Jan. 1, 1935. E. D. TIMMS 1,986,127

COLOR HARMONIZING APPARATUS

Filed Dec. 14, 1932

Fig. 1

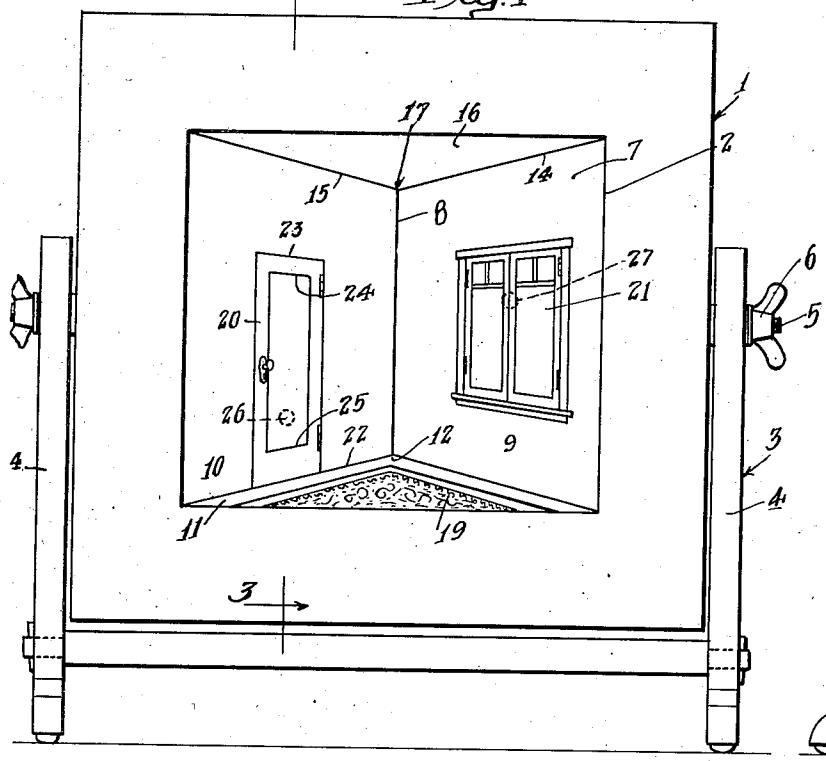


Fig. 2

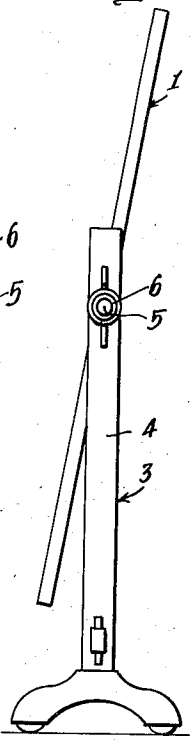


Fig. 3

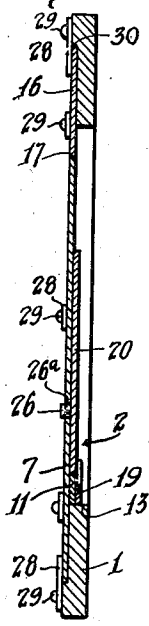


Fig. 4

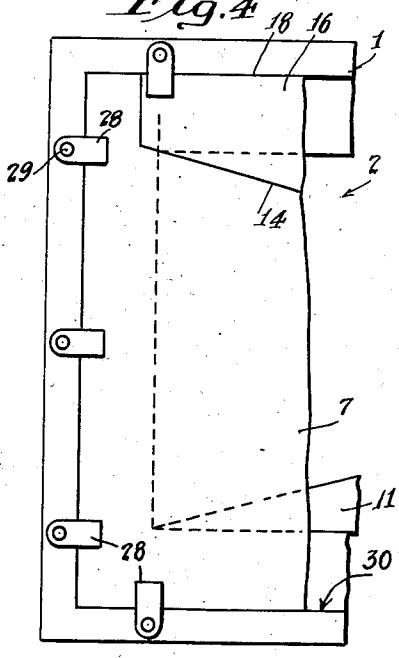


Fig. 5

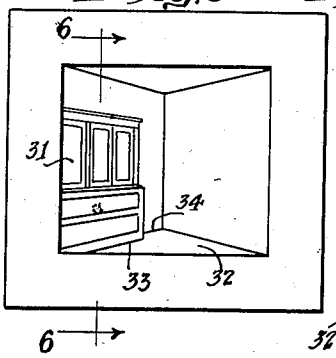
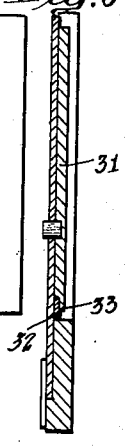


Fig. 6



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COLOR HARMONIZING APPARATUS

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5 Claims. (Cl. 35—17)

This invention relates to apparatus to be employed in studying different color combinations for room interiors or the like, in order to enable such colors to be harmonized.

