

(No Model.)

A. OPERTI.
SECTIONAL PICTURE.

No. 279,976.

Patented June 26, 1883.

fig. 1.

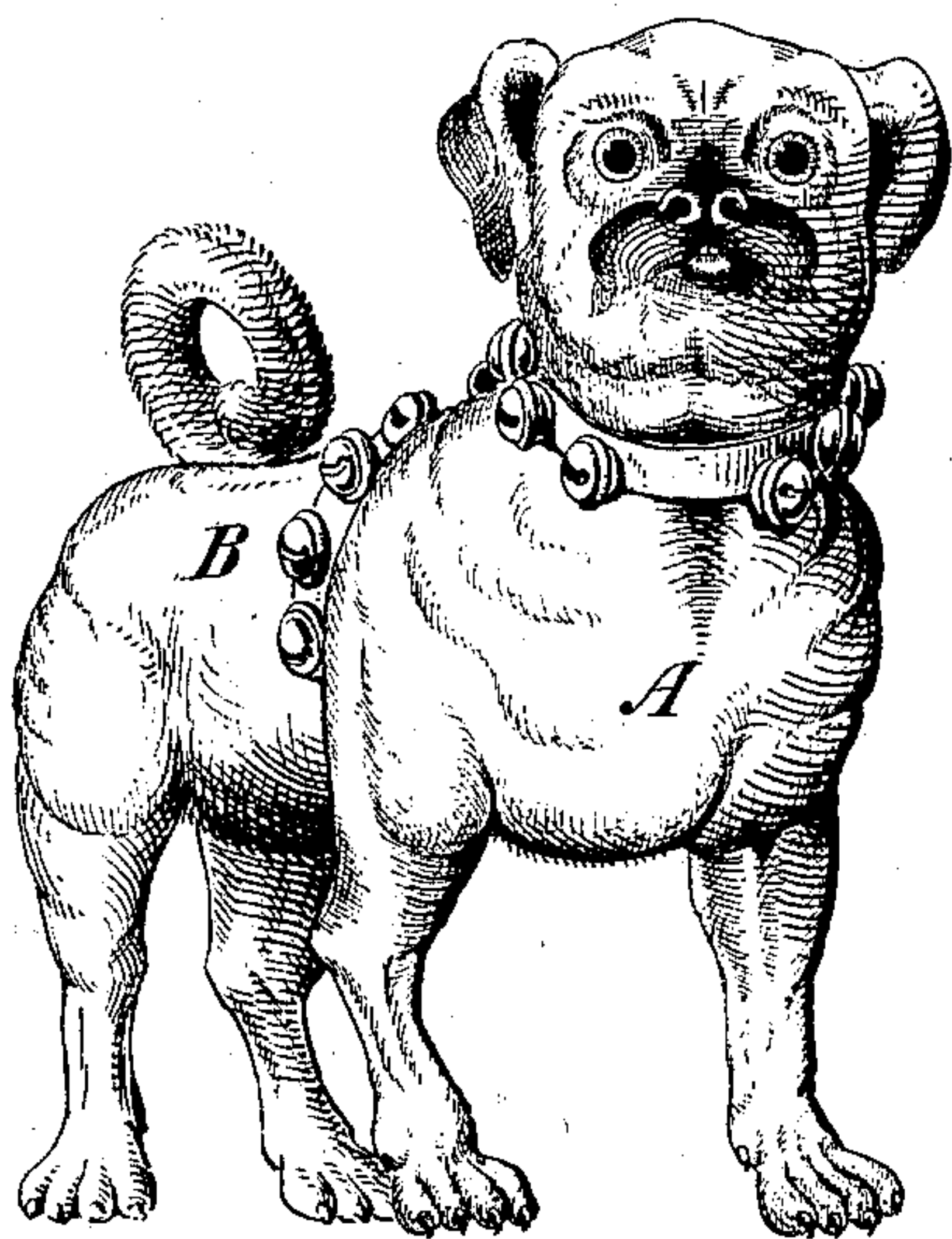


fig. 3.

