J. F. COUFAL.

LANTERN SLIDE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 31, 1920.

1,376,677. Patented May 3, 1921.

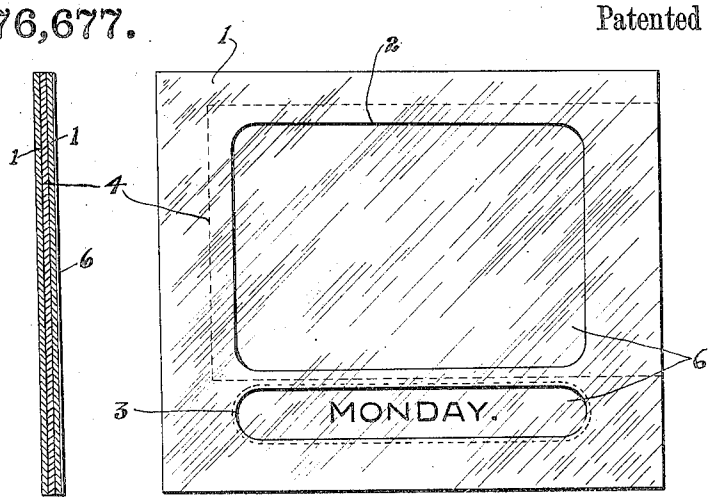

Fig. 3. Fig. 1 Fig. 2

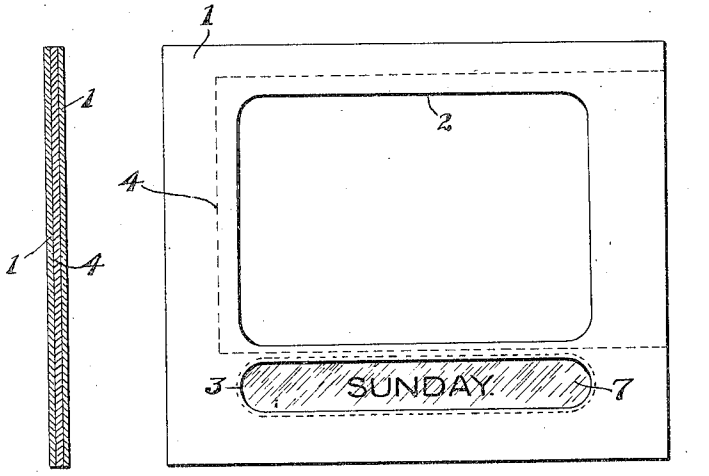

Fig. 6 Fig. 4. Fig. 5.

INVENTOR

Joseph F. Coufal

BY

Ray B. Whitman

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH F. COUFAL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

LANTERN-SLIDE.

1,376,677. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 3, 1921.

Application filed January 31, 1920. Serial No. 355,497.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH F. COUFAL, a citizen of the United States, and resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lantern-Slides, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to slides to be used with projection lanterns, motion picture machines, and similar apparatus, and has for its chief objects, first, to provide a removable slide in a protecting frame, which frame is also arranged to encompass a permanent slide having an imprint to be projected upon the screen; second, to reduce to a minimum the size of the photographic plate or slide, thus saving initial cost and transportation expense; and, third, to cheapen the cost of construction, by eliminating the repeated expense of providing a protecting plate, mat, and the binding means for each slide, to be later discarded when the slide has become obsolete, as is done with the present type of slide.

All of the above objects are accomplished by the combination and construction of parts hereinafter more particularly described and claimed, and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front elevation of a slide embodying my invention; Fig. 2, an end view of Fig. 1 on the edge adjacent to it; Fig. 3, a similar end view of Fig. 1 on its other edge; Fig. 4, a front elevation of a slightly altered form of slide embodying my invention; Fig. 5, an end view of Fig. 4 on the edge adjacent to it; and Fig. 6, a similar end view of Fig. 4 on its other edge.

Similar reference numerals refer to corresponding parts throughout the several views.

