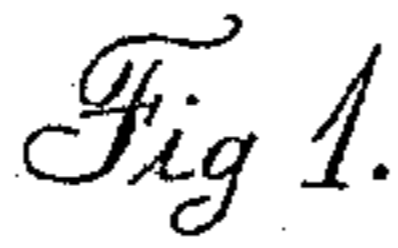


2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Patented Feb. 25, 1890.



*INVENTOR*

J. Edward Rösch

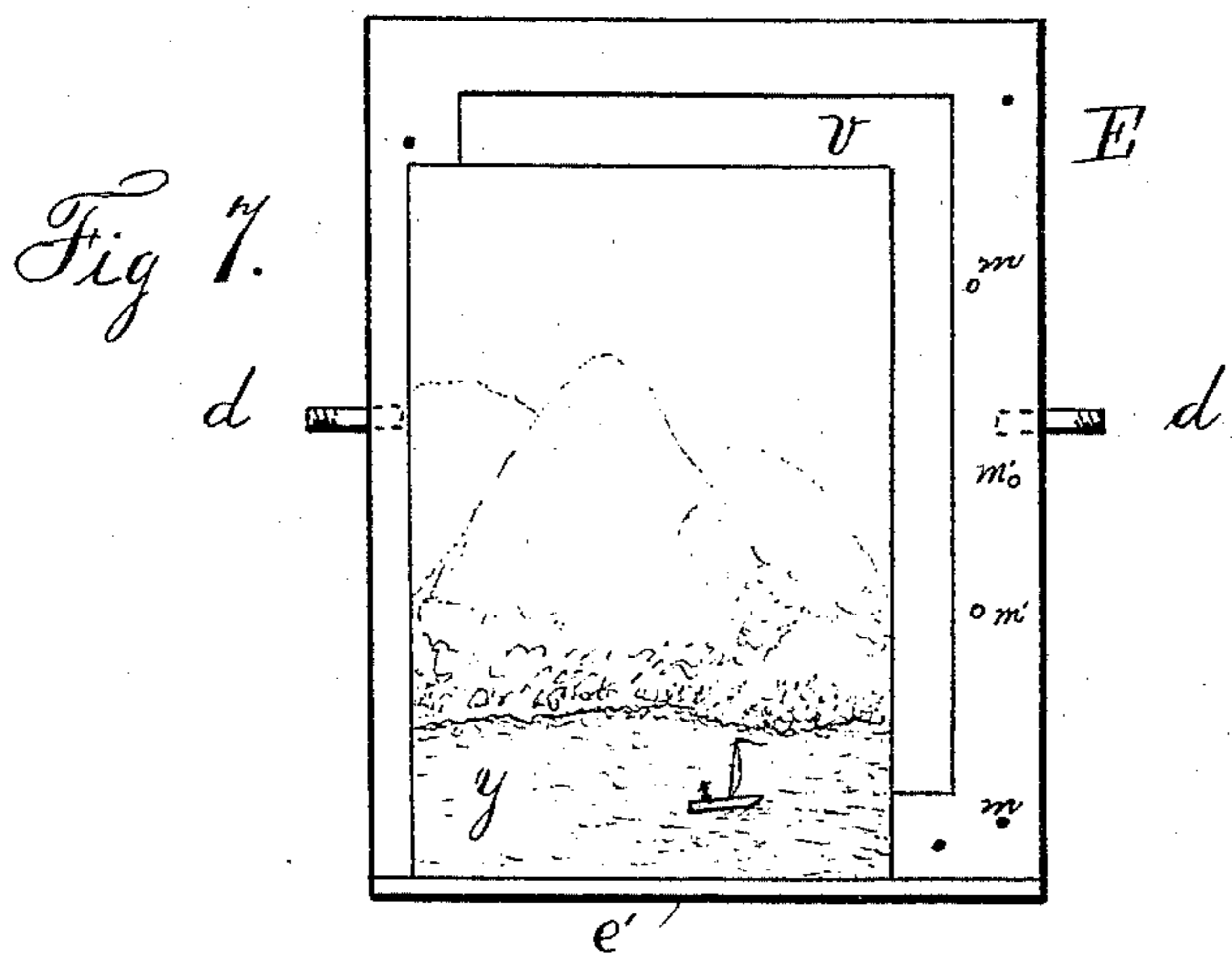
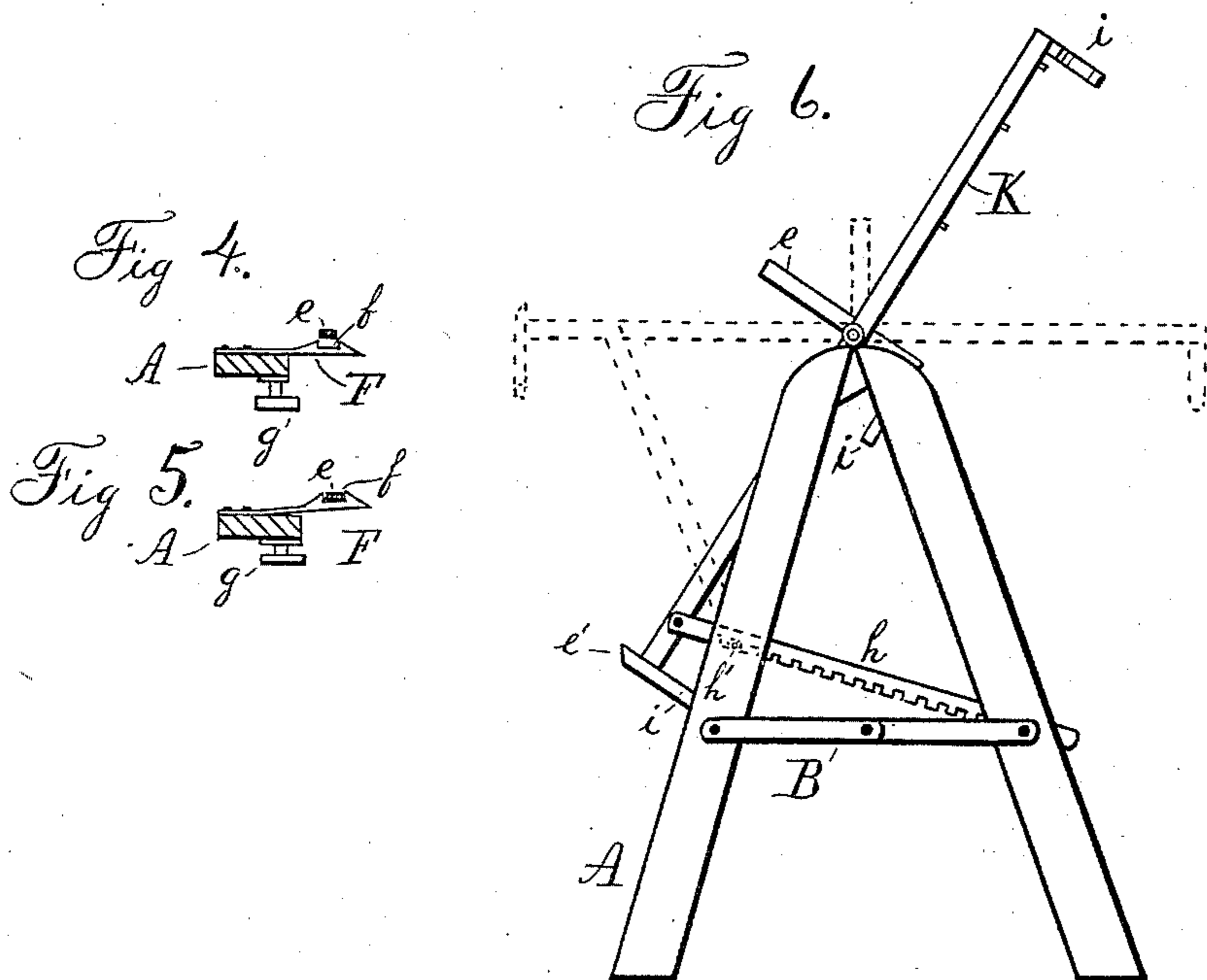
ATTORNEY

J. E. & A. J. RÖSCH.

COMBINED MATTING MACHINE, EASEL, AND TABLE.

