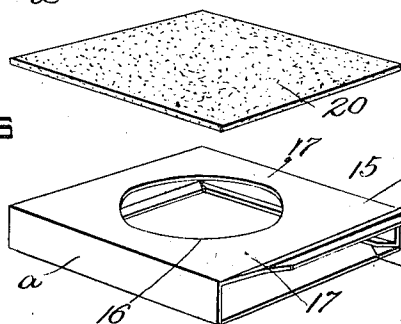
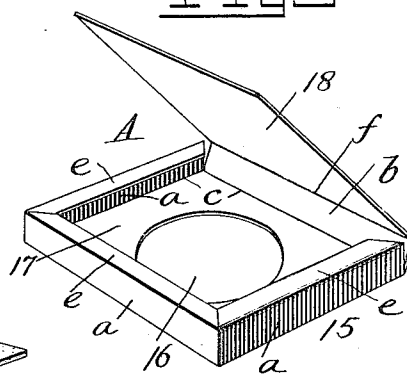
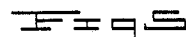
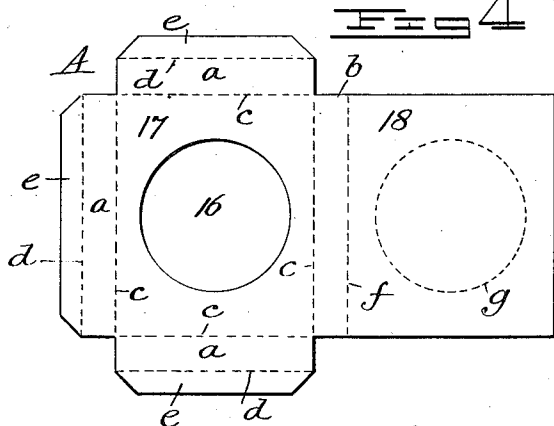
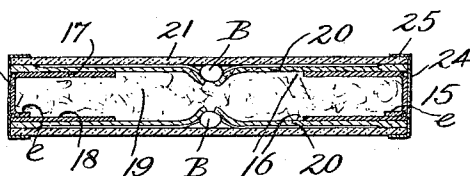
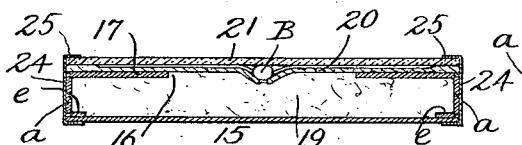
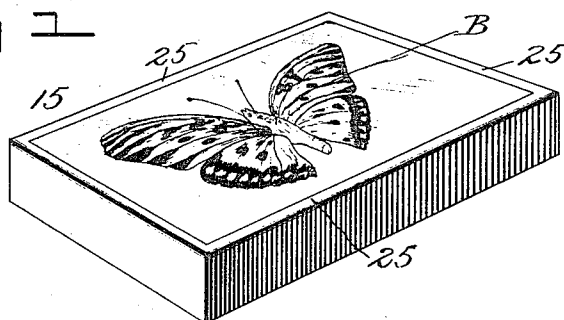


1,065,040.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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 BUTTERFLY MOUNT.
 APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 5, 1912.

1,065,040.

