The present invention relates to an improvement in methods for producing hand colored pictures with dry pigments.

Such pigments are made of dry, pulverulent colors, compressed to fabricate compacted tablets or cakes of a disk-like form, which tablets or compacts may be mounted in protective metallic saucer-like, preferably cover-less, containers. Such compacts may be other than disk-form and may be mounted in suitable containers made of other materials, than metal.

Such color compacts are friable, and as compacted, are easily and readily reduced to a powder by manually drawing across the face thereof a delineating, brush-like implement which picks up the reduced, powdered pigment produced by the stroke thereof, and by which the picked up pigment is then applied to a picture receiving surface, by drawing the implement across said surface in a manner to produce the desired color impression, in the desired picturizing outlines, color tones and masses. The picked-up color upon the implement is thus transferred to the said surface, and in accord with the amount of color picked up and carried by the implement and the pressure upon the implement during the picturizing stroke, any shade of said color or colors may be attained. The thinness of the layer of the pulverulent material can be made to depend upon the pressure and amount of material transferred.

Such dry colors are easily blended with other colors upon the picture receiving surface to any desired degree and shade. Any two or more colors may be blended so as to produce any desired mixed color, at the will of the user.

Such color compacts may be dispensed in sets of three primary colors such as red, yellow and blue, together with a black compact, from which other intermediate colors may be obtained by blending, or the sets of color compacts may be made up of primary colors and individual, intermediate colors.

In addition to the foregoing, the color pick-up and applying implements, hereinafter denoted generally as implements, are important adjuncts to the present, improved mode of color picturization. These, as will be hereinafter noted, more in detail, comprise a device having a handle portion, including, in some instances a ferrule portion fixed to the handle portion, said ferrule, opposite the handle engagement end, operatively holding a more or less resilient, fibrous or non-fibrous color pick-up and distributing pounce portion.

The foregoing, and other features of advantage will be apprehended as the herein description proceeds and it is obvious that modifications may be made in the disclosures herein without departing from the spirit hereof or the scope of the appended claims.

In the drawing, Fig. 1 is a view in front elevation of one form of dry color applying implement; Fig. 2 is a fragmented side view of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a front view of a modified form of implement, broken at the handle for convenience; Fig. 4 is a fragmented side view of Fig. 3; Fig. 5 is a transverse section of a solid pounce similar in outline to the pounce of Fig. 1, removed from the ferrule; Fig. 6 is a cross section of another form of pounce; Fig. 7 is a cross section of an edged form of pounce; Fig. 8 is a plan view of a mounted color compact; Fig. 9 is a sectional view taken on the diameter of the device of Fig. 8; Fig. 10 is a section of a similar view to Fig. 9, made with a crowned color compact; Fig. 11 is a perspective view of a ferrule detached from its handle; Fig. 12 is a perspective view of a pounce clamp; and Fig. 13 is a cross sectional view of the ferrule of Fig. 11 and the clamp of Fig. 12 assembled to clampably and removably hold a pounce in operative position.

The color compacts, as in Figs. 8, 9 and 10, comprise a compacted color disc or cake Figs. 8 and 9, or 16, as in Fig. 10, these being relatively shallow but also of relatively large diameter for affording convenience and suitable area in charging the pounce with color by a stroking motion. These compacts may be made of a finely divided lecturer's chalk or other chalk powder colored to suit desired shades and compressed in dies of desired contour and capacity either in dry condition, or mixed, when desired, with a binder before compacting. The compacts thus made are friable and easily reduced to powder, by a pounce, upon stroking the compact on its exposed surface.

The compacts 13 or 16 are preferably mounted in flanged, shallow pans 12; the flanged periphery thereof being out-turned as at 14, to form a seat, to retain the completed compact in an opening in a palette board 15, Fig. 9, the board being shown in fragmented section, in said figure. As previously outlined, these color compacts...
sets may be furnished in a wide range of colors or may be provided in a set of primary colors, including a black compact.

