UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PICTURE-DISPLAY HOLDER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WINFIELD S. RUSSELL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Picture-Display Holder of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to display devices and has particular reference to holders for composite photographs or the like.

Among the objects of the invention is to provide a holder of such a nature as to adapt it for the successive display of a series of pictures relating to similar or different subjects and mounted or formed on a continuous card or slip for longitudinal adjustment along or through the holder; means being provided to accurately position each picture for display purposes.

Another object of the invention is to simplify and improve the means for manipulating the holder so as to display in rapid succession the various parts of a composite picture.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the arrangement and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed, and while the invention is not restricted to the exact details of construction disclosed herein, still for the purpose of illustrating a practical embodiment thereof reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same parts in the several views, and in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of one form of holder and screen attached thereto in the blank or in the form prior to assembling in operative position;

Fig. 2 is a face view of a fragment of a series of pictures arranged on a single card, strip of paper, or film, the several pictures being adapted to be brought into view in the sight opening of the holder;

Fig. 3 is a face view of the completed holder showing one of the composite pictures in display position, the position of the holder producing a certain effect of the picture;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, but with a changed action of the holder with a corresponding change in the effect of the same picture;

Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional detail on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5, but taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 3, the change being indicated as effected by pressure as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a flat view of a modified form of holder;

Fig. 8 is a face view of the same indicating a picture card in position therein, the left hand portion of Fig. 7 being understood as lifted and folded over toward the right bringing the sight opening over the screen and picture in Fig. 8;

Fig. 9 is a transverse sectional view on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8, the holder being placed upon a picture held flatly upon a table or other similar support;

Fig. 10 is a view corresponding to Fig. 9 and indicating a changed effect of the picture;

Figs. 11 and 12 are face views of other modifications; and

Figs. 13 and 14 are sectional views on the corresponding lines of Figs. 11 and 12.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, I show in the first set of figures a holder comprising a back panel 15, a face panel 16 having a sight opening 17, and a screen 18. The screen, as heretofore been done in devices of this general character, consists of a transparency of celluloid or the equivalent, having formed thereon closely arranged parallel lines and also being provided with one or more gage marks 19, preferably two in number and in alignment with each other. The screen is secured at one end to a tongue 20 formed preferably as a continuation of the back panel 15 and adapted to fold with the screen over the back around the line 21 as a hinge. The front panel 16 folds upon the back panel around the line 22, the free edge of the front panel overlapping the tongue 20. The parts are gummed as indicated in Fig. 1, the gumming at 23 securing the left hand end of the panels 15 and 16 together, and at 24 the free corners of the panel 16 are secured to the points 25 of the back panel, leaving a space between the points 25 for the tongue and screen to project through. The gummed portions 26 of the back panel and tongue are secured together and lie just beyond the free edge of the panel 16 forming a sort of lever whereby, as will be noted by comparison of Figs. 5 and 6, the screen is adapted to be projected longitudinally between the points 25 and toward or from the left hand
portion of the holder. During the operation of this lever it is adapted to be swung through an arc of a circle around the line 27 as an axis.

A composite picture or a series of such pictures may be formed on or attached to a slip of paper, card, or film indicated at 28. Each picture is composed of several views or positions of the same or different subjects. That portion of each view that is distinct from the others consists of a series of straight, closely arranged, parallel lines, and the several series of lines representing the independent portions of the composite pictures are offset with respect to each other so that while the screen with its lines lies across the picture, the lines of certain portions of the pictures will be visible between the lines of the screen, while the lines upon the screen will cover those portions of the picture that are not to be viewed at such time. When, therefore, the screen is shifted to an extent substantially equal to the width of a space between adjacent lines, the lines of the screen will consequently be moved so as to cover that portion of the picture previously visible and at the same time the previously covered portions of the picture will be made visible between the lines of the screen. This change of effect due to the slight shifting of the screen is illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, and the nature of the composite picture is indicated at the lower end of Fig. 2. Those portions of the composite picture which are common to the several changed positions appear in solid black, but the effect produced by the combination of the picture and the screen lines produces practically a homogeneous result in either position.

As above premised, one of the principal objects of the invention is to adapt a sliding or movable picture card or film to a holder so as to produce a satisfactory result with any one of a series of composite pictures carried by the card. Since the card or picture is movable, I provide a means in the nature of gage marks 29 adapted to register with the gage marks 19 of the screen so as to insure the proper positioning of the picture with respect to the screen. When the gage marks or lines 29 register with the lines or marks 19 and the operator applies his finger at the point marked 30, holding the picture and holder in definite position, the screen or the strip of pictures may be manipulated either rapidly or slowly, as may be desired, by pressure at the point 31, or by holding the tongue within between the tongue and the finger and causing the same to swing around the axis or line 27, the screen may be caused to be reciprocated laterally across the picture or the picture under the screen, for the purposes of the invention.

