

969,315.

Patented Sept. 6, 1910.

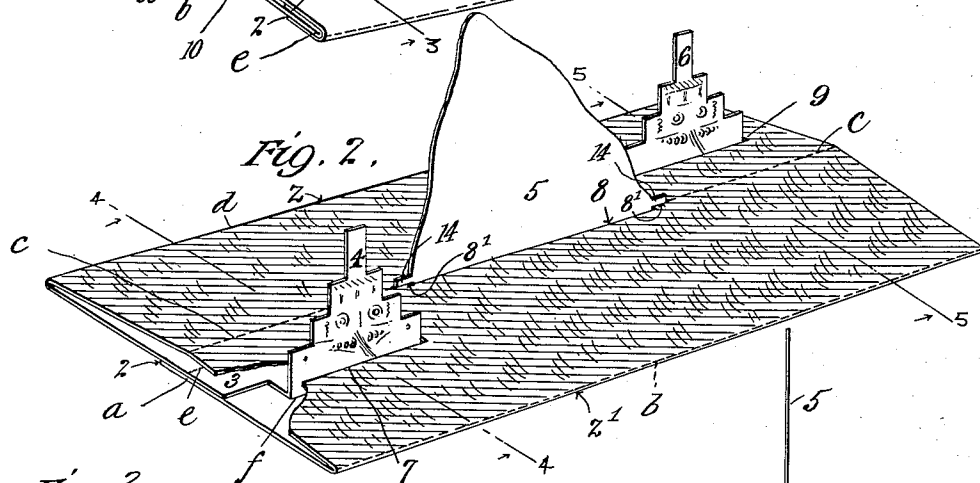
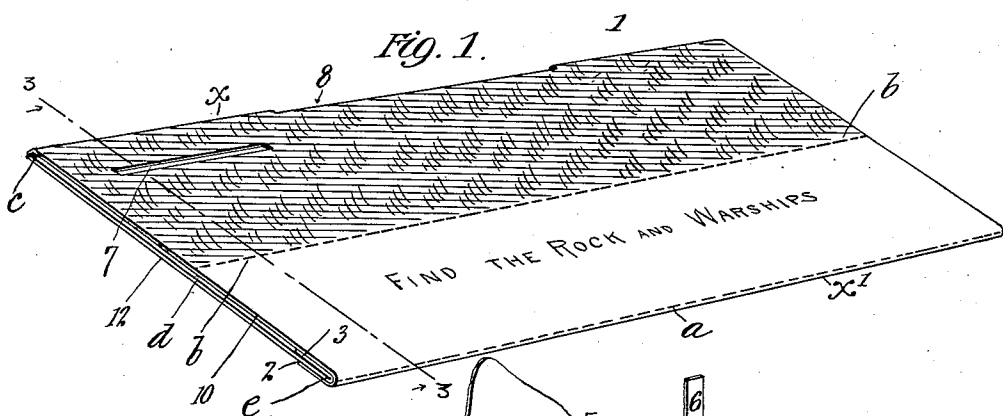
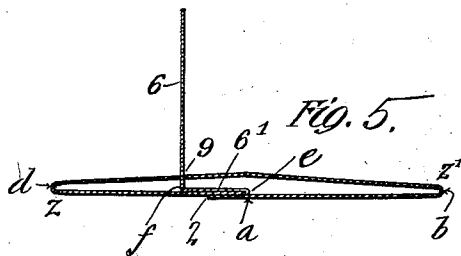
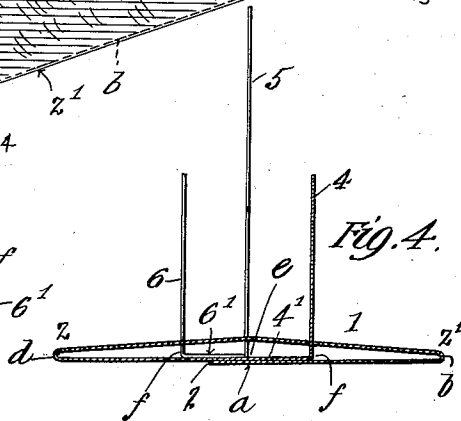
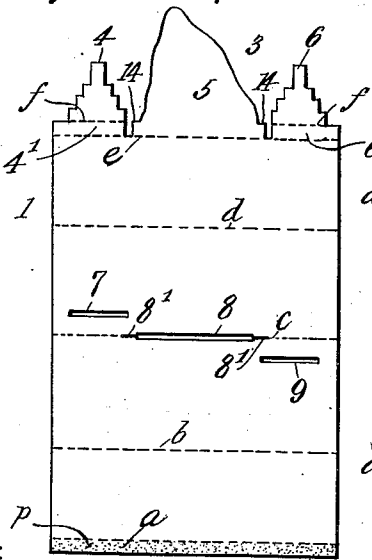
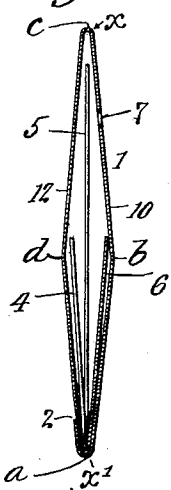