The reference numeral 1 designates two identical pieces of the frame of the slide, which pieces are preferably made of cardboard or other rigid non-heat-absorbing material, and are rectangular in shape as shown in the drawing, and provided with openings 2 and 3, through which the view, display matter, etc., on the transparent plate 8 can be projected. The two parts 1 are superimposed on each other as shown, and separated by a spacing mat 4 of similar size, shape, and material, only opened on one side. That is, the spacing mat 4 has an opening corresponding with the opening 3. A protecting cover plate 6, made of mica or other suitable transparent material, and of a size and shape corresponding to that of the pieces 1 and 4, but containing no opening, is positioned over the outer surface of one of pieces 1, as shown. This cover plate 6 serves the double purpose of protecting the face or photographic surface of the containing slide from defacement or injury and also of providing a transparent surface extending across opening 3 and adapted to receive a permanent imprint for projection on the screen.

The frame pieces 1, spacing mat 4, and transparent cover plate 6, are integrally attached along their outer edges in any suitable manner, such as by gluing or stapling or with binding strips, the side of the slide which has the spacing-mat opening being left clear of any securing means to allow for the insertion and removal of the containing slide.

An imprint can be lettered or printed on cover plate 6 in line with opening 3, as suggested on the drawings, which shows the frames arranged for use to advertise feature films for later display. Again, where the slide is used to advertise a commodity, this permanent slide would contain the address of the advertiser.

The modified form of slide shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, represents a similar construction to that previously described, the difference being that the protective cover plate 6 has been omitted, and in its place a transparent strip 7 is inserted between piece 1 and spacing mat 4, and extending across opening 3 to receive the permanent imprint to be projected. Pieces 1, 4, and 7 are then integrally attached along their outer edges as before; or, in case it be desirable to make strip 7 removable this can be accomplished by attaching together only pieces 1 and 4, leaving strip 7, now made somewhat smaller, free to slide in a pocket between them, and removable from one side the same as the containing slide. In this construction the photographic surface of the slide depends for its protection merely on piece 1 projecting outwardly from its surface, thus providing a bearing edge on which the slide may rest or against which other slides may be packed. This quite ef-

fectively prevents defacement of the photographic slide surface, though of course not so completely as does the construction first described.

In operation, the photographic plate or slide 8, made of a size slightly less than the opening in the spacing mat as shown by dotted lines 4, is inserted through opening 5 in one edge of the completely assembled frame or holder, thus allowing its subject-matter to be projected on the screen through opening 2. The desired imprint having previously been formed on the transparent plate 6, Fig. 1, or 7, Fig. 4, over opening 3, the slide is ready for use. After use, the slide is removed and another one inserted in its place. The imprint on the lower or permanent slide, being usually arranged for constant periodic use, is retained, although of course the imprint could be removably applied, if desired.

I claim:

1. A lantern slide frame or holder having one aperture for a removable projection plate, a second aperture, and a second projection plate rigidly attached to the frame and arranged to be projected through the last-named aperture.

2. A holder for motion-picture slides, comprising a hollow frame adapted to removably receive the slide, said frame having one opening for the slide, and a smaller opening behind which is an integrally-attached transparent plate adapted to receive an imprint.

3. A lantern slide holder or frame consisting of superimposed multiple mats secured together and having two similarly-positioned openings, behind one of which is positioned a removable slide, and behind the other, a fixed plate containing an imprint to be projected on the screen.

4. A motion picture slide comprising a transparent plate carrying the subject to be projected on the screen, and a containing frame encompassing its edges and projecting from both its surfaces, said plate being removably arranged within said frame.

5. The invention as in claim 4, further characterized by said frame containing an aperture for said plate and a smaller aperture into which is integrally-fitted a transparent plate adapted to receive a subject for projection on the screen.

6. The invention as in claim 4, further characterized by said frame containing an aperture for said plate and a smaller aperture into which is removably fitted a transparent plate adapted to receive a subject for projection on the screen.

7. A lantern slide comprising a transparent plate carrying the subject to be projected upon the screen, and a containing frame or holder of non-heat-absorbing material, said holder consisting of multiple mats, each with two openings which register with those of the other mat, said mats being superimposed upon each other and separated by spacing strips arranged along three sides of the mats, through the opening in the edge adjacent the fourth side of which the slide can be inserted and removed, the mats and spacing strips being integrally-attached.

8. A holder for motion picture slides, comprising two superimposed mats separated by spacing strips arranged around three outer edges, said mats having a large aperture through which to project the slide, and a smaller aperture containing a transparent plate with an imprint, said transparent plate and said slide being positioned in the space between said mats and in line with their respective apertures, and means for integrally-connecting said mats and spacing strips at their outer edges.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1920.

JOSEPH F. COUFAL.