Feb. 19, 1963 H. FRIEDMAN ET AL 3,077,688

PHOTOGRAPHIC MOUNT

Filed Aug. 6, 1959

FIG. 1

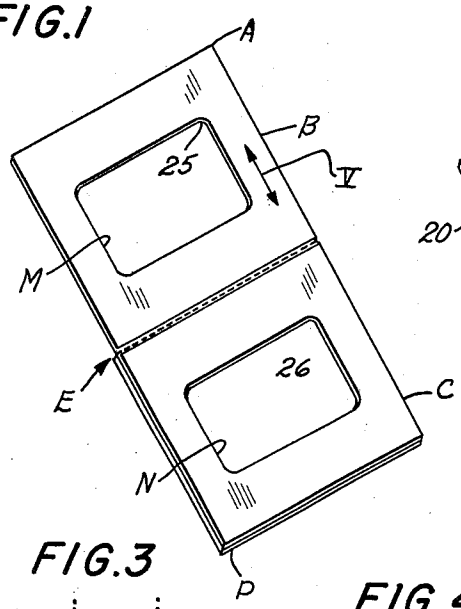


FIG. 2

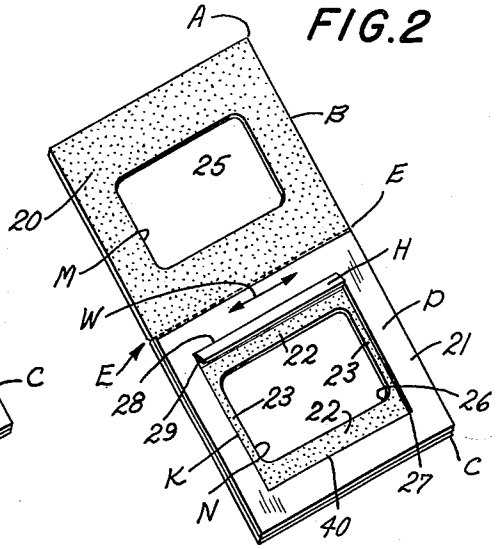


FIG. 3

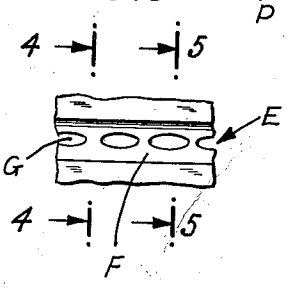


FIG. 4

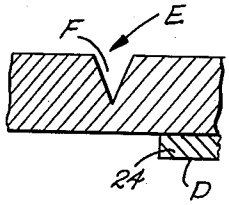


FIG. 5

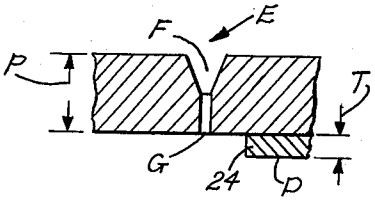


FIG. 6

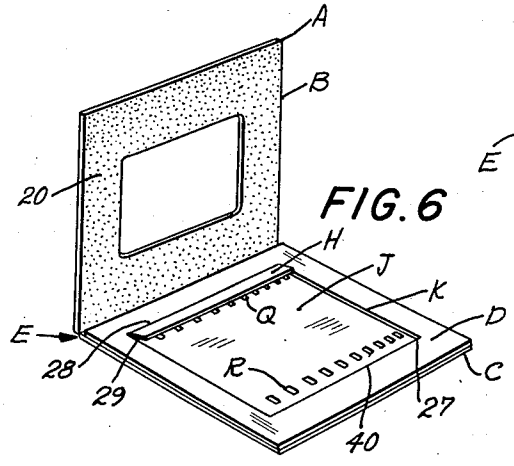


FIG. 7

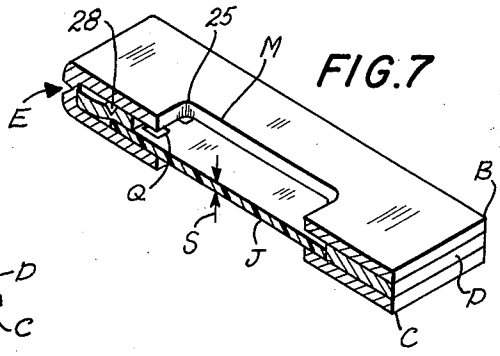
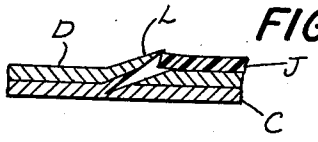


