

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FIDELIUS TSCHOFEN, OF VIENNA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

MAGIC PAINTING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 583,958, dated June 8, 1897.

Application filed January 8, 1897. Serial No. 618,498. (No specimens.) Patented in Germany April 28, 1896, No. 90,397; in England June 11, 1896, No. 12,892; in Austria July 12, 1896, No. 46/2,782, and in France July 18, 1896, No. 258,184.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FIDELIUS TSCHOFEN, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, residing in the city of Vienna, in the Province of Austria and Empire of Austria-Hungary, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Magic Painting, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

The said invention has been patented in Austria July 12, 1896, No. 46/2,782; in France July 18, 1896, No. 258,184; in England June 11, 1896, No. 12,892, and in Germany April 28, 1896, No. 90,397.

The object of this invention, preferably termed "magic painting," is to provide instruction and amusement by the production of colored pictures with the use only of a brush and water or of a brush moistened with water and without the use of colors in the brush.

The process for the production of pictures—say of soldiers, animals, birds, flowers, &c.—to be thus colored consists in printing the outlines or shade-lines or parts of the picture with concentrated readily-soluble coloring-matters, so that when said outlines or shaded surfaces are passed over with a brush moistened with water the coloring-matters are dissolved and may be distributed each over the corresponding surface.

The production of the pictures in a wholesale way may be effected by means of a platen-press or lithographic printing, the different anilin colors in powder and readily soluble in water being rubbed into the ordinary black or dark varnish color insoluble in water, and the different component parts of the picture to be variously colored being then printed one after another in the man-

ner of multiple-color printing. For example, in the case of flowers at one impression the leaves, at another the stalks, at another the blossoms, and so on, as often as is necessary to correspond with the number of colors required.

The pictures may also be printed in the ordinary way with ink or color insoluble in water and the outlines or shade-lines afterward printed over with different anilin colors soluble in water.

Having now particularly described the nature of said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. A picture having its lines of ink which is insoluble in water mixed with coloring-matter which is soluble in water, the lines in each part of the picture having the specific color which is needed for the proximate part of the surface substantially as set forth.

2. The process of making a painted picture consisting of the following steps: first, printing the lines in ink which is insoluble in water mixed with coloring-matter which is soluble in water the lines in each part of the picture having the specific color which is needed for the proximate part of the surface; secondly, moistening the coloring-matter of the said lines; and thirdly brushing each color therefrom while thus wet over the proximate part of the picture where it is needed substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

FIDELIUS TSCHOFEN.

Witnesses:

DETTLOFF MUELLER,
KARL ROCH.