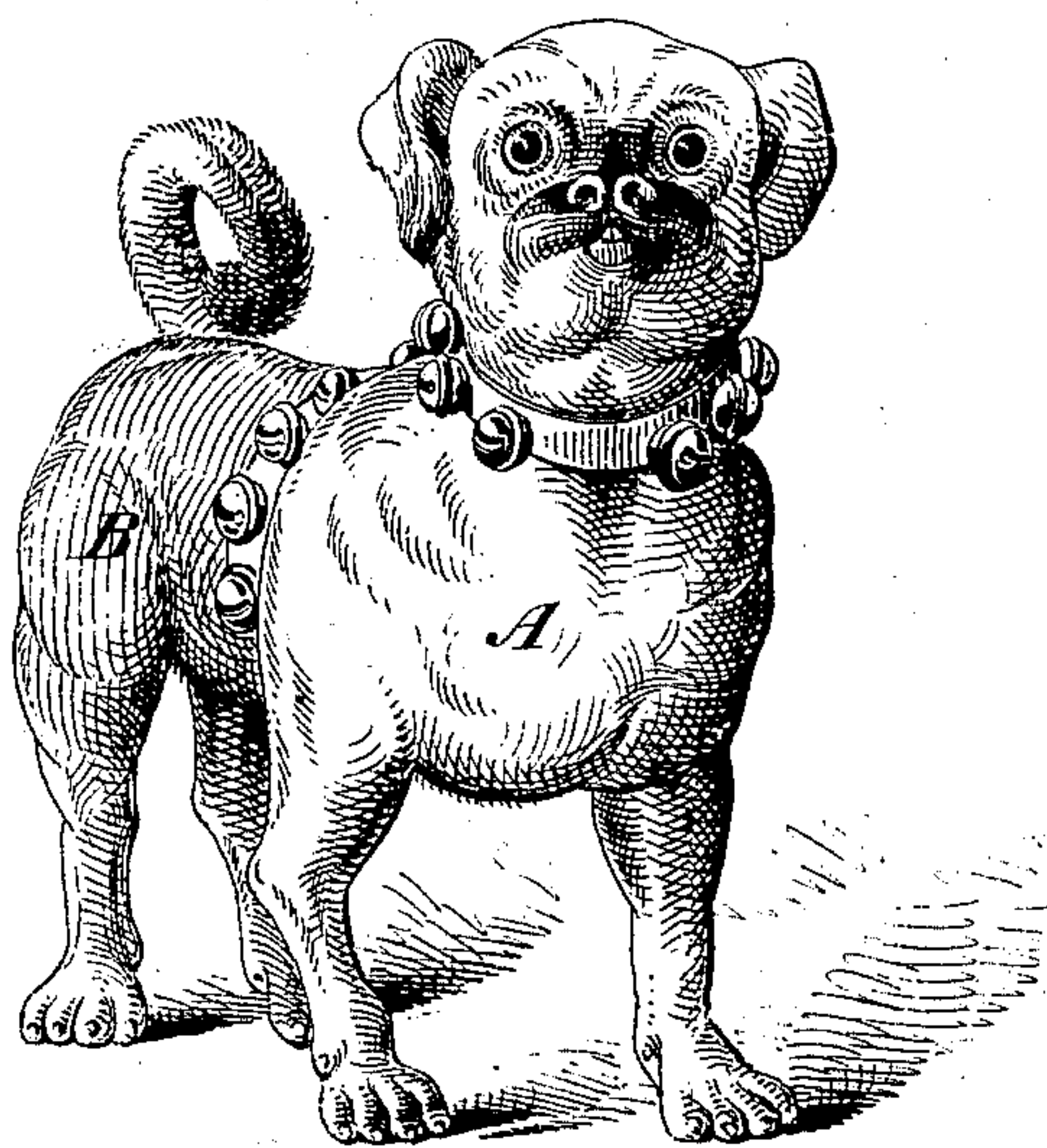


fig. 2.

