Aug. 26, 1924.

1,506,215

A. W. BESHGETOOR

PICTURE FRAMING

Filed Dec. 5, 1922

Fig. 1.

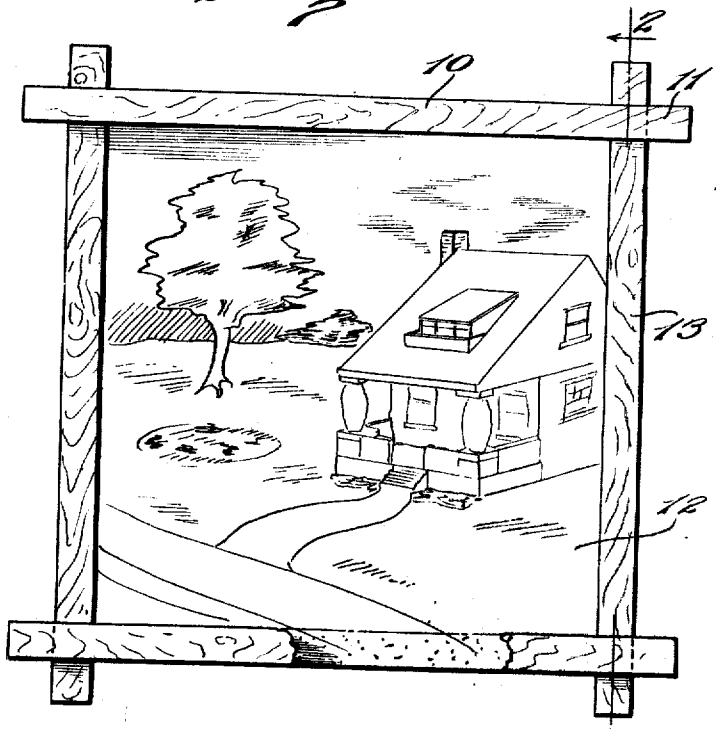


Fig. 2.

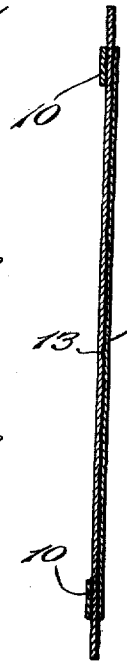


Fig. 3.

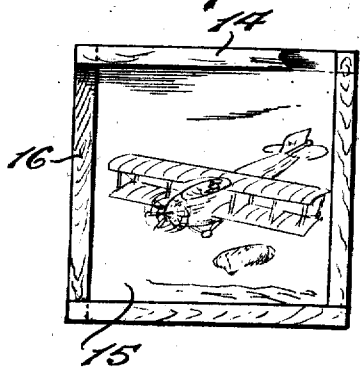


Fig. 4.

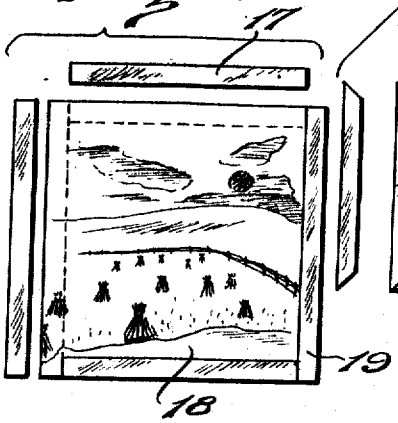
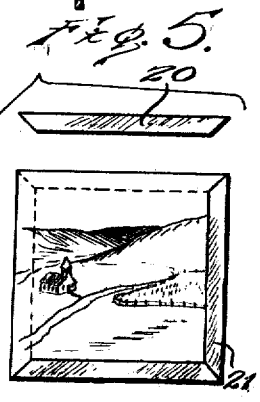


Fig. 5.



Inventor

Alonzo W. Beshgetoor

By

Lacey & Lacey, Attorneys

Patented Aug. 26, 1924. 1,506,215

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALONZO W. BESHGETOOR, OF MIDLAND, MICHIGAN.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Application filed December 5, 1922. Serial No. 605,126.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALONZO W. BESHGETOOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Midland, in the county of Midland and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Picture Framing, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a method of framing pictures, using the picture itself as the back of the frame.

One object of the invention is to provide means for framing pictures and at the same time attaching them to the wall. For this purpose the frames are made up of strips of sufficiently stiff material to keep the picture in flat condition when the strips are secured along the edges thereof and to permit the strips to extend beyond the edges of the picture, in this manner furnishing a securing device for pasting it on a wall.

Another object of the invention is to mount the picture on narrow strips in order to keep it in a flattened condition without securing it on the wall. Strips of the same character are also utilized for this purpose, pasted along the edges of the picture.

In the accompanying drawing the invention is illustrated, and

Figure 1 shows a front elevation of the preferred construction of the frame as applied to a picture;

Figure 2 is a vertical section along line 2—2 of Figure 1, and

Figures 3, 4 and 5 are views similar to Figure 1, but illustrating slightly modified forms of the invention.

