Oct. 9, 1934. H. HERMANN 1,976,281

AFFIXABLE CORNER MOUNT FOR PICTURES

Filed July 8, 1933

Fig. 5

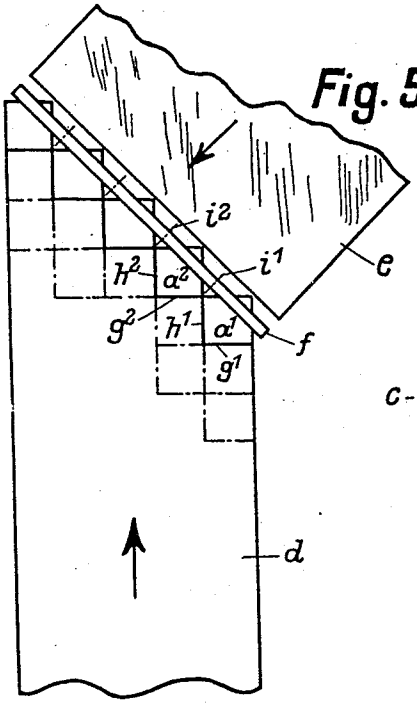


Fig. 1

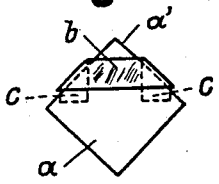


Fig. 2

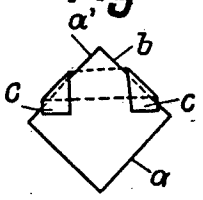


Fig. 3

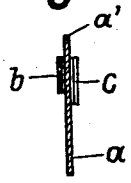


Fig. 6

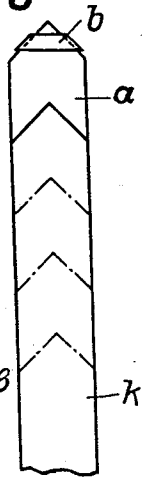


Fig. 4

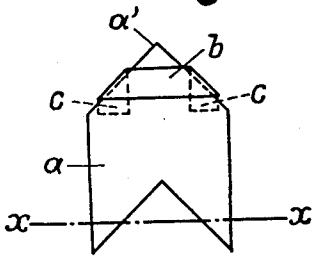


Fig. 7.

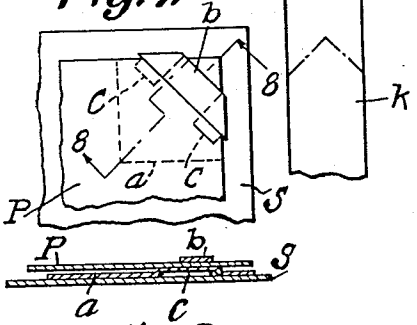


Fig. 8.

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AFFIXABLE CORNER MOUNT FOR PICTURES

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4 Claims. (Cl. 40—158)

The present invention relates to an affixable corner mount for pictures, which is made up of a transparent upper section and a lower section connected therewith, the lower portion being of paper or other inferior fibrous material which serves as a fixative carrier.

In the already known corner mounts of this type, the transparent or translucent upper section, consisting, for instance of fibreless cellulose membrane, is folded into the form of what is really a triangular pocket. In this construction, the lower section, which carries the fixative, constitutes merely a reinforcing surface for the folded-under flap of the transparent pocket.

These known types of corner mounts have the drawback that the cutting folding and putting together of the two halves are cumbrous operations that occupy considerable time and necessitate special machines that are very expensive. Moreover, the unnecessarily high expenditure of first-class material to form the upper, transparent section, raises the production costs considerably. In most cases also it is impossible to avoid waste in cutting the blanks from strips of material.

The present invention remedies these drawbacks and is characterized in that the transparent or translucent upper portion of the mount takes the form of a retaining bar or bridge-piece extending between two edges of the lower section at right angles to one another, and formed of a strip doubled over at its ends. Preferably the arrangement is such that the doubled over extremities of the strip forming the retaining bar, are folded over the right-angled edges of the lower section and are secured to the back of the said lower section which carries the fixative.

In view of the fact that the under side of the lower section of the mount, which carries the fixative, is covered in places by the folded-over extremities of the transparent strip, arrangements must be made to ensure a reliable adhesion of the mount when fastened to a backing support. For this reason the corner of the lower portion formed by the aforesaid edges at right angles projects beyond the transparent retaining bar in the form of a tab, the fixative layer on the back extending on to this projecting corner.

In the new method of putting the corner mount together, the amount of high-class material necessary to form the transparent upper section is limited to the utmost possible minimum. The lower section of the corner mount can be made exclusively of paper or some other inferior fibrous material. The outline form of both sections of the mount is extremely simple. Thus, for instance, both the transparent retaining bar as well as the lower portion which carries the fixative can be cut to rectangular form. The tools and machines required for this purpose are of very simple type, while the combining of the two sections can be effected in a manner which is materially more simple than hitherto.

In order to manufacture the improved corner mount by mass production, a further feature of the invention consists in an improved process for its manufacture, in which several rectangular blanks, intended to form the under portions of the corner mounts are cut simultaneously, by incisions at right angles to each other, from an intermittently fed strip of paper or other inferior, fibrous material, the transparent strips being cut from a second intermittently fed strip of transparent material by incisions transverse to the direction of feed of said strip. All waste may be avoided by making the incisions both lengthwise and cross-wise of the endless strip of fibrous material so as to form a zig-zag cutting line obliquely across the strip, while the strip of transparent material is fed in a direction oblique to the width of fibrous material and strips are cut therefrom by transverse incisions parallel to the common diagonal of the rectangular pieces cut from the strip of fibrous material.

