

No. 778,998.

PATENTED JAN. 3, 1905.

W. G. PASSMORE.
STEREOSCOPE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 1, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

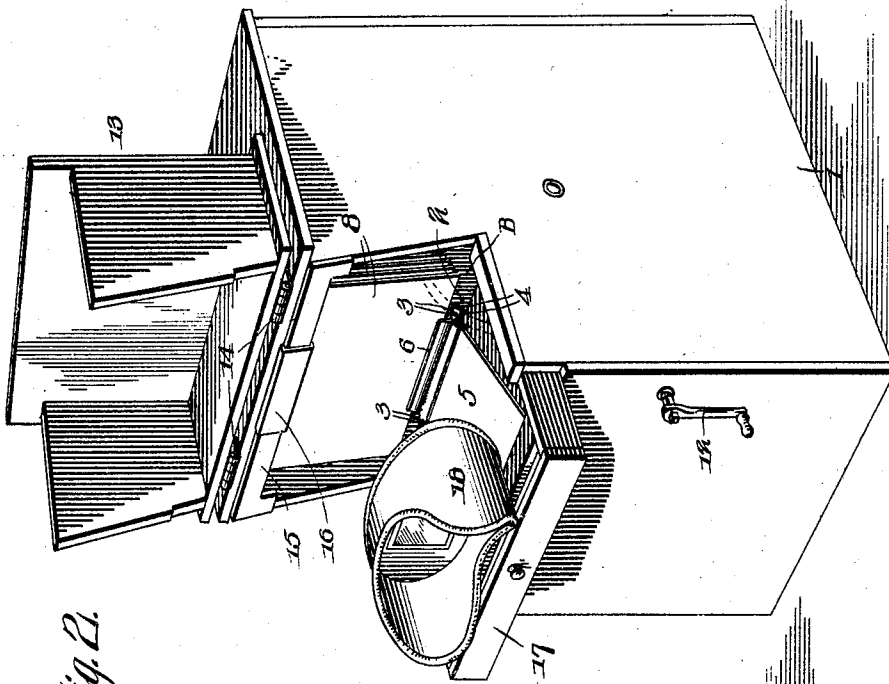


Fig. 2.

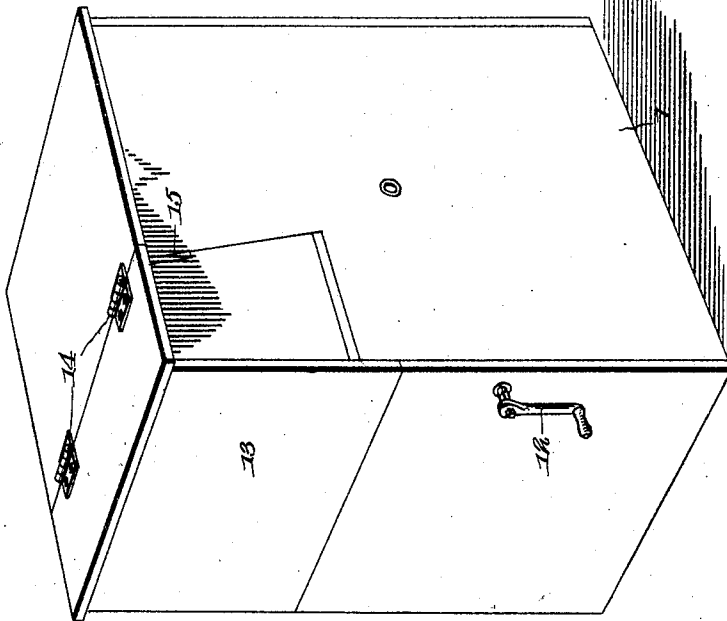


Fig. 1.