In Figs. 7 to 10 the screen is secured to the tongue member 29' and the front panel 16 is bent over the tongue and screen around the line 21'. This form of the invention is simpler than the first one described, but it is adapted to be used upon a table or other flat supporting object indicated at 32. The free end of the front panel is provided with a mark 30 to indicate the point of application of a finger for holding the holder in front of a picture, film or card 28, with its guide marks 29 in registry with the corresponding marks of the screen. In order to cause the front panel to lie at an angle to the tongue portion 29', I prefer to introduce a cushioning device in the nature of a rubber band or its equivalent shown at 33 at the hinge line 21'. Fig. 9 indicates the normal position which the device assumes under the force of the cushion, and upon application of pressure to the end of the front panel closely adjacent the hinge line 21' the screen will be caused to be moved to the right slightly between the front panel and the picture, thereby changing the scenic effect. Upon release of the pressure of the finger on the left end, the cushion will return the parts again from the position shown in Fig. 10 to that shown in Fig. 9, with a corresponding restoration of the picture effect.

In Figs. 11 and 13 the front panel 16 is connected at its upper and lower edges only to the back panel 15, there being left the open right and left sides through which the picture slip 28 may be projected, the same being provided with a tapered point or end 34 to facilitate its passage through the holder and throug a slit 35 formed in the right hand end of the panel 15 where it is gripped when force is applied to the lever portion 26 of the holder. Pressure applied then at the point 31 will cause the picture strip 28 to be projected through the holder and the picture strip moves beneath it due to the manipulation of the lever portion of the holder.

In Figs. 12 and 14 I show an adaptation of the improvement as a mailing device, the front panel 16 and the rear panel 15 together with a sealing flap 35 constituting an envelope. One end of the envelop is sealed at 36 and the other is slitter or broken away at 37 so that a picture 28, which may be mailed and carried within the envelop, may be projected through the slits and caused to be reciprocated beneath the screen 18' formed as a part of the front panel of the holder somewhat in the nature of a transparency formed in the ordinary mailing envelop but having, however, the close parallel dark lines and the gage marks 19 formed.
thereon the same as in the other forms of the invention.

I am aware that it has been proposed heretofore to so manipulate a single fixed composite picture in connection with a screen having fine closely arranged lines as to produce a variation in the scenic effect in somewhat the same manner as broadly stated above, but I believe it is new with me to adapt the idea to a holder designed particularly to display successively a series of composite pictures on one strip, the same being passed through the holder either from top to bottom or from side to side, each picture being brought into accurate adjustment as regards the screen by means of registering marks on the screen and picture, and so arranged that the picture may easily be maintained in this position as regards the screen while the motion necessary to display the composite picture is imparted.

I claim:

1. The combination with a ruled composite picture, of a holder comprising a face panel having a sight opening through which the picture is visible, a ruled screen secured rigidly at one end to the holder and lying between the picture and the sight opening aforesaid, said screen and picture being provided with registering marks to accurately position the screen to bring the ruling of both picture and screen into precise parallelism for action, and means cooperating with the holder to cause slight reciprocations of the screen upon application of force to the holder.

2. The combination with a picture card having a series of ruled composite pictures arranged thereon and having gage marks adjacent each picture, of a holder including a front panel having a sight opening along which the picture card is adapted to be operated, a ruled screen carried by the holder between the sight opening and the picture card, said screen having gage marks adapted to register with the aforesaid marks to bring the ruling of the screen quickly and accurately into parallelism with the ruling of any picture of the series, and means made effective by the application of pressure to a portion of the holder to reciprocate the one of the parts to produce a variation in the effect of the picture being displayed.

3. The combination with a strip of composite pictures of the nature set forth, of a holder for the same comprising a front panel having a sight opening, a ruled screen carried by the holder, arranged so that the picture strip may be passed vertically through the holder, and gage marks on the screen and on each picture by which the ruling of the several pictures may be brought into accurate parallelism with respect to the ruling of the screen and so arranged that each picture while being displayed may easily be maintained in this position as regards the screen while the motion necessary to display the composite picture is imparted.

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Witnesses:

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