The implements, as in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive and Fig. 13, comprise handle portions 1 having, preferably, metallic ferrules 2, as in Figs. 1 to 4 which are conformably constructed to fixedly engage said handle portions, and to operatively support therein pouncets 3 and 4, Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive.

The pouncets 3, 4, Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 7 of Fig. 13, may be made up in many ways and of many materials. They may also be constructed to be flexible or inflexible, according to requirements of delineation. The pounce end may be round or square or pointed. A pounce, as in Figs. 1 and 2 may be constructed of a folded piece of flat felt with the contacting ends enclosed in the ferrule, as shown dotted, leaving the exposed operative end 3 rounded, with sharp corners, or as in Figs. 3 and 4, the pounce may be made of rubber with an exposed rectangular end. The rubber may be soft, may be made of solid rubber, with an eraser like flexibility or it may be made of sponge rubber with the cells thereof exposed.

Other forms of pounce are illustrated in Figs. 5, 6 and 7. In Fig. 5, by way of illustration there is shown in section a single piece pounce 5 having a tough rubber ferrule engaging end 6 and a softer rubber color applying end 7. In Figs. 6 and 7, are shown, in cross section, two characteristic forms of pouncets both having solid cores 8 and 10, respectively, coated or covered on the outside with a flexible coating 9 which can be of soft rubber or latex. The cores 8 and 10 of these pouncets may be made of wood. The pounce of Fig. 7 has a sharpened end 11 thereof. This latter pounce may be used for applying dry color to the picture surface in broad strokes, or it may be used to pick out high lights on the picture surface by its sharpened end, after the application of dry color thereto.

In the implement shown in Figs. 11, 12, and 13, there is disclosed a ferrule portion, made, preferably, of sheet metal in a shell form, the ferrule comprising the handle engaging portion 18 and the pounce receiving end 17. In Fig. 12, there is shown a perspective view of a pounce clamp, made of sheet metal into a U shaped member having upstanding side portions or walls 19 and 20, joined at the bottom with an integral connecting portion 24. The upper ends of the side walls are provided with short outstanding stop flanges 21—22 to act as stops Fig. 13, when the clamp is pushed into the pounce receiving end 17 of the ferrule. The upstanding side walls 19 and 20 of the clamp are each provided with an indent 23, near the flanged ends; said indents acting to bite into the opposite faces of the pounce base 26, when entered into the ferrule end 17, and thus clamp the pounce in removable, adjustable position therein. To remove the pounce the clamp is grasped at the flanges 21 and 22 and withdrawn from the ferrule. Then the side walls 19 and 20 may be slightly separated disengaging the indents 23 from the base 26 of the pounce may be adjusted or replaced by another pounce and then replaced in the ferrule. The extending operative point 25 of the pounce illustrates another shape useful in this mode of colored picture delineation.

The operative faces of the pouncets can be wide, intermediate or narrow, wide if a consider-
4. A method of producing pictures from fine dry pulverulent material upon a surface by means of a yieldable applicator, said method comprising adhering to the face of said applicator a small quantity of the fine dry material; drawing said applicator along an area of said surface to be covered, thereby to deposit a layer of the dry material; similarly applying a second layer of fine dry material over said first layer; and pressing the applicator back and forth across the layers until the deposited material is smoothly blended with free hand edge portions.

5. In the art of producing pictures by means of an applicator having a yieldable applying face the method which comprises adhering to said face a small mass of dry pulverulent material; and applying said mass onto a picture receiving surface by means of free-hand brush-painting technique stroke of the applicator to form a layer of the material; similarly applying a second layer of pulverulent material to said surface; and blending the materials of the layers with the applicator.

6. In the art of producing pictures by means of a soft applicator having a yieldable applying face the method which comprises adhering to said face a small mass of dry pulverulent coloring material; and applying said mass onto a picture receiving surface by means of free-hand brush-painting technique strokes of the applicator to form a layer of the material; similarly applying additional pulverulent material to said surface; and blending the applied materials with the applicator to form an even tone.

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