Oct. 9, 1934. C. E. LOGAN ET AL 1,976,237

DECORATIVE SURFACE AND PROCESS OF MAKING THE SAME

Filed Nov. 11, 1932

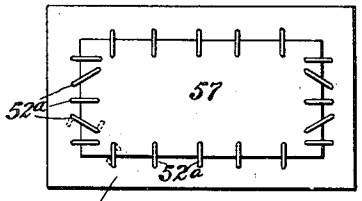


Fig. 8.

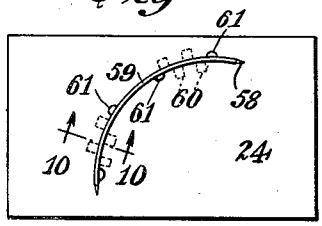


Fig. 9.

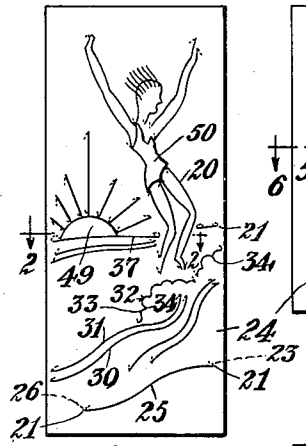


Fig. 1.

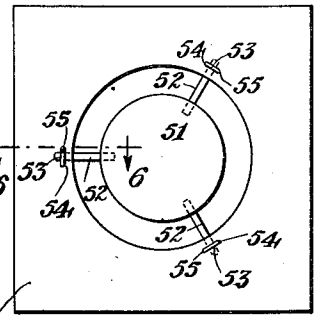


Fig. 5.

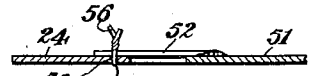


Fig. 6.

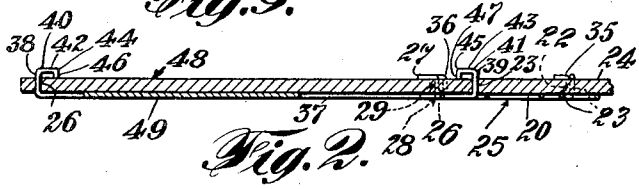


Fig. 2.

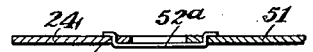


Fig. 7.



Fig. 3.

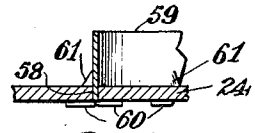


Fig. 10.



Fig. 4.

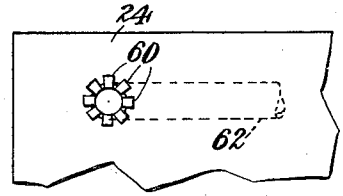


Fig. 11.

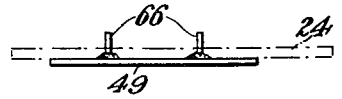


Fig. 12.

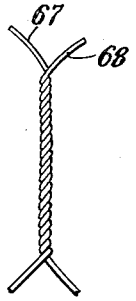


Fig. 13.

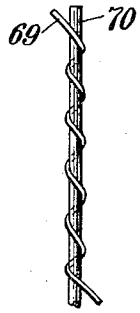


Fig. 14.

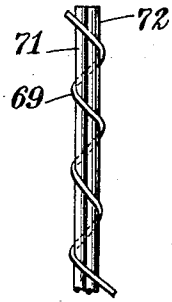


Fig. 15.

INVENTOR-
Charlotte E. Logan and
Joseph G. Persegniti
BY
Edward Thomas
ATTORNEY-

Patented Oct. 9, 1934 1,976,237

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,976,237

DECORATIVE SURFACE AND PROCESS OF MAKING THE SAME

Charlotte E. Logan and Joseph G. Perseguiti, New York, N. Y.

Application November 11, 1932, Serial No. 642,192

7 Claims. (Cl. 41—34)

This invention relates to pictorial representation surfaces and processes for making the same, and is herein disclosed as embodied in cardboard panels suitable for store-window decorations and in methods of making the same.