The apparatus is expected to be especially useful in enabling a person to determine beforehand, what would be the general effect of treating a room with certain combinations of colors for the walls, floor, and ceiling. The apparatus would also be useful for interior decorators, in order to observe the general effect of different color schemes.

In selling paints to persons who intend to decorate interiors, the paint salesmen now employ a large number of small blades, each blade carrying a distinctive color which the prospective purchaser may examine in order to determine approximately what the appearance of the paint will have on the surface, but such means does not enable the prospective purchaser to form any idea of the approximate general effect of the completely decorated interior which he may have in mind.

In order to meet this difficulty, paint companies sometimes provide a series of pictures showing the corner of a room in the different colors for the wall, ceiling, and floor. However, as there are a great many different combinations of colors, this requires a great number of colored plates or prints.

The general object of this invention is to provide simple means for reproducing in miniature, substantially the same general effect of different color combinations, in other words, to produce in a simple way, a representation of a corner of a room with the walls, ceiling, and floor having certain assumed colors in order to enable the general effect of the color scheme to be studied.

A further object of the invention is to provide apparatus of this kind, with means for indicating the general effect which would be attained by using different colors for doors or windows, or other fixtures in the room.

Further objects of the invention will appear hereinafter.

The invention consists of the novel parts and combination of parts to be described hereinafter, all of which contribute to produce an efficient color harmonizing apparatus.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is described in the following specification, while the broad scope of the invention is pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of an apparatus embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is an end elevation of the apparatus illustrated in Figure 1, but showing the revealing frame of the device in a slightly tilted position.

Figure 3 is a vertical section taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1, and further illustrating the details of the apparatus.

Figure 4 is a rear elevation of one end of the revealing frame, together with removable panels intended to carry different colors for observing the effects of different color combinations, certain parts being broken away.

Figure 5 is a front elevation upon a reduced scale, illustrating the use of a special panel for representing the fixture which is supposed to project from the wall.

Figure 6 is a vertical section upon an enlarged scale, taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 5.

Before proceeding to a detailed description of the invention, it should be stated that in accordance with my invention, I employ panels of different colors, which, when applied to each other, give the effect of a perspective, so as to represent a portion of an interior, preferably a corner of a room, and by reason of the manner in which these panels are shaped and applied to each other, a perspective effect is attained, giving a miniature view of the interior which is to be decorated. By employing panels of different colors, the effect of different combinations of colors for the floor, ceiling and walls, may be observed.

Referring more particularly to the parts, and especially to Figures 1 and 2, the apparatus preferably comprises a revealing frame or display frame 1 of square form, which is preferably black in color so as not to influence the color effect of the parts carrying a color and which are displayed in a rectangular, or square central display opening 2 in the revealing frame. This revealing frame is preferably supported so that it is capable of slight adjustment on a horizontal axis. For this purpose it is preferably supported on a small frame 3 which includes end posts 4, which pivotally support the frame 1 on trunnions 5. These trunnions are in the form of threaded bolts with wing nuts 6, which enable the frame to be clamped in any tilted position desired. On the rear side of the revealing frame, I mount removably, a main panel 7. This main panel may be formed of thin board of any kind. In practice I would provide a plurality of these main panels which would be of different distinctive colors, so that any one of the main

panels could be put in place to represent the color of the walls of the interior to be represented in miniature. Preferably at the vertical center of the panel 7, I place a vertical wall-dividing line 8 which divides the forward face of the panel 7 into a right-hand wall 9 and a left-hand wall 10.