FIG. 8



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PHOTOGRAPHIC MOUNT

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2 Claims. (Cl. 40—158)

The present invention relates to a photographic mount, and it particularly relates to a method of mounting transparencies.

It is among the objects of the present invention to provide a simple readily applied photographic mount which may be utilized in mounting transparencies so that they may be readily handled for projection purposes with assurance that the transparencies will be readily and conveniently positioned within the mount and in register with the window therein.

Another object is to provide a simple low cost photographic mount which will enable ready mounting of transparencies in cardboard folders permitting ready and correct positioning of the transparency therein and giving further assurance that the mount will be squarely and correctly aligned in respect to the transparency when closed.

Still further objects and advantages will appear in the more detailed description set forth below, it being understood, however, that this more detailed description is given by way of illustration and explanation only and not by way of limitation, since various changes therein may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention.

In accomplishing the above objects, it has been found most satisfactory to provide a foldable stiff frame material of cardboard which is provided with a break line or fold line consisting of a cut of ⅓ to ⅔ between the cardboard at the division with spaced perforations extending through the balance of the material.

Although these perforations may be circular in shape and be spaced apart at least the diameter or a greater distance, it has been found that it is most satisfactory to make elongated ovular perforations in the direction of the fold line which may be spaced apart less than the length of the perforations.

Since the frame is normally folded once after insertion of the transparency, the fold line need not stand up under repeated bending, but it should give an accurate fold so that the fold line will be exactly in the middle of the frame and correctly aligned and in parallelism to the side edges of the window.

Furthermore, accuracy in the location of the fold line will assure correct register of the opposite windows.

In addition to providing for the location and spacing of the transparency, a thin paper frame is provided which is attached to one-half of the inside face folder and which will have its inside edge faced slightly away from the fold line with the other three outside fold edges being aligned with the outside edges of the cardboard folder.

Desirably, the inside face of the folder is covered with a contrasting colored adhesive which should be in the preferred embodiment black and which is of the heat or heat and pressure sensitive type.

Desirably, the inside face of the folder frame is coated with such an adhesive when the original paper stock is made before cutting and formation of the windows therein.

Desirably, the interior frame is of much thinner stock than the outer cardboard folder.

The thickness of the inner frame is about ¼ to ½ the thickness of the cardboard fold, but it should exceed the thickness of the transparency.

Desirably, the inner frame is 1½ to 2 times the thickness of the transparency.

The window in the inside thin frame is cut so that it will be wider and longer than the window cut in the folder with the overlap being of much greater extent along the top and bottom of the window than at the side so as to give greater support to the transparency.

A particular feature of the present invention resides in the elongated flap which extends along the long dimension of the window and which is desirably as wide as the window.

One or two flaps may be provided to receive and hold the transparency in position.

In addition to a flap or in lieu of a flap, it is also possible to provide an oblique cut across the outer and inner frames penetrating entirely through the inside frame and part way through the outer cardboard frame so as also to form a location flap for locating the transparency.

Although the grain of the paper stock may considerably vary, it has been found most satisfactory to have the paper stock grain extend in the cardboard parallel to the long dimension of the cardboard, that is, transverse to the fold line while in the inside frame, it extends parallel to the fold line or transverse to the major dimension of the folder.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists of the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as hereinafter more specifically described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein is shown an embodiment of the invention, but it is to be understood that changes, variations and modifications can be resorted to which fall within the scope of the claims hereunto appended.