The picture frame is made up of four narrow strips 10 and 13 of fairly stiff material, such as cardboard, with the back face provided with some adhesive substance such as glue. Each strip is cut off in accordance with the width or length of the picture, so as to extend beyond the edges thereof, as at 11. The picture 12 is first laid out flat on a board and held in this position while applying the side strips 13, which are moistened to partly dissolve the glue on the back thereof. The side strips 13 are then laid along the side edges of the picture so that they coincide therewith, that is to say, the picture will be covered an amount equal to the width of the strips. Similarly, the top and bottom strips 10 are laid along the corresponding edges, as best seen in Figure 1 of the drawings, permitting the ends 11 to project beyond the side edges of the picture and strips 13. The picture now actually forms the back of the frame and the latter, together with the picture, may now be attached to a wall by moistening the ends 11 of the strips and pressing the latter against the wall, when the picture will be firmly held thereon.

In Figure 3 a frame of similar character is indicated, in which however the top and bottom strips 14 are of the same length as the top and bottom edges of the picture 15, and the side strips 16 of the same length as the side edges thereof. In this case, there will be not projecting ends beyond the edges of the picture and this arrangement is accordingly used for pictures that are not intended to be mounted on a wall.

In the construction of the frames described in connection with Figures 1, 2 and 3, it will be observed that the top and bottom strips 10 and 14 respectively, are laid with their ends upon the side strips, so that the top and bottom strips at the corners will be raised their own thickness above the side strips 13 and 16.

In Figure 4 is shown a frame which has smooth corners, and for this reason the top and bottom strips 17 are slightly shorter than the length of the top and bottom edges of the picture 18, or, as a matter of fact, the exact amount, by which the top and bottom strips are shortened, is the same as the width of the strips. The side strips 19 on the other hand, are the exact length of the sides of the picture, so that when all the strips are applied, the ends of the top and bottom strips 17, will abut against the inner sides of the side strips 19, as shown in Figure 4.

With reference to the construction of the frame illustrated in Figure 5, it will be observed that the strips are cut off slantingly at the corners, so that the joint between the top and bottom strips 20, with the side strips 21 will run diagonally. Similarly to the construction shown in Figure 4, the corners will thus be smooth.

The frames shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5 are best suited for mounting pictures for storing, either loosely or in albums, while the frame illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 is more suitable for use in mounting pictures on the wall.

These frames provide a cheap and easy manner of mounting pictures which, although done in a very short time, gives an artistic finish to the pictures. For ordinary sized pictures, such as the front covers of magazines, it has been found that cardboard, white or colored, of about three-eighths of an inch to one and a half inches in width is suitable when cut to the right length, according to the size of the picture, and it is evident that for different pictures, different colored strips may be selected, the color of the background being also considered in the selection of the strips. Imitation walnut, mahogany or other woods could be used and at times wood veneer, either white or colored might be preferable to cardboard.

A roll of cloth-like adhesive tape or zinc oxide plaster might at times be used as another possibility and a colored picture, framed with, say one quarter inch wide zinc oxide plaster on a medium light background, will show the picture to good effect.

A device of this kind would be sure to become very popular with college students, who often decorate the walls of their rooms with cuts from artistic magazines and the like.

It is evident that the framing indicated in Figures 3, 4 and 5 may also be used for mounting pictures on walls, in which case thumb tacks or string would be suitable for hanging the pictures.

Instead of providing the frame material in strips, as has been described above, it may be possible to use cardboard cut out to form a complete square or rectangular frame for a picture and apply the same in the above described manner on the front side of the picture. In this case, other material than cardboard might be used, such as heavy paper, wood veneer or metal.

The use of these strips in mounting pictures, charts, drawings or any other printed, written or drawn sheets, makes possible a great variation in the size of the picture, as the strips may be supplied as endless bands, cut to size, in accordance with the size of the sheet to be mounted.

In the case that the picture or drawing to be mounted is of very flimsy material, separate backings of heavier paper or cardboard may be used, which is provided with a great number of spots of an adhesive substance on the front side thereof. In this manner the backing is framed, as described above, with reference to Figs. 1 and 2 which may also represent this modification. Reference numeral 12, Fig. 2, then represents the heavy backing and the picture pasted together. This backing being preferably larger than the picture itself, is cut to size after the pasting on of the picture, whereupon the strips 10 and 13 are secured along the edges, while the projecting ends 11 again serve as suspension means for the framed picture.

Instead of supplying the framing strips in rolls, they may also be supplied as flat strips cut to certain standard lengths and marketed in bundles of 25 to 100 in each. This is particularly advantageous in the case of strips of fairly stiff material such as cardboard, veneer, and the like.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

A mounting for pictures of flimsy material comprising a backing of fairly stiff fibrous material having an adhesive coating on its front side for attaching a picture and being trimmed to the same size as said picture after assembling, and frame members having an adhesive coating on the rear side thereof, said frame members being made in narrow strips of greater length than the marginal edges of the picture and the backing and adapted to be secured along said edges on the face of the picture by means of said adhesive coating and extend with the ends beyond the corners thereof, said ends thus providing suspension means for the framed picture.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ALONZO W. BESHGETOOR. [L. S.]