

No. 686,187.

Patented Nov. 5, 1901.

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EXHIBITOR FOR PICTURE FRAME MOLDINGS.

(Application filed May 21, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

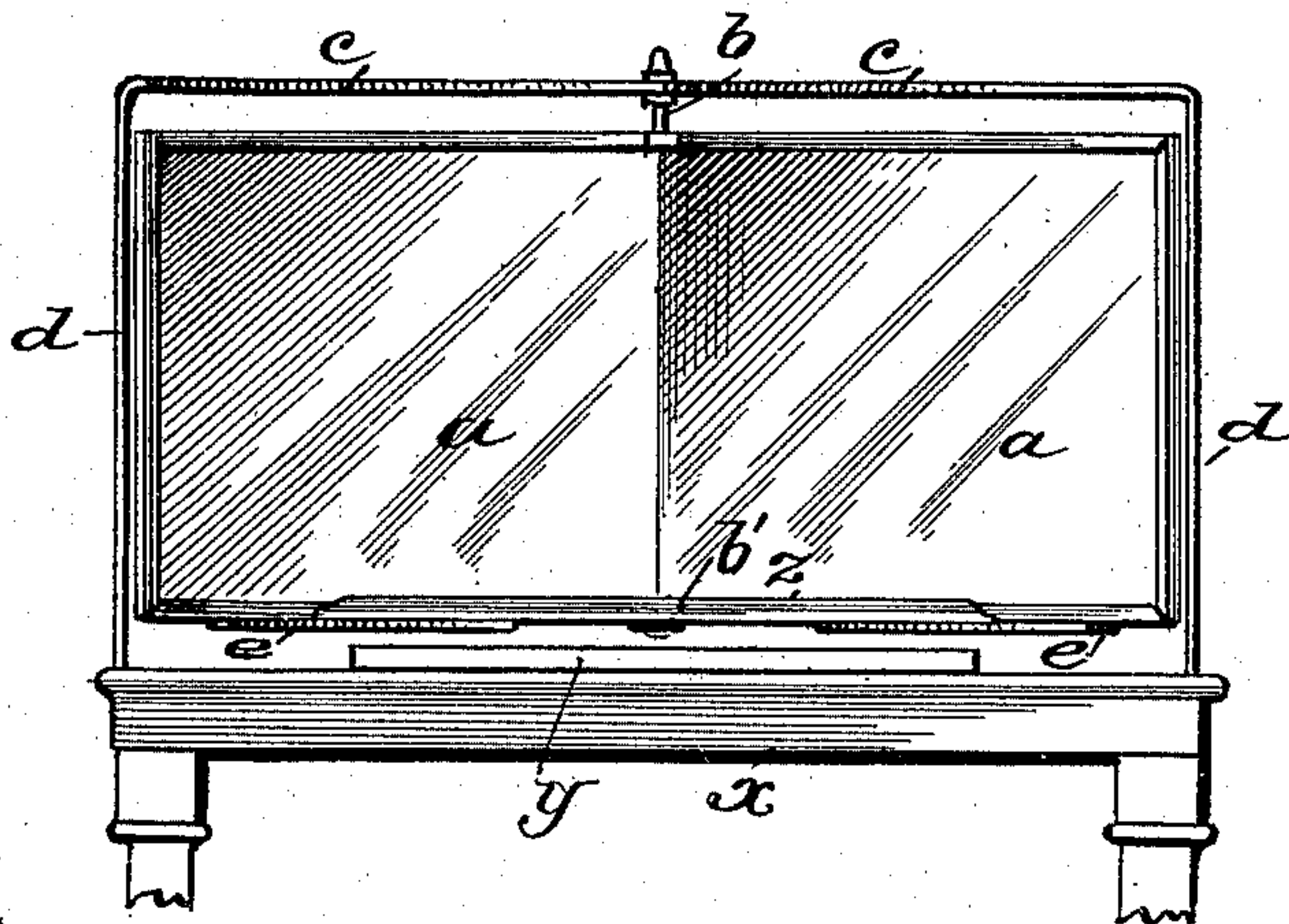


Fig. 4.

