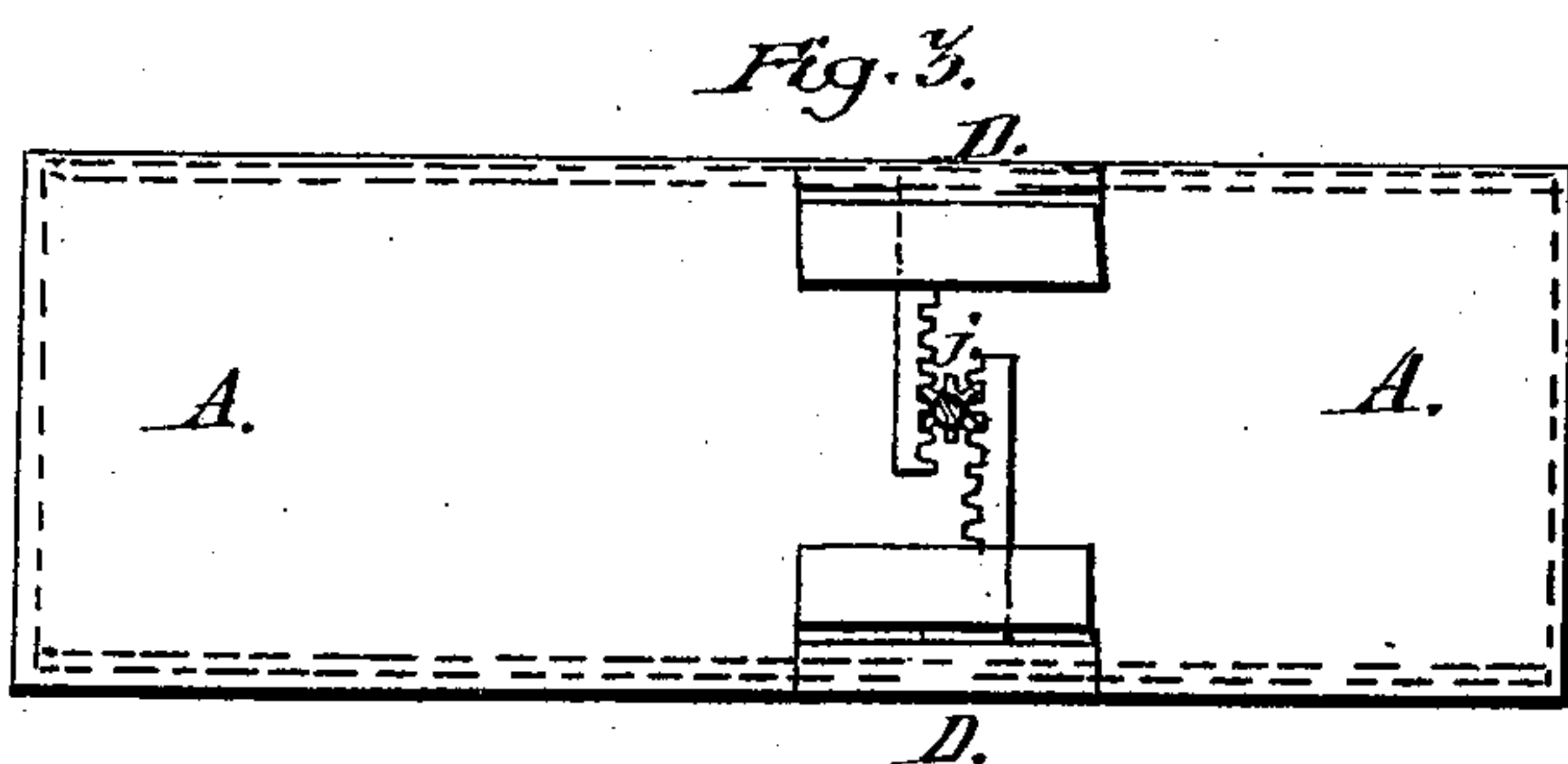
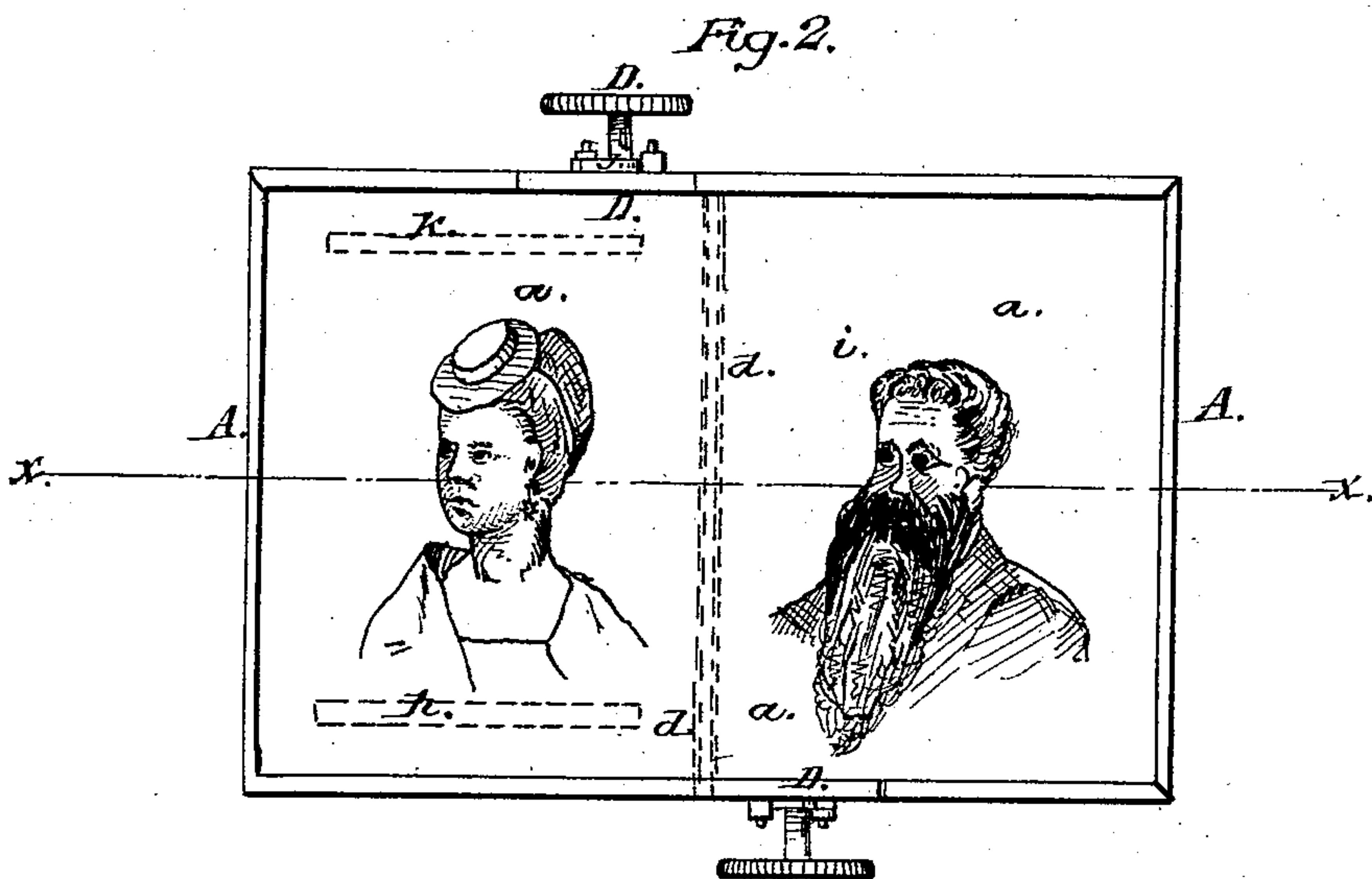
