

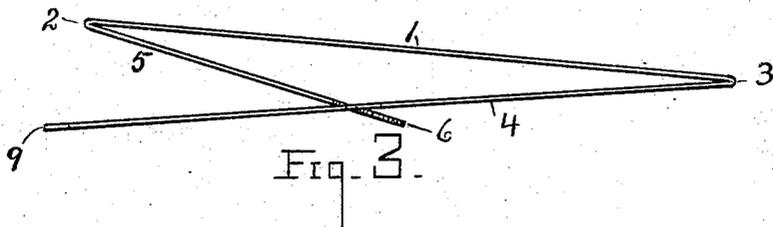
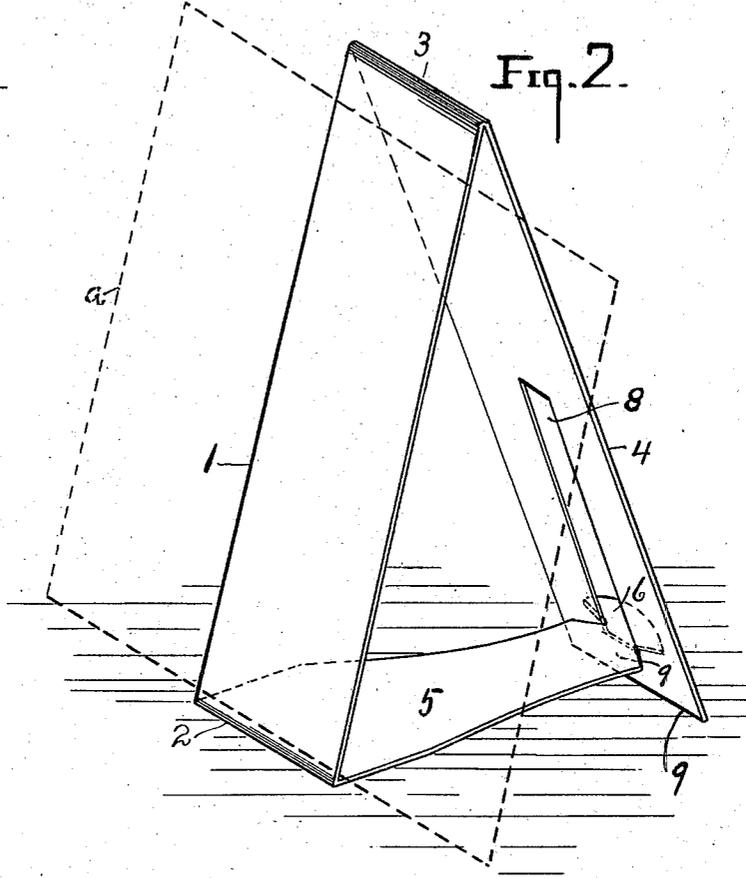
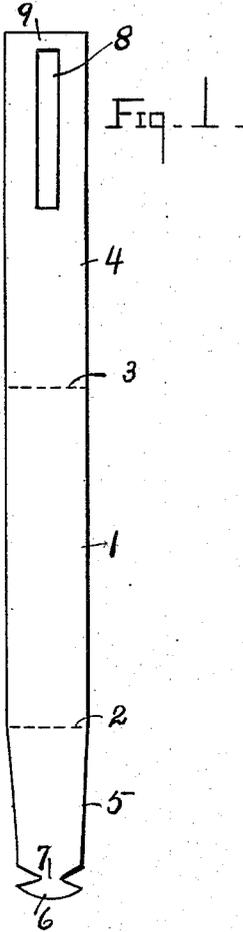
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

P. LINDEMEYER, Jr.
PICTURE SUPPORT.

No. 568,090.

Patented Sept. 22, 1896.



WITNESSES

Charles M. Catlin
Albert Popkins

INVENTOR

Philip Lindemeyer, Jr.
By his Attorney
Aug. R. Collins

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

P. LINDEMEYER, Jr.
PICTURE SUPPORT.

No. 568,090.

Patented Sept. 22, 1896.