In these embodiments of the invention a line representation or line picture is usually sketched on a cardboard or other stiff fibrous sheet or other carrier. A round hole large enough to pass a wire is then pierced through the cardboard at one point on a line, a line, a wire is bent at right angles about an inch from its end, the projecting end is passed into the opening until the body or bight of the wire lies flat upon the cardboard surface. Then the artist shapes the bight of the wire to match the bends of the line on the cardboard until the end of the sketched line is reached. The artist then punches another hole through the cardboard at that point, cuts the wire about an inch beyond the punched hole, bends the wire at right angles twining it at the point where the line ends, and passes the turned over end of the wire through the latter hole. It is found that a wire shaped with properly formed bends will lie upon the surface of the cardboard concealing the sketched lines. By following this procedure it has been found possible to show an entire pictorial representation by wires laid on the surface of cardboard. Sometimes the most effective results have been obtained by laying the wire on a soft drawing so that it gives life to the lines on which it lies in contrast to the other lines of the drawing. Other effects have been obtained by covering part of the cardboard surface with shining sheet metal suitably held to the cardboard, and by covering some of the sketched lines with organic fibre material such as yarn instead of with wire.

The wire or sheet metal is self-supporting and retains itself in place if the ends projecting through the back of the cardboard are turned down flat so as to lie against the back of the cardboard.

Other features and advantages will hereinafter appear.

In the accompanying drawing,

Figure 1 shows an artistic design embodying the present invention.

Figure 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figures 3 and 4 are sectional views showing alternative forms of fastening the wire.

Figure 5 is a face view showing a sheet of metal held in an opening.

Figure 6 is sectional view along the line 6—6 of Figure 5.

Figure 7 shows a structure alternative to Figure 6.

Figure 8 shows an alternative ornamental design.

Figure 9 shows another ornamental design.

Figure 10 is a section on the line 10—10 of Figure 9.

Figure 11 shows a method of supporting an ornamental tube.

Figure 12 shows a structure alternative to that of Figure 4.

Figures 13, 14 and 15 show, on an enlarged scale, forms of wire which have proved useful in obtaining ornamental effects.

The artistic pictorial representation shown in Figure 1 was made by sketching with a pencil the lines of wire etc. which appear in the figure. Then the wire 20 was put on by bending with a pair of tweezers a piece of straight wire at 21 to form a turned up end 22, punching with an awl a hole 23 in the cardboard sheet 24, inserting the end 22 in the hole 23, laying the bight 25 of the wire along the sketched line (now concealed) behind the wire 20, making an awl hole 26 in the sheet 24 at the end of said line, removing the wire 20, cutting it off at 27, rather less than an inch longer than the line which it covers, bending the wire with the tweezers at 28 to a right angle to form the turned up end 29. Then the artist inserted the ends 22 and 29 in their respective holes 23 and 26. Usually the artist then similarly lays other wires 30, 31, etc. on other previously sketched-in lines (not shown), though highly effective results are obtained by covering only a few of the more important pictorial lines with the wire. The artist bends the wires to fit curves 32, turns 33 and loops 34 of the sketched-in lines, sometimes bending by the fingers, sometimes bending with a pair of tweezers or other tool. Finally the artist usually turns the cardboard 24 face down and bends down the backwardly projecting free ends 22 and 27, and the other free ends as at 35 and 36, so the bent over ends 22 and 27 hold the bight of their wire against the front of the cardboard 24.

In the form of invention shown in Figures 1 and 2 a different form of the invention is also shown for the wire 37. That wire 37 has its turned up cut-off ends 38 and 39 carried through and beyond the cardboard 24, and bent at right angles at 40 and 41 to form short stretches 42 and 43, and then bent at right angles again, and finally bent at right angles a third time at 44 and 45, so that the ends 46 and 47 abut the back 48 of the cardboard 24.

The artistic pictorial representation, shown on Figure 1, also includes a sheet copper segment 49 and an aluminum body piece 50, both glued to the cardboard 24.

