Feb. 13, 1940. A. PAYBERG 2,190,627

PAPER TRANSPARENCY

Filed Dec. 23, 1938

Fig. 1.

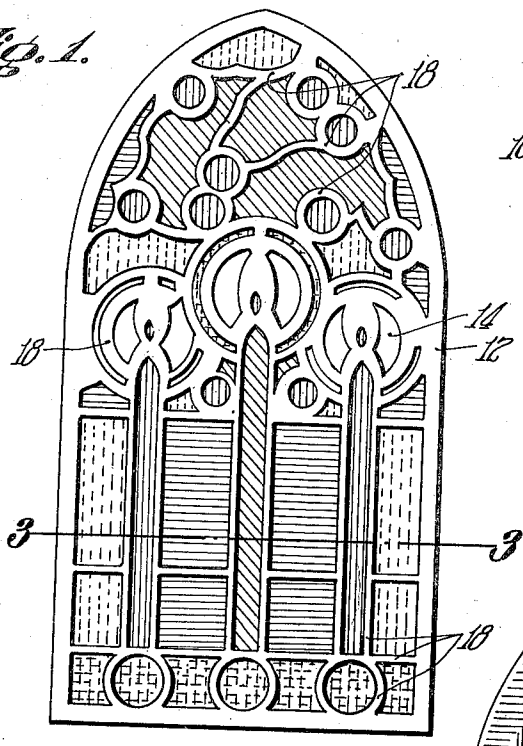
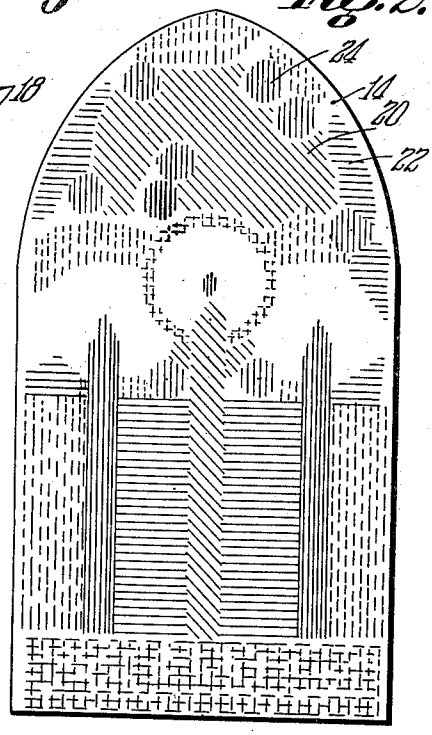


Fig. 2.



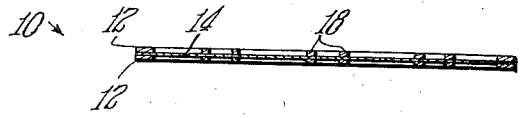


Fig. 3.

INVENTOR.

BY Andrew Payberg.
Walter E. Ross.

ATTORNEY.

Patented Feb. 13, 1940 2,190,627

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,190,627

PAPER TRANSPARENCY

Andrew Payberg, Somerville, Mass., assignor to Milton Bradley Co., Springfield, Mass., a corporation of Massachusetts

Application December 23, 1938, Serial No. 247,328

4 Claims. (Cl. 41—21)

My invention relates to improvements in a decorative paper transparency device and according to the novel features thereof light is allowed to be transmitted therethrough by means of cut-out portions formed in the device so as to produce an unusual effect which is pleasing to the eye.

It is an object of my invention to provide an improved construction so arranged that it can be used for various and sundry purposes.

It is still another object to provide a device which may be made more economically and with fewer operations in the manufacture of its parts as well as in the assembling thereof than prior devices known in the art.

According to one feature of the invention, the device is constructed and arranged to simulate a stained glass window. Stained glass windows, as is well known, include a plurality of pieces of glass cut to lie between divisions, said pieces of glass and divisions being arranged so as to form designs.

The effect of this invention is accomplished by the provision of superposed face and sheet members, with the face member or members being provided with cut-outs bounded by divisions to form the configuration of a design. The sheet member carries zones or areas of color, the adjacent edges or boundaries of which lie beneath the divisions so that the assembled members present the effect of a design created by a number of pieces of glass behind the divisions as in a stained glass window.

In constructions heretofore known, all have the common objection that in order to operate them a large number of pieces is called into use. In the case of glass structures the need for individual pieces of specially cut glass becomes exceedingly great and the cost of production of the same becomes tremendous.

Accordingly, I have devised novel means whereby these difficulties are overcome and I accomplish this by the provision of a device which obviates the need for a plurality of pieces. Obviously, the cost of manufacture is very greatly reduced.