In the drawings wherein like reference characters denote corresponding parts throughout the several views:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view showing the outside of the folder of the present invention after manufacture and before being folded with a transparency therein.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view similar to FIG. 1 showing the inside of the folder.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary inside view showing the fold line.

FIG. 4 is a transverse sectional line view taken upon the line 4—4 of FIG. 3 upon an enlarged scale as compared to FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is a transverse sectional view of the folder of FIG. 3 taken upon the line of 5—5 of FIG. 3.

FIG. 6 is an inside perspective view with the folder receiving the transparency and one of the faces of the folder being partly folded up.

FIG. 7 is a fragmentary perspective view in section showing the position of the transparency in the finished folder with the folder closed and the flap holding the transparency in position.

FIG. 8 is a fragmentary transverse sectional view showing the alternative oblique cut arrangement for holding the transparency in position.

Referring to FIGS. 1 to 7, there is shown a folder A of cardboard having a top section B and a bottom section C with an inside frame D on the bottom section.

The fold E is partly cut and partly perforated and is indicated in FIGS. 4 and 5.

It has an outside cut section F and an inside perforated section G.

The flap H is positioned at one side of the transparency J, but if desired, two location flaps H may be located on both sides of the window opening K in the inside frame D.

In the embodiment in FIG. 8, instead of a flap H, an oblique cut L is employed and these oblique cuts L may be positioned above and below the transparency J or the window opening K.

Referring specifically to the folder A, it will be noted

that it has the matching windows M and N which are die cut respectively in the top and bottom sections B and C.

The inside face of the folder A including both the top and bottom sections B and C may be surfaced as indicated at **20** with a heat and pressure sensitive resinous material which will be of a dark color or black to contrast to the white face **21** of the inside frame D.

The white face **21** is devoid of any adhesive, and the frame D is adhesively attached as indicated in FIG. 2 by heat and pressure.

The frame D will leave a relatively wide margin **22** at the top and bottom of the window N and will leave relatively narrow margins **23** at the sides of the window N so that the transparency will receive its maximum overlapping support at the top and bottom of the window N.

The inside frame D is spaced as indicated at **24** a distance inside of the fold line E so that when the folder is closed as indicated in FIG. 7, it will substantially abut the inside of the folded end of the folder with the perforations.

However, in contacting the edge **24** on the inside frame D, it will be also noted whereas the window openings M and N are rounded as indicated at **25** and **26**, the window opening in the inside frame D is cut at right angles with a sharp corner **27** so as to give a combination of correct location in the inside frame D with extra strength resulting from the rounded cut at **25** and **26** on the outside frame in FIG. 2.

In respect to the perforated fold line E, the V-shaped cut desirably extends through at least ⅓ and desirably at least ½ of the thickness P of the cardboard as indicated in FIGS. 4 and 5.

The perforations G will then extend through the residual thickness at the fold line E.

These perforations G as best shown in FIG. 3, may be elliptical or elongated in the direction of the fold line with the spacing therebetween being less than the width of the openings.

If desired, circular perforations may also be employed.

This combination of a cut F with perforations G will assure accurate folding and alignment of the perforations G along the fold line E.

It will be noted that this cut as shown in FIG. 7 is on the outside of the folder whereas the perforations are on the inside of the folder.

To correctly locate the transparency J and permit it to be more readily inserted, one or both of the long dimensions of the window K are provided with the flaps H which extend the full width of the window.

The flap H has a cut or indented fold line **28** which permits the transparency to be inserted therebelow.

Then the edge of the transparency is clamped at one or both sides of the folder desirably adjacent to the perforations Q when the folder A is closed with the adhesive facing **20** being permanently pressed against the non-adhesive face **21**.

Desirably, both the perforations Q and R at the top and bottom of the transparency J are positioned on and covered by the wide margins **22** with one or both edges of the transparency as indicated in FIG. 7, being clamped by the flap H extending the folded width of the window opening K.

The flaps H are formed by die cutting at **29** and indenting at **28** as indicated in FIGS. 2 and 6.

The thickness of the transparency indicated at S should be about ⅓ to ½ of the thickness of the inside frame D.

