April 14, 1959 J. J. GAUTHIER 2,881,546

PAPER PICTURES AND PROCESS OF CREATING SAME

Filed March 22, 1954 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

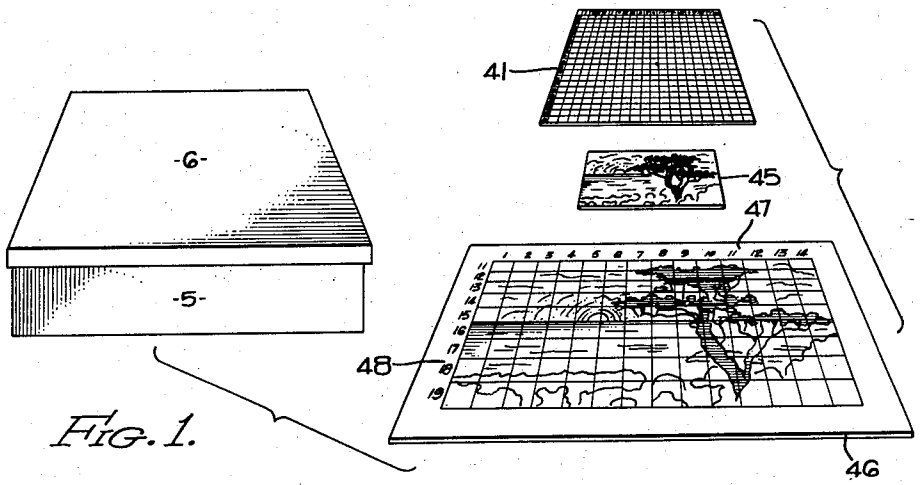


FIG. 1.

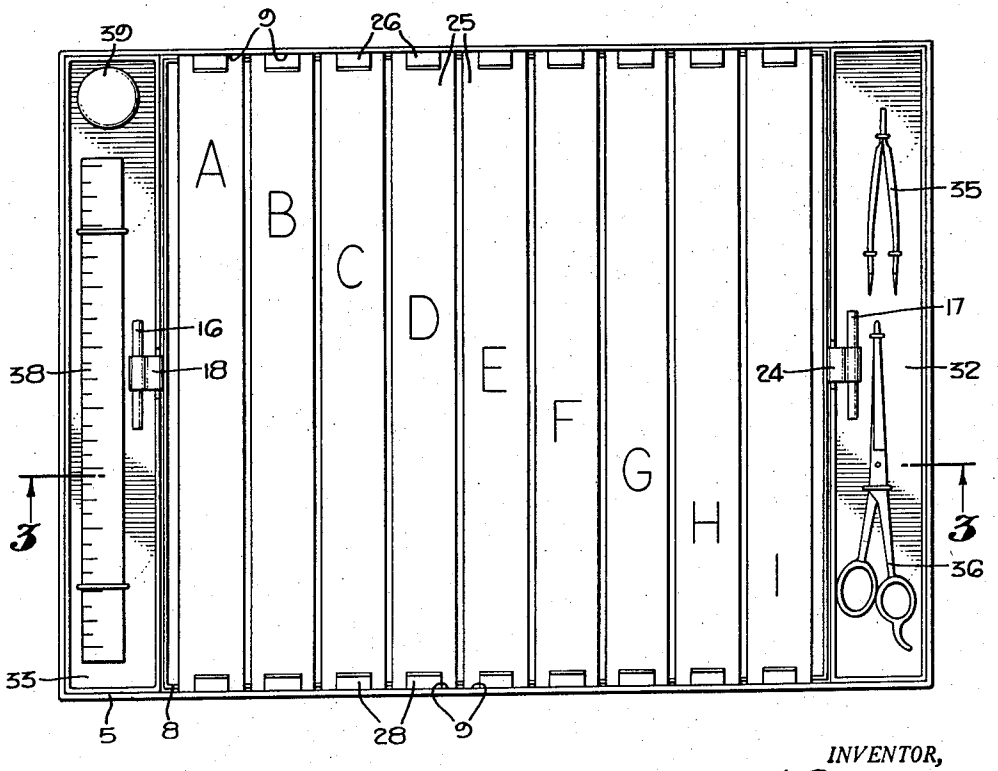


FIG. 2.

