

March 9, 1926.

J. D. SCOTT

1,575,720

LANTERN SLIDE MOUNTING

Filed June 13, 1924

Fig. 1.

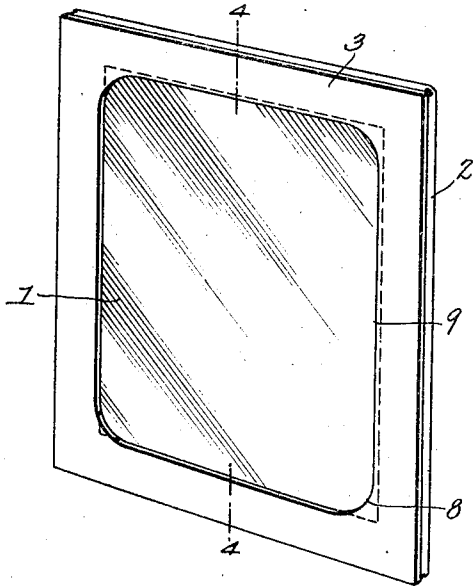


Fig. 2.

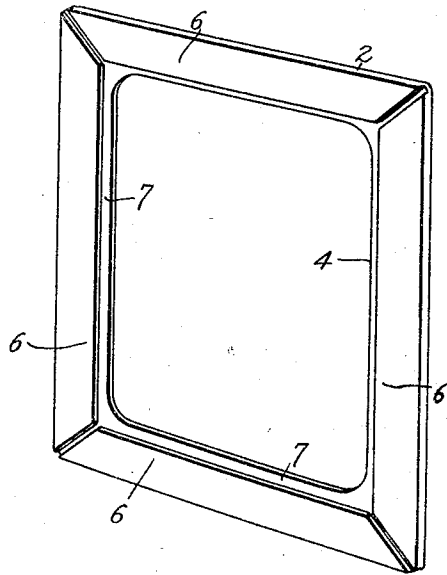


Fig. 3.

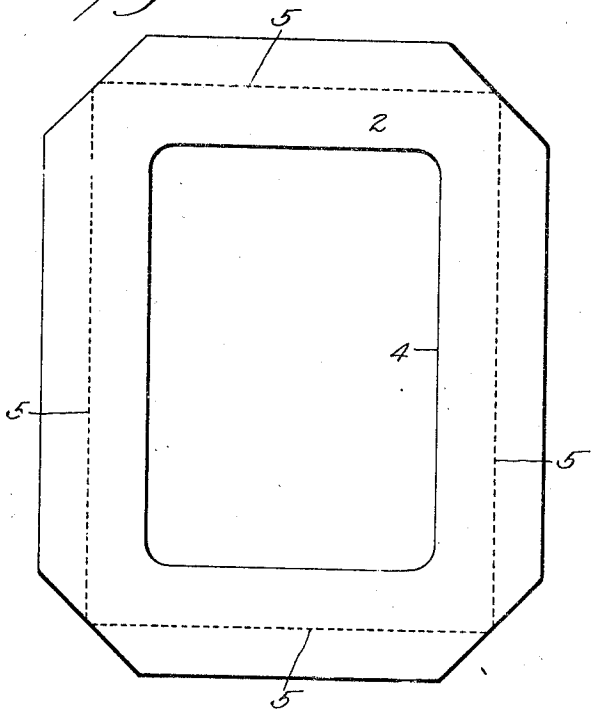
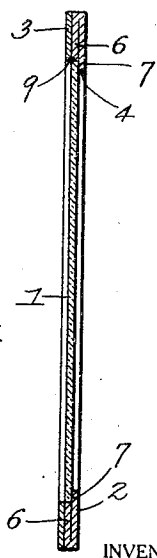


Fig. 4.



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Patented Mar. 9, 1926.

1,575,720

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN DUER SCOTT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LANTERN-SLIDE MOUNTING.

Application filed June 13, 1924. Serial No. 719,816.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN DUER SCOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lantern-Slide Mountings, of which the following is a full specification, illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

The particular novel features are more fully pointed out in the annexed claims.

My invention relates to the mounting of lantern slides or similar objects in a mat for the purpose of facilitating handling of the slide.