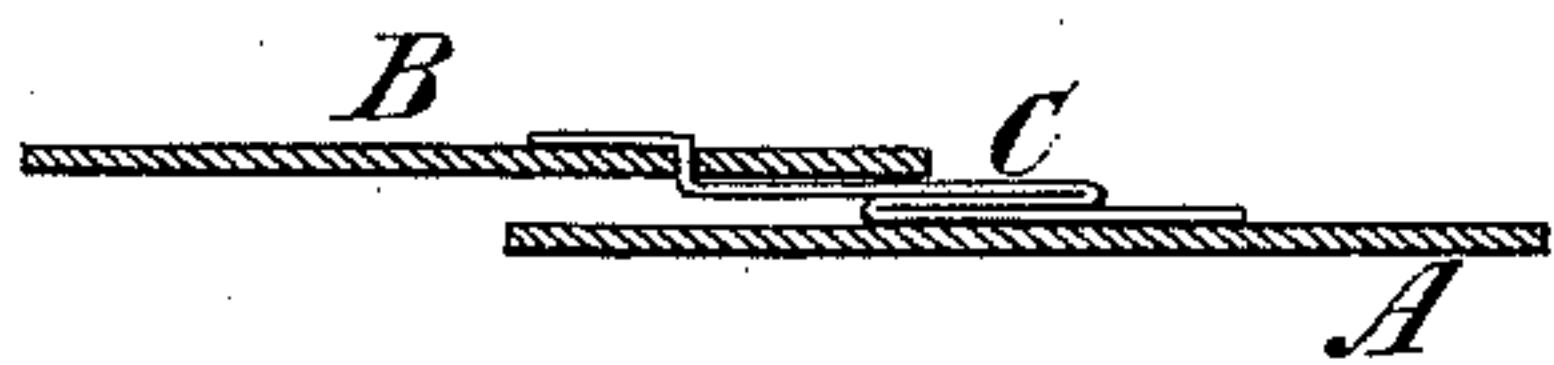


fig. 4.