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

Waldo M. Chapin. Fig. 6.
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By his Attorney

Franch. Ober.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MECHANICAL PICTURE-CARD.

969,315.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 6, 1910.

Application filed May 6, 1909. Serial No. 494,357.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MACY WALCUTT, 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 Mechanical Picture-Cards, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to mechanical picture cards, the object being to produce a device simple of construction and cheap of manufacture, by which an advertisement, greeting, reminder, or the like may be presented in a particularly pleasing or striking manner.

In carrying out my invention I employ a tube formed of flexible sheet material having one or more slots therein, and flattened to resemble a simple rectangular card; said tube containing interiorly located flaps or tongues positioned in alinement with said slots and adapted to be caused to protrude through the same when the tube is deformed by manipulation.

It is proposed that the outer surfaces of the card carry printed matter and an appropriate picture—preferably an incomplete picture—and that the inclosed tongues or flaps carry relative matter that when exposed will make an important addition to or complete the matter on the body of the card; the idea being that the full force and meaning of the card shall not become apparent until the same has been manipulated and the tongues or flaps made visible.

The invention consists in the combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the parts of the device in normal position; Fig. 2 is a similar view illustrating another position; Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a section on line 4—4 of Fig. 2; Fig. 5 is a section on line 5—5 of Fig. 2; and Fig. 6 is a plan of a blank from which the complete device may be made.

Referring to the drawings by reference signs 1 denotes broadly an elongated sheet of paper or other flexible material, scored or creased on lines *a, b, c, d, e*, and *f*, and having one straight edge 2, to which paste *p*, may be applied, and an oppositely located irregularly formed edge 3, comprising the three separate tongues 4, 5 and 6. Located approximately midway between the edges 2

and 3 are elongated slots 7, 8 and 9, positioned in alinement with tongues 4, 5 and 6, respectively, but out of alinement with each other.

The tube is formed by pasting the two ends of the blank together, the scored or creased lines *a* and *e* coinciding, and the tongues 4, 5 and 6 being left free and interiorly of the tube. The tube is then flattened to the shape shown in Fig. 1, the bending taking place on the creased or scored lines *b* and *d*, and the coincident lines *a* and *e*, before referred to. In this condition it will be seen that the creased or scored lines *b* and *d* lie between the edges *x* and *x'* of the card; the slot 8 at the edge and the slots 7 and 9 respectively, on opposite sides of the card.

Obviously pressure exerted transversely against the edges *x* and *x'* will cause the sides 10 and 12 of the card to separate as indicated in Fig. 3; and if such pressure be continued the tongues 4, 5 and 6 will be caused to pass through their respective slots 7, 8 and 9 and the card to assume the shape shown in Figs. 2 and 4, bending along the scored or creased lines *b* and *d*.

The several scorings or creasings *a, b, c, d*, and *e*, determine the lines along which the card may bend when manipulated, and by making distances *c—b*, and *c—d*, greater than distances *b—a* and *d—e*, a result is obtained which is an important feature of the present invention. In Figs. 2, 4 and 5, it will be noted that the upper and lower sides of the tube are spaced apart and cannot be made to lie parallel as long as the bending takes place on the pre-determined lines before mentioned. This arch-like formation provides a support for the tongues above the points where said tongues are hinged and so prevents the same from collapsing even when made of very thin material.

In the position shown in Fig. 1 the sides of the flattened tube are parallel.

