

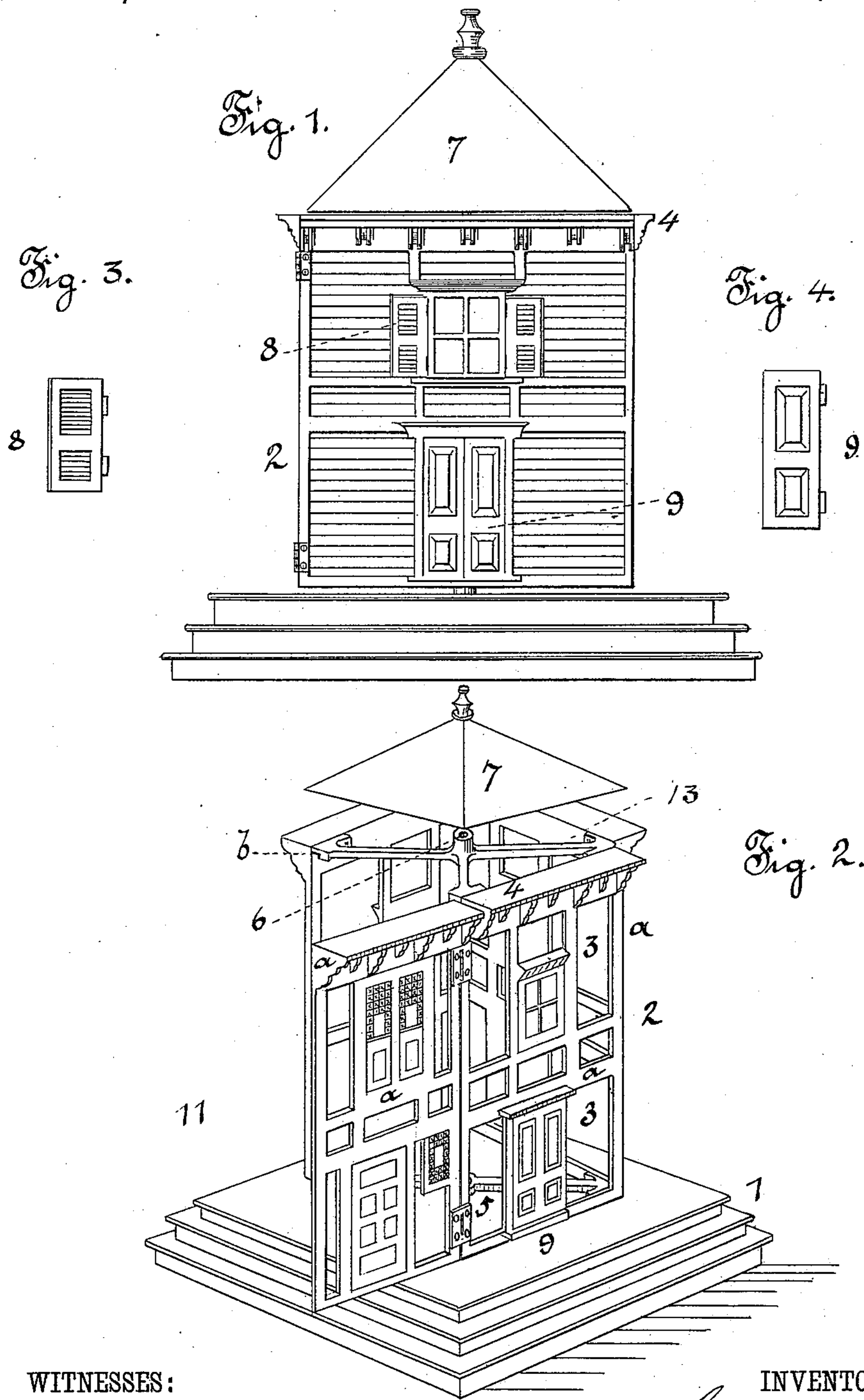
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. C. VAN ARSDALE.
PAINT EXHIBITOR.

No. 337,034.

Patented Mar. 2, 1886.



WITNESSES:

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P. B. Wilber

INVENTOR:

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 5.