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Filed March 22, 1954 3 Sheets-Sheet 2

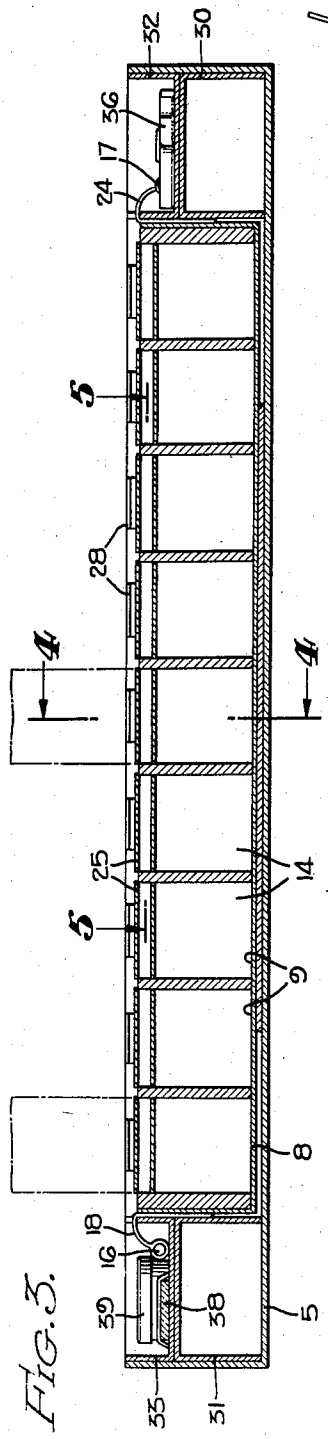


FIG. 3.

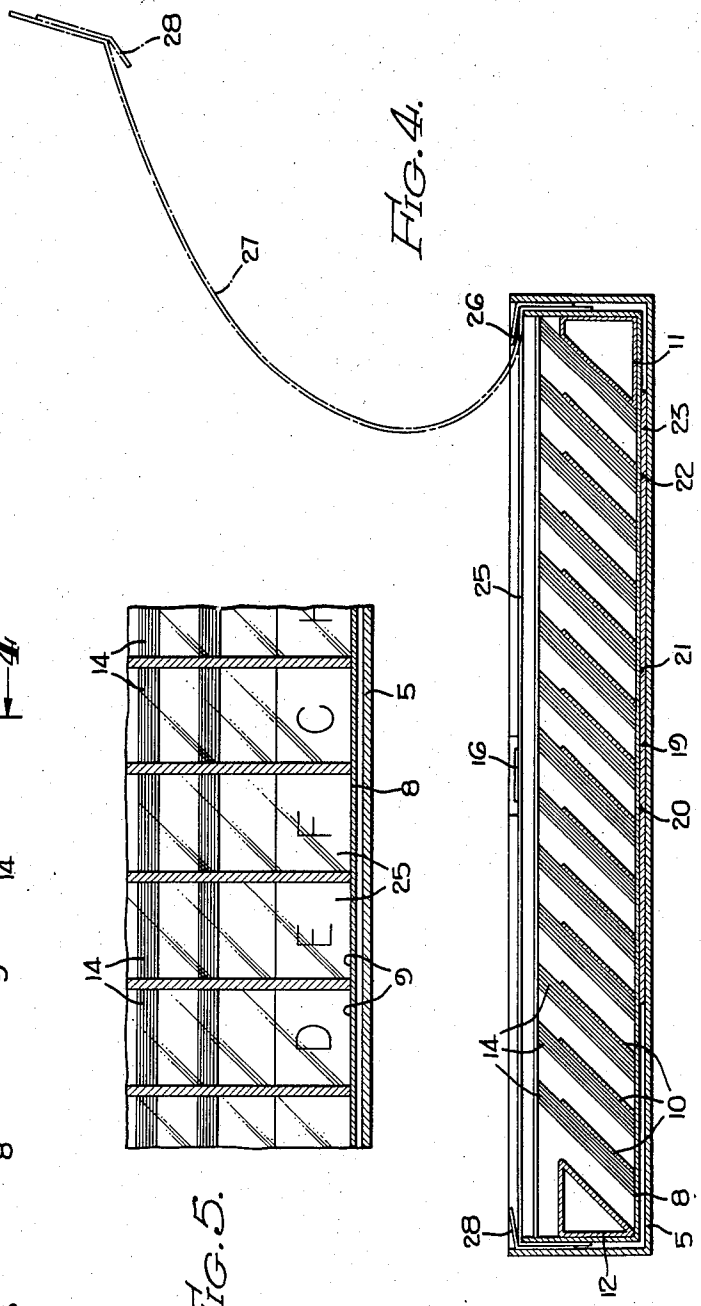


FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

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Filed March 22, 1954 3 Sheets-Sheet 3