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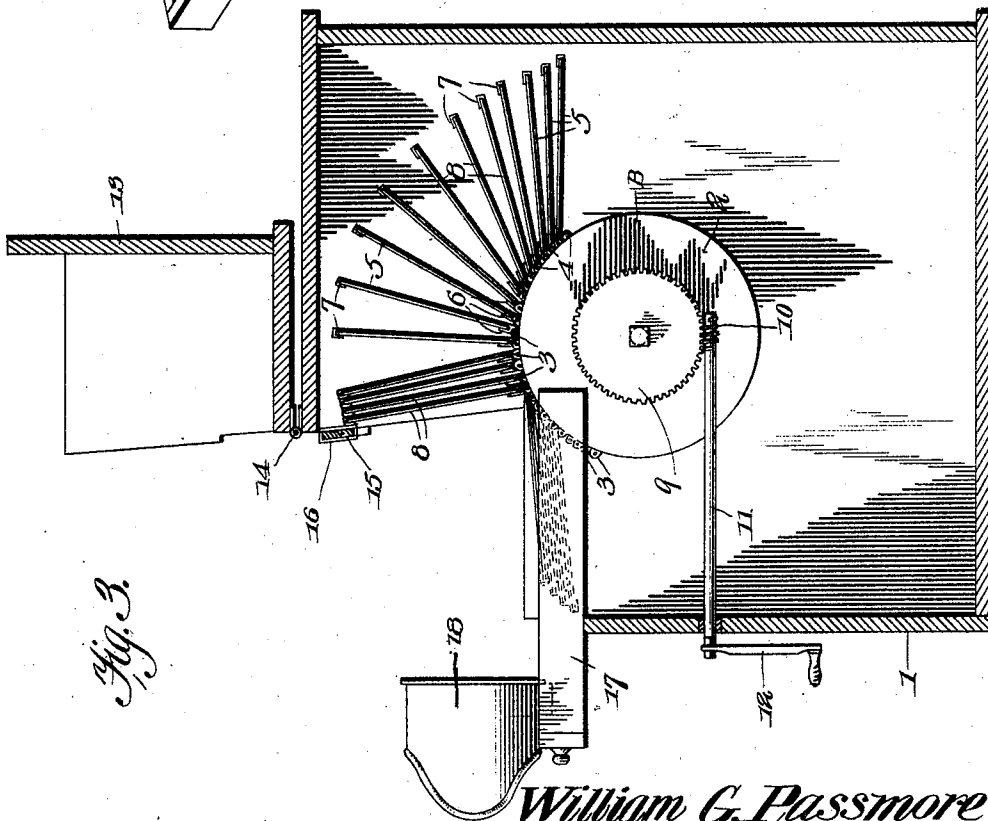
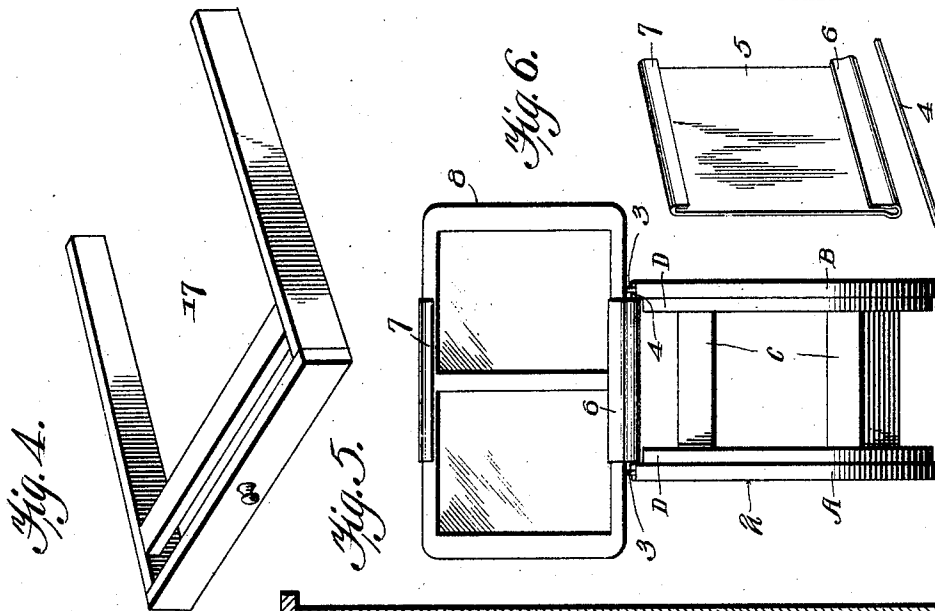
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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM GANER PASSMORE, OF EATON, COLORADO.

STEREOSCOPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 778,998, dated January 3, 1905.

Application filed June 1, 1904. Serial No. 210,711.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM GANER PASSMORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Eaton, in the county of Weld and State of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Stereoscope, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to stereoscopes.

The objects of the invention are to improve, simplify, and cheapen the construction of such devices.

With these objects in view the invention resides in the novel combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device closed; Fig. 2, a similar view of the device open; Fig. 3, a vertical section through one side of the casing, the cylinder and operating-gear being shown in elevation; Fig. 4, a detail perspective of the frame for supporting the stereoscopic glass; Fig. 5, a front elevation of the cylinder with a picture in position for inspection, and Fig. 6 a detail perspective of a picture-supporting plate.

Like reference characters indicate like parts in the different views.

