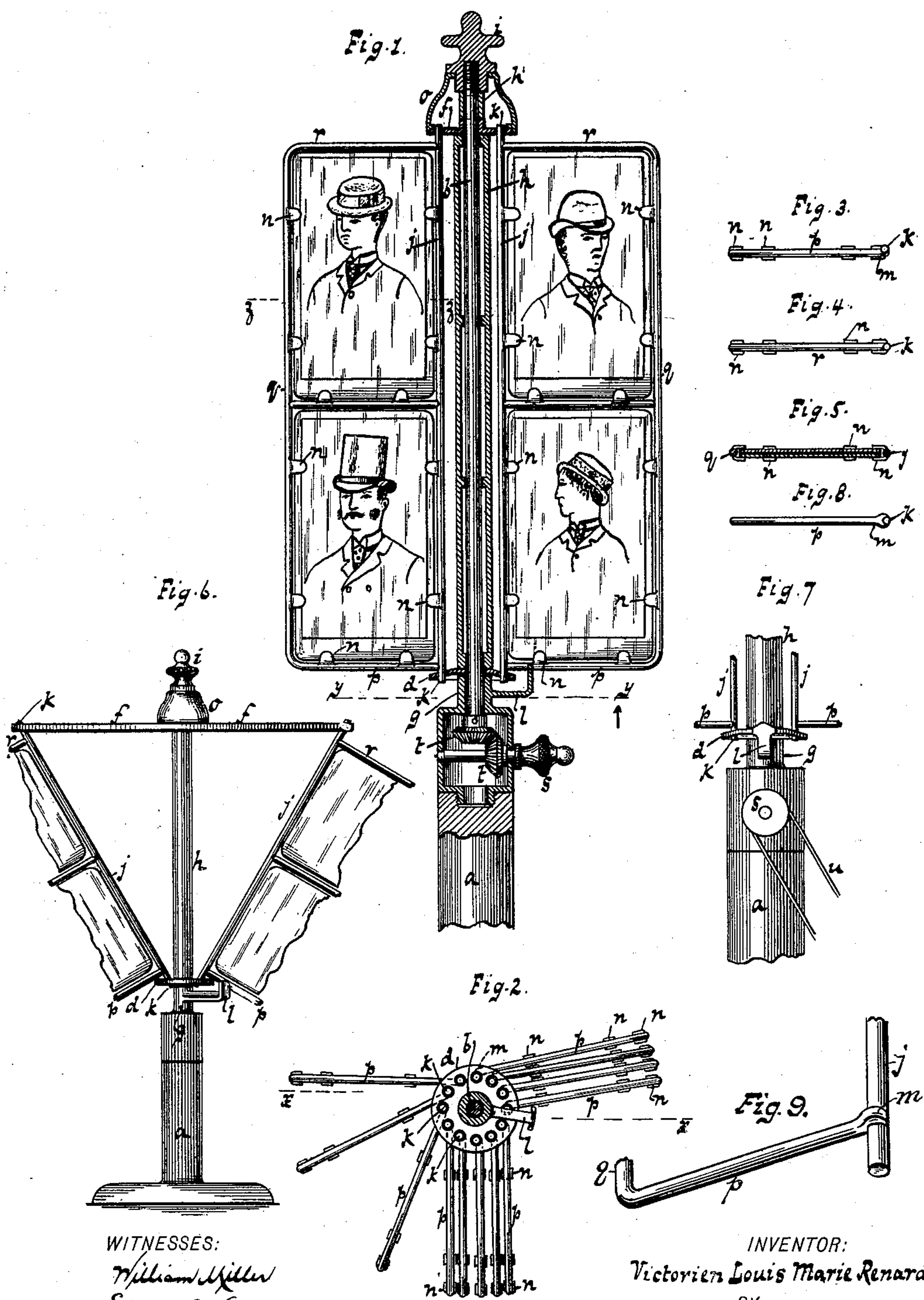


(No Model.)

V. L. M. RENARD.  
STAND FOR EXHIBITING PICTURES, &c.

No. 478,887.

Patented July 12, 1892.



WITNESSES:  
William Miller  
Edward Wolff.