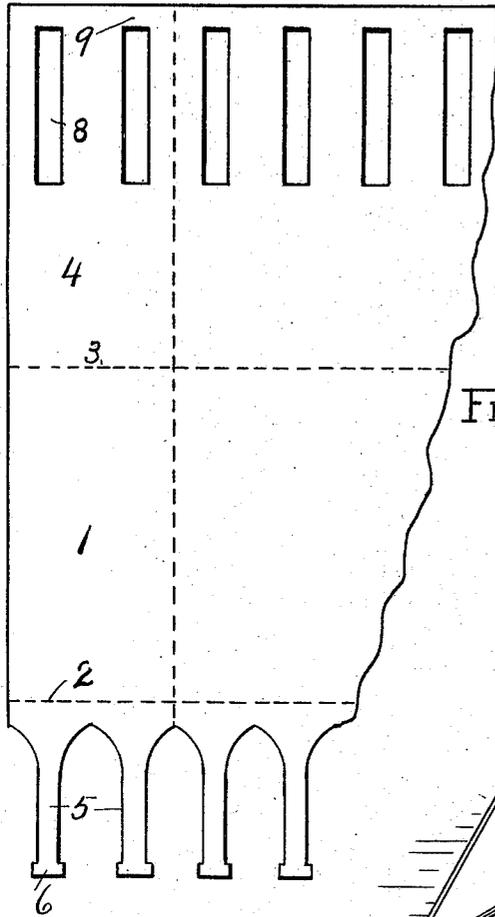


Fig. 4 -

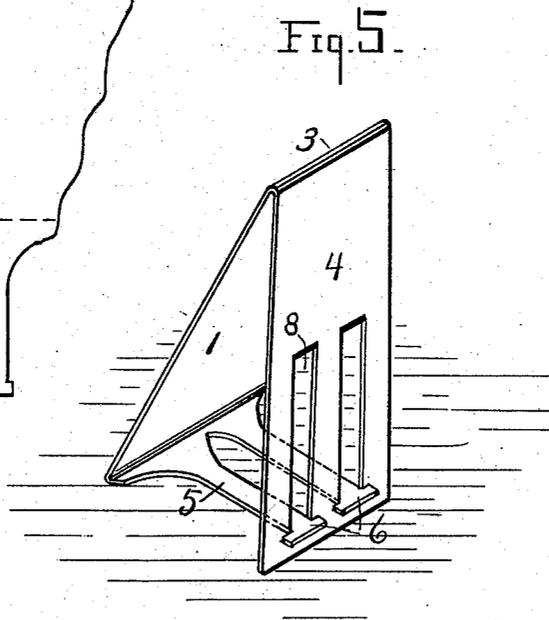


Fig. 5 -

Witnesses

Charles M. Catlin.

Albert Opkins.

Inventor

Philip Lindemeyer, Jr.

by Benj. R. Baile

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP LINDEMAYER, JR., OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

PICTURE-SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,090, dated September 22, 1896.

Application filed May 11, 1896. Serial No. 591,084. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP LINDEMAYER, Jr., a resident of Baltimore city, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Picture-Supports; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to picture-supports, and has for its object to provide a simple structure adapted to be formed from a single blank and one which can be manipulated with ease and certainty and which shall possess other advantages which will be hereinafter set forth; and the invention consists in the construction to be described, and then pointed out in the claims hereto annexed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents the plan of a blank suitable for forming the improved picture-support. Fig. 2 is an isometric view of the article disposed in operative form, a picture being indicated by dotted lines. Fig. 3 shows the article nearly folded, as for storage or transportation, the parts being shown slightly separated for the sake of clearness. Fig. 4 is a partial plan of a group of blanks. Fig. 5 is an isometric view of a modified support.

Numeral 1 denotes the main or middle part of the blank, to which in practice a picture or other object *a* will be attached by an adhesive or other means, said part being situated between the dotted lines 2 and 3, which indicate the lines upon which the blank is folded to form the support. The line 3 will be at the apex of the article and line 2 at its foot in front.

4 denotes that part of the blank which constitutes the back, brace, or prop of the support, and 5 is a tie acting also as a strut and connecting the front 1 and back 4 to hold them in fixed relation to each other.