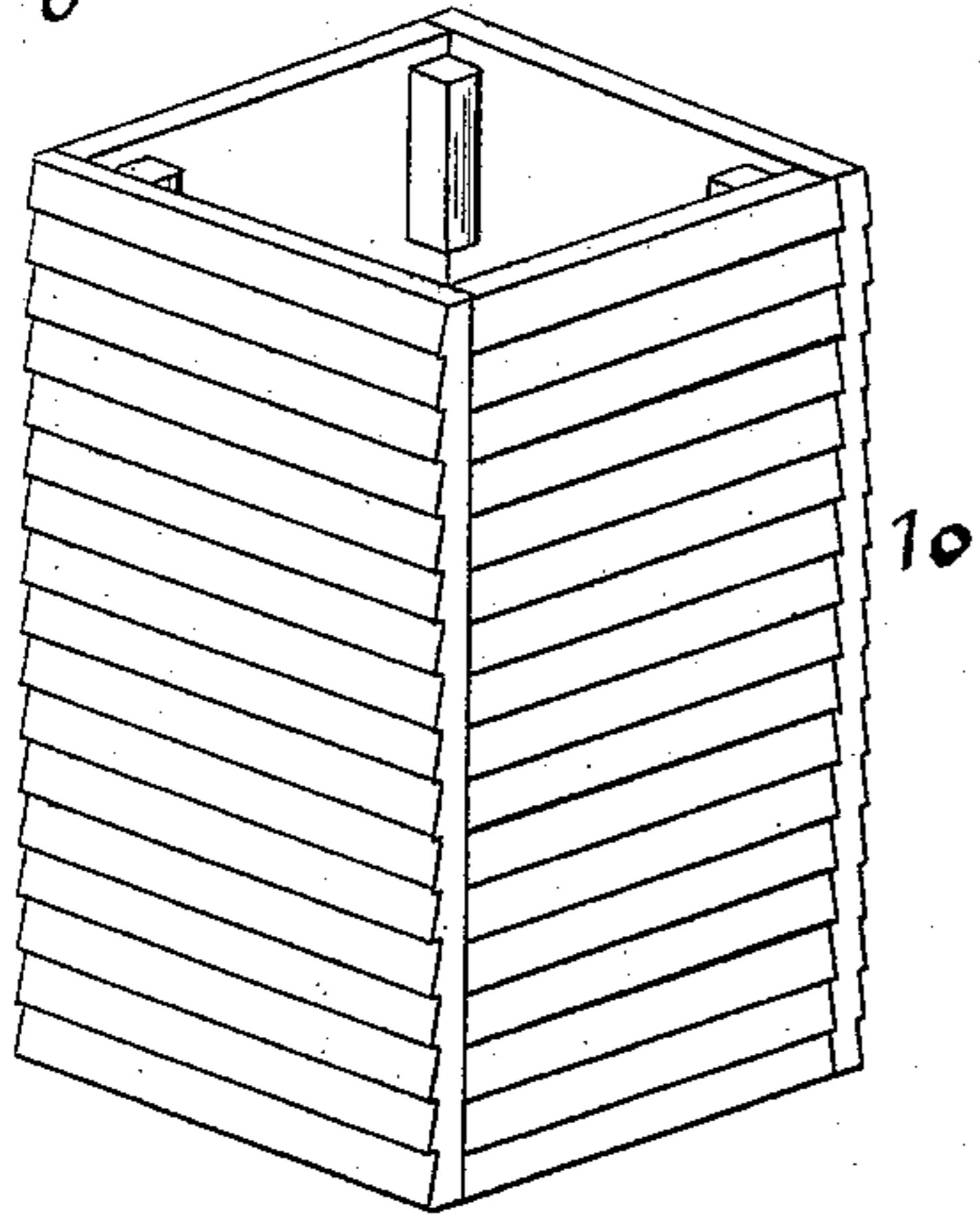


Fig. 6.

