

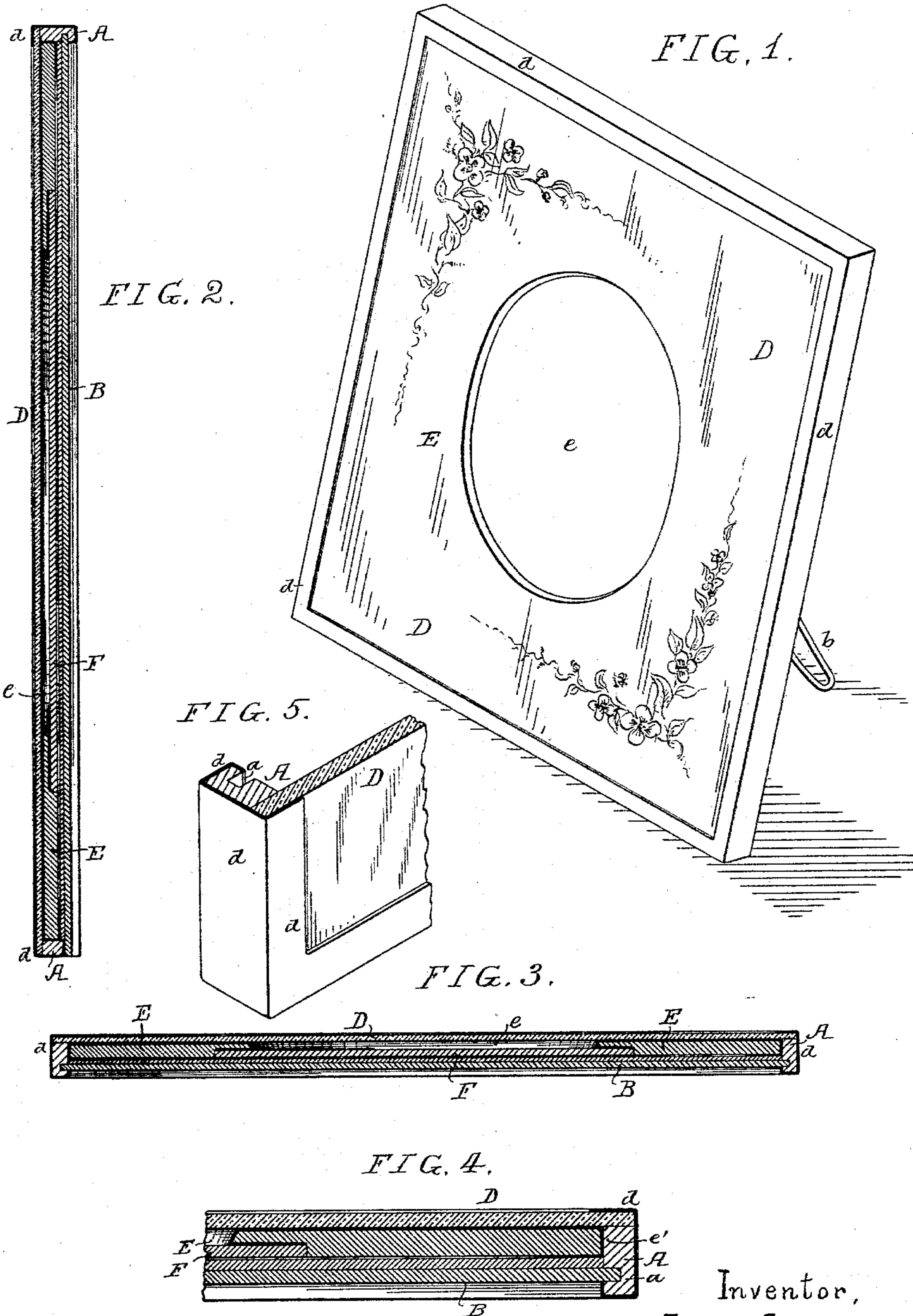
(No Model.)

E. CARRAINE.

PASSE-PARTOUT.

No. 589,695.

Patented Sept. 7, 1897.



Witnesses:
Hamilton D. Turner
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE CARRAINE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF
ONE-HALF TO GEORGE D. SLIGO, OF SAME PLACE.

PASSE-PARTOUT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 589,695, dated September 7, 1897.

Application filed January 13, 1897. Serial No. 619,077. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE CARRAINE, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain
5 Improvements in Passe-Partouts, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to improve the construction of passe-partouts, so that they can be made in quantities by a manufacturer
10 and the embroidery or painting mounted, so that the picture can be inserted after the passe-partout is made up.

Heretofore passe-partouts have been made as follows: The picture, mat, backing, and
15 protecting-glass have been assembled and secured permanently together by an edging strip of fabric or paper extending over the edge of the glass and backing, which prevents dust from gaining access to the mat and pic-
20 ture. The great objection to this construction is that when the mat is embroidered or painted by an amateur the passe-partout has to be assembled and made by a skilled work-
25 man after the embroidery or painting is finished and the picture is placed permanently in position at the same time, so that the picture cannot be changed without destroying the passe-partout. Therefore the passe-par-
30 touts cannot be made in quantities and kept in stock and the purchaser of the mat to be embroidered or painted cannot purchase the entire outfit at once, but must send the em-
broidered or painted mat to the store or fac-
35 tory to be made up into a passe-partout.

By my invention I am enabled to make the passe-partouts in quantities, so that the re-
40 tailer can sell them at the same time he is selling the stamped linen or other fabric or blank mat. The passe-partout is so made that the mat or mount and picture can be changed at will.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved passe-par-
45 tout. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view of a part of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 is a sectional perspective view of a corner of the passe-partout.

In the present instance the passe-partout is

quadrangular, but it will be understood that 50 it may be of any shape desired.

A is a light framework forming the body of the structure. This framework has a groove *a* at each side and at one end for the recep-
55 tion of the back cover-piece B, which is slipped in from the under side, and in the present instance has a pivoted support *b*, at-
tached to it, so that the passe-partout will stand, as shown in Fig 1.

In front of the framework A is the glass D. 60 This glass extends to the outer edge of the framework and is mounted directly upon it and is secured to it by a strip of paper, linen, or other thin material *c*, which, as shown in Fig. 5, extends around the edge of the glass 65 and framework and overlaps the glass, as well as the framework, so as to bind the two together. There is sufficient space between the glass and the groove *a* for the mat E, which has an opening *e* for the display of the 70 picture F, Fig. 4. This mat E may be plain or decorated in any suitable manner either by painting a design thereon or by stretching thereon a piece of embroidery *e'*. This em-
75 broidery can be secured to the mount by cement or by draw-stitching and can be secured thereto by the person making the embroidery without the necessity of sending the embroid-
80 ery to a shop to be mounted, as is now the common practice.

The embroidery and picture are protected from dust by the glass at the front and the backing *b* at the rear, which is adapted to the groove *a* in the framework. By removing
85 this backing the mount and picture can be detached and a new mount with a different design substituted therefor, if desired. The main advantage, however, is that by my in-
90 vention the passe-partout can be purchased at the same time that the embroidery or mount to be decorated is purchased, and the entire
work can be finished without the necessity of having to send the piece of embroidery to de-
corate the mat to a shop to be mounted as a
95 passe-partout.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of the framework A hav-
ing a groove *a*, a backing adapted to the said

groove, a sheet of glass mounted upon the framework, a strip *d* of paper or other material overlapping the framework and the glass so that the glass is secured permanently to
5 the framework, with a mat or mount adapted to the space between the glass and the backing, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EUGENE CARRAINE.

Witnesses:

WILL. A. BARR,

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