No. 421,973.

Patented Feb. 25, 1890.



WITNESSES:

INVENTORS

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ATTORNEY.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. EDWARD RÖSCH AND ANDREW J. RÖSCH, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## COMBINED MATTING-MACHINE, EASEL, AND TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 421,973, dated February 25, 1890.

Application filed July 19, 1889. Serial No. 318,025. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, J. EDWARD RÖSCH and ANDREW J. RÖSCH, citizens of the United States, residing at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Matting-Machine, Easel, and Table; and we do 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention is intended to facilitate the operation of adjusting and fastening mats upon pictures, and is especially adapted to overcome the tendency to curl up and twist into irregular shape common to photographs and other pictures mounted upon card-board. It may also be used as an easel for crayon-work and similar purposes, and also as a table when properly adjusted.

The invention consists of a quadrupetal foldable supporting-frame, A-shaped in profile, bearing a rotatory glazed frame or table with means for adjusting, holding, and fastening together all sizes of pictures and mats.

The various features of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation having the glazed frame in position to inspect the picture and mat. Fig. 2 is a side elevation with the upper portion in section on the line *z z* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the back of the glazed frame. Figs. 4 and 5 are enlarged views of a catch or lock. Fig. 6 is a profile of the invention adjusted for use as an easel and the dotted line showing its adjustment as a table. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the invention arranged for the same uses.

The various parts of the apparatus are referred to by letters, similar letters denoting corresponding parts in the different views.

The letter A indicates a wooden supporting-frame, which is formed in two parts, each part having two legs cross-braced and being connected together at the top and made foldable by hinges *a a*. They are also connected and held in operative position by the jointed arms B B. The hinge-pins *d d* are made large, fur-

nished with screw-heads and nuts, and extended inwardly in the sides of frame E. On these the frame E revolves end over end, but may be held or locked in desired positions by the two devices now to be described.

First, a horizontal spring-catch F, actuated by a thumb-screw *g*, is attached to the inner side of a leg of the frame A near its top and normally lies close against the said leg, as shown by the top view in Fig. 4, and on the side of the frame E is fixed a short arm *e*, projecting forward at about a right angle to the frame. Now when the frame is turned face downward the arm *e* appears opposite the notch *f* in the catch F, and by turning the screw *g* the catch is forced out, as shown in Fig. 5, until the arm *e* is caught in the notch *f*.

Second, a notched arm *h* is pivoted to a side of the frame E, whose notches are adapted to engage a button or pin *h'* on the inner side of a leg of the supporting-frame. By this latter means the frame E is firmly held at the desired angle of inclination for use as an easel, a projecting strip *e'* at one end of the frame affording the necessary bottom support.

The frame E is provided with a strong glass I, laid in flush with the rear surface of the frame, and upon each side and end of the frame is a cleat *i*, adapted to hold the ends of a flexible bar K, which is centrally pivoted to a block *l*, on whose under side are secured the curved springs M M.

N is a board, preferably strengthened with a baton *n*, upon either side of which the springs M M press upon the board. A number of pegs *m m* are fitted into holes *m' m'* in the frame, the said holes passing entirely through the frame, so that the pegs may be pushed back out of the way from either side when not to be used.

On the outer side of one of the frame-legs is a kind of bracket for holding the gummed paper used in fastening the picture and mat together. It consists of a bar O, one end of which is pivotally secured to a strut *p*, fixed to the frame-leg, and the other end of which is removably connected by an eye *q* and key *r* to the end of another strut *p'*, fixed in the same leg. A pin *s* on the inner side of the bar O carries a reel or spool *t* of gummed paper, whose revolutions are regulated by a wire-spring-check *u*, which gently presses upon

the paper. The spools or rolls of paper may be removed or renewed by detaching the keyed end of the bar O and turning it to one side to bring the pin *s* clear of the frame-leg.

