

Patent News.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED.

These specifications are obtainable, price 6d. each, post free, from the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

The date in brackets is that of application in this country; or abroad, in the case of patents granted under the International Convention.

COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY.—No. 13,429, 1915 (Sept. 21, 1914). The following are the claims made in the specification the full text of which is printed on another page of this issue, in the "Colour Photography" supplement:—

1. A process for making transparent photographs in colours of the kind in which two or more negative images, after being converted into dye-positives, are placed in superimposed registering relationship, characterised by the negative images before dyeing being bleached and differentially tanned in such a manner that a substantially transparent and substantially colourless body is obtained for treatment in the dye bath, thus facilitating the dyeing of the image to the requisite depth or intensity.

2. A process for making transparent photographs in colours as claimed in Claim 1, in which the bleaching and differential tanning is produced by treating the negative image in a bath of potassium ferricyanide, potassium bromide, potassium bichromate, acetic or similar acid, and potassium alum, preferably in the proportions specified.

3. A process as claimed in Claim 1 in which the films are dried after treatment in the bleaching and differential tanning bath and then, after dyeing, are treated with dilute acid to fix the dye.

4. The process for making transparent photographs in colours as herein described.

5. Transparent photographs in colours made according to the process herein described.—GEORGE JOHN CAPSTAFF, 16, Electric Avenue, Rochester, U.S.A.

Recovering Fogged Plates.—W. S. Davis recommends a bichromate solution for the bathing of fogged plates, or for rapid plates to be rendered slow and suitable for black-and-white work. The bichromate solution may be used in conjunction with a developer slightly dosed with bichromate, or the bichromate bath alone will serve:—

BICHROMATE SOLUTION.

Potass. bichromate	10 grs.
Hydrochloric acid	5 minims
Water	4 ozs.

Plates are bathed for two minutes, washed for one or two minutes in running water, after which they may be given a bath of alcohol to accelerate drying.

To each ounce of a metal developer several drops of 10 per cent. bichromate solution containing twenty drops hydrochloric acid per ounce is added.

The process is useful where special slow contrast plates are used for copying, these being readily obtained by bathing and developing any rapid plates as above. Plates can be exposed while only surface dry—[Or the bath can be used after exposure.—ED.]—*“Phot. Times,”* May, 1908, p. 139.

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TWO-COLOUR CINEMATOGRAPHY.—No. 13,430. 1915 (September 21, 1914). The full text of the specification describing the invention is published on another page of this issue in the “Colour Photography” Supplement, with the exception of the formal claims, which are as follows:—

1. A method of preparing photographic reproductions in colours by projecting into register the images of the two separate non-superposed colour-sensation records on to opposite sides of a film or support sensitised upon each side and colouring differently the respective records thus produced, the last-mentioned film alone being coloured, though not colour-sensitive.

2. A method of preparing photographic reproductions in colours consisting in taking side by side duplicate or substantially duplicate negatives through separate colour screens upon a single-coated colour-sensitive film or support, producing a positive master record from the negatives, projecting simultaneously the duplicate images from the master record on to the opposite sides of a film or support sensitised upon each side and colouring differently the respective records thus obtained, the final product film alone being coloured, and the only emulsion which is necessarily colour-sensitive being that upon which the negatives are originally taken.

3. A method of preparing photographic reproductions in colours by projecting the images from two separate colour-sensation records substantially identical in outline, so that they are in register but upon opposite sides of a transparent support carrying a sensitised medium upon each of its sides, developing the images thereby produced on the transparent support and converting them into dye-positives.

4. The method of preparing motion picture strips or other photographic reproductions in colours.

5. A motion picture strip or other photographic reproductions in colours produced by the method described. John George Capstaff, 16, Electric Avenue, Rochester, New York, U.S.A.