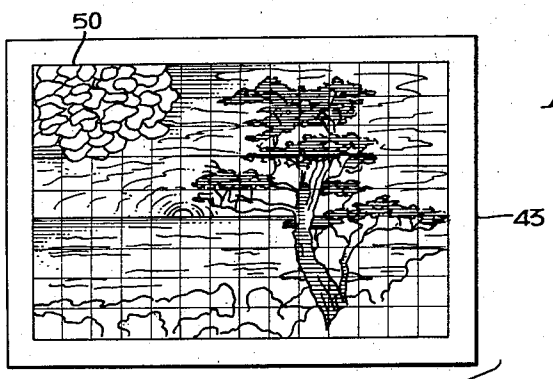


FIG. 7.

FIG. 6.

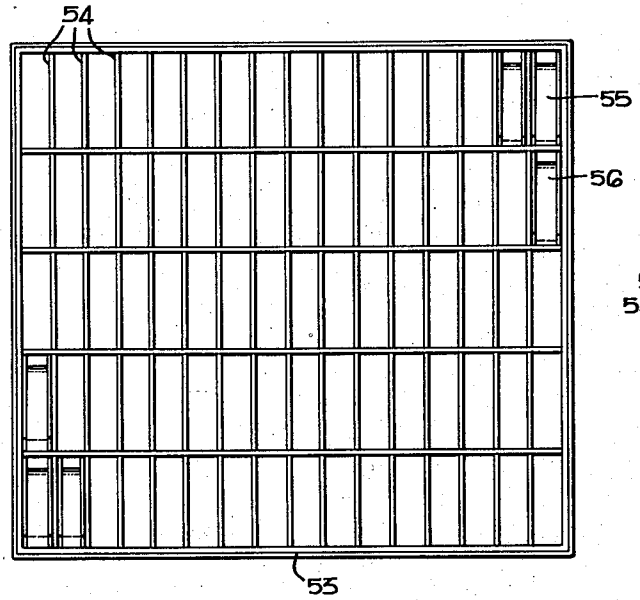


FIG. 8.

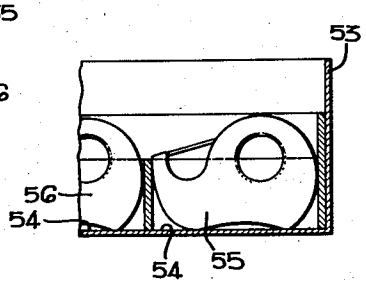


FIG. 9.

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United States Patent Office 2,881,546 Patented Apr. 14, 1959

2,881,546

PAPER PICTURES AND PROCESS OF CREATING SAME

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Application March 22, 1954, Serial No. 417,712

3 Claims. (Cl. 41—34)

This invention relates to the creation of pictures, either original pictures or the reproduction of original pictures in either black and white or color and of different dimensions. This is accomplished by means of a special type of black and white and colored paper instead of oil or water color paints, pastels, and crayons.

Pictures have been produced in the past by the preforming of the different portions of the pictures and then attaching them together in various ways. Prior systems of this type, however, always produce the same picture, whether in black and white or color, such as occurs when a jig-saw picture is put together. The present process permits the picture maker to exercise his own artistry during the picture creation, regardless of the original picture being reproduced or copied, and also, during the creation of a picture for the first time. The picture maker is not required to be an artist or technician to permit his copying a postcard picture or a famous painting, since the invention provides a method of and system for copying the original in the correct scale to any size desired. This is accomplished by a coordinate division of the original picture or painting into equal sections or portions of the desired size and dividing the surface of the area on which the picture is to be reproduced into the same number of sections. By then transferring the outlines of the portions of the original picture lying in certain areas to the same areas on the new surface, the original picture is reproduced in outline or to any degree of detail desired.

To create paper pictures, differently shaped and sized sections, depending on the features or characteristics in the original picture being reproduced, are cut from variegated paper materials in both black and white and in color, and then adhered to the surface at the proper positions of the features being depicted. By continuing this process, the entire picture may be built up in any desired colors and detail, depending upon the artistry of the picture maker. By coating the resultant picture with a transparent shellac or lacquer, it will resemble an oil painting.