In addition to this I provide a plurality of lower panels or floor panels such as the panel 11, and these floor panels are of different distinctive colors. Each floor panel is of substantially triangular form, and is formed with an obtuse angle 12. The floor panel 11 is of triangular form and preferably simply rests on the ledge 13 that is formed by the lower edge of the opening 2. The angle 12 formed between the upper edges of the floor panel, is the same as the angle formed between the lines at the lower edges of the main panel 7, that define the represented side walls of the room corner. (See Fig. 3).

The upper edge of each main panel 7 is cut away down to two inclined lines 14 and 15 which form a deep notch or angle of a given number of degrees to receive an upper panel or ceiling panel 16. I provide a plurality of these ceiling panels such as the panel 16, and the lower portions of these panels 16 are of substantially triangular form, that is, their lower edges are cut to the same angle in degrees as the notch, so as to fit into the obtuse angle 17 formed by the intersection of the lines 14 and 15. By providing ceiling panels 16 of different colors, different colored panels can be substituted for each other, thereby enabling the user to observe their general effect when combined with different wall colors as exemplified in the particular main panel 7 that is mounted in the frame. The exposed portion of each panel 16 is of triangular form, but each upper panel 16 has a substantially rectangular body portion 18 for securing it to the rear side of the revealing frame 1. (See Fig. 4).

If it is desired to observe the effect of a rug of a certain color on a floor panel 11 of a certain color, this may be done by providing an additional panel 19 of substantially triangular form, (see Fig. 1), colored and figured to indicate a corner of a rug. This panel 19 should be laid centrally in the frame opening 2 and directly in front of the central portion of the panel 11. Like the panel 11, this piece 19 may simply rest upon the lower edge of the opening 2.

With apparatus constructed as described, it will be evident that a perspective effect is attained, which gives the effect of a miniature of a corner of a room. If it is desired to study the effect of different colors for fixtures such as doors and windows, this may be done by providing a door panel 20 and window panel 21. The face of these panels 20 and 21 will be colored and lined to represent doors and windows, and the upper and lower edges of these panels converge toward the wall-dividing line 8, so as to give a correct perspective effect, for example, in the left-hand wall 10 the line 22 that is formed by the upper left side of the floor panel 11, converges toward the upper line 15 and would intersect the same at a vanishing point. The upper edge 23 of the door panel should pass through this vanishing point. Any other "horizontal" lines on the doors, such as the lines 24 and 25, should also pass through this vanishing point. The "horizontal" lines of the window panel 21 should also pass through a vanishing point for the upper and lower edges of the right-hand wall 9 of the panel.

Any suitable means may be provided for removably supporting the door panel and the window panel on the main panel. For this purpose I prefer to provide each of these panels with a pintle such as the pintle 26 of a light, compressible material such as cork, rubber, or any other suitable material. In the case of the door panel, the bottom edge of the door will rest against the upper edge or line 22 of the floor panel, and this will keep the door upright. In the case of a window panel, the pintle 27 for the window panel, is preferably located above the center of gravity of the window panel as indicated by the dotted lines in Figure 1.

Any suitable means may be employed for holding the main panel 7 and the ceiling panels 16 in position. For this purpose I may employ spring clips 28 mounted to rotate on pins 29 respectively. The rear side of the frame 1 is preferably provided with a wide, rabbet groove 30 having sufficient depth to receive the main panel and the ceiling panel, the ceiling panel being preferably received in a recess formed in the upper edge of the main panel. (See Fig. 4.)

If it is desired to study the effect of a jutting fixture such as a kitchen-cabinet or wash-stand, or tub, in the case of a bathroom, a special panel for this purpose is provided. In the present instance, in Figure 5 I illustrate the use of a special panel 31 of this character. The right-hand edge of this panel is cut on a line to represent the outline of one end of such a fixture, and this panel is thicker than the floor panel 32, so that the lower edge 33 of the fixture panel 31 can project over the adjacent upper edge 34 of the floor panel. This gives a good perspective effect. This is illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6.

In using this apparatus for demonstrating the effects of different color combinations, a painter would show the purchaser a great number of different panels 7 corresponding to different wall colors. The selected wall panel is then set up in the opening 2, with its wall-dividing line 8 in a vertical position. Different floor panels 11 and ceiling panels 16 are then put in place so as to observe the general effect. If desired, the door panels or window panels can be put in place to observe the effect of different colors applied to such doors and windows.

The door panels and window panels can be secured by inserting their pintles 26 through corresponding openings 26a in the wall panels.