Patented June 17, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig 7

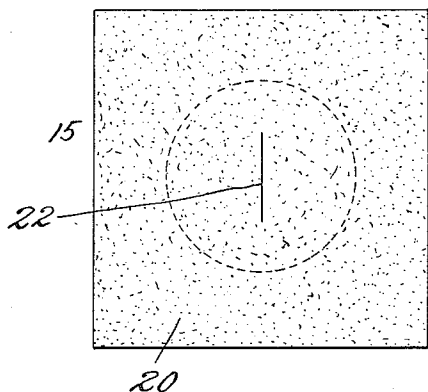


Fig 8

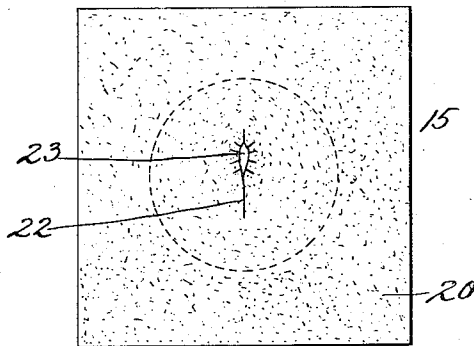


Fig 11

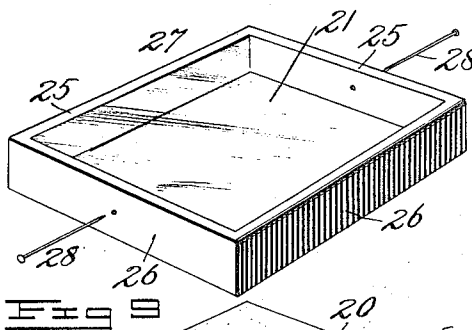
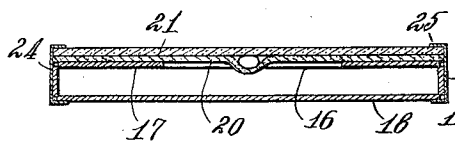
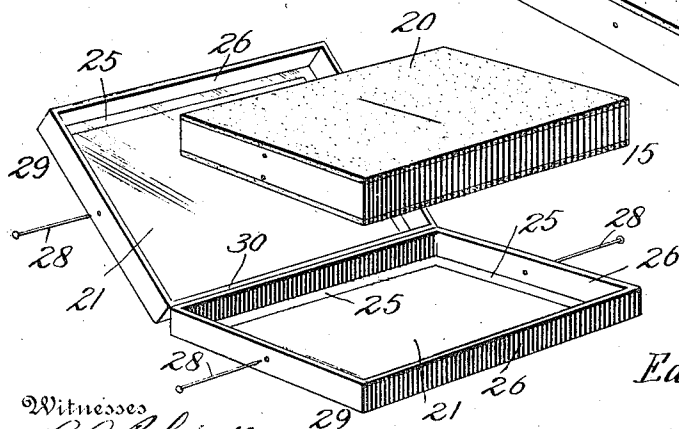


Fig 10



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD GARNER, OF QUINCY, CALIFORNIA.

BUTTERFLY-MOUNT.

1,065,040.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 17, 1913.

Application filed September 5, 1912. Serial No. 718,699.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD GARNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Quincy, in the county of Plumas and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Butterfly-Mounts, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to mounts for entomological and other natural history specimens, and has for its object to provide a secure, convenient, safe and artistic means for preserving and displaying such specimens in a manner whereby they may be indiscriminately handled for the purpose of observation and study, and transported from place to place, without danger of destroying or injuring them in any manner. To this end, a hollow body in the form of a box of any convenient size and shape is provided; through the top, or through both top and bottom of which is formed an opening of suitable size to permit the thicker, more prominent parts of a specimen bearing on and being supported by a yielding elastic filling within the body. The thin portions of the specimen may, and usually do, project beyond the margin of the opening and rest on the flat side or sides of the body. A cover plate of glass or other transparent material is placed over the specimen to protect the same, and sealed in place thereover by a strip of paper or other suitable material pasted around the edge of the body and over the edges of the cover plate. Preferably, a sheet of flexible material, such as velvet or other fabric, is extended over the side of the body containing the opening, and also over the opening and receives the specimen, said sheet forming a background for the specimen and may be black, white or of any color that will add to the beauty, attractiveness and prominence of the specimen.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the mount containing a specimen. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the mount modified to contain a specimen on each side. Fig. 4 is a face view of a blank from which the body of the mount is made. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the blank partly folded. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the body of the mount folded, pasted and filled, and the textile or other flexible backing for the specimen before it is applied to the mount. Figs. 7 and 8 are face views of the mount showing two different ways of treat-

ing the attached backing for receiving the mount. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a modified form of the body of the mount and its transparent cover separated. Fig. 10 is a perspective view of a modification of the form of mount for exhibiting two specimens, the body and transparent covers being also separated. Fig. 11 is a sectional view similar to Fig. 2 of the mount showing how it may be used without the soft filling.