The improved stereoscope comprises a cabinet 1, which may be made of wood or any other suitable material. Journaled in the cabinet 1 is a cylinder 2, which preferably is composed of two wooden disks *a* and *b*, spaced apart and connected with each other by braces *c*. Each of the disks *a* and *b* is rabbeted around its periphery, as shown at *d d*. Fastened to the periphery of the disks *a* and *b* by means of staples 3 is a plurality of rods 4. A plate 5, of sheet metal or the like, is bent closely around each rod 4 at its lower end, and a portion 6 thereof is extended upward in parallel relation with the plate 5 to form a clamp portion. The upper end of each plate 5 is bent backward in parallel relation with itself, as shown at 7, to form a similar clamp portion. A photograph or other picture 8 may be slid in from the side of the plate 5 and be held thereon by means of the clamp portions 6 and 7. It will be observed that the lower ends

of the plates 5 where they are bent around the rods 4 fit into the rabbeted portions of the disks *a* and *b*.

Mounted upon the journal of the cylinder 2 inside the cabinet 1 is a worm-wheel 9, with which meshes a worm 10 on the end of a shaft 11, which projects through the front wall of the cabinet 1 and is squared at its end to receive a crank 12. When the device is not in use, the crank may be removed from the shaft 11 and placed inside the cabinet. This arrangement prevents children from tampering with the device and disarranging its mechanism.

One of the upper corners 13 of the cabinet is cut away and hinged, as shown at 14. In the upper end of the cut-away portion a cross-piece 15 is attached to the cabinet 1. The cross-piece 15 is provided with a metallic strip 16, which is adapted to be engaged in turn by the outer end of each plate 5, thus serving temporarily to hold the plate in vertical position, so that it can be seen plainly by any one looking into the stereoscope. As the cylinder 2 is turned, the plate 5, which has been held vertical by the cross-piece 15, slips under said cross-piece and drops forward on its face, thus enabling the next succeeding picture to be seen.

Mounted to slide in the cabinet 1 is a frame 17, upon which is supported a stereoscopic glass 18. When the device is not in use, the frame 17 may be pushed in and the hinged corner 13 of the cabinet may be closed down to cover and protect the stereoscopic glass. The frame 17 is of such form as to straddle the picture-supporting means or cylinder, so that the pictures can drop forward between the side arms of the frame without being retarded thereby.

The device of this invention is strong, simple, and extremely inexpensive in construction. The pictures are held in such manner that they may be removed easily from the supporting-plates and replaced by others. This operation can be performed without taking the cabinet apart, as the pictures can be removed and replaced by other pictures at the cut-away corner of the cabinet by simply raising the hinged portion thereof.

It will be understood that slight changes in the particular form of worm-gear illustrated and described and in other elements may be made within the scope of the following claims
 5 without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In its particular combination and arrangement of parts and in its precise details of construction the device of this invention presents an improvement over prior devices of a
 10 similar character.

It will be understood that the sliding frame on which the stereoscopic glass is mounted serves not only as a means of pushing said
 15 glass into the cabinet, so as to be protected by the hinged cover thereof while not in use, but also as a means of focusing the glass with respect to the pictures to suit the eyesight of different observers.

It will be understood also that the plates 5 not only form strong clamping means for the upper and lower edges of the pictures, but they also produce rigid back pieces to prevent the pictures from being bent or broken.

25 Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

1. A stereoscope having a cabinet, provided with a hinged corner, picture-supporting means in the cabinet, a sliding frame straddling the picture-supporting means, and a
 30 stereoscopic glass upon the frame.

2. In a stereoscope, a cabinet, a picture-sup-

porting means arranged within the cabinet, a sliding frame straddling the picture-supporting means, and a stereoscopic glass carried by 35 said frame.

3. In a stereoscope, a cabinet provided with a hinged portion, a picture-supporting means arranged within the cabinet, a sliding frame adapted to be moved into the cabinet and covered by the hinged portion, and a stereoscopic
 40 glass carried by said frame.

4. In a stereoscope, a cabinet, a cylinder mounted for rotation in the cabinet and comprising a pair of spaced disks, rods connecting said disks, a plurality of plates each bent
 45 at its lower end around one of said rods and having its upper end terminating in a picture-supporting clamp, a sliding frame straddling said cylinder, and a stereoscopic glass carried 50 by said frame.

5. In a stereoscope, a cabinet, a picture-supporting cylinder mounted for rotation in said cabinet, a sliding frame straddling the cylinder, a stereoscopic glass carried by said frame, 55 and means for rotating the cylinder.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM GANER PASSMORE.

Witnesses:

THOMAS S. PRICE,
 NETTIE J. MARSHALL.