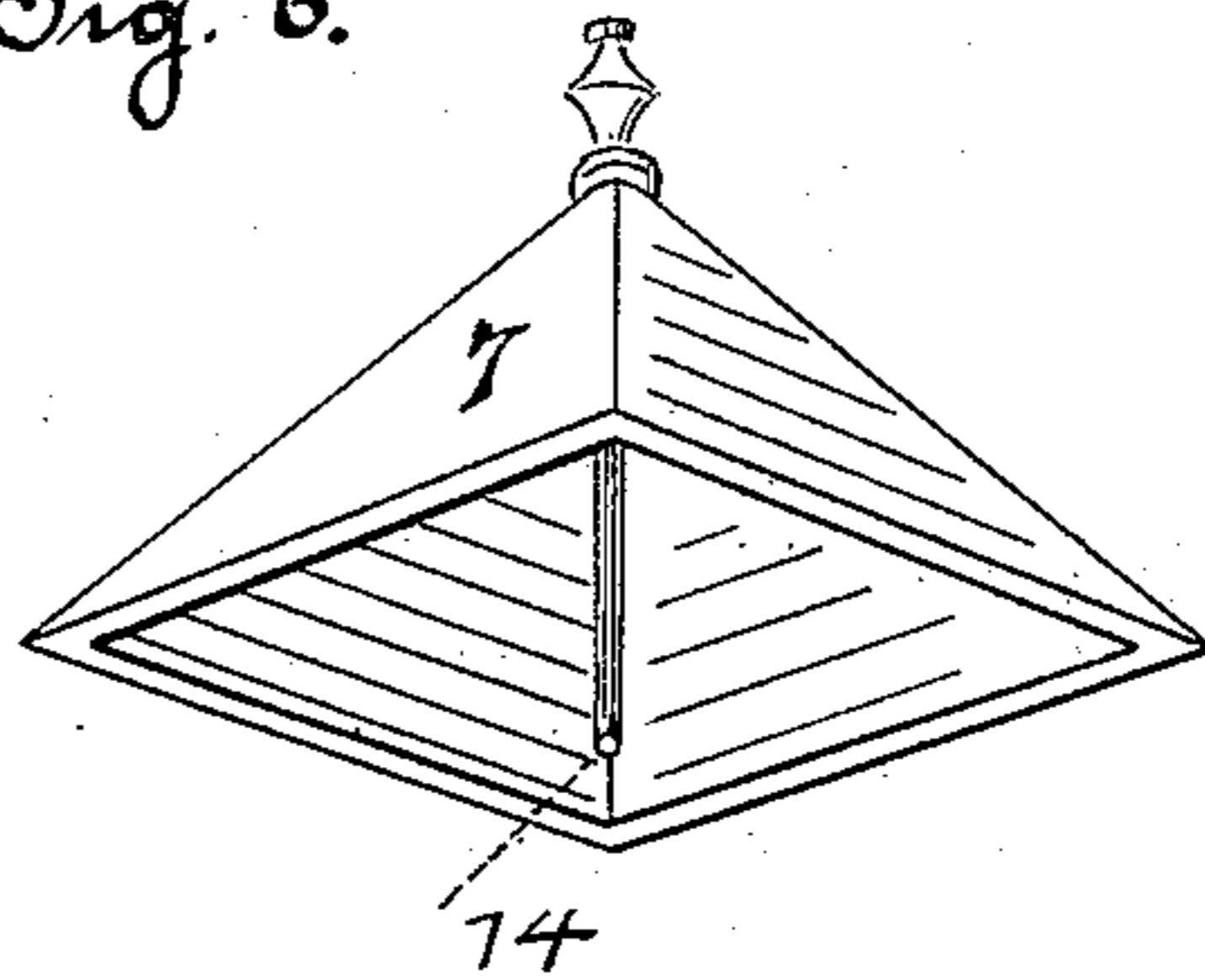
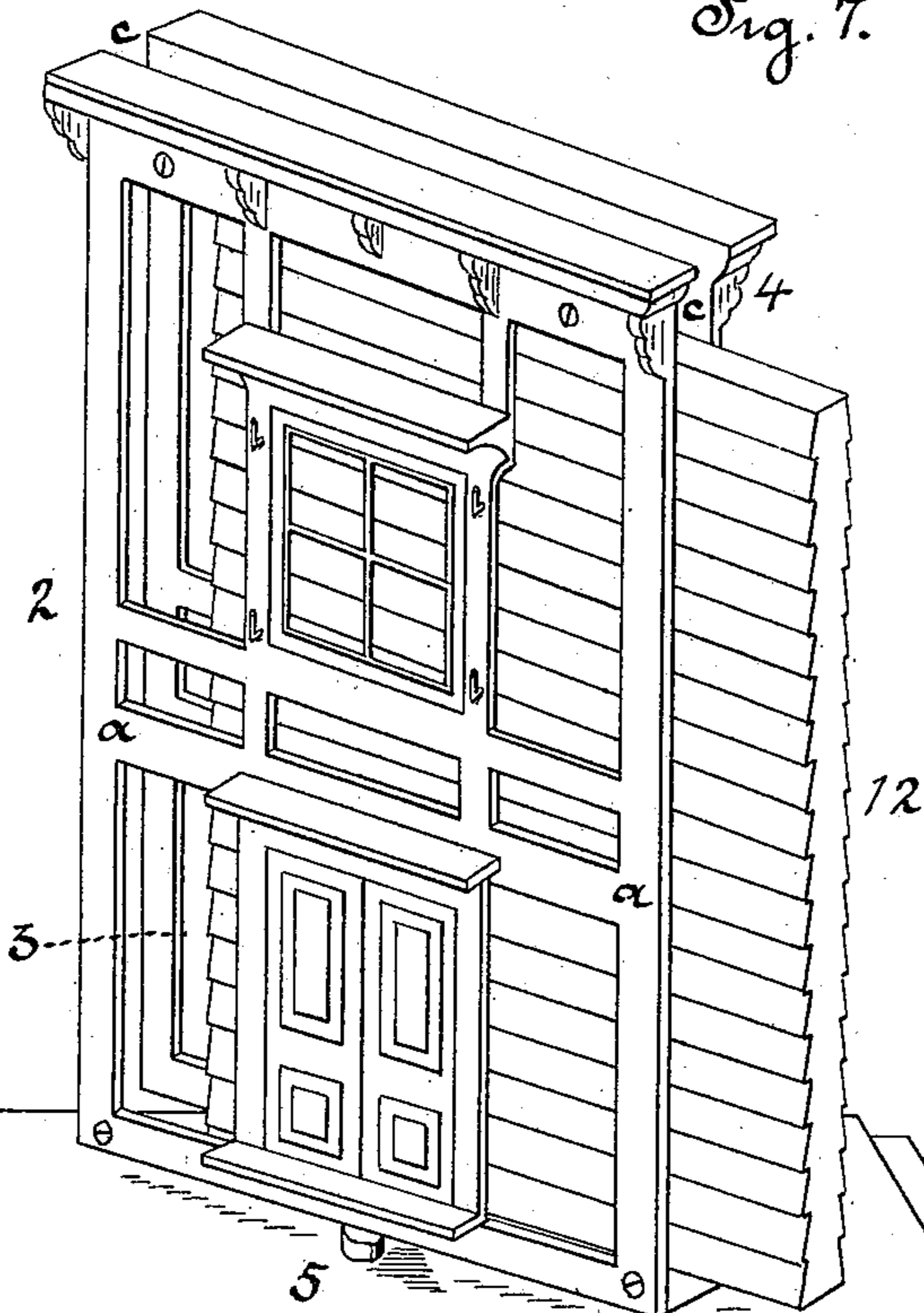
