Feb. 14, 1939. C. C. MORRISON 2,147,310

METHOD OF DRY COLOR PAINTING

Filed May 16, 1935

Fig. 1.

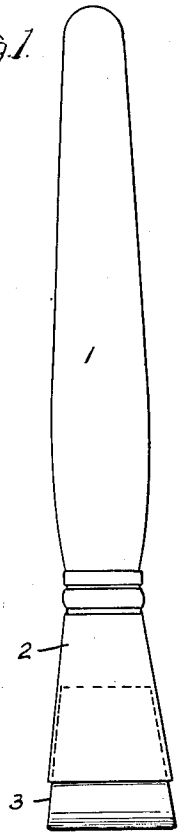


Fig. 2.

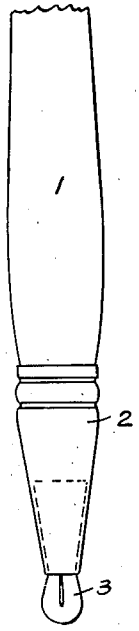


Fig. 3.

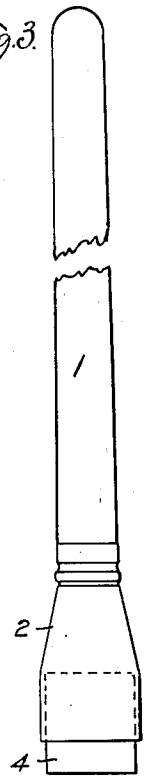


Fig. 11.

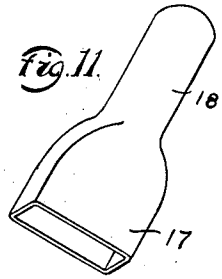


Fig. 4.

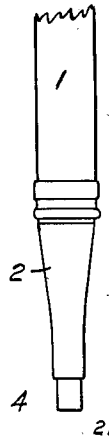


Fig. 12.

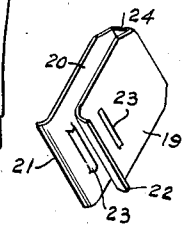


Fig. 8.

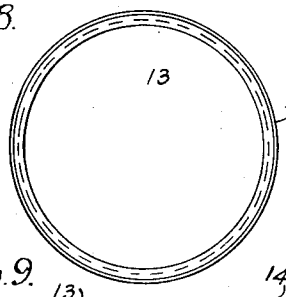


Fig. 13.

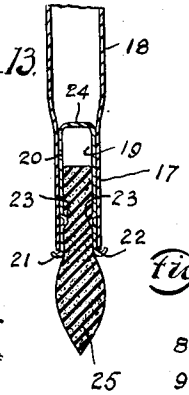


Fig. 5.

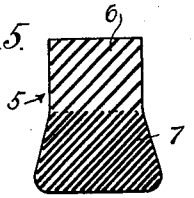


Fig. 9.

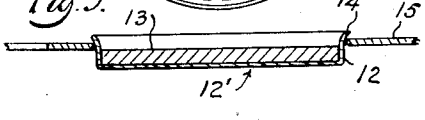


Fig. 6.

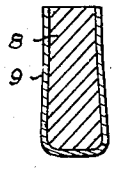


Fig. 7.

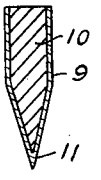
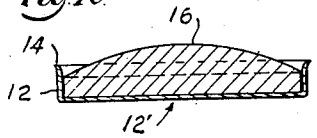


Fig. 10.



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METHOD OF DRY COLOR PAINTING

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Application May 16, 1935, Serial No. 21,777

6 Claims. (Cl. 41—26)

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 engaging end, operatively holding a more or less resilient, fibrous or non-fibrous color pick-up and distributing pouncet 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 pouncet similar in outline to the pouncet of Fig. 1, removed from the ferrule;

Fig. 6 is a cross section of another form of pouncet;

Fig. 7 is a cross section of an edged form of pouncet;

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 pouncet 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 pouncet in operative position.

The color compacts, as in Figs. 8, 9 and 10, comprise a compacted color disc or cake 13, 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 pouncet 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 pouncet, upon stroking the compact on its exposed surface.

The compacts 13 or 16 are preferably mounted in flanged, shallow pans 12', the flanged perimeter 12 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 compact

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. 1 to 4, and 25 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 pouncet ends may be rounded, square or pointed. A pouncet 3, 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 pouncet 4 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 pouncet are illustrated in Figs. 5, 6 and 7. In Fig. 5, by way of illustration there is shown in section a single piece pouncet 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 pouncet of Fig. 7 has a sharpened end 11 thereof. This latter pouncet 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 pouncet receiving end 17.

In Fig. 12, there is shown a perspective view of a pouncet 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 pouncet 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 pouncet base 26, when entered into the ferrule end 17, and thus clamp the pouncet in removable, adjustable position therein. To remove the pouncet 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 pouncet whereupon the pouncet may be adjusted or replaced by another pouncet and then replaced in the ferrule. The extending operative point 25 of the pouncet 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 considerable mass is to be depicted and narrow for finer stroke depiction.

The pouncets above described, while of varied contours at their operative ends, and being made of different materials such as felt, hard and soft or of different densities, or compounded of sponge or solid rubber of different degrees of flexibility, or made of an inflexible core with a resilient coating, all have one feature in common and that is that the pick-up surfaces must have a texture, such texture could be similar to the surface texture of cut felt, or it could be somewhat like a grained surface or it could be formed like adjoining cells, as on a cut-faced rubber sponge.

The resultant picture made by the use of dry color and the implements as disclosed herein, produce a result somewhat like pastel in appearance.

However, the system is particularly adapted for depicting colored pictures in broad strokes and mass effects. The system paints rather than draws, and is particularly good for blocking in masses.

The system herein is especially adapted for children's use, and for use in schools. Good effects are more easily obtained than with line work; and there is no liquid to spill.

The surface upon which the picturizing is to be done should also be rough and not smooth, for best effects, for instance, so-called "charcoal" paper gives a good result because the surface thereof is textured, i. e. regularly roughened. Paper having a stippled or grained surface is quite effective and produces best results.

After the picture has been delineated, the surface thereof may be sprayed with a fixative to preserve the picture against smudging and rubbing off.

The term "picture" as used herein refers to sketches, compositions, designs, portraits, perspectives, landscapes and other fine arts, pictures or the like, as distinguished from skin and face painting, rouging or the like.

I claim as my invention:

1. 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 fine dry materials of other colors to said layer; and pressing the applicator back and forth across the layer until the colors are smoothly blended with free hand edge portions.

2. 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 strokes of the applicator to form a layer of the material; similarly applying pulverulent material of another color to said surface; and blending the colors with the applicator.

3. 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 material of a primary color; 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 pulverulent material of another primary

color to said surface; and blending the colors with the applicator to form an intermediate color.

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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