In the drawings, wherein like reference characters are used to designate the same parts in all the figures, 15 indicates the hollow body of the mount made preferably of paper board, such as cardboard, in any suitable way and of any size or shape desired, provided an opening 16 be made in one of its faces 17 or 18. A preferred way of making the body is represented in Figs. 4, 5 and 6 where will be seen a blank A, Fig. 4, cut to such shape, that, when folded, as represented in Figs. 5 and 6, forms the box body 15 complete.

The blank A, designed for a rectangular mount, comprises a part 17 which will form one of the faces and preferably the top of the body 15. Short projections *a* extend from three sides of said body and a longer projection *b* from its fourth side. The blank is scored at *c* to permit the projections being bent up at right angles to the part 17, as in Fig. 5, forming the sides of the body 15. Other score lines *d*, parallel to those *c* and equally spaced therefrom are made on the projections *a* near their ends to form flaps *e* which are bent at right angles to the projections *a* for a purpose to be described later. A score *f* is made on the longer projection *b* equally spaced from the adjacent score *c* as on the other projections, leaving a part 18, of the same dimensions as the part 17, which, when folded on the score *f*, overlies the infolded flaps *e* and is pasted thereto, thus forming a boxlike body 15 as in Fig. 6. If the blank be intended for a mount designed to exhibit a single specimen only, as in Fig. 2, an opening 16 of appropriate size and shape is made in one of the parts, as 17, but if two specimens are to be mounted, as in Fig. 3, the other part 18, Fig. 4, will also have an opening cut therein as indicated generally by the dotted line *g*.

Any one of the sides of the body 15, as *a*², Fig. 6, is temporarily left unsealed until a sheet of some flexible material 20 of the same

size as the body 15 has been stretched and pasted on the face 17 of the body over the opening 16. An excellent material for this purpose is velvet, but any other textile or analogous yielding material may be employed. This background or display area 20 may be black, white, or of any color that will enhance the beauty and render prominent the distinguishing characteristics and markings of the specimens to be mounted.

When the background 20 has become thoroughly dry, the body is filled through the open side with some soft elastic or yielding substance 19, cotton batting in cut sheets has proven a good material for the purpose. The filling is not packed tightly in the body and, therefore, readily yields to the protuberances and irregularities in outline of a specimen placed on the background, there being, however, sufficient resistance to the filling to support and uphold the specimen. After inserting the filling in the body, the unsealed side a^2 is closed and the flap e thereon pasted securely against the face 18 to complete the body 15.

The body 15 of the mount, prepared as described, is now ready to receive the specimen. Assuming that such specimen B is a butterfly or moth, the same is placed on the background 20 in such position that the body will lie thereon in the center of the opening 16, the spread wings extending beyond the opening over the top face of the body or mat 17. A sheet of glass or other transparent material 21 is then placed over the specimen, and by gradual pressure on the glass the body of the specimen easily embeds itself in the filling 19, the background 20 assuming the shape of the cavity or depression formed. To enable the background to move easily and assume the shape of the depression, a slit 22 may be cut therein in line with the body of the insect, as at 22, Fig. 7, or, besides slitting the background, a small piece may be cut away and the edges cut, as at 23, Fig. 8. After pressing the glass plate 21 until it lies in contact with the background 20, the plate is secured in place by pasting a strip of paper 24, or other material, around the sides of the body and folding its edges 25 over on the glass, pasting them in position thereon. It will thus be seen that the thin projecting parts of specimens, such as the wings of insects, or petals of flowers, are supported between two rigid plates, the mat and the glass, while the body and other thicker parts embed themselves in the filling, forming a depression corresponding in size and shape to said body. The filling being more or less elastic holds the body of the specimen against the glass, as well as the thin and more delicate parts, close so that shaking and rough treatment due to handling and transportation cannot injure nor destroy the specimens. If