To provide the equipment for such picture creation as above described, a unit is used containing a plurality of paper sections or strips either in monocolor or in variegated colors with or without an adhesive on one side thereof. The strips are in bins having bottoms at an angle to the bin tray, which is provided with an attached stand to facilitate access to the papers. The unit contains a ruler, scissors, glue pot for strips not having an adhesive thereon, and tweezers for handling the cut-out sections. Another unit has the paper material in rolls in dispensers, such as those used for adhesive tape, the adhesive being already on the paper. Coordinate transparencies are supplied along with other accessories such as pencils and erasers, etc.

The principal object of the invention, therefore, is to facilitate the creation of an original picture or the copying of an original picture in black and white or in color.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved process of and system for creating or reproducing an original picture in any size with variations in accordance with the artistry of the maker.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved picture creating and reproducing system and unit.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a picture creating process and system using paper cuttings instead of oil or water color paints, pastels, and crayons.

The novel features which are believed to be characteristic of this invention, both as to the manner of its organization and the mode of its operation, will be better understood from the following description, when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a composite view showing a perspective view of the container unit and the coordinating units used in the process of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the container unit showing the tools used in the process of the invention.

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the container unit taken along the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the container unit taken along the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view of the container unit taken along the line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 6 is an end view showing the container tray mounted on its stand.

Fig. 7 is a composite view of the picture shown in Fig. 1 in partial production and the method of producing the paper sections used in the picture.

Fig. 8 is a plan view of a modification of the tray shown in Fig. 4, and

Fig. 9 is a detail view of the paper dispensers used in the modification shown in Fig. 8.

Referring now to the drawings, in which the same numerals identify like elements, a box or container **5** has a cover **6** which forms a picture making unit. In this unit, is a tray **8**, which is divided into longitudinal sections **9**, as shown numbered in Fig. 2 as A to I, inclusive. Each longitudinal section has a group of bins which have their bottoms **10** thereof at an angle to the bottom of the tray **8** and of each longitudinal section A to I, inclusive. A triangular support **11** is at one end of each unit, and a triangular filler **12** is at the other end of each unit. Positioned in the bins and on the bottoms **10** thereof, are different groups or stacks of papers **14**, which assume the same angle as the bottom plate of each bin. The strips **14** in each bin are of the same color or pattern, each bin containing strips differing from those in the other bins.

The entire tray is removable from the container **5** by the rod handles **16** and **17** on respective flexible straps **18** and **24**. Positioned against the bottom of the tray **8**, is a cardboard sheet **19** which is grooved as shown at **20**, **21**, and **22** (see Fig. 4), and which has the section **23** thereof fastened to the bottom of the tray by an adhesive or other suitable means. As shown in Fig. 6, the sheet **19** can be folded up along the grooves **20**, **21**, and **22** to form a stand for the tray **8**, which makes the sheets or strips of paper in the stacks **14** easily accessible. The papers, however, are not accessible until a transparent strip **25** is removed, as shown by the dotted lines **27** in Fig. 4. Each strip has finger tabs at the ends thereof, such as shown at **26** and **28**, which are attached to the cover strip **25** for removing it in either direction.

Positioned along the sides of tray **8** are two stands **30** and **31**, on top of which are trays **32** and **33**, respectively. Tray **32** has mounted therein a pair of tweezers **35** and a pair of scissors **36**. Tray **33** has mounted therein a ruler **38** and a glue pot **39**. A transparent grid, as shown at

41 in Fig. 1, may also be included in the box along with pencils and erasers. Each stack of papers 14 are of different hues, some of which are in monocolor, and others of which are in dark and light shades of the same color and others having mottled color effects. That is, the papers have special color patterns thereon. From these colored papers, one of which is shown in plan at 42 in Fig. 7, are cut various and different shaped sections 51 for adherence on a picture outline in accordance with the feature of the picture to be depicted, as shown at 43 in Fig. 7. The method and process of producing an original picture or reproducing a picture from the original in any desired size will now be explained, the final picture simulating an oil painting.

