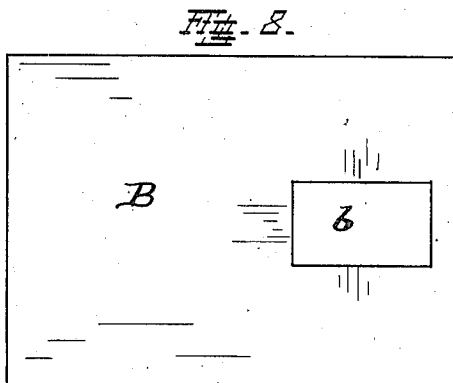
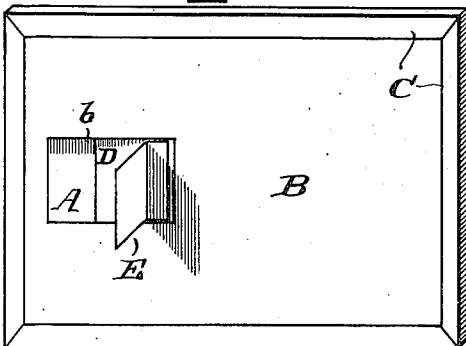
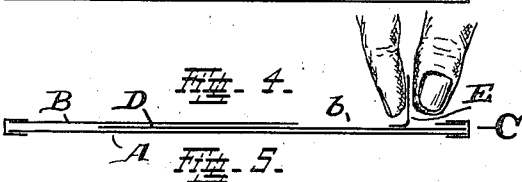
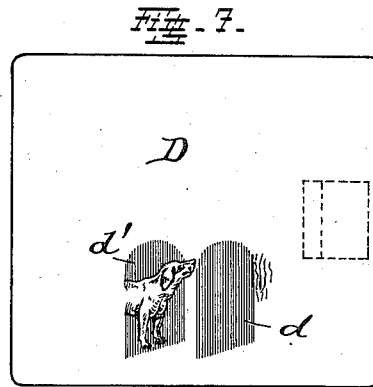
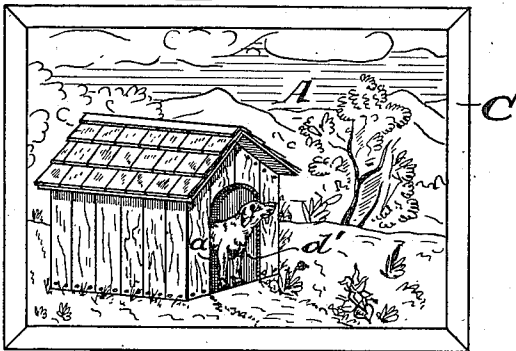
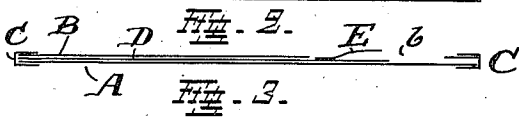
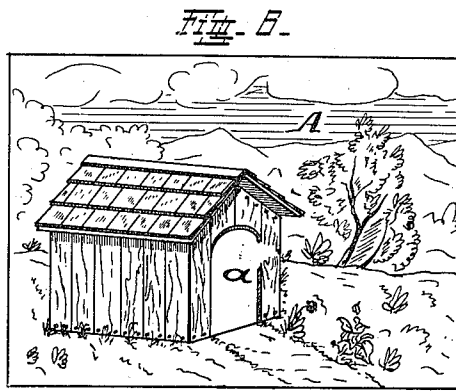
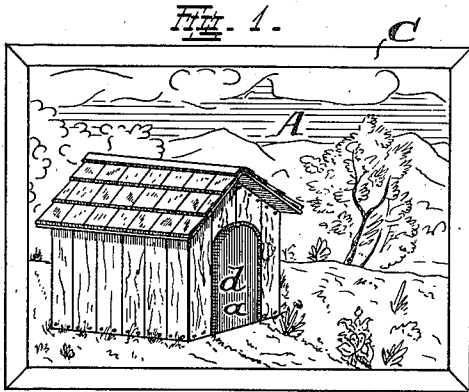


H. G. PELSTRING.
TRICK PICTURE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 29, 1908.

965,321.

Patented July 26, 1910.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY G. PELSTRING, OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

TRICK-PICTURE.

965,321.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 26, 1910.

Application filed July 29, 1908. Serial No. 445,851.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY G. PELSTRING, a citizen of the United States, and residing at Covington, Kenton county, State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trick-Pictures; and I do declare the following to be a clear, full, and exact description of the invention, attention being called to the accompanying drawing, with the reference characters marked thereon, which form also a part of this specification.

This invention relates to devices which are in form of puzzle-pictures, or trick-cards and in which by appropriate manipulation the appearance of certain pictorially represented objects is suddenly changed.

The objects of my invention are to produce such cards in a manner that they may be cheaply manufactured, and to have them of a shape and form which permits them to be readily sent through the mails like picture cards.

In the following specification and particularly pointed out in the claim at the end thereof, will be found a full description of my invention, also of its manipulation, parts and manner of manufacture, which latter is also illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1, shows a front-view of such a picture-card in normal condition. Fig. 2, is a horizontal section of the same, taken between its longitudinal edges and immediately below the upper one of these edges. Fig. 3, in a view similar to Fig. 1, shows the appearance of the card changed. Fig. 4, in a section similar to Fig. 2, illustrates manipulation required to bring about the changed appearance shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5, shows the card from the rear in perspective view and in normal condition. Fig. 6, shows the part which forms the front of the device. Fig. 7, shows the intermediate or movable part of it and which in the complete device is immediately back of the front. Fig. 8, shows that part which forms the back of the device.