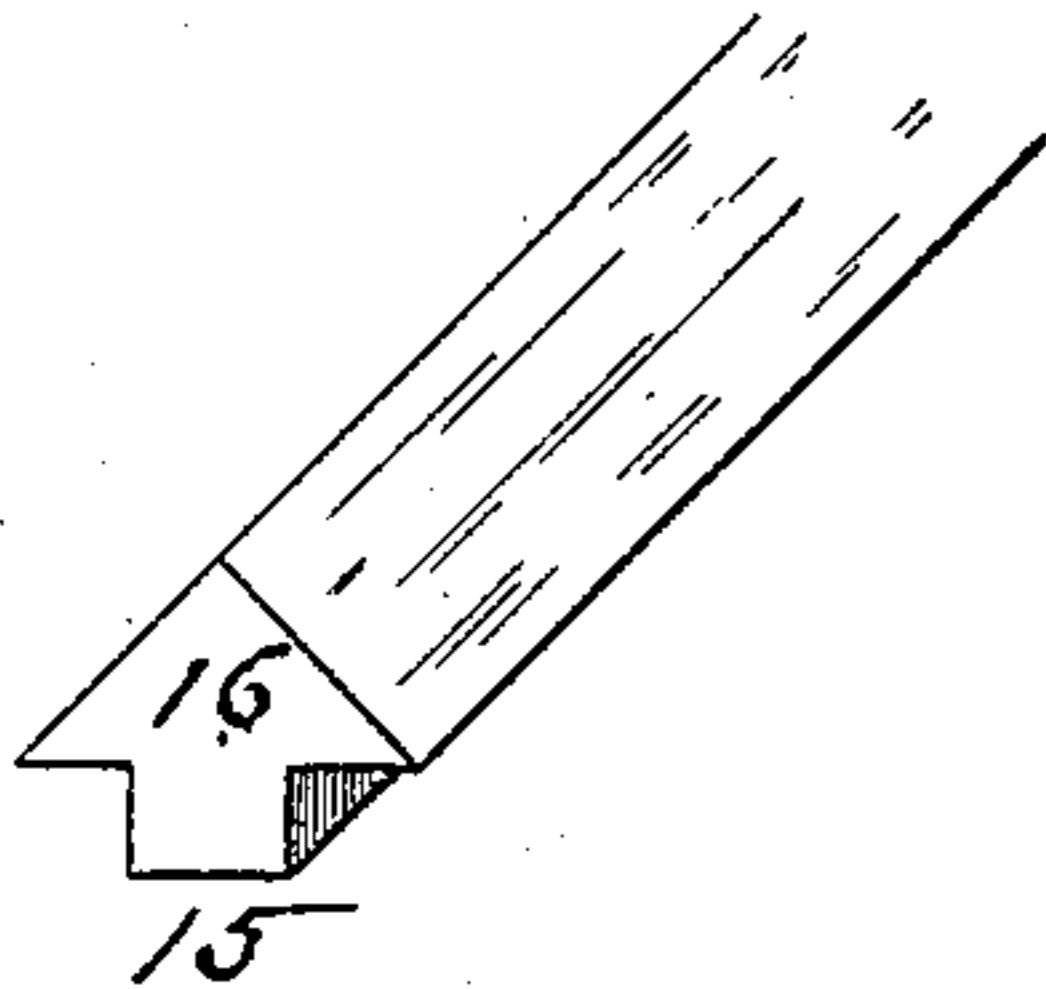