The tie 5 is provided with a head 6, joined to its body by a contracted portion or neck 7, and the part 4 of the blank has a slot 8 to permit passing the head through said back. To produce the article from the blank, the latter is bent at the lines 2 and 3 and the parts 1 and 5 are turned sidewise, so that the head 6 can be passed through the compara-

tively narrow slot in the back. The edges of the slot can thus be made to engage the neck, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 5. To fold the article for storage, it is simply necessary to shove the head or neck to the upper end of the slot and by the same operation cause a collapse of the article, changing it from the form shown in Fig. 2 to that indicated in Fig. 3. A simple reversal of the operation restores the article to an operative form. Both of these operations are so simple and obvious that it is practically impossible for any one to fail to suitably manipulate the parts.

The tie 5 and the back 4, being formed from lengthwise continuations of the body part 1, can be made integral therewith and without being cut from the central part of said body, as heretofore. By this construction the front foot of the article is made to consist of a folded which is firmer in operation than a single naked edge and less liable to injury and less liable to be obstructed when pushed along upon a table, mantel, or shelf. The construction also provides that the foot or bottom portion of the part 4, including a cross-bar 9, that closes the bottom of the slot, may be entire and as wide as said back, by which it is rendered more firm and stable than if the slot were continued to the bottom.

Another important advantage of the improvement is that an adhesive can readily be applied to the front of part 1 without daubing either the back or the tie, said back and tie being adapted to be folded immediately under and behind the front, as indicated in Fig. 3.

In the preferred adjustment of the tie its neck will rest upon the edge of the cross-bar 9 at the foot of the slot. The tie will then be nearly horizontal, and its elastic connection with the front will tend to hold it down in that position, which is a secure one. The tie can, however, be moved up to any point in the slot and will usually remain where placed.

In Fig. 3 the device is shown partially folded. Obviously the tie 5 or its head 6 can be pushed to or near to the upper end of the slot 8, which is made about half as long as one side of the article, so that the support will be folded flat, as desirable for storage. The support thus collapsed can be restored to an operative form by simply slipping the

tie down in the slot, and this can be done without separation of the parts, that is, without the removal of the head 6 from the slot. This is a convenient and desirable feature, and particularly in case the head is made wider than the slot, in which case it is necessary to twist the tie with respect to the body of the support, so that the head can be entered edgewise in the slot. This construction affords the greatest security. The adjustability of the head in the slot not only provides for the collapse of the article without separation of the tie, but it also provides for varying at will the angle of the cord or picture-supporting face with respect to the horizontal plane.

The article can be made of various sizes and of different proportions. It can, however, be made comparatively narrow with economy of material, as its function is simply to support a picture and not to frame or in any way add to it except as a support.

In practice it is proposed by suitable dies to produce a considerable number of blanks, as many as twenty or more, if desired, connected in one sheet, as indicated in Fig. 4. The blanks can be subsequently separated, either singly or otherwise.

In Fig. 5 is shown a card or picture support made of a pair of the fundamental blocks for large easels or supports. A yet larger number could be used. For ordinary purposes a single one is sufficient, though the structure is well adapted for use in duplicate or triplicate when desired.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A blank for forming a picture-support having at one end a head and at the other a longitudinal slot, the blank being adapted to be bent to approximately the form of a triangle and the head adapted to be inserted through the slot, said slot having approximately the length of one-half of one side of the triangle whereby the support can be adjusted to various angles, or entirely collapsed without removing the head from the slot, substantially as described.

2. A picture-support of approximately triangular form comprising a front to receive the picture, a slotted back integral with the front and connected therewith by a bend constituting the apex, and a tie or connecting part integral with the front at its lower end and having a head inserted through the slot in the back and held by the same, both the slot and tie being situated near the base and opposite the apex and said slot having approximately the length of one-half of one side of the triangle whereby the support can be adjusted to various angles, or entirely collapsed without removing the head from the slot, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PHILIP LINDEMEYER, JR.

Witnesses:

BENJ. R. CATLIN,

FRANK D. BLACKSTONE.