Various other novel features and advantages and other objects of my invention will be hereinafter more fully described and referred to in connection with the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the device of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the color carrying member of the device shown in Fig. 1; and

Fig. 3 is a transverse cross sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawing in detail, the invention will now be described. Like numerals refer to like parts in different drawings.

The device of the invention is generally designated by the figure 10 and it preferably consists of two face members 12 and a color carrying member 14 which according to the invention may be of paper which is more or less translucent.

The face members 12 are provided with cut-out portions bounded by divisional or rib portions 18 between these cut-out portions to form the outline of a design as shown. These members may be made of any desired material but preferably they are made from cardboard or the like for the sake of economy.

The cut-out portions may be arranged to form any desired design or designs such as the representation of the lighted candles, as shown.

The member 14 may be made from any desired more or less transparent material although preferably it will be made from paper so as to eliminate all possible expense in manufacture. The member 14 carries parts of the design which may be applied thereto by a printing process and include different and contrasting colors. That is to say, the color green may be applied to one portion of the member such as at 20, the color blue might be applied to an adjacent portion 22, and purple might be applied to another portion.

Similar areas on opposite sides of the center member may be colored in the same way for purposes to be hereinafter more fully described.

The colors may be applied to the sheet member in any desired manner and all of the colors forming a design are carried on a single sheet. Obviously by printing the colors on a single sheet, a single operation only is necessary and the cutting of different color sections is entirely eliminated so that the device of the invention, while it has all the desirable characteristics of a more expensive structure, may be made very economically and since the face and sheet members may be made of paper or some other equally inexpensive and lightweight material, the device is light in weight as well as cheap in cost of manufacture.

A number of colors may be used depending upon the effect it is desired to create and according to the invention the colored areas are so arranged relative to the divisions that the adjacent edges of the colored areas underlie the division so as to be covered up thereby. In the assembly, the

color sections appear to be separate pieces of material.

Paper is adapted for the practice of the invention because in itself it is inexpensive and color may be applied thereto by numerous operations as in printing, screening, or the like.

Furthermore, paper is light in weight, it is relatively thin and contributes to the low cost.

According to a special feature of the invention, it is desired to apply colors on opposite sides of the members with the corresponding areas on opposite sides in register so as to provide the most vivid color effect when the device is viewed with illumination behind it.

However, if it desired, the corresponding areas on different sides of the color carrying member need not be colored the same so that different and various effects may be produced.

The various parts of the device having been described, the structure of these parts in association with each other and in the assembly thereof will now be explained.

The adjacent edges of the contrasting color portions of the center 14 are adapted to underlie the divisions or ribs 13 of the face member 10 when in association therewith.

Two face members are used. The face members are alike as to the cut-out portions and the ribbed portions so that when two of the face members are placed adjacent to each other face to face, all portions appear to coincide.

The two face members are secured to opposite sides of the central transparency member. These may be secured by an adhesive or other similar substance so as to seal all connections.

The device is most adaptable for use in a door or window, or in front of a light source whereby light emitting through the transparent portions is colored by virtue of the different colors of the member 14 so as to produce a colorful and pleasing effect.

While I have described the invention in great detail and with respect to the present preferred form thereof, it is not desired to be limited thereto since changes and modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What it is desired to claim and secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. An ornamental device of the class described comprising in combination, a pair of similarly shaped face members of opaque sheet material provided with a plurality of coinciding cut-outs, and a unitary sheet of translucent material disposed therebetween, said translucent sheet being provided with a plurality of separate differently colored areas thereon disposed to coincide with the cut-outs so as to be visible from either side of the device.

2. An ornamental device of the class described comprising in combination, a pair of similarly shaped face members of opaque sheet material provided with a plurality of coinciding cut-outs, and a unitary sheet of translucent paper disposed therebetween, said paper sheet being provided with a plurality of separate differently colored areas thereon disposed to coincide with the cut-outs so as to be visible from either side of the device.

3. An ornamental device of the class described comprising in combination, a pair of similarly shaped face members of opaque cardboard provided with a plurality of coinciding cut-outs, and a unitary sheet of translucent paper disposed therebetween, said paper sheet being provided with a plurality of separate differently colored areas thereon disposed to coincide with the cut-outs so as to be visible from either side of the device, said face members and said sheet being adhesively secured together.

4. An ornamental device of the class described comprising in combination, a pair of similarly shaped face members of opaque sheet material, and a unitary translucent sheet member disposed therebetween, said face members being formed to have a plurality of cut-outs with opaque border portions therebetween, said cut-outs and border portions of one face member being in register with the cut-outs and border portions of the other face member, said sheet member being provided with a plurality of separate differently colored areas thereon disposed to coincide with the cut-outs and to have their adjacent edges underlying said border portions.

ANDREW PAYBERG.