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE C. VAN ARSDALE, OF MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.

PAINT-EXHIBITOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 337,034, dated March 2, 1886.

Application filed March 8, 1884. Serial No. 123,493. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE C. VAN ARSDALE, of Montclair, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Paint-Exhibitors; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

10 In the sale and use of ready-mixed and other paints it is often desirable to have at hand some means for efficiently showing the exact shade, tint, and effect of the color, and in the position or relation in which the color is to be used, and
15 to also show the relative effect of several colors or shades.

The object of my invention is to provide means for attaining these results. To this end I construct what may be termed a "skeleton frame-work" of one or more sides of a house. This skeleton frame-work is made of any suitable material, and shows the usual projections—such as cornices, window and door frames, pillars, &c. In one form of my invention four such frame-works are united together, forming a skeleton frame of an entire house, which may be pivotally mounted upon a base representing the stoop and stepped approach to the house itself. A roof is provided, of any architectural design, which is also pivotally mounted upon the skeleton frame. One side of the frame is hinged so that the frame may be opened for the introduction of what may be termed the "body" of the house. This
35 body may be simply a box having its sides grooved or otherwise fashioned to represent the ordinary siding or clapboarding of a frame house or to represent brick or stone. The skeleton frame-work is provided with removable shutters and doors, if desired. Each side of such frame-work is painted in different styles, as are also the various sets of shutters and doors, and the sides of the body before mentioned. Each side of the roof is also painted and marked to represent in appearance and color some prevalent style of roofing, as is also the base to represent various styles of steps or approaches. By such construction and use
50 of various colored paints I am enabled to provide in a small space means by which the rela-

tions of various colors can be readily and instantly seen.

In a modification of the invention, instead of using four sides, forming an entire skeleton frame, I may use only two sides, supported at a slight distance from each other, the body in such case being a flat surface marked or grooved as before, and simply slid in between the two sides. Sometimes I may only use one side of such skeleton frame and represent in one piece the window and door frame, and slide beneath or behind such frame another piece marked or painted to represent the body. All of this will be better understood by reference to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of the skeleton frame and body combined; Fig. 2, a perspective of the skeleton frame-work and base; Figs. 3 and 4, front views of details; Fig. 5, a perspective view of the body for use with the skeleton frame-work; Fig. 6, a perspective view of a roof; Fig. 7, a perspective view of a modification of Fig. 2, and Fig. 8 a perspective view of a roof-piece which may be used with Fig. 7.

