Nov. 27, 1934. R. J. SCHILL 1,982,143

PICTURE FRAMING AND THE LIKE

Filed Aug. 15, 1933

Fig. 1

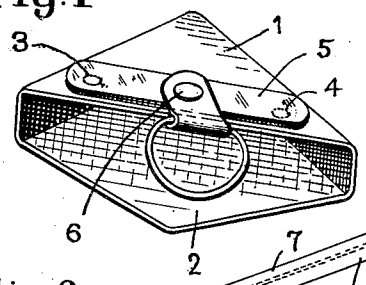


Fig. 5

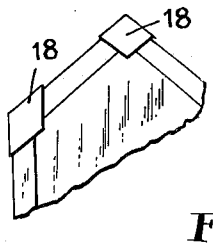


Fig. 2

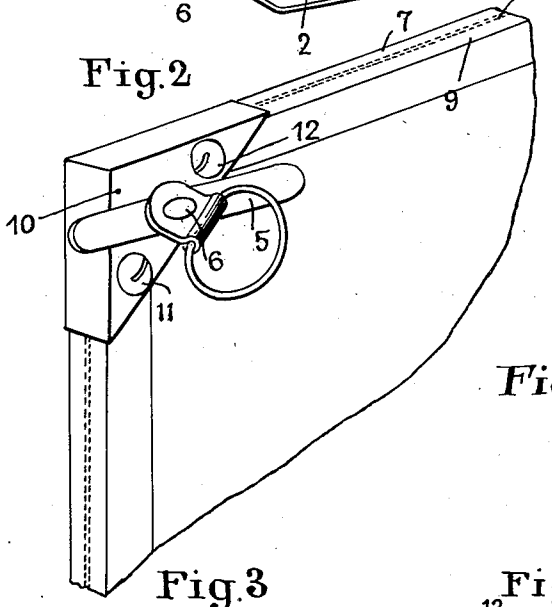


Fig. 6.

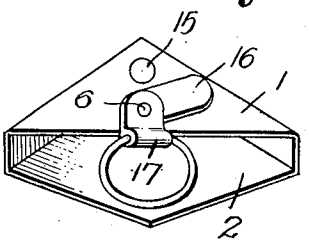


Fig. 6.a

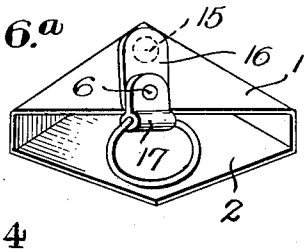


Fig. 3

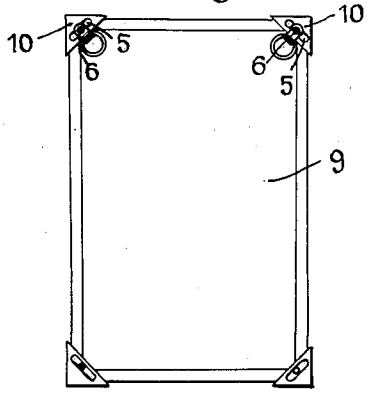
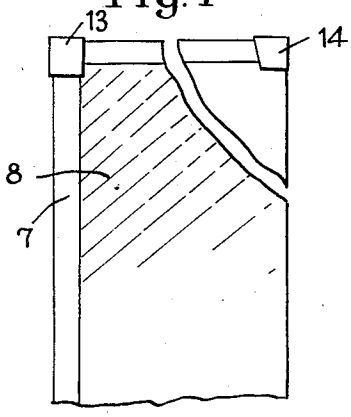


Fig. 4



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PICTURE FRAMING AND THE LIKE

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Application August 15, 1933, Serial No. 685,257
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3 Claims. (Cl. 40—155)

This invention relates to a method of framing.

In the construction of frames of the type covered with glass, the parts to be assembled, such as the sheet of glass, the picture to be framed and the sheet of cardboard serving as backing for the latter, are united together by means of strips of paper gummed on the one hand to the sheet of glass; and on the other hand to the cardboard. This gumming is a delicate operation to perform, and does not always have the desired finish, firmness and accuracy on account of the tendency of the various parts to be assembled to move with respect to one another.