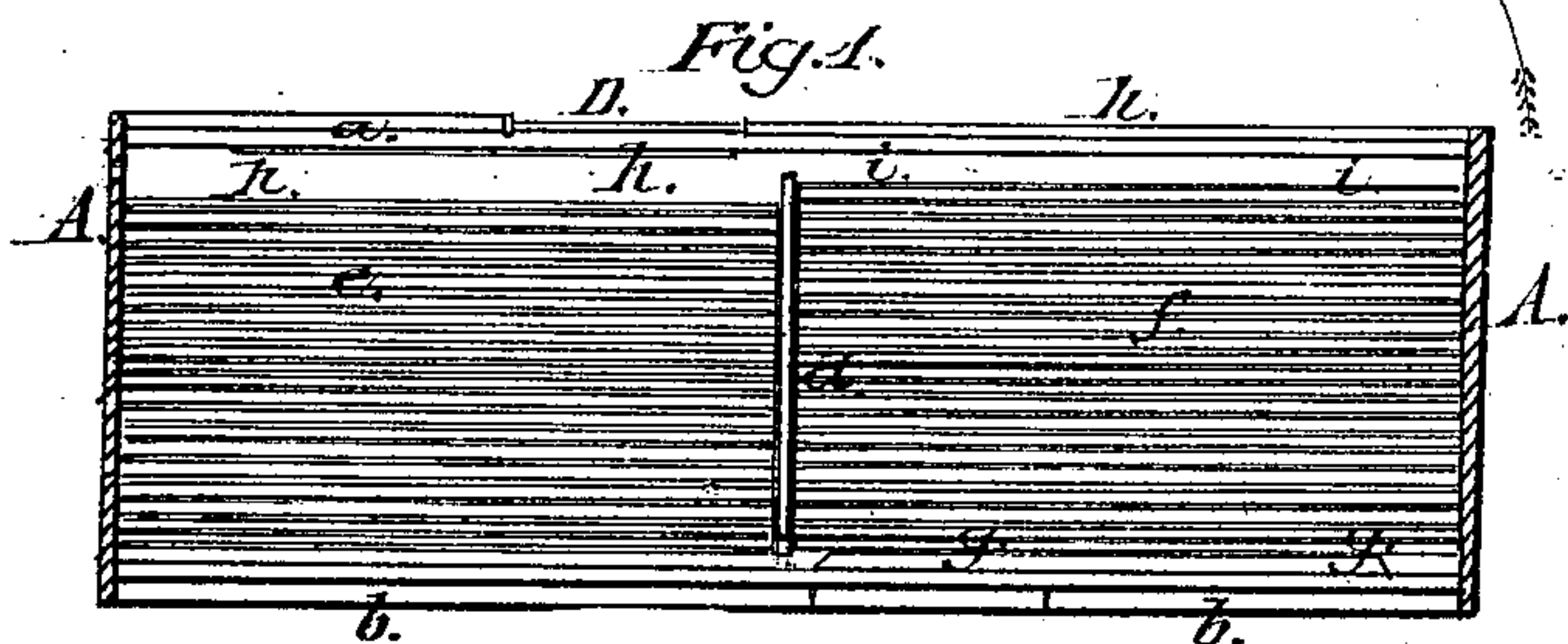