The thickness of the inside frame D as indicated by the dimension T in FIG. 5 should be about ⅓ to ½ the thickness of the cardboard indicated by the dimension P.

The sharp cut F in the fold line E does not cause any likelihood of breakage because normally the folder A will only be folded once after the transparency J is inserted as indicated in FIG. 6, and then the top section B and bottom section C are clamped together with heat and pressure to

cause the adhesive face **20** to permanently attach itself to the surface **21** of the extra frame, D.

In the alternative embodiment of FIG. 8, the inside frame D and the bottom section C are sliced by an oblique knife to form an upstanding edge L which will locate the edge of the transparency J in the manner as is done by the flap H in FIGS. 6 and 7. The transparency J can be seen to seat against the the edge L with its lower surface resting on the top of the inside frame D in this embodiment.

In either instance, the transparency is correctly located and then when the folder is folded as indicated in FIG. 6, the transparency J is clamped in proper location with correct alignment in respect to both windows M and N and with the fold line E as indicated in FIG. 7 being parallel to the upper and lower edges of the transparency J as well as the upper and lower edges of the window openings K, M and N.

It is thus apparent that the invention provides a simple reliable photographic mount which automatically assures alignment of the windows and fold line and correct positioning of the transparency and which may be manufactured in large scale at low cost.

The clamping of the edge of the transparency by the flap H or oblique cut L will prevent shifting of the transparency even though it may not match the window opening K and even when there is a space between the edge of the window opening K and the edge of the transparency J which might permit shifting.

The complete clamping along one or both of the long edges of the transparency will assure permanent and correct binding or clamping thereof in proper position within the folded frame.

Furthermore, the flap H or the oblique line cut L will aid the assembler in inserting and correctly locating the transparency.

It is, of course, obvious that the flap H or the oblique cut L may be applied to the lower edge **40** of the window opening K instead of to the upper edge as indicated in FIGS. 2, 6, 7 and 8.

On the other hand, the flap H as well as the oblique cut L may be applied both to the upper edge as indicated in FIGS. 2, 6 and 8 as well as to the lower edge **40** of the window opening K in the top frame D.

The grain of the outer cardboard may extend as indicated by the double arrow V in FIG. 1, whereas the grain of the inside frame D may extend transversely thereof as indicated by the double arrow W in FIG. 2.

This will give a stronger construction without interferring with the assembly and will enable thinner stock to be used both for the folder A as well as the inside frame D.

The inside face of the frame D which encloses but does not position the transparency is white or lighter in color and is devoid of adhesive. The transparency J is positioned at its upper left edge by the flap H or flap L of FIGS. 6 and 8 respectively. The face **20** and also face **22** of FIG. 2 carrying the adhesive is dark or black colored.

As many changes could be made in the above photographic mount and many widely different embodiments of this invention could be made without departing from the scope of the claims, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

The present application is similar and partly identical in subject matter with application Serial No. 649,752, filed April 1, 1957, and also of Serial No. 859,828, filed October 30, 1959.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of the invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, what is claimed is:

1. A foldable mount blank for mounting rectangular transparencies comprising a rectangular piece of cardboard elongated in one direction with a longitudinal axis

and with two window sections, said cardboard piece having a fold line junction extending perpendicularly across said axis and bisecting said cardboard piece, said sections having inside and outside faces, the upper part of said fold line being formed by a gouged out transverse cut extending inwardly about one-half the thickness of the cardboard and having V-shaped inwardly convergent sides and having elongated openings extending through and perforating the bottom of said gouged out transverse cut, said openings being elongated in the direction of the cut, and said blank having rectangular window openings in each section matching each other when the cardboard piece is folded about said fold line and elongated means parallel to one of the sides of one of said windows adjacent the fold line and in the inside faces between the fold line and the adjacent parallel edge of the window, said means being extended upwardly from said inside face to locate the transparency.

2. The mount blank of claim 1, said elongated means consisting of an oblique cut into the body of the inside face of the blank giving an upwardly directed projecting feather edge under which the edge of the transparency may be engaged.

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