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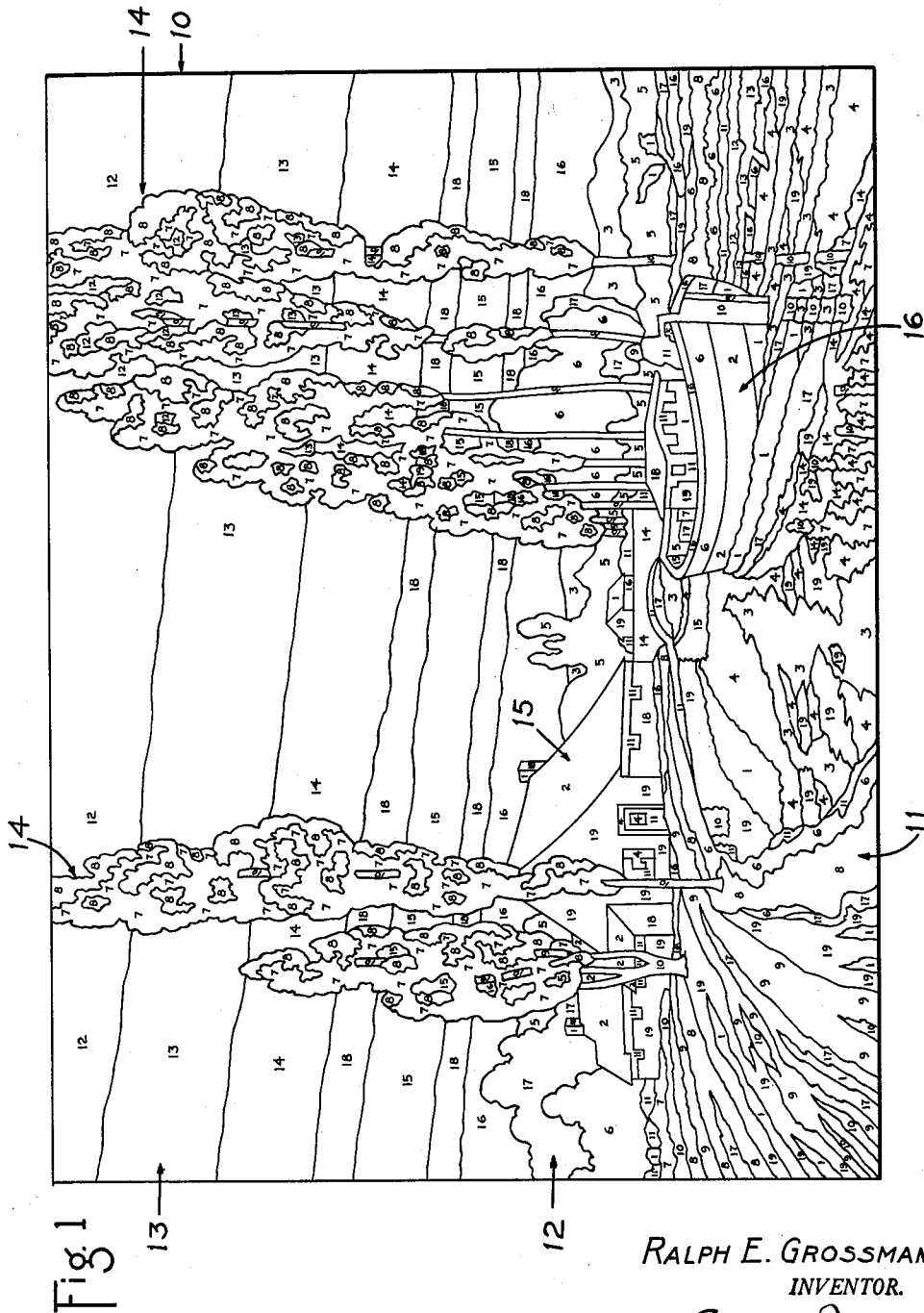
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2,744,349