desired the filling 19 may be omitted, as in Fig. 11, the background, with or without the slit 22, under certain conditions being all that is necessary to support the thicker parts of the specimen. In any case the mount presents a surface or display area having a yielding section to uphold the body or thicker parts of the specimens and a substantially rigid portion on which the thin parts of the specimen rest and are given extended and secure support. For general purposes however, and particularly as a mount for butterflies and moths with large bodies, a filling or cushion is preferred; it having been found that with some pliable support behind the background, the resistance offered thereby when the cover glass is put on forces the face of the background, especially when made of velvet, into the hollows and around all the edges of the specimen.

Natural history specimens mounted as described, are immovably secured in a manner to display to the best advantage their beauty, novelty, colors and other striking features, and are, at the same time, thoroughly protected from air, moisture, and the attack of insects and germs which would destroy them. If desired or found necessary, the filling 19 may be impregnated with some preservative as an extra precaution.

Fig. 9 illustrates a modification of the mount. Here the transparent cover plate 21 instead of being permanently fastened on the mount body 15, is provided with downwardly projecting sides 26 of the same height as the body to form a closure 27 therefor after the manner of a box top. The closure is secured to the box by any suitable means, pins 28 pushed through the sides of the closure and body being illustrated in the drawing as one simple means of fastening these parts together.

Fig. 10 represents another modification for use with a double mount or one on both top and bottom of the body. In this arrangement of the transparent plates 21, they are each provided with downwardly projecting sides 26 as in the previous figure, but only one-half as deep as the body 15. These two members 29 are hinged together at 30 so as to fold over the body 15 after placing the specimens thereon and are fastened in the same manner as in Fig. 9.

What I claim is:

1. A mount for entomological and other natural history specimens comprising a substantially rigid plate having an opening therethrough, a sheet of textile material covering said plate and opening and cemented to said plate forming a display area of uniform appearance, having a yielding portion for the body or thickened parts of a specimen and unyielding portions sur-

rounding said yielding portion to support the thin parts of the specimen, and a transparent plate covering the specimen and display area and secured at its edges to the mount.

2. A mount for entomological and other natural history specimens comprising a hollow body made of substantially rigid material having an opening in one side, a sheet of textile material covering said side and the opening therein and cemented to the side to form a display area which shall be smooth and of uniform appearance having a yielding portion and a rigid portion surrounding the same, said yielding portion adapted to be depressed by the body and thicker parts of a specimen while the wings and thinner parts of said specimen are supported by the substantially rigid side of the body of the mount, a filling of soft fibrous material within the mount body, and a cover plate of transparent material overlying the specimen and display area and secured at its edges to the mount.

3. A mount for entomological and other natural history specimens comprising a substantially rigid plate having an opening therethrough, a sheet of textile material covering said plate and opening and cemented to said plate forming a display area of uniform appearance, having a yielding portion for the body or thickened parts of a specimen and unyielding portions surrounding said yielding portion to support

the thin parts of the specimen, said textile material having a slit therein above said opening in the plate to accommodate specimens having large parts, and a transparent cover plate covering the specimen and display area and secured at its edges to the mount.

4. A mount for entomological and other natural history specimens comprising a hollow body made of a single sheet of thin material folded, and the folded edges fastened together, said body having an opening through one side, a sheet of textile material covering said side and the opening therein and cemented to the side to form a display area which shall be smooth and of uniform appearance having a yielding portion and a rigid portion surrounding the same, said yielding portion adapted to be depressed by the body and thicker parts of a specimen while the wings and thinner parts of said specimen are supported by the substantially rigid side of the body of the mount, a filling of soft fibrous material within the mount body, and a cover plate of transparent material overlying the specimen and display area and secured at its edges to the mount.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWARD GARNER.

Witnesses:

JAMES TESKEY,
J. C. WERNER.