75 In the drawings, 2 shows the skeleton sides formed by the ribs *a*, these ribs being arranged to form the cornice, window and door frames, pillars, and other raised or projecting portions of a building, spaces 3 being formed thereby, through which will appear the body of the building. In Fig. 2 four such skeleton sides are united by suitable braces, 13, forming a rectangular building, one of the sides being hinged to the frame so that it may be opened, to permit the introduction therein of the body 10. This skeleton frame-work is provided on each side with one or more sets of window-shutters and doors, which may be removable, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and also with proper sash-frames. The body 10 is constructed as a parallelogram, or in such other shape as corresponds to the shape given the skeleton frame, and is made to fit accurately therein. Each of its sides is formed or marked to represent some commonly-used style of building material—as, for instance, the ordinary siding or clap-boarding of a frame house. (Shown in the drawings.) Instead of the sides of this body being united together, as shown in Fig. 3, they may be used separately, and the parts slid behind the skeleton frame-work, in which case the

cross-pieces 13 may be provided with grooves *b*, to receive and hold the sides of the body in position.

Each of the sides of the skeleton frame, the body, the stoop or base, and the roof may be made to represent different materials and styles of architecture. The skeleton frame is mounted upon the base 1 by means of a pivot, 5, so that any side thereof may be brought to the front. The roof 7 is mounted upon the frame by means of the pivot 14, so that it may be turned thereon to show any of its styles of roofing in connection with any of the sides; or it may be removed to show the effects of the tints or colors of the sides and body when they are intended for use upon a flat-roofed structure. The doors and shutters when made removable are interchangeable, so that they may be removed from one side and placed upon one of the other sides. These removable or interchangeable doors and shutters are shown in Figs. 3 and 4, 8 representing a shutter and 9 a door. It will be seen that this construction--as each side of the skeleton frame-work may represent a different style of architecture, and be painted in different colors, and each side of the body and roof represent a different material or style of material, and be painted in different colors, and the shutters and doors being interchangeable--affords a very large number of combinations of colors in a small compass, the exact color or shade of each member of the combination and its relative effect to the other colors being exactly and readily determined.

In Fig. 7 I have shown a modification embodying the same principles, but simplified in construction. In this example two skeleton sides are secured together at a little distance apart, leaving the space *c* between them, in which is slid the body 12, suitably formed, and painted to represent some building material, and some color of paint to be exhibited. A number of such body-pieces 12 may be used with a single frame, or several of the skeleton frames may be provided, so as to produce the desired number of combinations. A top or roof for such skeleton frames is shown in Fig. 8, wherein 16 is the body of the roof, whose slopes may be made to imitate any desired style of roofing. It is provided with the projection 15, adapted to take in the space *c*, and be thereby temporarily secured to the frame.

Instead of two skeleton sides, as in Fig. 7, one alone might be used where it is not desirable to pivot the frame, as shown in the drawings, but simply to either hang it up or place it in other comparatively permanent position.

It is evident that the skeleton frame, body, and other parts of this exhibitor may be made of any suitable material, shape, size, or style of architecture, and I therefore do not limit myself herein to any particular material, shape, size, or style of architecture.

While the term "paint" has been used herein, it has been used generically as typifying all the styles of coloring walls and structures, such as oil-paints, water-colors, kalsomining, graining, marbling, &c., and is equally adapted to the display of all such colorings, and to the determination of the relative effects of different shades or colors thereof, no matter what the base of the color be upon each other.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is--

1. As a paint-exhibitor, a series of variously-painted slides constructed each to represent the body part of a building, and a slotted or grooved frame or standard constructed and painted to represent the projecting parts and trimmings of the building, whereby the variously-painted slides may be combined in succession with the same projecting parts and trimmings, and the combinations of the colors be thereby advantageously exhibited, substantially as set forth and described.

2. In a paint-exhibitor, the combination, with a frame or panel painted suitably for the body of a house, of a skeleton frame or panel painted in a contrasting color for the trimmings of a house, and of additional differently-painted frames or panels similar to one of the former and forming a set therewith, the several members of the set being adapted to be exchangeably applied to the other frame or panel, to exhibit color combinations and effects, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

This specification signed and witnessed this 18th day of February, 1884.

THEODORE C. VAN ARSDALE.

Witnesses:

P. B. WILBER,
J. S. TAYLOR, Jr.