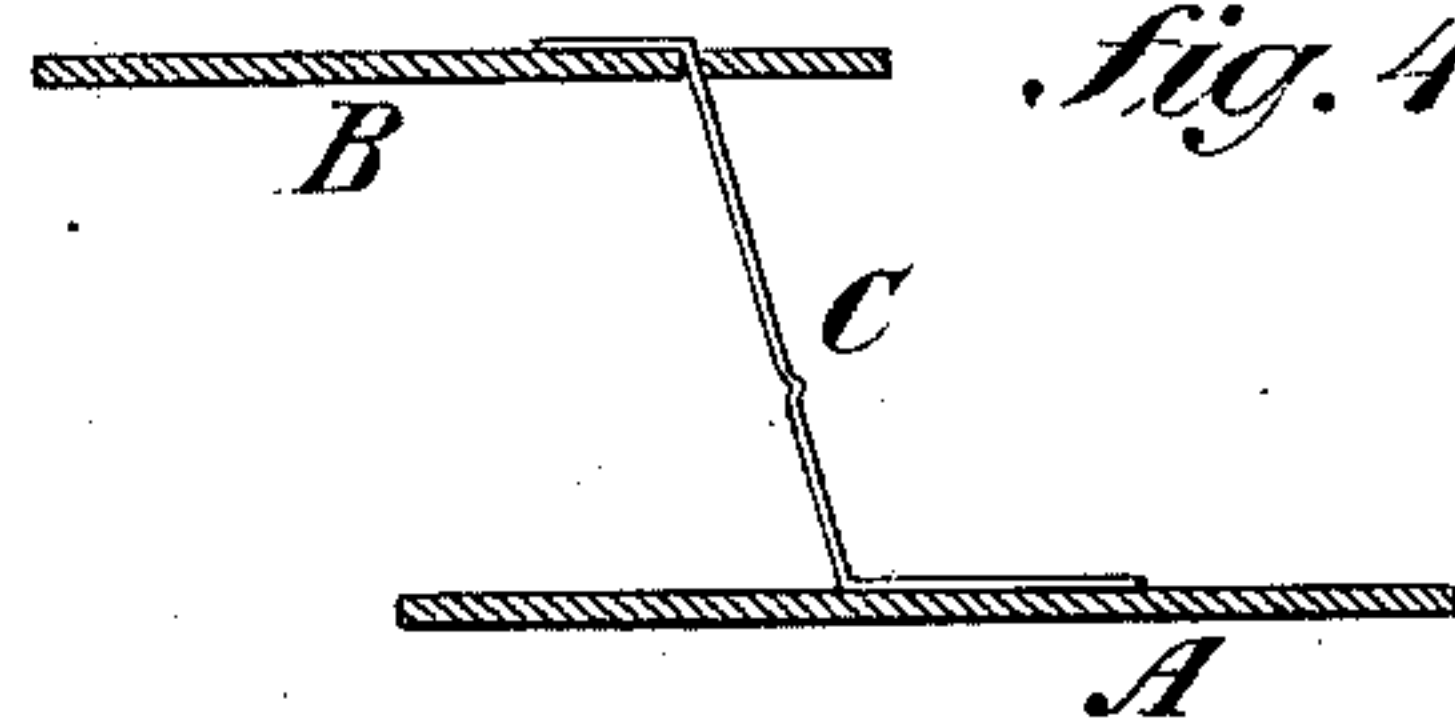
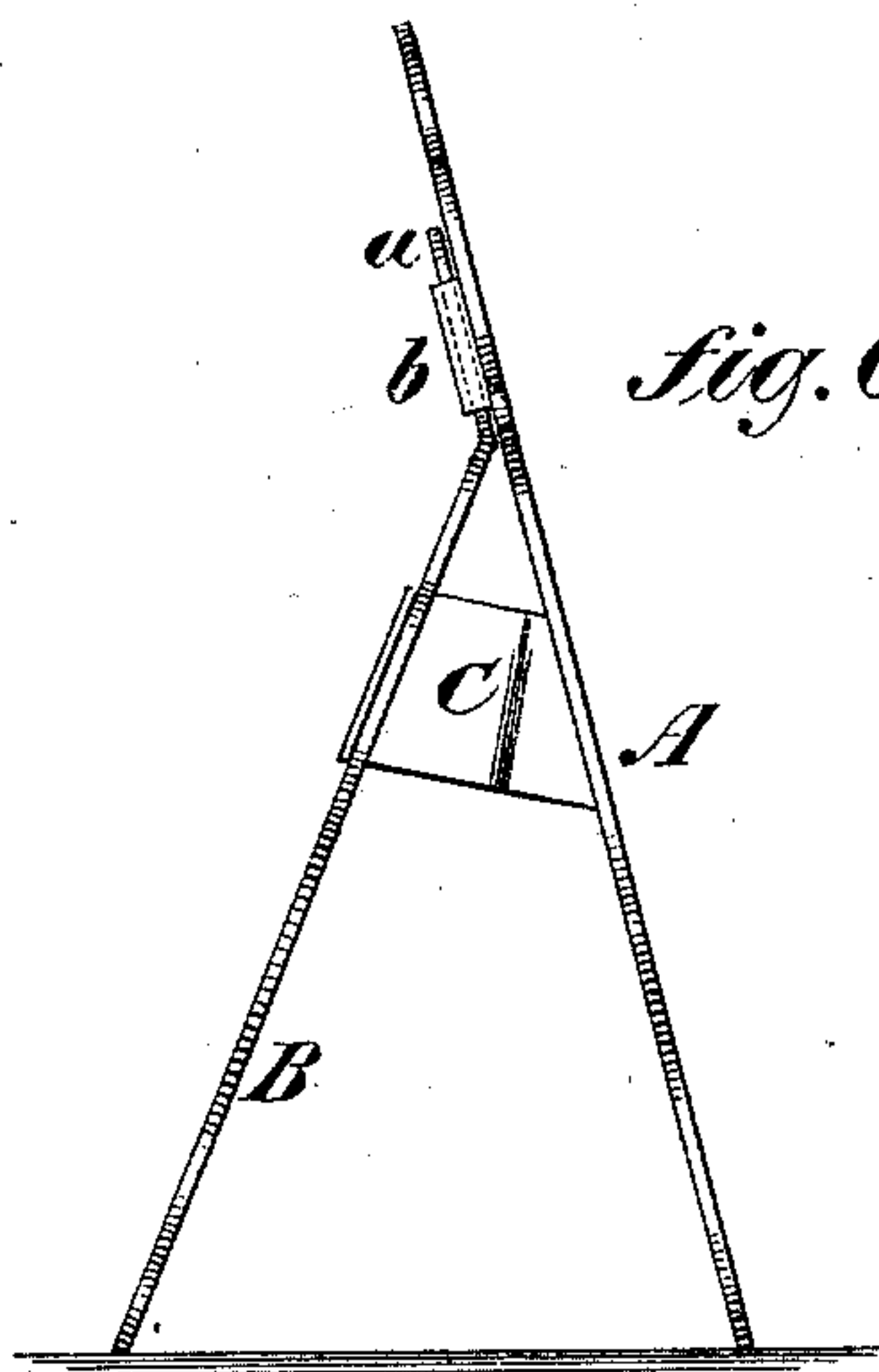


fig. 5.



fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SECTIONAL PICTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 279,976, dated June 26, 1883.

