

A. R. STONE.

Improvement in Picture-Cases.

No. 129,764.

Patented July 23, 1872.

Fig. 2.

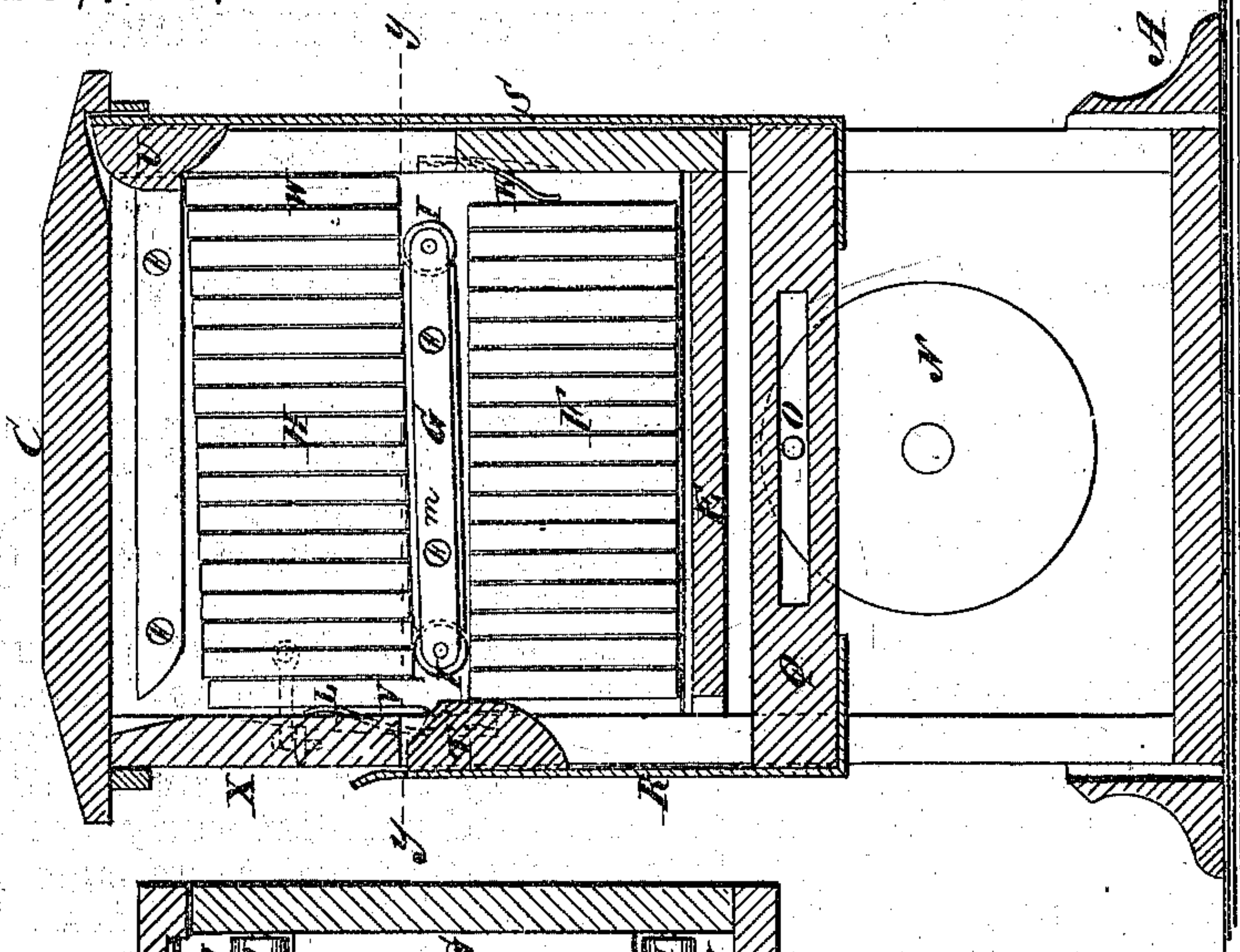


Fig. 3.