METHOD OF PAINTING IN THE REPRODUCTION OF PAINTINGS

Filed Jan. 28, 1954

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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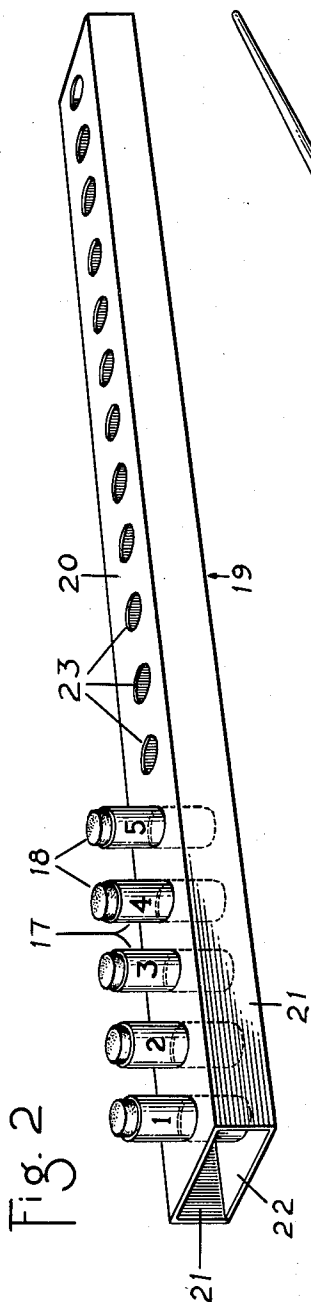
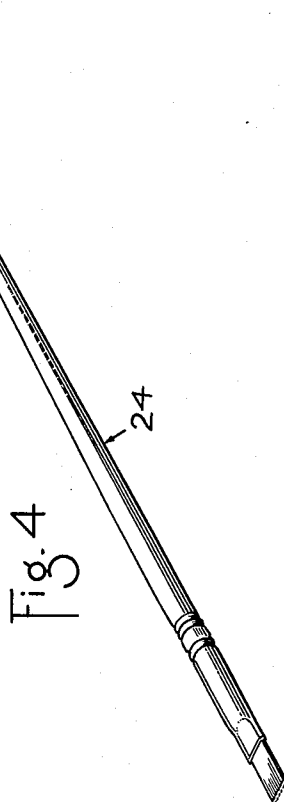
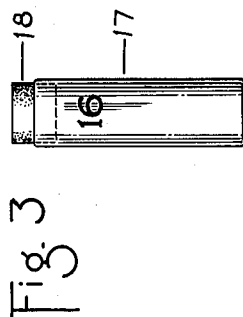
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METHOD OF PAINTING IN THE REPRODUCTION OF PAINTINGS

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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1

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METHOD OF PAINTING IN THE REPRODUCTION OF PAINTINGS

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Application January 28, 1954, Serial No. 406,865

1 Claim. (Cl. 41—26)

This invention relates to a method of painting in the reproduction of paintings.

The invention is more particularly concerned with a painting kit including a panel having color area outlines thereon for the reproduction of paintings, a plurality of containers having paints therein of different colors for painting the outlined color areas, and a brush for applying the paints to the said outlined areas.

An important object of the invention is to provide a panel having lines thereon delineating different color areas to be painted, and wherein said lines are provided by an ink eradicable by the paint when applied to the said areas.

A further object of the invention is to provide paints for said areas which are endowed with properties common to the said ink to render both miscible whereby in the application of the paints to said areas the area delineating lines are eradicated.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a method of painting a color area outlined panel wherein the outlines are successively absorbed by the paint with a resulting finished painting free of the initial outlines.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent in the course of the following detailed description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a reproduced tracing constituting an outline of an original painting, the view particularly illustrating the manner of outlining the various areas which are intended to be provided with substantially uniform color throughout, in accordance with the original painting.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a holder for individual paint containers.

Fig. 3 is an elevational view of one of the paint containers.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one form of brush which may be satisfactorily employed for applying the paint to the outlined areas on the panel.

The panel designated as 10 in Fig. 1 may be a canvas, parchment paper, or any one of the several forms of painting boards which is immaterial so far as the present invention is concerned.

The panel 10 is provided with lines which outline the objects of the original painting to be reproduced as well as the different color areas of the original painting.

While the original painting outline may be obtained in various ways, such as by tracing, various photographic processes, and the like, the object and area delineating lines are formed by a particular ink later referred to.

The outline of Fig. 1, as an example, is for the reproduction of a painting including a foreground 11, a background 12, sky 13, trees 14, a building 15 and a boat 16.

Since the coloration of a painting is not sharply limited to the actual shape of any particular objects depicted in the scene, but wherein the coloration frequently blends from one group of objects to another group or the like, it is within the purview of the invention to outline the

2

areas on the panel which are to have substantially the same color as corresponding areas of the original painting. These areas in accordance with the present invention are defined by lines which are provided by an ink which is absorbed by the paint when applied in a manner later referred to.

As an aid, more particularly to the more unskilled painters, the various color areas on the panel 10 are provided with numerals or other legends and the individual paint containers are similarly labeled as is indicated in Fig. 3.

As indicated on Fig. 1, the legend 2 may be applied to designate a portion of the hull of the boat 16 and the cabin of the boat may be marked with the legend 1.

The foreground may be provided with various legends as indicated in accordance with the various color paints to be applied thereto. The building 15 may likewise be provided with different legends as well as the sky 13, the background 12 and the trees 14.

At this point, it is to be understood that the color area marking legends are formed by the same ink as is used in outlining the color areas.

