June 13, 1933. F. A. MORNY 1,913,609

FOLDER FOR FORMING A SLIDE

Filed Oct. 1, 1929

Fig. 1

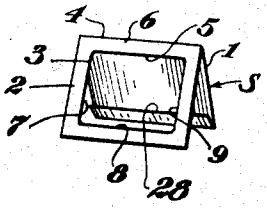


Fig. 2

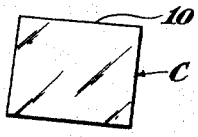


Fig. 3

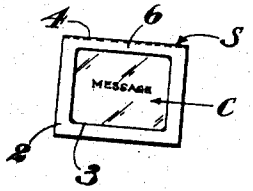


Fig. 4

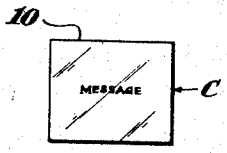


Fig. 5

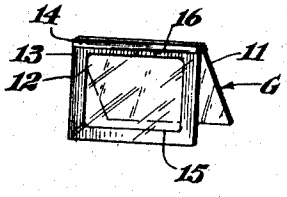


Fig. 6

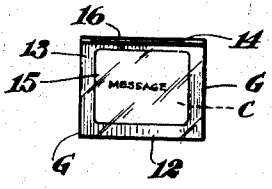


Fig. 7

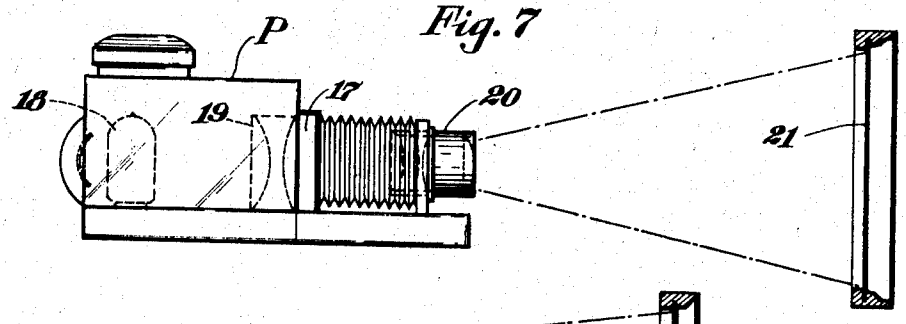
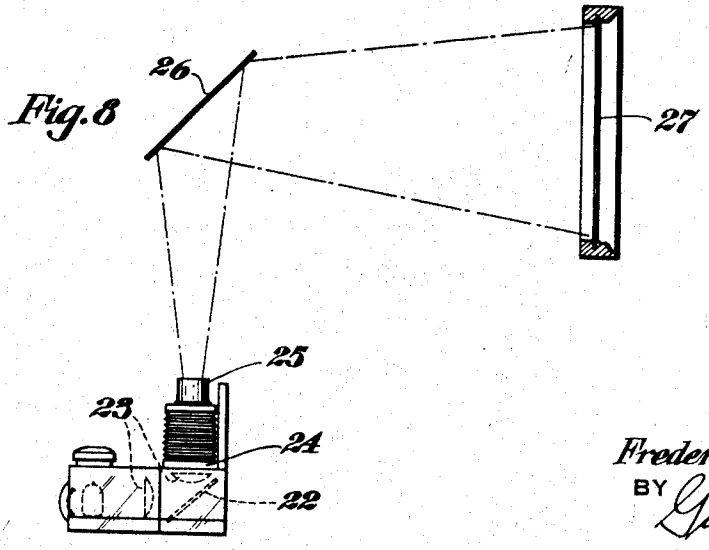


Fig. 8



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FREDERIC A. MORNY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO NEWS PROJECTION CORPORATION, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

FOLDER FOR FORMING A SLIDE

Application filed October 1, 1929. Serial No. 396,465.

This invention relates to supports for cellophane, and has for an object the provision of a support for cellophane or the like to facilitate supporting such cellophane or the like in a typewriter while typewriting upon the same.

It is still a further object of the present invention to provide a folder or support for cellophane or the like whereby the cellophane can be readily inserted in a typewriter, a record be accurately positioned on such cellophane, and the cellophane then be readily removed from such support to be used in a projection machine slide.

In stock broker's offices and tht like, it has become desirable to flash upon a screen from time to time during the day news items which might affect the market. For this purpose it has been found desirable to produce a slide with a printed record thereon to be inserted in the projecting machine generally known as delineascope or the like. Since these records of news items are only of value if flashed to the customer in time to anticipate the market change, if any, various screens have been resorted to rapidly to produce a printed record on a slide. Considerable difficulty has been encountered, however, rapidly to produce a printed record at low cost.

To this end the present invention also aims to provide an improved folder for producing a slide which folder is adapted to receive a sheet of cellophane or other transparent material, the folder so supplied then inserted in a typewriter, a record printed on the transparent sheet, the transparent sheet then removed from the folder and thereupon inserted between two hinged sheets of glass to form a slide.

These and other features, capabilities and advantages of the invention will appear from the subjoined detail description of one specific embodiment thereof, illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which

Figure 1 is a perspective of a folder in open position;

Fig. 2 is a perspective of a sheet of cellophane;

Fig. 3 is a perspective of the folder with the sheet of cellophane formed therein;

Fig. 4 is an elevation of the sheet of cellophane after the message has been formed thereon;

Fig. 5 is a perspective of two sheets of glass hinged to one another in open position;

Fig. 6 is an elevation of the sheets of hinged pieces of glass and the sheet of cellophane disposed therein;

Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the projecting machine and a screen in section adapted for use with the present invention; and

Fig. 8 is a side elevation of another type of projecting machine and screen in section adapted for use with the present invention.