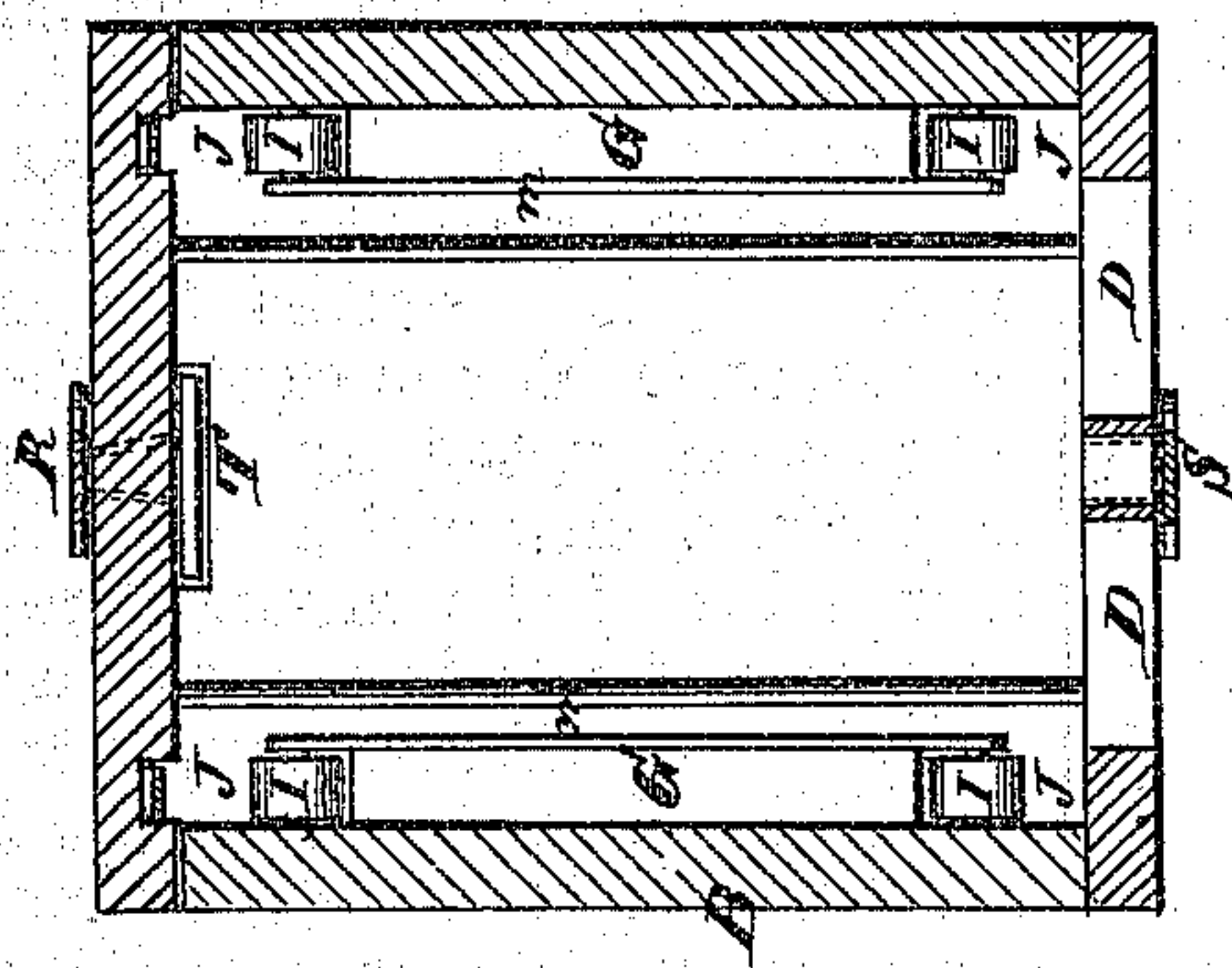