INVENTOR:  
Victorien Louis Marie Renard.  
BY  
Van Santwoord & Hauff  
his ATTORNEYS



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VICTORIEN LOUIS MARIE RENARD, OF PARIS, FRANCE, ASSIGNOR TO  
CHARLES FERDINAND VEIT, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

## STAND FOR EXHIBITING PICTURES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 478,887, dated July 12, 1892.

Application filed September 3, 1891. Serial No. 404,649. (No model.) Patented in France October 23, 1889, No. 201,512; in Belgium July 20, 1890, No. 91,323, and in England July 21, 1890, No. 11,375.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, VICTORIEN LOUIS MARIE RENARD, a subject of the King of Belgium, residing at 22 Passage Vancoulenis, in the city of Paris, Republic of France, have invented new and useful Improvements in Stands or Holders for Exhibiting Pictures and the Like, (for which I have obtained patents in Great Britain, No. 11,375, dated July 21, 1890; in Belgium, No. 91,323, dated July 20, 1890, and in France, No. 201,512, dated October 23, 1889,) of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a device for inspecting and exhibiting paintings, water-colors, copper-plate engravings, photographs, or other objects.

The device is so arranged that by turning a central rod or support the drawings or other objects can be inspected consecutively and in such manner that they appear as in an open album without it being necessary to hold the pictures by hand.

The construction of the device is illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the device sectioned along  $xx$ , Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a section along  $yy$ , Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the lower portion or edge of a frame. Fig. 4 shows a top view of a frame. Fig. 5 is a section along  $zz$ , Fig. 1. Figs. 6 and 7 show modifications. Fig. 8 shows another modification, and Fig. 9 is a detail view of a portion of one of the swinging frames to more clearly illustrate the lug or finger-like portion  $m$ .

The base  $a$ , carrying the device, is provided with a rotary rod or support  $b$ . This axis or support  $b$  is screw-threaded at its upper extremity. Onto this support or axis are slipped the disks  $d$  and  $f$ , carrying the leaves or frames. The disk  $d$  rests on a short tube  $g$ , which is centrally secured to or forms part of the upper part of base  $a$ , and through which tube passes the axis or rod  $b$ . This rod carries a tubular shell  $h$ , which is slipped over the rod or support  $b$  and which at its upper end carries the second disk  $f$ . The rod  $b$  passes through the shell  $h$ , and its upper end, with the screw-thread, projects above said shell. The disk  $f$  supports a short shell  $h'$ ,

which leaves the upper part of the screw-thread at the upper end of the central rod exposed. The upper rim of the shell  $h'$  supports the cap  $o$  of any desired shape, the lower rim of which cap passes over the disk  $f$  and sits snug against said disk. The cap covers the shell  $h'$  and the disk  $f$ . Upon the upper screw-thread of the rod  $b$ , which projects above all the parts thus far named and which are slipped onto said rod, is screwed the threaded or tapped button  $i$ , which presses onto the upper rim of the cap  $o$ . This button thus presses the cap  $o$ , shell  $h'$ , disk  $f$ , shell  $h$ , and disk  $d$  firmly together, so that on turning the button  $i$  to rotate the rod  $b$  said parts rotate with the rod. The disks  $d$  and  $f$  are provided at the periphery with holes, which follow one another at equal intervals along the rim. Vertically under each hole of the upper disk  $f$  is a hole in the lower disk  $d$ , so that both disks have an equal number of holes at their edges. In every two holes situated vertically one under the other are the ends  $k$  of the inner rod-like portion  $j$  of a rotary frame  $j p q r$ , said portion  $j$  acting like a hinge or pivot. The perforated rim of the lower disk  $d$  is inclined downward. The lower portion or rod  $p$  of each frame is secured to the vertical portion  $j$  in such manner as to form a laterally-projecting lug or finger-like portion  $m$ , Figs. 3 and 8, which is adapted to rest against the inclined upper surface of the disk  $d$ , as seen in Figs. 2 and 3, and the end  $m$  of said lower portion projects slightly to one side of the portion  $j$ . On the turning of the leaves or frames  $j p q r$  this finger-like end  $m$  slides up and down on the inclined portion of the lower disk  $d$ , so that the frame or leaf slightly rises and falls. When the end  $m$  rests upon the high part of disk  $d$ , the gravitation of the freely-movable frame carries it downward, and as the frame is held in the holes of the disks the frame in its downward motion must rotate.