The method of framing according to the invention removes these disadvantages. It comprises in combination with the parts to be assembled such as the sheet of glass, picture and sheet of cardboard backing the latter, stiffening members such as gussets or caps adapted to fit upon these parts and provided in any number and in any desired positions, preferably upon the angles, these gussets or caps being suitably held in position by their rigid connection with one of the parts to be assembled whereby a frame is obtained which is simple, easy to make and cheap to construct.

The accompanying drawing illustrates by way of example, one embodiment of the framing system according to the invention:—

Fig. 1 illustrates one of the assembly members employed,

Fig. 2 shows this member in the position of use,

Fig. 3 shows diagrammatically a frame constructed according to the invention,

Fig. 4 is a similar view to Fig. 3,

Figs. 5, 6 and 6*a* show modifications of Figs. 1 and 3.

According to the invention, the various parts to be assembled are fitted preferably at the angles with gussets or caps such as that shown in Fig. 1. This cap, in the form of a wedge of any suitable thickness, comprises a back face 1 and a front face 2. Upon the back face 1 are formed two holes 3 and 4 arranged in suitable positions. A tongue 5 pivoting at 6, for example, by means of a rivet secured upon the back face 1 of the cap can be made to lie over the holes 3 and 4. The front face of the cap is of any desired shape.

In order to employ this device, the parts to be assembled are placed in the positions they have to occupy with respect to one another (Fig. 2), and a cap 10 similar to that shown in Fig. 1, is placed at each corner, the back face 1 of each of the caps being in contact with the sheet of cardboard 9 which, together with the sheet of glass 7, supports the picture 8. The cap is then rigidly secured to this sheet of cardboad 9 by means, for example, of two fasteners 11, 12, such as drawing pins, which pass through the orifices 3 and 4 and penetrate into the cardboard. The tongue 5 is then turned into the position shown in Fig. 1 so as to cover the heads of the fasteners and thus prevent them from becoming detached.

The thickness of the caps, that is to say, the distance between the front and back faces is suitably chosen to suit the thickness of the parts to be assembled together so that the latter are securely held by the caps and cannot slide with respect to one another.

As shown in Fig. 4, the front face of the caps may have any desired shape and may, for example, be square as at 13, or in the shape of any quadrilateral, as at 14.

Figs. 6 and 6*a* illustrate a modification of Fig. 1, in which the back face instead of comprising two holes 3 and 4, simply comprises one hole 15 through which passes the pin that has to engage in the cardboard. The tongue 16 pivoting about its point of support 6 is then made to lie along the line bisecting the angle formed by this cap.

Moreover, the rivet 6 may also be employed for carrying a suspension member such as a ring.

Finally, another form of cap is illustrated in Fig. 5. This latter form of cap is employed for a frame which is not rectangular in shape. In the case indicated in the drawing the picture is, for example, hexagonal and the angles at the apices of the caps are therefore 120°. This angle may naturally vary according to the shape of the picture to be framed and in the case when a circular picture is to be framed, the caps may have a cylindrical lateral surface.

This framing system may be employed concurrently with frames constructed by means of rods or mouldings of wood or other material, or by means of metal channels. The gussets then serve for holding together the rods forming the frame, whereby a much greater rigidity of the whole assembly is obtained.

Further, a band of paper may also be employed which will be placed on the edges of the frame so as to prevent the penetration of dust between the various assembled parts.

The invention is applicable to the framing of pictures, paintings or the like of any dimensions and for all uses.

What I claim is:—

1. The combination with a picture, a transparent covering plate, and a supporting backing plate all of the said parts being of corresponding

outline, gussets embracing the angular meeting marginal edges of said picture and plates to hold same together, fastening means anchoring said gussets to said backing plate, and a retaining member pivoted to the rear face of the gussets for removably engaging the fastening means to prevent displacement thereof.

2. An arrangement as claimed in claim 1, wherein an attaching member is pivoted with the retaining members on the gussets on the upper corners to facilitate the suspending of the device.

3. An arrangement as claimed in claim 1, wherein the angle at the apex of the gusset varies according to the shape of the picture to be framed.

RENÉ JACQUES SCHILL.