In Figure 5 a circular metal disc 51 is held in the center of a larger circular opening by short strips 52 soldered to the back and lying on the face of the cardboard 24. The disc 51 is held in place because the strips 52 overlapping the cardboard at its back are held by loops of wire 53 passing through holes 54 and 55 on opposite sides of each wire 53 are twisted together at the back as shown at 56 in Figure 6. If desired the wires 52*a* may be bent through holes 54 as shown in Figure 7, instead of being soldered and held by the twisted loops of Figure 6. The several wires 52 of Figure 7 may be grouped as in Figure 8 to form a conventional design around a metal sheet 57.

Sometimes other artistic effects of pictorial representations have been obtained by slotting the cardboard 24 as shown at 58 in Figure 9 and an erect sheet of metal 59 has flanges 60 cut to bend over behind the cardboard 24. The sheet 59 may include bulged out feet 61 to bear against the front of the cardboard and thus support the sheet.

A tube 62 may be similarly supported as shown in Figure 11, where are shown the flanges 60.

Sometimes it is advisable to hold the wires 21 by burrs 63 soldered to them behind the cardboard 24, as shown in Figure 3, or by nuts 64 threaded on to threads 65 cut in the backwardly projecting ends 22 and 27, as shown in Figure 4.

Again the metal sheets 49 and 50 may be held in place by wires 66 soldered to them as in Figure 12, so that the bent back wires will hold the sheet metal.

Desired pictorial effects are often obtainable by using ornamented wires, such as silk-covered wire, or the fuzz covered wires used for cleaning smokers' pipes, or by using two similar twisted wires 67, 68 as shown in Figure 13, or a fine 69 wire twisted around a coarse wire 70, as in Figure 14, or twisted around two coarse wires 71, 72, as in Figure 15, and these wires may be of contrasting colors.

It is found that brass, copper, German silver, and aluminum wires, varying in gauge from 15 to 20, form a useful assortment. The copper wire is usually easiest to manage because it is bendable rather easily, and the German silver the most difficult because it is very stiff. Often it is advisable to use lacquered wire and lacquered sheet metal, so that the wire color will not alter by tarnish. Aluminum wire is most effective against a black surfaced cardboard.

Having thus described certain embodiments of the invention, what is claimed is:

1. A pictorial representation including a carrier sheet of stiff fibrous material, and self-supporting wires of varying length forming the lines of the picture with their ends projecting behind the sheet to hold them in place.

2. A pictorial representation including a carrier sheet of stiff fibrous material, wires of varying length lying on the surface of the carrier and forming the lines of the picture, and bent-over ends of the wires projecting through the carrier and lying against its back to hold the bight of the wire against its face.

3. A pictorial representation including a carrier sheet of stiff fibrous material, wires of varying length lying on the surface of the carrier and forming the lines of the picture and held by bent-over ends projecting through the carrier and engaging its back, and self-supporting sheet metal covering part of the carrier and forming part of the design.

4. A pictorial representation including a carrier sheet of stiff fibrous material, an ornamental wire lying on the surface of the carrier and forming a line of the picture, and bent-over ends of the wire projecting through the carrier and engaging its back to hold the bight of the wire against its face, and other similarly held wires of varying length forming part of the picture.

5. A pictorial representation including a carrier sheet of cardboard, a metal wire lying on the surface of the cardboard, bent-over ends of the wire projecting through the carrier, a curve in the bight of the wire lying on the surface of the cardboard, a metal of another color also forming part of the picture on the surface of the cardboard, and other similarly held wires of varying length forming part of the picture.

6. A pictorial representation including a stiff fibrous carrier sheet, a self-supporting metal wire lying on the surface of the cardboard, bent-over ends of the wire projecting through the carrier, a second self-supporting metal wire of a contrasting color and of another length also lying on the surface, and bent-over ends of each wire projecting through the carrier and engaging its back to hold the bights of the wires against the surface.

7. A pictorial representation including a cardboard sheet and a self-supporting curved wire forming part of the picture and of contrasting color and having bent-over ends projecting through the cardboard and engaging its back to hold the bight of the wire against the front of the sheet, and other similarly held wires of varying length forming part of the picture.

CHARLOTTE E. LOGAN.
JOSEPH G. PERSEGUITI.