To the short tube  $g$  is secured a narrow spring-plate  $l$ , which first extends horizontally and has its end bent vertically upward. At its outer face the upwardly-bent end is inclined from the center downward in each direction in the form of a gable roof. When



the button *i* is rotated, a frame is moved into contact with plate *l*, and said frame is at first held and forced back and then glides up one inclined top face of the plate *l*, and after reaching the apex said frame glides rapidly down the other inclined face and at the same time rotates rapidly forward or to the left when looking at the device as in Fig. 1. These motions cause the finger-like portion *m* of the lower frame part *p* to first glide up the inclined edge of disk *d*, after which said part *p*, with the whole frame *j p q r*, is raised above said disk *d* when the frame is on the apex of plate *l*, and when the frame glides down from the apex said frame falls back upon the disk *d*. The finger-like portion or projection *m* then slides down on the inclined portion or edge of the disk *d* and the frame continues rotating forward, as described. The frame held back by plate *l* exposes its front face and the frame which has slid off the plate exposes its rear face, and these two frames are viewed like the open leaves of an album, Fig. 1.

Each frame has clips or holders *n n*, which serve to hold the inserted pictures or objects, and these clips or holders can be formed of metal or other suitable material. On turning the knob *i* the pictures or objects to be exposed will change, as desired.

The number of frames can be varied, as desired, and various exhibits can be inserted into the frames—such, for example, as paintings, photographs, and other objects, or samples of goods—such, for example, as cloth, apparel, or other articles of manufacture or trade. By prolonging the rod *b* and using several perforated disks, which are separated by tubes or shells, the frames can be arranged in groups, one above the other, with any desired number of frames in each group. The entire device can also be set in motion by clock-work or other motor.

In place of the construction described, the following modification can be employed: The disks *d f*, holding the frames, are both flat; but the frames are inserted therein so that their axes are inclined, as seen in Fig. 4. The spring-plate *l* can in this construction be replaced by a finger or lug secured in the same manner and in the same place as the plate. On turning the knob *i* the finger or lug allows one frame after the other to glide over, and after such gliding over the frames turn in consequence of their inclined axes and the influence of gravitation, so as to expose their rear faces. On swinging forward, the frame covers or conceals the frame which has pre-

ceded it. The frames are each made of one piece—for example, a welded or soldered copper wire. At its inner side it has small clamps or holders *n*, which are intended to hold the painting or other object. When the frame is to be applied to the apparatus shown in Figs. 1 and 2, its lower part is swaged or soldered laterally to the vertical part to form a finger, as already described. If it is desired to arrange the apparatus so that the frames can be swung either to the right or left, as desired, the lower frame part must be so attached as to form lateral finger-like projections *m m*, Fig. 8, on both sides of the vertical frame part, which at every approach of the frame toward the check-piece or stop *l* will lift said frame up the inclined edge of disk *d*, so that it rises to the apex of the stop *l* and then glides off over said apex. Double frames can also be used, which are arranged like those already described, and one of which frames holds two paintings of equal size, while the other frame holds a painting and a card. The arrangement and size of the frames can be varied, as desired. In place of turning the rod *b* by knob *i* the button or axis *s* can be used for this purpose, suitable miter-gears *t* being made to transfer motion from the button or axis *s* to the rod *b*. In place of turning the device by hand, a suitable clock-work or motor—as, for example, a belt *u*, Fig. 7—can be made to turn the button *s*. The rod *b* may have its lower end screw-threaded for the attachment of a nut or for the attachment of a miter-gear *t*.

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

1. The combination, with an axis or support, of rotary frames secured to said support and a check-piece or stop having inclined faces, over which the frames glide in their rotation, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with an axis or support, of rotary frames secured to said support, a check-piece or stop having inclined faces, over which the frames glide in their rotation, a laterally-projecting finger-piece for each frame, and a disk having an inclined edge and engaged by said finger-piece, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

VICTORIEN LOUIS MARIE RENARD.

Witnesses:

ROBT. M. HOOPER,  
A. STENGER.