It is understood that in practicing the invention, modifications in the structure described in the specification may be made, coming within the spirit of this invention.

What I claim is:

1. In apparatus for harmonizing color combinations for room interiors, the combination of a substantially flat main panel having a V-shaped notch in its upper edge and having a vertical line thereon in line with the vertex of said notch dividing the same into a right-hand section representing one wall of the room and a left-hand section representing an adjacent wall of the room, a plurality of lower panels of different floor colors, said lower panels being of substantially triangular form with an obtuse angle, means for supporting any one of the lower panels adjacent the lower edge of the main panel and with the vertex of the obtuse angle of the triangle substantially coinciding with the said vertical line, and a plurality of ceiling panels of

different colors, each ceiling panel having a V-shaped angle at its lower edge equal to the angle of said notch and fitting into the notch so as to be capable of being supported one at a time at the said notch in the upper edge of said main panel.

2. In apparatus for harmonizing color combinations for room interiors, the combination of a substantially flat main panel having a vertical line thereon dividing the same into a right-hand section representing one wall of the room and a left-hand section representing an adjacent wall of the room, said sections having like colored surfaces toward the observer, a lower panel having a distinctive floor color, said lower panel being of substantially triangular form with an obtuse angle, an upper panel having a distinctive ceiling color, said upper panel being of substantially triangular form formed at its lower end with an obtuse angle, means for supporting the lower panel adjacent the lower edge of the main panel with the vertex of the obtuse angle of the triangle substantially coinciding with the said vertical line, and means for supporting the upper panel adjacent the upper edge of the main panel, with the vertex of its obtuse angle substantially coinciding with the said vertical line, and a plurality of distinctively colored "window" panels representing window frames of different colors, said window panels having vertical side edges and converging upper and lower edges, with said upper and lower edges converging toward said vertical line and means for removably supporting any one of the window panels on one of the said sections of the main panel.

3. In apparatus for harmonizing color combinations for room interiors, the combination of a display frame having an opening therein with a substantially horizontal lower edge, a substantially flat main panel resting against the back of the display frame, said panel having a vertical line thereon dividing the same into a right-hand section representing one wall of the room, and a left-hand section representing an adjacent wall of the room, a lower panel of a distinctive floor color, said lower panel being of substantially triangular form with an obtuse angle disposed upwardly and supported on the said lower edge of said opening, with the obtuse angle of the lower panel aligning with the said vertical line, an upper panel of a distinctive ceiling color, said upper panel being of substantially triangular form at its lower end with an obtuse angle and mounted so that the vertex of said obtuse angle is in alignment with the said vertical line.

4. In apparatus for harmonizing color combinations for room interiors, the combination of a substantially flat main panel having a V-shaped notch in its upper edge, with a vertical line thereon in line with the vertex of the notch dividing the panel into a right-hand section representing one wall of the room and a left-hand section representing an adjacent wall of the room, the lower panel having a distinctive floor color, said lower panel being of substantially triangular form with an obtuse angle uppermost, an upper panel having a distinctive ceiling color, said upper panel being of substantially triangular form with a V-shaped lower edge having the same angle as said notch and fitting into the same, means for supporting the lower panel adjacent the lower edge of the main panel with the vertex of its said obtuse angle aligning with the said vertical line, a plurality of different colored door panels with vertical side edges and with converging upper and lower edges, with said upper and lower edges converging toward the said vertical line, with means for supporting any one of the door panels on one of the sections of said main panel.

5. In apparatus for studying color combinations for room interiors, the combination of a frame with an opening therein, a substantially flat main panel having a V-shaped notch in its upper edge with a vertical wall-dividing line aligning with the vertex of the said V-shaped notch, said wall-dividing line dividing the main panel into a right-hand section representing the right-hand wall of the room and a left-hand section representing the left-hand wall of the room, said sections having a colored surface of the same distinctive color, means for supporting the said main panel on said frame and back of said opening, a "floor" panel having a distinctive floor color, said floor panel being of substantially triangular form with an obtuse angle, said floor panel supported on the lower edge of the said opening of said frame with the vertex of its obtuse angle aligning with said wall-dividing line, a ceiling panel having a distinctive ceiling color, said ceiling panel being of substantially triangular form below with an obtuse angle equal to the angle of said notch and fitting into the same.

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