(No Model.)

J. W. ECKER.

RELIEF PICTURE AND FRAME.

No. 367,899. Patented Aug. 9, 1887.

FIG. 1.

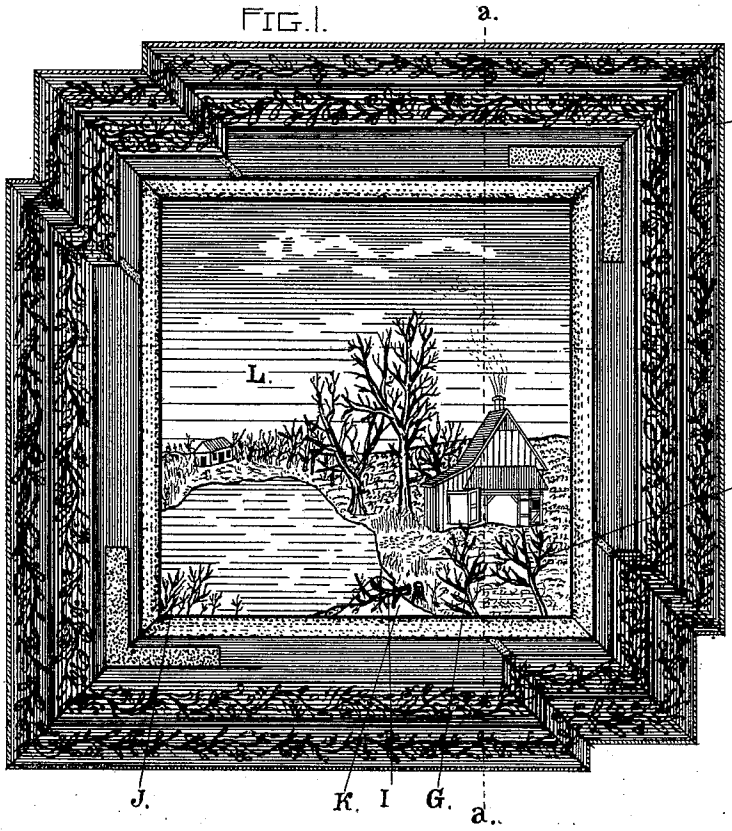


FIG. 2.

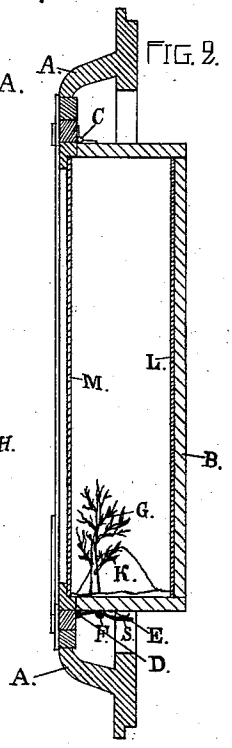


FIG. 3.

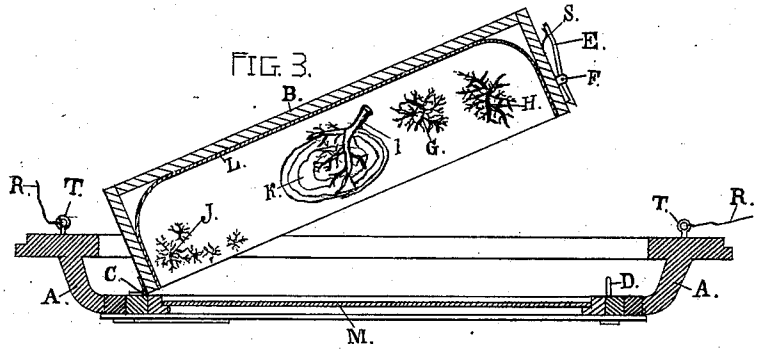
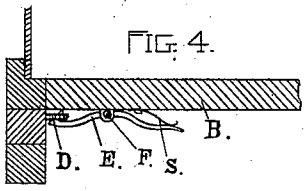


FIG. 4.



ATTEST.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RELIEF PICTURE AND FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 367,899, dated August 9, 1887.

Application filed September 15, 1886. Serial No. 213,794. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. ECKER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Oakland, county of Alameda, and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Relief Pictures and Frames, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in "high-relief" pictures and frames, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and the letters marked thereon.

Figure 1 is a front elevation; Fig. 2, a section cut vertically through the dotted line *a a*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of a modified construction, in which the chamber is hinged to one of the sides of the frame instead of at the top, as in Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a detached part shown in section.

The following is the construction of the same.

I form the outer frame, A, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, in any neat design for a picture-frame, of suitable thin molding put together like an ordinary picture-frame, or I press it out of papier-maché or other suitable substance or composition. I also form the picture-chamber B of wood or other light, strong, and durable material. When pressed or stamped out, I generally form it without sharp angles; but when formed of wood I make a kind of shallow angular box, as shown in Fig. 2. I hinge the box B (which forms the picture-chamber) at C. I attach the catch D to the frame at D. I form the latch E of any metal or other suitable material in common use for such construction for strength, neatness, and durability. I attach the fulcrum or pivot of the latch E at F. I place the picture L, comprising that shown in Fig. 1, except the trees G, H, I, and J, and the hillock K, curving back from the sides, as shown. I employ oil-paintings or chromos for the picture L. I generally curve the picture L out at the sides until they touch the inside of the frame. I then color the foreground to correspond with the painting or picture L. I form the foreground by placing the trees G, H, I, and J and hillock K, or any suitable figures—such as artificial shrubs or trees, or snow or water scenes, or ice, or human or animal figures—to extend out to the glass M. (Shown in Figs. 2 and 3.) I then attach the shrubs, trees, or other objects forming the foreground with glue or cement or other suitable adhesive substance. I employ the material usually employed for representing snow, ice, water, and other objects. Automatically-moving objects may also be employed—such as a human figure walking in the foreground, which can be readily operated for hours by means of a spring without winding the same. I attach the catch D firmly to the front frame, A, and the latch E, I pivot at F to the back frame, B, which forms the picture-chamber. The spring S holds the latch E to keep the chamber or back frame, B, securely closed to the front frame, A.

The following is the operation of my combined high-relief pictures. Having attached the frame or shallow box B to the frame A, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, by means of hinges C, and curved or bent the picture L out at the sides, and pressed the body of the same back smoothly against the back of the picture-chamber B, I proceed to place the objects—such as trees, shrubs, rocks, or other objects of the character of those represented by the trees G H I J, and the hillock K—and put in the earth, grass, and other material forming the foreground, coloring and blending them carefully to correspond with the picture in color and perspective effect, so that it is difficult to determine the point where the original picture leaves off and the real objects forming the immediate foreground commence. Thus having completed the whole, I close the picture-chamber B against the frame A, the latch E catching into the catch D and holding the frame firmly together by means of the spring S. Whenever it is required to open the same for any purpose, the latch E is pressed, freeing the same from the catch D, thus allowing the picture-chamber B to swing out freely from the frame A.

I do not confine myself to the exact construction described, as it may be varied without changing the principle of the invention; but,

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In high-relief pictures, the box or picture-chamber B, in combination with the frame A, extending back and hiding the picture-chamber B, by means of the hinges C, the latch E, pivoted at F and operated by the spring S, and the catch D, for the purpose of combining paintings, chromos, or other pictures with objects representing earth, trees, shrubbery, rocks, water, ice, snow, and other natural objects, and producing the perspective effect of the high-relief picture described, constructed, and operated substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

JOHN W. ECKER.

Witnesses:
JOHN H. REDSTONE,
L. E. REDSTONE.