fig. 2.

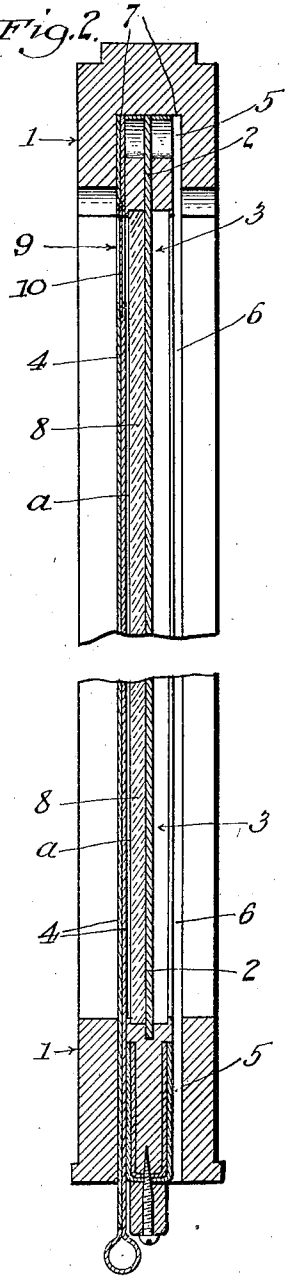
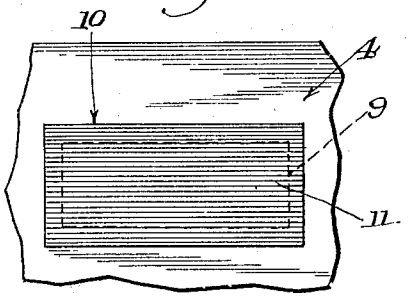


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RECORDING PLATE-HOLDER.

1,330,235. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 10, 1920.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS G. BOXELL, a citizen of Great Britain, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Recording Plate-Holder, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means whereby an inscription may be written upon a light-sensitive film for identification and recording purposes.

An object of the invention is to so construct the plate holder that the operator may, at will, before or after making an exposure of the plate in the holder, inscribe a suitable number or other identification inscription upon the sensitized film.

Another object is to provide a device of this character of comparatively simple construction and one which can be readily manufactured.

Another object is to so construct the holder that any one employing it can make the inscription on the sensitized film without any substantial loss of time.

Other objects and advantages will appear in the subjoined detailed description.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention.

Figure 1 is an elevation of one face of a plate holder made in accordance with the provisions of this invention.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional elevation on line indicated by x^2—x^2, Fig. 1, one of the slides being omitted and a plate being shown in place in the holder.

Fig. 3 is a fragmental elevation looking at the inner face of one of the members of the slide in Fig. 2.

There is provided a frame 1 of any suitable construction. The frame may be of any size and shape and in the drawings is of the well known rectangular shape employed in, so called, plate-cameras. The plate holder shown in the drawings is a double one, that is it is intended to hold two plates. However, if desired, the invention may be constructed in the form of a single plate holder as will be clearly evident. The frame 1 is provided with a partition 2 which separates the plate chambers 3 from one another, the outer sides of the plate chambers being adapted to be closed by removable slides 4 which pass through slots 5 in the frame. The longitudinal margins of the slides 4 fit in grooves 6 extending longitudinally in the inner edge of the frame 1, and opposite the slots 5 the frame 1 is provided in its inner edge with grooves 7 to receive the inner ends of the slides. The plate chambers 3 are adapted to accommodate photographic plates, one of which is indicated at 8. The plate 8 employed may be of glass, celluloid or any other material capable of use for making photographic negatives and the plate is provided with a sensitized film *a* which is sensitive to light rays.

