A. DE YOANNA.

MEANS FOR LABELING RADIOGRAPHS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 8, 1915.

1,168,177.

Patented Jan. 11, 1916.

Fig. 2

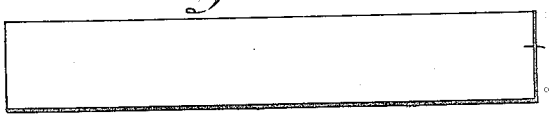


Fig. 1

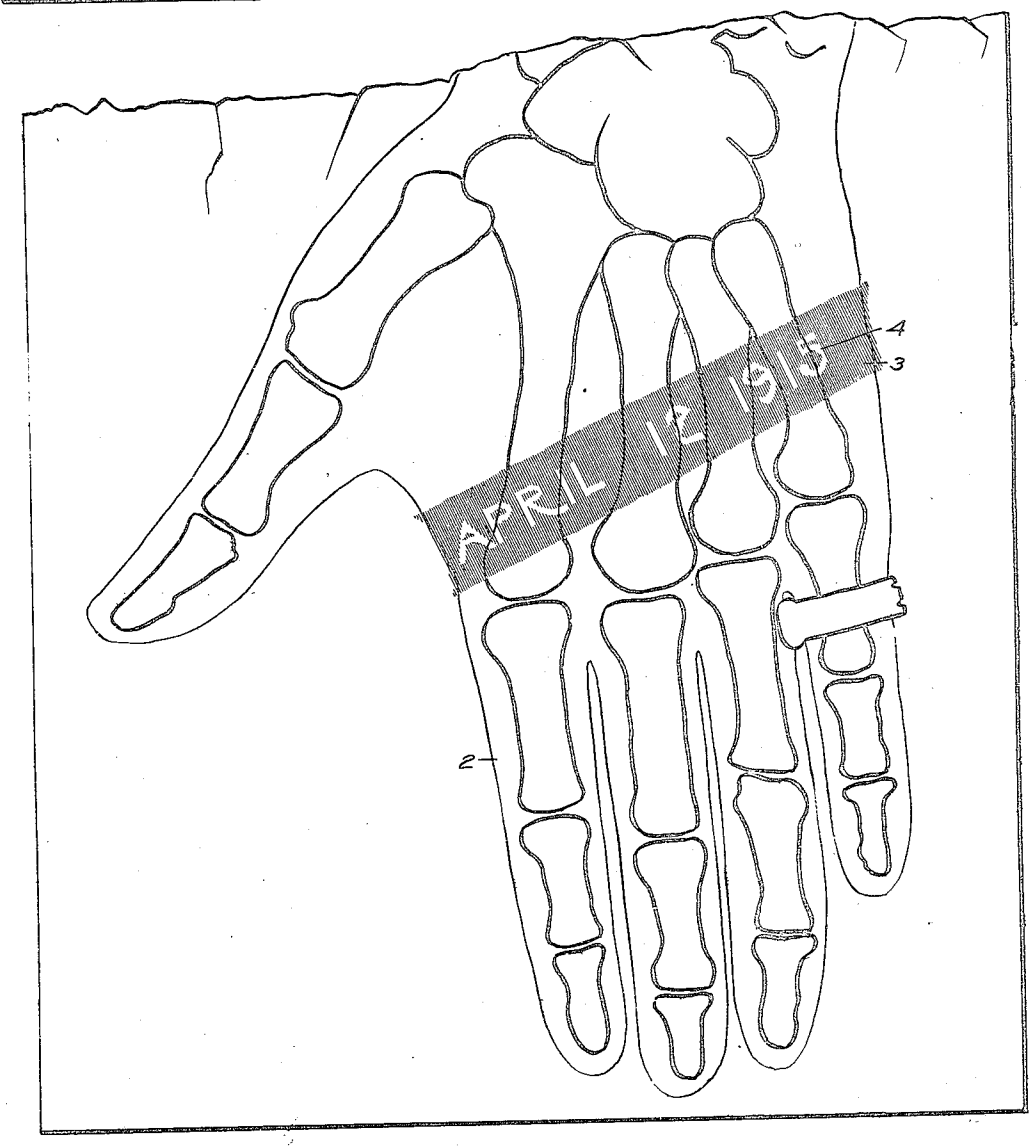
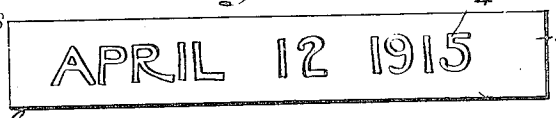


Fig. 3



WITNESSES

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MEANS FOR LABELING RADIOGRAPHS.