For the recording of a message, a sheet of paper S is provided having a rear section 1 and a front section 2 provided with a window 3 cut in the front section 2, the sheet S being folded along the edge 4 to form the sections 1 and 2. The edge 4 is sufficiently spaced from the edge 5 of the window 3 so as to form a border 6 adjacent the edge 4. The other three edges 7, 8 and 9 of the window 3 are similarly spaced from the edges of the section 2 to form borders around the window 3. The window 3 is considerably smaller in width and length as compared to the width and length of the cellophane sheet C.

When forming a message on the cellophane sheet C, the same is inserted between the sections 1 and 2 of the paper sheet S, as illustrated in Fig. 3, and then inserted in a typewriter in the usual way, making sure that the edge 10 of the cellophane sheet C rests snugly against the inner face of the edge 4 of the paper sheet S before inserting such folder S and cellophane sheet C in the typewriter. Thereupon the message is printed across the

face of the cellophane sheet C, as indicated in Fig. 3, and the cellophane sheet then removed with the message formed thereon, as indicated in Fig. 4. Thereupon the cellophane sheet C is inserted in the slide folder G composed of the two sheets of glass 11 and 12. The rear sheet 11 in the present instance is preferably transparent throughout. The front sheet 12, on the other hand, is provided with a border 13 around the edge thereof, as indicated in Fig. 5. The two sheets are secured to one another by a hinge 14 consisting of a gummed piece of cloth or the like.

After the cellophane sheet C is inserted between the sheets of glass 11 and 12 with the message registering within the border 13 as illustrated in Fig. 5, here also making sure that the edge 10 of the cellophane sheet C rests snugly against the inner face of the hinge member 14, proper registration is produced. It is of course understood that the paper sheet S and border around the opening 3 is cut to correspond to the window 15 formed within the border 13 of the glass folder G, and that the width of the border portion 16 corresponds to the width of the border 6 of the paper sheet S so that proper registration of the message on the cellophane sheet C will be produced when the cellophane sheet C is transferred from the paper folder S to the glass folder G.

When the slide is produced, as illustrated in Fig. 6, consisting of the cellophane sheet C located between the glass sheets 11 and 12 of the folder G, the same is ready for insertion in the slide carrier 17 of the projecting machine P illustrated in Fig. 7. In the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 7, straight projection is produced, the light rays from the lamp 18 passing through the condenser 19 to the slide supported in the slide carrier 17 and then passing through the objective lens 20 to the screen 21.

In the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 8, a mirror 22 is interposed between the condenser 23 there illustrated and the slide carrier 24 there illustrated from which the light rays pass through the objective lens 25 to the mirror 26 and then to the screen 27.

Preferably the free edge of the rear section 1 of the sheet of paper S is provided with a flange 28 to serve as an anchoring stop for the cellophane sheet C when the sheet C and mask formed by the sheet of paper S is fed through the typewriter.

It is obvious that various changes and modifications may be made to the details of construction without departing from the general spirit of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A paper folder for supporting a transparent sheet in a typewriter while producing a message on the same to be used in a slide, said paper folder when folded corresponding in area to the area of the folded slide folder for which the transparent sheet is to be produced and folded along two parallel lines to form two main co-extensive sections and a narrow flange section, one of said main sections having a window formed therein with a border, the other of said main sections forming a backing, the flange section being formed at the free end of the backing section and forming a positioning stop for the transparent sheet before the window forming section is folded over on to the backing section, the printed matter on said sheet being readable parallel to the folds of said folder so that the folds of said folder will extend axially with the platen of the typewriter during printing and no folds extend transversely to the axis of the platen.

2. A rectangular paper folder for supporting a transparent sheet in a typewriter while producing a message on the same to be used in a glass slide folder having an opaque border around the edge thereof to form a window therebetween, said paper folder being creased along two parallel lines to form when folded a package in area corresponding to the area of the slide folder when folded, the two creases dividing the folder into two main co-extensive rectangular sections and one narrow flange section extending the full width of the folder, one of said main sections having a window formed therein within a border, the window in said main section in area corresponding to the area of the window in the slide folder, the other of said main sections forming a backing, the flange section being formed at the free end of the backing section and forming a positioning stop for the transparent sheet before the window forming section is folded over on to the backing section, the printed matter on said sheet being readable parallel to the folds of said folder so that the folds of said folder will extend axially with the platen of the typewriter during printing and no folds extend transversely to the axis of the platen.

3. A rectangular paper folder for supporting a transparent sheet in a typewriter or the like while producing a message on the same to be used in a slide, said paper folder being formed by being creased along two parallel lines to form when folded a package in area corresponding to the area of the slide, the two creases dividing the folder into two main co-extensive rectangular sections and a narrow flange section extending the full width of the folder, one of said main sections having two free lateral edges, one free end edge, a window surrounded by a border, and one end edge common to the other main section, the other main section having one end edge common to said first main section, two free lateral edges and its other end edge common to said flange section, and said flange

section having one end edge common to said second main section, two free lateral edges and one free end edge, the flange section when folded being folded between the two main sections upon the transparent sheet to be supported, the printed matter on said sheet being readable parallel to the folds of said folder so that the folds of said folder will extend axially with the platen of the typewriter during printing and no folds extend transversely to the axis of the platen.

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