Application filed May 22, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT OPERTI, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sectional Pictures, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 represents a front view of my improved sectional picture, and Fig. 2 a horizontal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a front view of the same picture in a different position from that shown in Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a horizontal section of the same, showing the parts in the position that will produce the effect illustrated in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a front view of the said sectional picture, showing the parts in still different positions. Fig. 6 is an edge view of the same.

This invention relates to a new construction of sectional pictures, by which different effects upon the eye may be produced.

The invention consists in making the said sectional picture of two parts that are connected together in such manner that they can either be placed closely together or one behind the other at a suitable distance apart, or one against the other in inclined position, in each case producing a peculiar and distinct effect upon the eye.

The invention also consists in combining with the two sections of which said picture is composed a folding connecting-band that unites them, all as hereinafter more fully specified.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents the front portion, and B the back portion, of my improved sectional picture. The picture may represent an animal, as in the drawings, or any other object, such as a house or mechanical structure of any kind, or a plant, or the like. The part A, which represents the front of the picture, is a sheet of pasteboard or similar material, having the proper outline and decoration or shading to make it represent part of the object to be illustrated. The back portion, B, has also the requisite outline and shading or decoration to make it represent the back part of the object to be illustrated. When these two parts A and B are placed practically flush, one against the other, so that the part A overlaps the inner portion of the part B, as in Fig. 2, the

effect upon the eye will be that of one flush or plain picture. When, however, the part A is placed farther away from the part B, as in Fig. 4, the effect will be to throw the back portion farther into the background and into the shade, so that the object will have a more natural appearance, as in Fig. 3. Again, the part B may be placed in inclined position against the part A, as in Fig. 6, allowing sufficient of the part B to be seen through the opening in the lower part of A to produce the effect of a front view with portion of B in the background, thereby giving a very natural appearance to the entire object.

For the purpose of permitting the ready adjustment of the parts A and B in either of the positions shown, or in two of them, if desired, I connect them by a band, C, which is more clearly shown in Fig. 4, and which may be a piece of flexible paper or fabric united to the parts A and B, as indicated, and of such length that the position shown in Fig. 4 may be produced when the band C is practically straight. By doubling the band C upon itself, as in Fig. 2, the effect referred to of putting the part A flat upon the part B will be obtained. The drawings, Fig. 2, in showing the three thicknesses of the band C intervening between A and B, does not do full justice to the true effect of the sectional picture, when the part A is placed upon the part B, as the three thicknesses of the band C in reality will be practically unobservable, so that the edge of the part A will be really almost or in fact in contact with the part B. When it is desired to obtain the position shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the upper portion of the part B may be provided with a tongue, *a*, entering into an eye or loop, *b*, that is formed on the back of the part A, and so as to thereby produce the connection between the said parts, the band C being either sufficiently flexible to allow this position or being separable from one of the parts A or B.

So far as the position shown in Fig. 6 is concerned, I do not wish to have it understood that I claim placing one sheet of card-board or the like in an inclined position against the back of another, as paper picture-frames and similar articles have already heretofore been produced of the same mechanical arrangement, but, so far as this position is concerned, I deem

it new to leave the lower part of the front piece, A, open, so that through the opening the back portion, B, can be seen, thereby producing one harmonious and complete picture.

5 I claim—

1. A sectional picture constructed of the front part, A, and back part, B, and of means for connecting the said parts A and B so as to hold them either flat upon each other or at a
10 distance from one another, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination of the front part, A, of a sectional picture with the back part, B, thereof, and with the connecting-straps C, sub-
15 stantially as described.

3. The sectional picture composed of the front part, A, having an opening or openings in its lower portion, and of the back part, B, and of means for connecting said front and back parts and holding them in inclined posi- 20 tion, one against the other, all so arranged that the back part can be seen through the opening in the front part, thereby producing one complete picture, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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