The paints may be conveniently provided in suitable containers 17 in the form of elongated bottles having stoppers 18 and the containers are preferably provided with legends. Thus, as indicated in Fig. 3, the container 17 is provided with a legend 16 which indicates that the paint in this particular container is for use on the marked areas 16 on the panel 10. Other containers will be similarly labeled for the other marked areas on the panel.

As a means for conveniently storing and transporting the containers 17 as well as providing ready detection of any particular marked container, a holder is provided and which as shown in Fig. 2 comprises an elongated box-like member 19. The member 19 includes a top horizontal wall 20, opposite vertical side walls 21, and a horizontal wall 22 beneath the wall 20 in vertically spaced relation thereto.

The top horizontal wall 20 is provided with a longitudinal series of apertures 23 for removable reception of the individual paint containers 17 which are insertable into the apertures 23 with their bases supported on the lower horizontal wall 22.

The legends on the containers are in a position to be visible above the top horizontal wall 20.

A brush 24 suitable for application of the paints is indicated in Fig. 4.

Two different types of ink are preferably employed in the outlining of the different color areas on the panel 10, one for the lighter colors and one for the darker colors.

The ink formula for the lighter colors or "blue ink" is as follows:

	Percent
Lecithin.....	1
No. 0 lithographic varnish.....	47
Gloss white dry.....	40
Fast blue toner.....	10
Cobalt linoleate liquid drier.....	2

The ink formula for the darker colors, or "brown ink" is as follows:

	Percent
Lecithin.....	1
No. 0 lithographic varnish.....	47
Gloss white dry.....	16
Burnt sienna.....	10
Fast orange toner.....	24
Lead manganese paste drier.....	2

It may here be explained that "Lecithin" is a nitrogenous phosphorylated combination of glycerol with fatty acids. Close study of this type of compound shows that the nitrogenous phosphorylated compound portion is water-

3

soluble. The fatty acid portion, however, is oil-soluble. The glycerol portion is both water and oil-soluble. It is therefore evident that such a compound possesses the rare qualities of bringing water and oil into miscible proportions.

The formula for the paint used to color the delineated areas on the panel 10 as for "zinc white" for example, is as follows:

	Percent
Pure raw bleached linseed oil.....	19
Lecithin.....	.98
Cobalt naphthenate drier.....	.02
Titanium dioxide.....	8.8
Zinc oxide.....	55
Barium sulfate.....	16.2

Other colors of paint will be of the same formula except for the particular pigments to provide such other colors.

The improved method by use of the above described kit is as follows:

Selecting a panel 10 having marked thereon the different objects and areas of different colors of an original painting by lines formed by ink of either or both of the above noted formulas. Selecting a container 17 having paint therein of a color whose designation corresponds to a particular color to be applied to a certain area or areas indicated on the panel by indicia corresponding to that on the container. Applying the paint from the container to such area or areas by the brush 24.

Allowing such area or areas to dry before painting in adjoining areas to prevent mixing of the paints at the adjacent borders of the areas, and continuing the application of paints from the containers 17 to the various panel areas which have indicia corresponding to that on the containers.

In the application of the paints to the different ink-line marked areas on the panel 10, the lines as well as the indicia marking are progressively obliterated for the following reasons:

The paint formulas all include lecithin in an oil base (linseed). In each of the formulas the "lithographic varnish" is a processed boiled linseed oil.

Accordingly, the ink by which the lines and area markings are formed on the panel 10 has as its basis linseed oil and lecithin and this same basis is present in all of the paint formulas.

4

What actually occurs when the paints are applied to the panel 10 and in contact with the ink lines thereon is that the paint absorbs into its own substance, all of the printed ink outlines on the panel due to the common bases in the ink and the paints.

In other words, the ink by which the color area outlines and/or area designating indicia in common with the paints employed for coloring the said area or areas embody a common base which renders the ink and paints miscible with a resulting obliteration of the ink lines upon application of the paint thereto.

While in the above the method is disclosed as applied to a plurality of objects and color areas in a painting, it is obvious that it is equally applicable to a single object or a single color area.

While as stated above two different color inks are preferably employed for greater harmony between same and the lighter and darker paints, such is not actually necessary since both the lighter and darker ink lines will be absorbed by the paints.

Having set forth my invention in accordance with a preferred structural embodiment thereof, what I claim and desire to secure by U. S. Letters Patent is:

A method of reproducing paintings comprising the following steps; producing on a surface an outline of a painting and the elements therein and providing outlines of a plurality of areas each corresponding to a portion of the painting having substantially uniform coloration throughout that portion with an ink having a linseed oil and lecithin base, and then successively painting said areas in correspondence with the original painting with coloring matter having a linseed oil and lecithin base with a resulting absorption of the ink in said outlines by the coloring matter.

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