(No Model.)

W. HAGELBERG.

PICTURE CARD.

No. 445,174. Patented Jan. 27, 1891.

Fig. 1

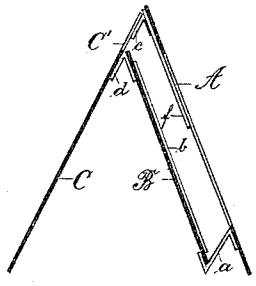


Fig. 2.

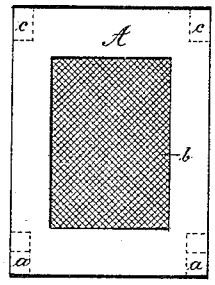


Fig. 3.

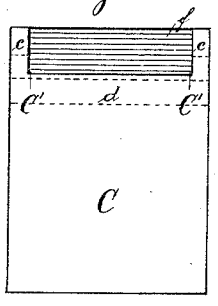


Fig. 4.

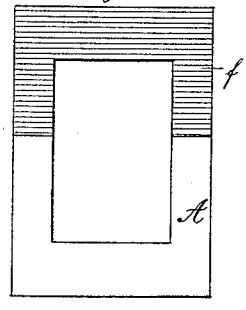


Fig. 5.

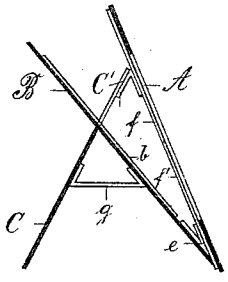


Fig. 6.

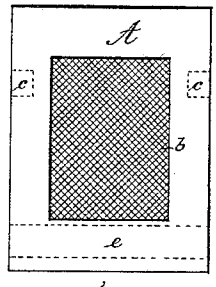


Fig. 7.

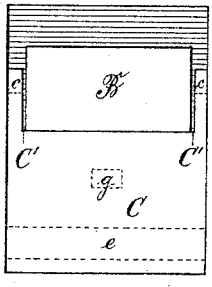
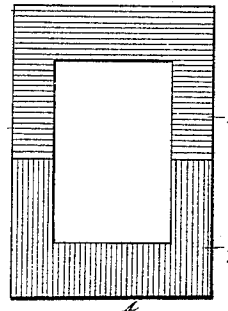


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WOLFF HAGELBERG, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

PICTURE-CARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 445,174, dated January 27, 1891.

Application filed August 1, 1890. Serial No. 360,699. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WOLFF HAGELBERG, a resident of the city of Berlin, Germany, and a subject of the King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Picture-Cards, of which the following is a specification.

The subject of this invention is a standing picture-card, the picture exposed in which receives a light corresponding to the nature of the scene represented. For instance, if the picture shows a landscape at sunset, the light reflected on the upper part of the card, showing the heavens, is red, and, if desirable, the lower parts of the landscape—such as meadows, &c.—receive green light. On the other hand, if the landscape is shown at moonlight, the effect is rendered more natural by reflecting a silvery light upon the picture. A sea view during a calm may be rendered more effective by reflecting blue light on the picture.

In order that my invention may be the better understood, I now proceed to describe the same in relation to the accompanying drawings, which show my card joined in two ways.

Figures 1 to 4 represent one of the species. Figs. 5 to 8 represent the other. Figs. 1 and 5 are vertical sections. Figs. 2 and 6 are front views. Figs. 3 and 7 are back views of the card when placed in position. Figs. 4 and 8 are back views of the front card forming part of the composite card.

The composite card consists of a front card A, a middle card B, and a back card C.

The front card A is made as a frame or with an opening through which a person viewing the picture can see the middle card. The back card C has a rectangular recess C′ on its upper edge. The picture to be shown is exposed on the middle card B, on which it may be printed or painted direct or to which it may be attached, as at *b* in Figs. 1 and 5.

In Figs. 2 and 6 of the accompanying drawings the picture *b*, exposed through the opening of the front card, is represented by cross-hatching. The front card may be ornamented in any suitable manner; or, if the nature of the picture allows, it may form part of the view. The back of the front card is covered with gelatine, metallic foil faced, varnished or glazed paper, or similar material of the color which is to be reflected on the picture—that is to say, with red-reflecting material if red light is to be shown, with green material if green light is to be shown, or blue material where blue light is to be shown, and so on.

In Fig. 4, which represents the back of the front card, the surface of the reflecting material is shown by horizontal hatching *f*. The same is the case with Fig. 3, which is a back view of the card when placed in position, and which shows part of the reflecting material on the front card through the recess in the back card C.

In the modified construction, Figs. 5 to 8, it is supposed that the entire back of the front card is covered with reflecting materials of various colors.

Fig. 8 shows one color *f* by horizontal hatching and another color *f′* by vertical hatching. It is evident that more than two colors may be used. The person desiring to look at the picture has to place the card so that the back card is exposed to the source of light, either daylight or artificial light. From this source the back of the front card A receives, through the recess C′, light which is reflected by the reflecting material of the desired color onto the picture. The light is reflected more to the upper, middle, or lower part of the picture according to the degree of angle at which the card is placed.

As shown in Figs. 1 to 4, the middle card B is connected to the other two cards in such a manner that it always remains parallel to the front card A, irrespective of the angle at which the card is placed. To effect this the middle card is inserted between the other two cards, so that its upper edge is close to the lower edge of the recess C′, and the operative length of the paper or linen strips *a*, Figs. 1 and 2, which connect the lower edge of the middle card with the front card, is equal to the distance between the upper edge of the middle card and the upper edge of the front card. The upper edge of the back card is connected to the top edge of the front card by paper or linen strips *c* and with the middle card by means of a linen strip *d*.

If it is not required that the middle card shall remain always parallel to the front card, the former may be connected to the other cards, as shown in Figs. 5 to 8. In this case the lower edge of the middle card B is con-

nected by a linen strip *e* with the front card in the manner of a hinge, while it is supported by the lower edge of the recess C′ of the back card, through which it enters, as shown in Figs. 5 and 7. A small band *g*, connecting the middle card with the back card, prevents the cards from sliding out of the desired position.

Having now described my invention, I declare that what I claim is—

A composite picture-card consisting of a front card A, a middle card B, and a back card C, in which the picture exposed on the middle card and through the opening of the front card or frame is illuminated by a light of a color suitable to the nature of the picture exposed, reflected from opposite reflecting material *f f′* of the desired color on the back of the front card, such reflecting material receiving light through a recess of the back card C.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WOLFF HAGELBERG.

Witnesses:

E. KOLLINER,

LEOPOLD PUTZRATH.