Thus far described the construction conforms with the commonly used type of plate holder employed in plate cameras. Each of the slides 4 is provided with opening or window 9 of any suitable size and said window may be located along any one of the margins of the slide. Preferably the window will be located in such position that when the slide is in closed position, the window will lie adjacent that end of the frame 1 opposite the end having the slot 5. However, the window may be otherwise located if preferred. In the window 9 is positioned a flexible curtain 10 constructed of any suitable material that will exclude light rays or at least such light rays that have actinic action on a sensitized photographic plate. If the curtain 10 is constructed of more or less transparent or translucent material it may be given an orange color so as to exclude those light rays which otherwise would affect the light-sensitive coating of the plate. I may employ, for example, sheep-skin for the curtain 10, but I do not wish the invention to be limited in its scope to the employment of such material as other materials may answer the purpose substantially as well. In this particular instance the slide 4 is formed of two members and the curtain 10 is bound or clamped at its edges between the two members. The curtain may be secured by any other suitable additional means, if desired. The slide 4 is arranged to lie as close to the plate 8 as possible without touching said plate.

The inner face of the curtain 10 is provided with a carbonized or copying element 11 clearly shown in Fig. 3. It is understood that this carbonized element may be an integral part of the curtain 10 or may be of separate construction from said curtain. This carbonized element 11 is adjacent the plate 8 so that any one pressing with a stylus or other suitable instrument, not shown, on

the outer face of the curtain 10 will cause contact of the carbon element 11 with the film of the plate 8 so that carbon particles from the portions of the element 11 thus pressed against will be transferred onto the film of the plate. The film *a* of the plate is relatively of such slight thickness that the drawing cannot show the thickness of it. However, the film side of the plate is turned outwardly so that the characters produced by moving the stylus in contact with the curtain 10 appear on the film.

The invention operates as follows: The light-sensitive plates will be placed in the plate holder in the customary manner with the film sides of the plates turned outwardly, and the slides will then be closed over the plates. The photographer, either before or after making the exposure in a manner well understood in the photographic art, will make any suitable notation on the plate by moving a stylus or other more or less pointed instrument upon the curtain 10. By pressing the stylus against the curtain he may inscribe any suitable character or characters on the film of the plate. It may be assumed, for example, that he thus marks different numbers on plates which he exposes for various "sittings". The plates will then be developed in the ordinary way to produce negatives, and on the films of said negatives will appear in carbon the numbers which he originally inscribed on the films of the plates. The person charged with sorting out the negatives will do so according to the numbers thereon.

A great advantage of the invention will be understood when it is considered in connection with the photographic work done in a photographic studio. Some studios have several operators and, under the present system employed, the plates are not numbered until after they have been developed. Many plates may be exposed by each operator in the course of a day's work and thus, when the plates are developed, it requires a great deal of the operators' time to assort and select the negatives which were produced by exposures made by them. At present, when thus sorting out the negatives, the operator numbers them for future reference. With this invention each operator will number his negatives before they are developed and, if the operators employ different blocks of numbers, the negatives made by any particular operator can be readily separated from those made by the other operators and this may be done by any attendant who is given a memorandum of the block of numbers used by that particular operator. This invention, as is readily seen from the foregoing description of its use, saves the photographers' time and minimizes the liability of the negatives being scratched, since they can be more readily sorted than when they come from the washer unnumbered as was previously the case. The time-saving feature is especially important when an extra large number of exposures is made in one day. When the carbonized element becomes worn so as not to copy well, it may be renewed.

The invention is not limited in its broader phases to the exact details of construction shown in the drawings and described above, but the invention also includes such changes and modifications as lie within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A recording plate holder comprising a frame adapted to receive a photographic plate, a slide for the frame to cover the plate and provided with a window, a flexible curtain for the window fastened to the margins of the window and adapted to exclude actinic light rays from the plate, and a carbonized element associated with the slide and adapted to be pressed against the plate by pressure on the curtain.

2. A recording plate holder comprising a frame adapted to receive a photographic plate, a slide for the frame adapted to extend over a portion of the plate, a flexible curtain fastened to the slide and adapted to extend over another portion of the plate, and a carbonized element adapted to be pressed against the plate by pressure on the curtain.

3. The closure member described comprising a slide having an opening therein, and a flexible curtain fastened to the margins of the opening adapted to prevent the passage of actinic light rays therethrough.

4. The closure member described comprising a slide having an opening therein, a flexible curtain for the opening adapted to prevent the passage of actinic light rays therethrough, and a carbonized element on one face of the curtain.

Signed at Los Angeles, California, this 16th day of May, 1919.

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Witnesses:
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