The principal object of my invention is to limit the size of the glass or other material on which the picture is disposed substantially to the size of the picture itself. This is especially important in the case of glass slides. It is well known that lantern slides are exposed to considerable heat at the places at which the light penetrates the slide. If the glass plates on which the picture is mounted are substantially larger than the area of the picture itself, the excess area of the glass remains comparatively cool so that considerable tension is produced within the glass which quite frequently causes the cracking of the slide, due to uneven expansion. This disadvantage is avoided in the novel manner of mounting to be hereinafter described. Furthermore, the novel manner of mounting simplifies the labor to a considerable extent and thus reduces the cost of production. Furthermore, by this novel way of mounting, the glass is held and surrounded by a comparatively rigid frame.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the ready mounted slide;

Figure 2 represents a perspective view of the lower mat;

Figure 3 represents a blank from which the lower mat shown in Figure 2 is produced, and

Figure 4 represents a transverse section thru the finished article on the line 4—4 in Figure 1.

In order to attain the objects pointed out hereinbefore, I form the mat of two members, one disposed on each side of the glass. Referring to Figure 1, 1 represents the slide proper on which the picture is disposed and which may consist of glass or any other suit-

able material. 2 is the lower or base mat which in Figure 1 is assumed at the rear of slide 1, and 3 is the upper or covering mat which is disposed on the front side of slide 1.

The base mat 2 consists of a blank of the form shown in Figure 3, having a window 4, cut into it of the desired picture size. The four corners of blank 2 are cut off to a desired extent and the four sides of the mat are scored on the dotted lines 5 a sufficient distance from the outer edges of the blank, so that when the portions of the four sides, lying outside of the scoring are folded over on the mat portions inside of the scoring, a mat will be produced such as is shown in Figure 2 in perspective view. In this figure, the folded over portions are denoted by 6. The width of these folded over portions is dimensioned so that, as shown in Figure 2, a narrow rim 7 running around the window 4 is produced of sufficient size to support the glass slide 1, (not shown in Figure 2) and to properly place it with relation to window 4.

The thickness of the material of which mat 2 is composed, (preferably card board) is of substantially the thickness of the glass slide so that when the slide is inserted into the base mat 2, its upper surface will be flush with the four turned-over sides 6 of the mat.

The turned-over portions 6 are attached, preferably by glue, to the portions of the mat on which they are folded so that a rigid base mat is produced thereby. On top of this base mat is placed a covering mat 3, which has a window 9, cut into it of exactly the width and height of the glass slide, except at the four corners, which are rounded off as shown at 8 in Figure 1, so that the glass is held on the base mat only at the four corners. The outline of the glass 1 is shown in dotted lines in Figure 1. This covering mat is attached, preferably by glue, to the strips 6 after the glass has been inserted in the base mat. The structure described hereinabove is clearly shown in transverse section in Figure 4, in which the corresponding elements are similarly numbered.

It will be noted from Figure 4, that thus a mat of substantial thickness is produced, the mat protruding sufficiently beyond the two surfaces of the glass slide to permit the handling of the slide without great danger

of touching the slide surface with the fingers. This permits the use of glass slides without a second protecting glass on the side where the picture itself is placed and thus slides of considerably smaller weight can be produced.

It may be preferable to attach the slide 1 by suitable means, for instance by glue, to the small supporting rim 7 formed on the base mat as described hereinbefore. In that case the rounded corners 8 of the covering mat may be omitted and the window in that mat might be made even at the corners of exactly the size of the slide.

The great advantage thus gained and also gained by only holding the slide at a small portion of its corners as shown is, that the entire slide is exposed to the heat of the lantern light beam which, as pointed out hereinbefore prevents uneven expansion and thus cracking of the glass.

I claim:

1. A lantern slide mount comprising a polygonal base mat provided with a window opening and having folded over portions of less width than the respective sides of the frame formed by said base mat, the adjacent inner edges of said base mat and folded over

portions forming an angular recess around the inner edge of said base mat for receiving the outer edges of a slide, and a covering mat provided with a window opening, the inner polygonal edges of said covering mat being substantially flush with the inwardly presented edges of said folded over portions of said base mat, said covering mat having its inner polygonal corners rounded over the corners of said slide for holding said slide against displacement.

2. In a device of the character described, the combination with a lantern slide of a polygonal base mat provided with a window opening smaller than said slide, said base mat having folded over portions of less width than the respective sides of the frame formed by said base mat, the adjacent inner edges of said folded over portions being in abutment with the outer edges of said slide, and a covering mat provided with a window opening the inner polygonal edges of said covering mat being substantially flush with the inwardly presented edges of said folded over portions of said base mat but with rounded corners at its inner polygonal angles to overlie the corners of said slide.

JOHN DUER SCOTT.