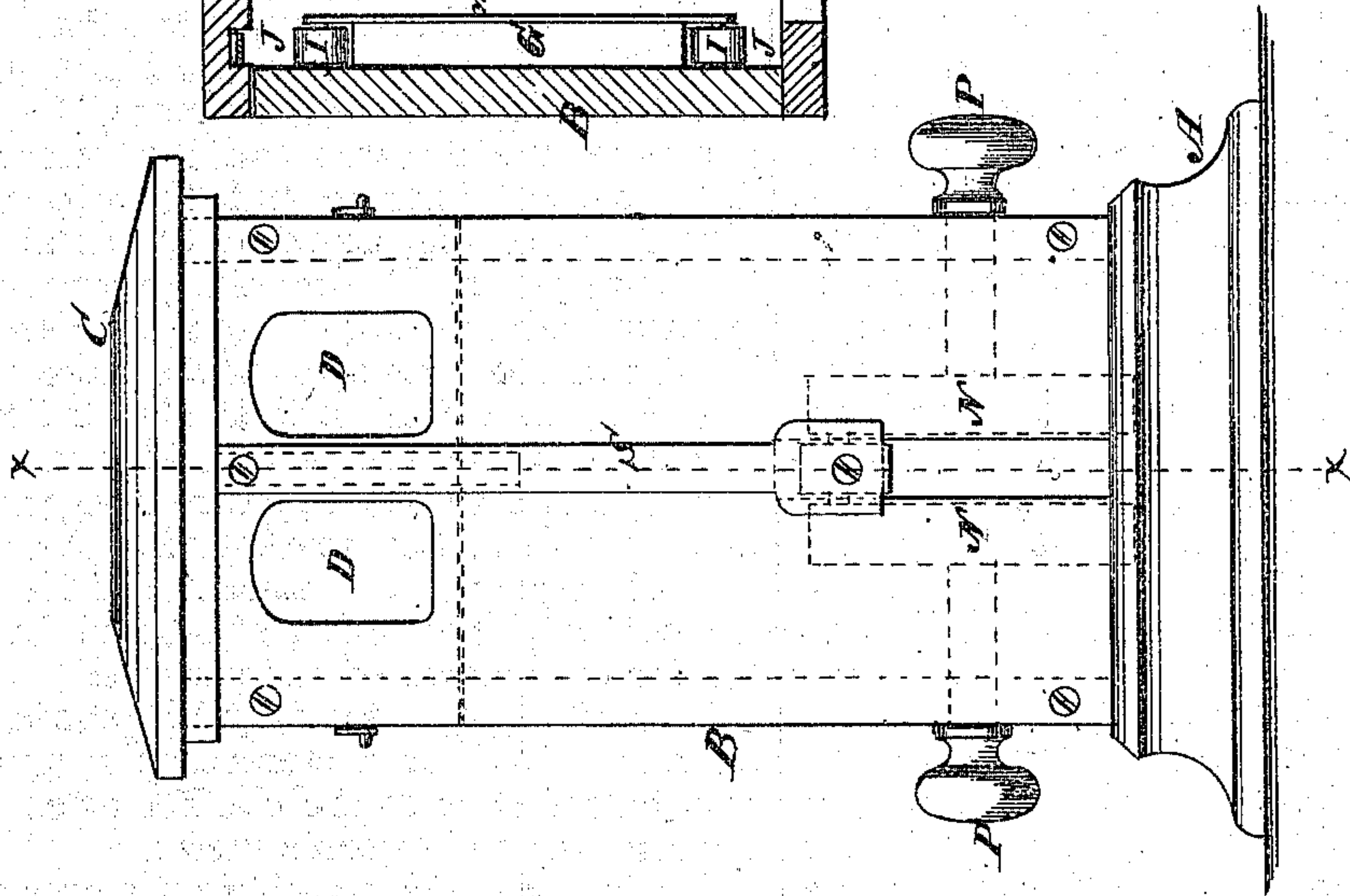