G. Brownlee,

Picture Case.

No. 97,034.

Patented Nov. 23. 1869



WITNESSES:

Gustave Dietrich
Alex. F. Roberts

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att'y.

United States Patent Office.

GEORGE BROWNLEE, OF PRINCETON, INDIANA.

Letters Patent No. 97,034, dated November 23, 1869.

PICTURE-CASE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE BROWNLEE, of Princeton, in the county of Gibson, and State of Indiana, have invented a new and improved Photoscope; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

Figure 1 represents a vertical longitudinal section of my improved photoscope.

Figure 2 is a plan or top view of the same.

Figure 3 is a side view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a new apparatus for displaying, successively, any suitable number of photographic or other pictures.

The object of this invention is to construct a case, not much larger than necessary to hold the pictures, and without any machinery, and still to allow all pictures to be displayed, in the required succession, by the motion of the case.

The invention consists in the use of a box, with glass top and bottom, and with a transverse partition, which not quite reaches to the top and bottom, and which divides the case into two chambers, that communicate with each other at the top and bottom. The cards in the chamber can now, by revolving the case, be shifted from one side to the other, in the required succession.

A, in the drawing, represents a quadrangular box or case, made of sheet-metal or other suitable material, of suitable size. Its top and bottom plates *a b* are made of glass or other transparent substance.

Equidistant from both ends, is, in the case, a transverse partition, *d*, which divides the box into two compartments, *e* and *f*, of equal size.

There is a space left between the top plate and the upper edge of the partition, and one between the bottom plate and the lower edge of the partition, each edge being about as wide as the thickness of two cards or pictures.

There are lugs, *g g*, fixed upon the bottom plate *b*, in the chamber *f*, and similar lugs, *h*, on the under side of the plate *a*, in the chamber *e*, these lugs being as high as the thickness of one card or picture.

A suitable number of cards is placed into the

box—one set into each chamber. When there are, say, twenty-one cards in the chamber *e*, so that the upper one is in line with the top edge of the partition, there will, to the same height, be but twenty in the chamber *f*, as one thickness is occupied in the latter chamber by the lugs *g*. When, however, the box is turned around, the twenty-one in *e* will rest on the lugs *h*, and the one nearest *b* will, therefore, project beyond the partition, while the twenty in *f* will be below the edge of the partition, as they rest directly upon the plate *a*. The box can now be tipped up, so as to hold the end *e* up, when the card nearest *b* in *e* will slide into the chamber *f*, and display thereby the face of the card which it formerly covered. Now there are twenty-one cards in *f*, and but twenty in *e*, and, if the box is put into the position shown in fig. 1—that is to say, with *b* down—the uppermost card *i* in *f* will project above the top edge of the partition, as the cards in *f* rest on the lugs *g*. The cards in *e*, however, will be below the top edge of the partition, as shown. When, now, the box is turned, to elevate the end *f*, the card *i* will slide into *e*, and will thereby disclose the card formerly covered by it. The box is now turned again, to bring the plate *b* to the top, when the cards in *e* will again be above the partition, so that one can be transferred to *f*. Thus, by turning the box, the cards will be successively moved and displayed.

Either one or both the plates *a b* may be held in place by clamps *D D*, which can be adjusted, by pinion and rack *J*, so as to bring the glass plates more or less near together, to fit the box to a suitable number of cards. In that case, the partition must be made of two pieces, which move with the respective plates, to make the partition higher or lower, in accordance with the size of the box.

One plate, *b*, can be made of metal or other non-transparent material, in which case the cards can only be seen through the plate *a*.

Having thus described my invention,

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination of the clamping-device *D J D* with a picture-receptacle, *A*, constructed as described.

GEORGE BROWNLEE.

Witnesses:

GEORGE W. MABEE,
ALEX. F. ROBERTS.