The front A of the device is made of a sheet of transparent material like transparent paper, celluloid, or gelatin for instance. Glass while an equivalent is less suitable on account of its fragility and weight. The back B is made of suitable material of limited thickness and weight, like paper, pasteboard, or card-board preferably. These

two parts are secured to each other at their edges in any suitable manner as for instance by binding-strips C which may be of paper or fabric, glued over these edges so as to overlap both front and back as shown. In securing these two parts to each other, due regard is given to the presence of an intermediate member D, preferably of paper, or cord-board, which is loosely placed between said two parts before their connection to each other is completed, said parts being sufficiently spaced to admit this intermediate part and to permit it at the same time to be moved edge-wise between them, said member being of reduced length to permit such movement. Figs. 2 and 4, show this arrangement most plainly, the superposed parts being shown as slightly spaced from each other to prevent confusion. In reality however they lie closely against each other, so that the resulting device is only of limited thickness to permit of its ready insertion, into an envelop for instance. A flap E is provided on the rear-side of sliding member D whereby it is manipulated, said flap being accessible through an opening b, made for the purpose in back B.

The flap may be obtained in any suitable way, it may be a part of member D, which for such purpose is cut accordingly, the separated parts of the paper being bent up, or a piece of paper may be pasted on for the purpose as shown. In either case this flap is yieldingly connected, to permit it to lie down flat as shown in Fig. 2, to prevent it from interfering with insertion of the card into an envelop, and for other obvious reasons. It may however be entirely omitted in which case the slide is manipulated by the end of a finger placed against it through opening b.

The subject matter of the picture, whatever it may be, is divided in two complementary parts, one part of it being applied to the transparent front A, and the other to the front side of slide D. The application in both cases is preferably by painting, or by printing, and as to the front the arrangement of the picture and use of colors is such as to render the front opaque with the exception of that portion of the picture which is supplied, or filled in by the complementary portion of the picture which is placed on the slide, said portion on the front being left blank and transparent.

To provide for a quick change of certain

parts of this composite picture, there are two such complementary picture-portions d and d' on the slide, arranged side by side, and of corresponding outline and each fitted to fill-in the transparent space a of the front. The movement of the slide is limited by the closed ends of the device, and its length is reduced so that it may be moved laterally in either direction, the complementary picture-portions on it being so located that either one or the other of them is behind the transparent portion a of the front in either of the extreme positions of the slide. Thus a complete picture is always presented by the front by means of these two complementary picture-portions d d' on the slide, either one of which shows through the transparent portion a .

All other parts of the slide are hidden by the opaque portion of the front, rendered so by the picture-portion thereon, so that nothing occurs or shows which might interfere with a perfect representation of the particular subject matter.

The slide is held to move in proper direction by being closely fitted between two of the closed, opposite edges of the device, or by flap E which may be closely fitted to opening b . (Observe Fig. 5.)

The particular subject of the picture shown in the drawing is a dog-house and a dog.

In the condition in which the picture is shown in Fig. 1, the dog is not visible, while in Fig. 3, it appears in the door-opening. This change is obtained as follows: All parts of the front are rendered opaque by the application of the means which produce the picture thereon, with exception of the portion indicated at a which is left blank and transparent see Fig. 6. On the slide D there are two picture-portions, either one of which is complementary to this transparent portion in the front and adapted to register therewith. Portion d represents simply the door-opening and adjacent parts of the front-wall of the house. This portion is now shown behind the transparent front-portion in Fig. 1.

When the slide is shifted by manipulation of flap E as shown in Fig. 5, portion d moves away from behind the transparent front portion, and portion d' , on the slide

moves into position, whereupon the dog appears in the door-opening as shown in Fig. 3.

The problem illustrated is a very simple one, but the device is susceptible of many changes by a wide range of available subjects of any character serious and comical.

New designs and subjects may be readily provided for in unlimited varieties and at limited expense, since the pictorial matter may be produced by printing. Nor is a picture limited to one movable or changeable object as here shown. Instead there may be several transparent portions or spots on front A, and for each of which complementary portions are provided on the slide.

It is to be noticed that no part of the slide is visible at any time since in its movements it is always entirely confined and inclosed within the edges of the card and fully covered by the intact and immovable front, so that if the manipulation on the back is cleverly performed, it is not readily apparent to a beholder how the change is effected.

Having described my invention, I claim as new:

A flat trick-card consisting of an intact, immovable front of transparent material, part of which is rendered opaque by application thereto of a picture, the other part being left blank and transparent, a back of the same size which has an opening within its edges, means whereby front and back are secured to each other around their edges and in a manner to close the space between front and back all around the edges of the card, a slide of non-transparent material fitted between the front and back and having for the blank transparent part of the front, two picture-portions, each of which is adapted to register with the blank part of the transparent front, and a foldable flap on the back of the slide and within the edges of the opening in the back through which it becomes accessible and whereby the slide may be manipulated by moving said flap back and forth within said opening from one end thereof to the other.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY G. PELSTRING.

Witnesses:

C. SPENGLER,

T. LE BEAU.