Referring to Fig. 1, assume that it is desired to reproduce a picture of postcard size, as shown at 45 in Fig. 1. This picture is to be enlarged to the size shown at 46 in Fig. 1. This is accomplished by tracing coordinate lines and numbering them in one direction, such as shown at 47, and lettering or numbering them in the other direction, as shown at 48. This coordinate system of vertical and horizontal lines, at right angles to each other, corresponds to the lines on a transparent grid 41. The grid 41 is then placed over the postcard picture 45 at a predetermined center, and the various sections of the picture 45 can then be traced into the same sections on the large sheet 46. In this manner, an accurate reproduction of the outline or as much detail as desired can be produced.

When this is accomplished, and it is desired to make a paper picture thereof, it is only necessary to select the desired sheets or strips of paper 42 from the stacks 14 in the various longitudinal units A to I, inclusive, and cut them to fit a certain feature or characteristic of the picture, place a little glue from the glue pot 39 thereon, and stick the cut-out section on the panel or canvas 46. As shown in Fig. 7 at 43, the picture 46 is being created in this manner, the picture being started at the upper left-hand corner 50. After the picture maker has covered the entire picture with the cut-out sections of the type shown in Fig. 7, the entire surface may be covered with transparent shellac or lacquer and when the picture is viewed it resembles an oil painting.

It will be noted that there is no set pattern for cutting the elements 51 from the sheets so that the final picture will indicate the intrinsic artistry of the individual. Thus, some people may take a unit 5—6 with the same basic picture, such as shown at 46, and the result will be entirely different "paintings," depending upon their abilities as artists. As described above, it is not difficult to increase or decrease the size of an original picture, whether in black or white or in color, by the coordinate grid system, while the picture maker has free rein with respect to the colors he wishes to choose. For instance, one picture maker may provide a winter scene, while another, a spring or summer aspect of the same scene.

A modification of the unit shown in Figs. 1 to 7, inclusive, is shown in Figs. 8 and 9, wherein a tray 53 is divided up into small cubicles 54 in which are gummed tape dispensers, such as shown at 55 and 56 in Fig. 9. These types of dispensers are well-known, wherein a strip of paper may be unrolled and torn by a serrated cutting edge. From these strips, a section such as shown at 51 may be cut and adhered to the surface of the picture.

As shown in Fig. 7 at 50, the cut sections may not necessarily have to perfectly fit the outlines of adjacent sections, but may slightly overlap. Thus, the pictures may be created by children as well as by adults with the same success, depending upon the artistic ability of the picture maker. The use of special pre-designed paper has been found to provide extremely attractive pictures, the designs of the paper being disclosed and claimed in my co-pending U.S. design application, Ser. No. 29,646, filed March 22, 1954, now abandoned. It was also found that it is not required that all portions of the surface be covered by the special paper, depending upon the nature of the picture and the surface on which the picture is being formed.

I claim:

1. The process of creating pictures to be viewed by reflected light comprising reproducing a scene in outline on an opaque surface, sectionalizing portions of patternless paper sheets of different and varying colors and hues for producing portions of various features of said scene in accordance with a certain artistry, at least one surface of said sheets having the appearance of paint, no one portion of said sheets forming any complete feature of said picture, firmly adhering an entire one surface of said portions of paper to selected sections of said scene for building up said features of said scene by abutting certain portions and overlapping to certain extents other portions of said paper to cover said opaque surface, and coating said portions with a transparent material to provide the appearance of a natural painting.

2. The process of reproducing a picture in any size to be viewed by reflected light comprising forming an outline in the size desired on an opaque surface of a scene having a plurality of features therein to be reproduced as a picture having the appearance of a natural painting, shaping and sizing paper sections from paper sheets having patternless designs thereon of different and varying colors and hues in accordance with the coloring, size, and form desired for said different features in said scene, no one section of said sheets forming any complete feature of said picture, firmly adhering the entire one surface of said sections to said surface in accordance with said outline to build up the features of said scene on said surface by abutting certain paper sections and overlapping to various extents certain other paper sections to cover said opaque surface, and coating said paper sections with a transparent material to provide the appearance of a natural painting.

3. A picture to be viewed by reflected light comprising a panel having an opaque surface, a plurality of abutted and variably overlapped patternless sections of different and varying colors and hues firmly adhered over each one of their entire surface to said opaque surface to cover said opaque surface in accordance with the sizes and shapes of portions of the various features and characteristics in said picture in accordance with a certain artistry, the exposed surface of each of said sections having the appearance of paint, no one section forming any complete feature or characteristic of said various features and characteristics in said picture, and a transparent coating over said sections to provide the appearance of a natural painting when viewed by reflected light.

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