5 This invention is operated as follows: In order to mat a picture the frame E is set in a horizontal position, the board N and bar K are removed, and a mat *x* is laid face downward upon the frame and glass, the pegs *m*  
10 *m* keeping it in place. Upon the mat is laid a picture *y*, also face downward. The board N is then laid on the picture and the bar K put in position, its ends being turned under the end cleats *i i*. The frame is then turned  
15 over and the picture moved to exactly the right place by means of the bar K, which on being moved in any direction moves with it the board N and the picture. When the picture is adjusted in the mat, the frame is  
20 turned face downward again and locked by the catch F. Paper is now drawn from the reel *t* and the sides of the picture fastened to the mat. The bar K is then turned under the side cleats *i i* and the ends of the picture  
25 gummed to the mat. With refractory pictures it is best to leave them under pressure until the gummed paper is thoroughly dried.

To use this apparatus as an easel or table, a board V, of proper thickness to lie flush  
30 with the front side of the frame, is fitted into its "sight-opening" upon the glass I, the pegs *m m* are pushed back, and the frame set horizontally or at an inclination by the notched arm *h*.

35 Having described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An improved method of matting pictures, consisting in laying the mat face downward  
40 upon a rotary glazed frame, then laying the picture, also face downward, upon the mat, and holding the picture thereon by means of a board removably held in place by a spring-arm held by cleats attached to the edges of  
45 said frame, and in attaching the picture to the mat with gummed paper, as herein described.

2. An improved apparatus for matting pictures, which consists in a foldable support-  
50 ing-frame formed in two parts suitably connected about midway by elbow-braces and hinged together at the top, the hinge-pins being extended inwardly to form lateral supports for a rotary glazed frame, and a press-  
55 ing-board controlled by an elastic cross-arm removably held by cleats on said rotary frame, as herein set forth.

3. An improvement in apparatus for mat-  
60 ting pictures, consisting in a suitable supporting-frame, to which is attached a horizontal catch actuated by a thumb-screw and adapted to engage a short arm fixed on a ro-

tating glazed frame and to hold it in the de-  
sired position, the said rotating frame being  
65 journaled in the said supporting-frame and having edge cleats adapted to detachably hold the ends of an elastic cross-bar which  
is pivoted to a central block, and which, with  
its curved springs, bears upon a board adapt-  
ed to press upon and removably hold a pic-  
70 ture upon its mat until they are fastened together, as herein described.

4. In a matting-machine consisting in a  
supporting-frame, to which is journaled a  
glazed frame, and means for holding a picture  
75 and mat together on said glazed frame, a gummed paper-holder formed of a bar having a central shaft to receive a roll of paper, said bar being supported at one end by a  
strut fixed on said supporting-frame, and at  
80 its other end being detachably connected to another strut on the same frame, and a wire spring-check to regulate the motion of the roll, substantially as herein described.

5. A matting-machine having a support-  
85 ing-frame A, made foldable by hinges *a a* and jointed arms B B, hinge-pins *d d*, extended to enter and support a rotary frame E, a glass I in said frame E, laid flush with its rear surface, cleats *i i* on the sides and ends  
90 of frame E, adapted to hold the ends of a spring-bar K, which is centrally pivoted on the block *l*, which has the curved springs M M, adapted to press upon a board N on either  
95 side of its baton *n*, an arm *e*, fixed on the side of the frame E so as to be caught in the notch *f* of a catch F, fixed to the frame A, when the said catch F is forced into position  
by the thumb-screw *g*, a gummed paper-holder  
100 attached to the frame A, formed of a shaft-bearing bar O, supported at one end pivotally and at the other end detachably upon struts  
fixed to the frame A, and a spring-check *u*,  
pegs *m m*, peg-holes *m' m'* through and a  
strip *e'* on an end of the said frame, and a  
105 notched arm *h* on the side of frame E, adapted to catch upon the pin *h'* of the frame A, as herein set forth.

6. In a combined matting-machine, easel,  
and table, a frame A, supporting a rotary  
110 frame E, having means for adjusting and fastening together a picture and mat, a strip *e'* on an end and a notched bar on a side of  
said frame E, adapted to catch upon a pin on  
said frame A, and a board V, fitted into the  
115 sight-opening of the frame E and flush with its front surface, as herein set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

J. EDWARD RÖSCH.  
ANDREW J. RÖSCH.

Witnesses:

H. J. ARMBRUSTER,  
TILLIE QUIM.