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALVIN R. STONE, OF BALDWINVILLE, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN PICTURE-CASES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 129,764, dated July 23, 1872.

Specification describing a new and useful Improvement in Photograph and Stereoscope Picture-Cabinet, invented by ALVIN R. STONE, of Baldwinville, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York.

The object of this invention is to provide a convenient apparatus for holding, preserving, and exposing to view photographic and stereoscopic pictures; and it consists in a cabinet constructed and operating as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents a front view of the cabinet. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of Fig. 1 taken on the line *x x*. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of Fig. 2 taken on the line *y y*.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the base of the cabinet, upon which stands, endwise, a square or rectangular-shaped box, B, surmounted by a cap-piece, C. In the front side of this box are two apertures, D D, through which the pictures contained in the cabinet are seen. E is a horizontal partition fixed in its place, upon which the lower tier of pictures F stands. G G are cleats upon the two opposite sides of the cabinet, which support the upper tier of pictures H. The separating-cleats G G have friction-rolls I at their ends. J represents spaces between these rolls and the front and rear sides of the cabinet. This space is sufficient to allow a picture to pass up and down when supported on its edge in the position seen in the drawing. The pictures are supposed to be numerous enough to fill the cabinet from the front to the back, or nearly so, and the tiers are made to slide horizontally by means of the springs K L attached to the front and back, whenever a picture is changed from one tier to the other. There are smooth wires on the fixed partition E, upon which the lower tier slides. The cleats G G are faced with metallic plates *m*, and the upper surfaces of the cleats are made smooth, to reduce the friction of the pictures upon them.

In operating the cabinet the back picture of the lower tier is raised vertically to a level with the upper tier, and the front picture of the upper tier is carried down to the lower tier. The springs K bear, with a constant pressure, to crowd the lower tier back, and

the springs L exert the same pressure to crowd the upper tier forward. These springs are so arranged and adjusted that the single pictures slip past them, while the whole tier receives the pressure.

The means by which these pictures are thus raised and lowered will now be described. N N are two disk-wheels, which are connected together by the round pin O. These wheels are revolved simultaneously by means of the two knobs P P, which are supported in the sides of the cabinet. The disks N N are on the ends of these knobs. As the wheels are revolved the pin O acts as the wrist-pin of a crank. Q is a slotted bar in which the pin works, and which is carried down between the wheels and raised up to the position seen in Fig. 2 at each revolution. The front and the rear sides of the cabinet are slotted, and to each end of the bar Q is attached a metallic strap, marked R at the front and S at the rear. The strap R has upon its end a head-piece, T, and the strap S has a head-piece, U. The latter raises the pictures and the former lowers them as they play up and down in the slots. The throw of the crank-pin O is sufficient to raise the picture V from the lower tier to the position seen in Fig. 2; and when the down motion of the crank-pin takes place the picture W is carried down to the lower tier, when the whole upper tier is forced forward by the spring L and the next picture is exposed, and so on until an entire revolution of the pictures has taken place. *x* is a section of the back of the cabinet, which can be taken off for the insertion or removal of the pictures.

Magnifying-glasses may be placed in the apertures D D, or a stereoscopic instrument may be attached to the cabinet when the latter contains stereoscopic views.

I do not confine myself to the precise form and arrangement of the parts described, as variations may be made in many ways without departing from my invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A cabinet for containing and exhibiting photographic and stereoscopic pictures, constructed with two compartments, F H, for containing two tiers of pictures, and with straps or bars R S and heads T U, to which a vertic-

al reciprocating motion is given, by which the position of the pictures is changed, substantially as shown and described.

2. The springs K and L, substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. The disk wheels N, (one or more,) wrist-pin O, and slotted bar Q, arranged substan-

tially as and for the purposes described, in combination with a picture-cabinet, as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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