The slots 4, 5 and 6, are intended to be of ample dimensions relative to the tongues, so that the latter may pass freely therethrough, but for the purpose of locking the device in the position shown in Fig. 2, at least one of the tongues is provided with projecting shoulders 14, which are located near the base or hinged edge of said tongue and are adapted to be engaged by restricted portions 8' of said slots with sufficient frictional force to prevent self collapse of the structure.

Pressure against edges *x* and *x'* will dis-

engage shoulders 14 and cause the tongues to be withdrawn, the tube reforming itself to the flat shape shown in Fig. 1.

The tongues and the outer surfaces of the card may be decorated in any desired manner. In the present instance the card is supposed to be colored and printed to represent the sea, which decoration extends from the edge *a*, to the scored or creased line *b*. The other side of the card is similarly decorated from edge *a* to creased or scored line *d*, while the tongues are cut out and decorated to represent a rock and two battle ships, respectively.

In normal position (Fig. 1) the tongues are concealed, the card appearing exactly the same on both sides, each side carrying printed matter and a portion of the pictured sea. But when the card is manipulated in the manner described all printed matter will be transferred to the underside of the card while the upper surface thereof will appear completely covered by the pictured sea, the rock and ships rising therefrom in vertical planes.

In order to more closely imitate an actual scene the slots 7, 8 and 9 are located in different planes, so that the tongues 4, 5 and 6 when protruded, will appear in the foreground, middle distance, and back-ground of the surface of the card respectively, see Fig. 2, the tongues 4 and 6 having extensions 4' and 6', which are adapted to be bent in opposite directions from the scored line *c* and pasted to the body of the blank, see Figs. 4 and 5, so that said tongues may be hinged at points remote from the scored line *c*, and in alinement with their respective slots.

Having described my invention, I claim:
1. In devices of the character described a tubular collapsible body having a slot and an interiorly located tongue in alinement with and generally smaller than said slot and adapted to be protruded through said slot when said body is deformed by pressure, said slot having a portion thereof of restricted dimensions, and said tongue having an extension located remote from the free end thereof and adapted to frictionally engage said restricted portion for the purpose set forth.

2. In devices of the character described a flattened tubular body having slots in the sides thereof and adapted to be deformed by pressure applied transversely to opposite edges thereof, tongues hinged interiorly of said tube and adapted to be protruded through said slots when the tube is deformed, and means for locking said tongues in protruded position.

3. In devices of the character described a flattened tubular body having slots in the sides thereof and adapted to be deformed

by pressure applied transversely to opposite edges thereof in either of two directions, and having two sets of creased or scored lines for determining the shape of said tube under such pressure, one set of creased or scored lines being located in a plane at right angles to the plane of the other set and to one side of the center of said plane, tongues hinged interiorly of said tube and adapted to be protruded through said slots in one position of said tube, and concealed within said tube in the other position thereof, and means for locking said tongues in protruded position.

4. In devices of the character described a slotted tubular body having an interiorly located tongue adapted to be protruded through said slot, and longitudinal creases whereby the tubular body may be flattened; said creases in such flattened condition presenting edges or corners adapted to be urged toward each other by lateral pressure applied in opposite directions against said edges or corners whereby the tubular body may be deformed; said body having auxiliary creases for determining the lines on which said deformation may take place, the auxiliary creases in such deformed condition presenting edges or corners adapted to be urged toward each other by lateral pressure applied in opposite directions against said edges or corners whereby said tube may be returned to original condition; the aforesaid tongue being adapted to be concealed within the tube in the flattened condition thereof, and protruded through the slot therein in the deformed condition thereof.

5. In devices of the character described a slotted tubular body formed of a single piece of sheet material and having an interiorly located tongue adapted to be protruded through said slot and two sets of longitudinal, parallel creases whereby said tube may be flattened by pressure applied in either of two directions, one set of creases being spaced apart a distance equal to a diameter of said tube and the other set a distance equal to less than a diameter thereof, whereby in one of its flattened positions the sides of the body will lie parallel and in the other relatively arched, the aforesaid tongue being adapted to be concealed within the tube when the sides thereof lie parallel, and protruded through the slot therein when the sides are relatively arched.

Signed at New York in the county of New York and State of New York this 24th day of April A. D. 1909.

JOHN MACY WALCUTT.

Witnesses:

WALDO M. CHAPIN,
FRANK S. OBER.