1,168,177. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 11, 1916.

Application filed May 8, 1915. Serial No. 26,909.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AURELIUS DE YOANNA, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Means for Labeling Radiographs, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a means for labeling X-ray photographs, commonly known as radiographs, and has for an object the production of a label forming part of the picture.

Another object in view is to provide a label for a radiograph which forms part of the picture and which may contain any desired information and may be arranged so as to appear on any part of the negative.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a plan view of a negative showing a picture and a label produced from the practice of the present invention; Fig. 2 is a plan view of a blank label; Fig. 3 is a plan view of the label just previous to its application to the object to be photographed.

In labeling radiographs heretofore lettering was produced on the negative by arranging lead letters adjacent the object to be photographed and then the letters and the object were photographed simultaneously. If these letters became displaced or moved out of alinement the resulting information would be more or less confused. Also, by this method only a very limited amount of information could be produced on the same negative as the picture.

In carrying out the present method of labeling the label is applied directly to the hand or other object being photographed by any suitable means, as for instance glue or other adhesive. The label is adapted to receive a comparatively large amount of information and when the negative is finally complete the label will appear in a clear form without injuring the image of the hand or other object being photographed.

In order that the method may be more clearly understood, reference is had to the accompanying drawings wherein it will be observed that 1 indicates the photographic plate or negative which has arranged thereon a radiograph of a hand 2. Across the hand 2 appears the label 3 which is more or less transparent and which contains a legend or information 4 presenting a different transparency. This is produced by providing a label blank 5 of a very thin sheet of lead commonly known as tinfoil. On this sheet of lead is provided the legend 4, as shown in Fig. 3. The legend is prepared by using an ordinary lead pencil, a stylus or any suitable instrument which will cause the label 5 to be thinner at the part where the legend 4 is located. By forming the letters or other legend on the blank either thinner or thicker, a desirable result will be accomplished, namely, the resulting image on the negative will be lighter or heavier, as the case may be. In the illustration shown in the drawing a stylus having a flat nose was used and the tinfoil was merely pressed at the places where the letters appear and thereby thinned to a certain extent, thus allowing the rays of light to penetrate with greater ease than through the body of tinfoil. It will be observed that the body of tinfoil is sufficiently thin to allow an appreciable number of rays to penetrate so as to clearly bring out the flesh line of the hand and the bone lines of the hand. Even if the label were placed on top of a fracture the same could be readily seen through the label.

By providing a thin flexible label adapted to be secured to the object by glue or other adhesive a proper and comprehensive label may be produced on any object, as for instance the hand, head or any part of the body, without danger of injuring the negative and without in any way inconveniencing the patient. After the label has been affixed to the hand or other object the object is placed upon the negative and the X-rays are caused to penetrate the hand or object and strike the negative in the usual manner for producing a radiograph. After the exposure has been made for the usual length of time the plate is developed in the usual manner, as the label really forms part of the radiograph though acting only as a label.

What I claim is:—

1. A radiograph label comprising a thin sheet of metal partially opaque to X-rays, a legend on said sheet, said legend being arranged so that the permeability thereof will be different from the thickness of the sheet whereby a different number of rays are allowed to penetrate at that point.

2. A radiograph label comprising a tinfoil sheet sufficiently thin to allow most of the

rays of an X-ray machine to penetrate the same, said sheet being formed with a legend thereon, said legend being arranged in such a manner that the same will be of a different permeability to the remaining part of the sheet whereby a different number of rays are allowed to penetrate at that point.

3. A radiograph label comprising a tinfoil sheet sufficiently thin to allow most of the rays of an X-ray machine to penetrate the same, said sheet being of such a consistency as to be capable of having a legend produced thereon by writing, said writing being done in such a manner as to cause the sheet to have a different opaqueness at the point of writing to the remaining part of the sheet so as to allow a different number of rays of an X-ray machine to penetrate at that point.

4. A radiograph label, comprising a sheet of lead sufficiently thin to allow most of the rays of an X-ray machine to penetrate the same, said sheet being formed with a legend thereon, the sheet at the point where the legend is provided being thinner than the remaining part of the sheet, whereby a greater number of rays are allowed to penetrate at that point.

5. A radiograph label, comprising a sheet partially opaque to X-rays, a legend on said sheet, said legend being arranged so that the permeability thereof will be different from the remaining part of the sheet, whereby a different number of rays are allowed to penetrate at that point.

6. A radiograph label, comprising a pliable sheet partially opaque to X-rays, said sheet being formed with a legend adapted to permit a different number of rays to pass at that point.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

AURELIUS DE YOANNA.

Witnesses:
A. L. KITCHIN,
G. H. EMSLIE.