Practical constructional forms of the corner mount and of the process for its production are diagrammatically illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which

Figs. 1, 2 and 3 show a constructional form of the corner mount in views from above, from below, and in section respectively;

Fig. 4 shows a second constructional form in plan view;

Fig. 5 shows the method of production of the corner mount shown in Figs. 1–3; while

Fig. 6 illustrates the production of the corner mount according to Fig. 4.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary top plan view of the corner mount in applied position;

Figure 8 is a section on the line 8—8 of Figure 7.

In the constructional form illustrated in Figs. 1–3, the corner mount is made up of a square or rectangular piece *a* of paper or other inferior fibrous material and a strip *b* of transparent material, such as, for instance, fibre-free cellulose membrane. The strip *b* extends over the rectangular piece *a* parallel to a diagonal of the latter and is folded over at its extremities over two right-angled edges of the piece *a*, the folded-

over extremities *c* of strip *b* being attached to the fixative-carrying back of the rectangular piece *a* by pasting or otherwise. In this way, the strip *b* forms a retaining bar for the corner of a picture designated P in Figures 7 and 8 or the like pushed in between the strip and the back piece *a*. In Figures 7 and 8, the sheet of paper upon which the picture is mounted is designated S.

The corner mount according to Fig. 4 differs from the one shown in Figs. 1–3 only in that the under section *a* which acts as fixative-carrier is of dovetail form. The points thus formed at the one extremity of the section, may, if desired, be folded upwards along some such line as *x*—*x* and secured to the picture which is to be kept in position by the corner mount.

In both constructional forms, the strip *b*, forming the transparent retaining bar, is of such size and so fitted that a corner of the lower section between the right-angled edges over which the strip is folded, projects in the form of a peak *a'* beyond the retaining bar. The underside of the back piece *a* is coated over its entire surface with a layer of adhesive substance, the said layer thus extending as far as the extremity of the peak *a'*. When the corner mount has been mounted on a support by means of the layer of fixative on its back, any loosening of the mount within the area of the transparent retaining bar *b* is prevented by the peak *a'* which adheres to the support backing. Without the peak *a'* no reliable fastening of the corner mount would be possible, because the folded-over extremities *c* of the retaining bar *b* cover a part of the fixative layer.

According to Fig. 5, the mass production of the mounts represented in Figs. 1–3, is carried out in the following manner: From an intermittently fed strip *d* of paper or the like, by incisions made alternately in the longitudinal and cross direction of the width, several square or rectangular pieces a^1, a^2 . . . . are severed. In this way there is produced a continuous, stairlike cutting outline g^1, h^1, g^2, h^2 of zig-zag form extending obliquely across the strip *d*. Either before or after the detachment of the rectangular pieces a^1, a^2, a band *f* of transparent material, such as, for example, fibreless cellulose membrane is fitted over the projecting halves of these rectangular pieces and parallel to their common diagonal. This band *f* is cut off from an endless strip *e* in a direction transverse to that of its feed, the said strip *e* being fed obliquely to the paper width *d*. The band *f* is then subdivided along the lines i^1, i^2 . . . into several rectangular strips so as to form the transparent retaining bars *b*, the extremities of which are finally folded in the manner illustrated in Figs. 1–3, over the edges of the rectangular pieces a^1, a^2 . . . and thereafter attached to the rear faces of the said pieces.

According to Fig. 6, the production of the corner mount shown in Fig. 4 is effected by cutting the under portions *a* of the mount, individually and by angular incisions from an intermittently fed band *k*, so that the said under sections are of dove-tail formation. The transparent strip intended to form the retaining bar *b* may be attached to each separate part *a* either before or after the detachment of the latter.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A corner mount for pictures including an under section adapted to act as an adhesive carrier and having two right angularly related edges, there being an adhesive layer on the under side of said under section, and a picture-retaining strip extending across one corner of the under section and having its ends folded over the right angled edges of said under section and affixed to the under side of said under section, that corner of the under section which is formed by the right angled edges extending beyond the said picture retaining strip, the adhesive layer on the back of the section extending as far as the extremity of said corner.

2. A corner mount for pictures comprising a transparent upper section and an under section of fabric acting as an adhesive carrier, the transparent upper section constituting a retainer and being formed of a strip having its ends folded over two right angled edges of the upper section and affixed to the under side of the under section, the corner of the under section which is formed by the right angled edges projecting beyond the transparent retainer in the form of a tab, the adhesive layer on the back of the under section extending as far as the extremity of said tab.

3. A method of manufacturing affixable corner mounts consisting in cutting rectangular blanks from an intermittently fed endless sheet of a material adapted to act as an adhesive carrier by means of incisions at right angles to each other, cutting a strip from a second intermittently fed sheet of transparent material, cutting each of said strips into short lengths to form picture retainers, folding said short lengths at their ends over the angularly related edges of the rectangular blanks, and securing the folded over ends to the back of said rectangular blanks.

4. A method of manufacturing affixable corner mounts according to claim 3 further characterized in that several rectangular blanks are simultaneously cut from a correspondingly wide sheet by incisions in both longitudinal and transverse directions so as to form a zig-zag cutting line while the sheet of transparent material is fed in a direction oblique to the first-named sheet, with its edge at an angle of 45° to the length of the first-mentioned sheet, the second named sheet having a width equal to the width of a 45° diagonal on the first named sheet.

HEINRICH HERMANN.