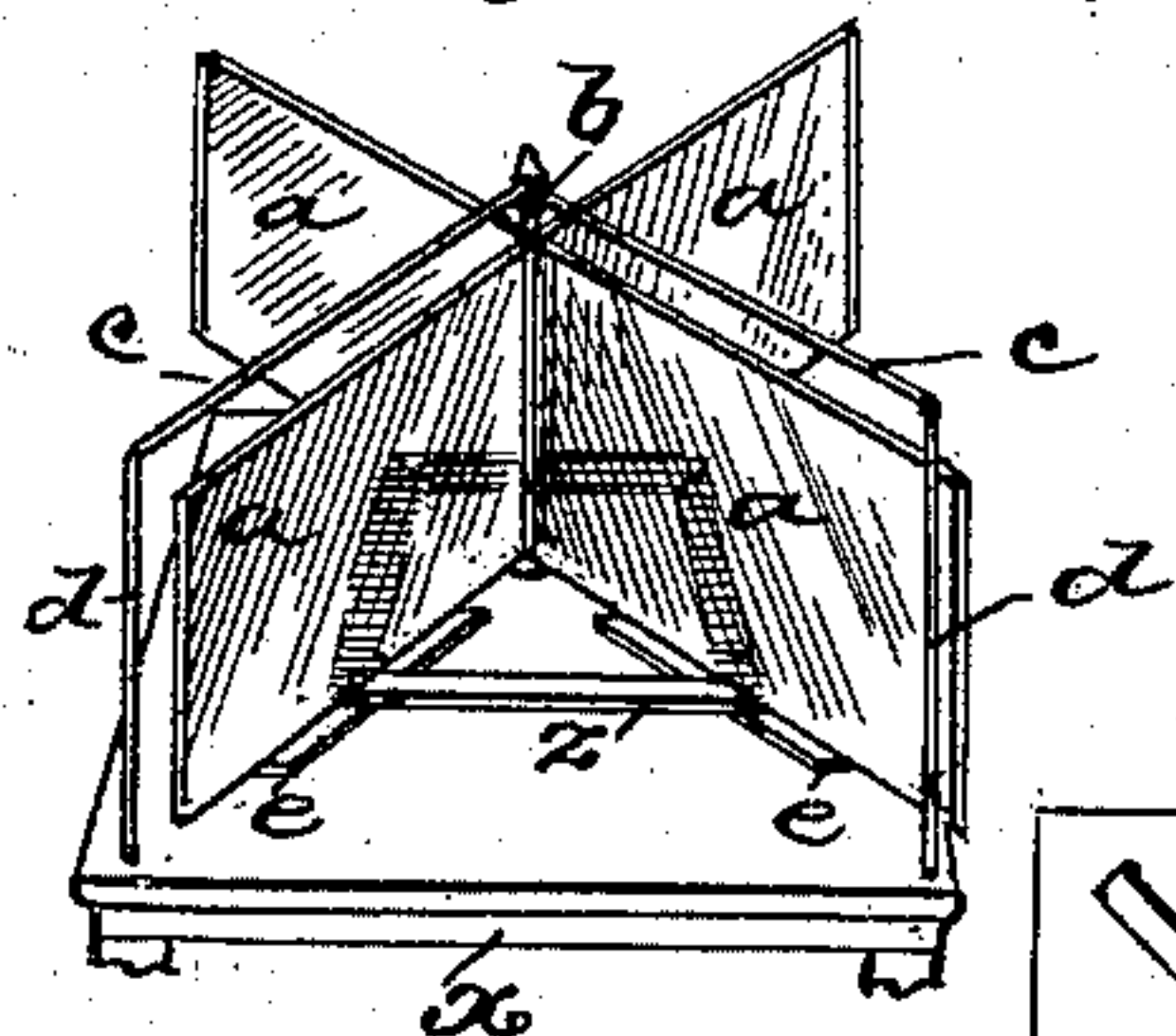


Fig. 2.

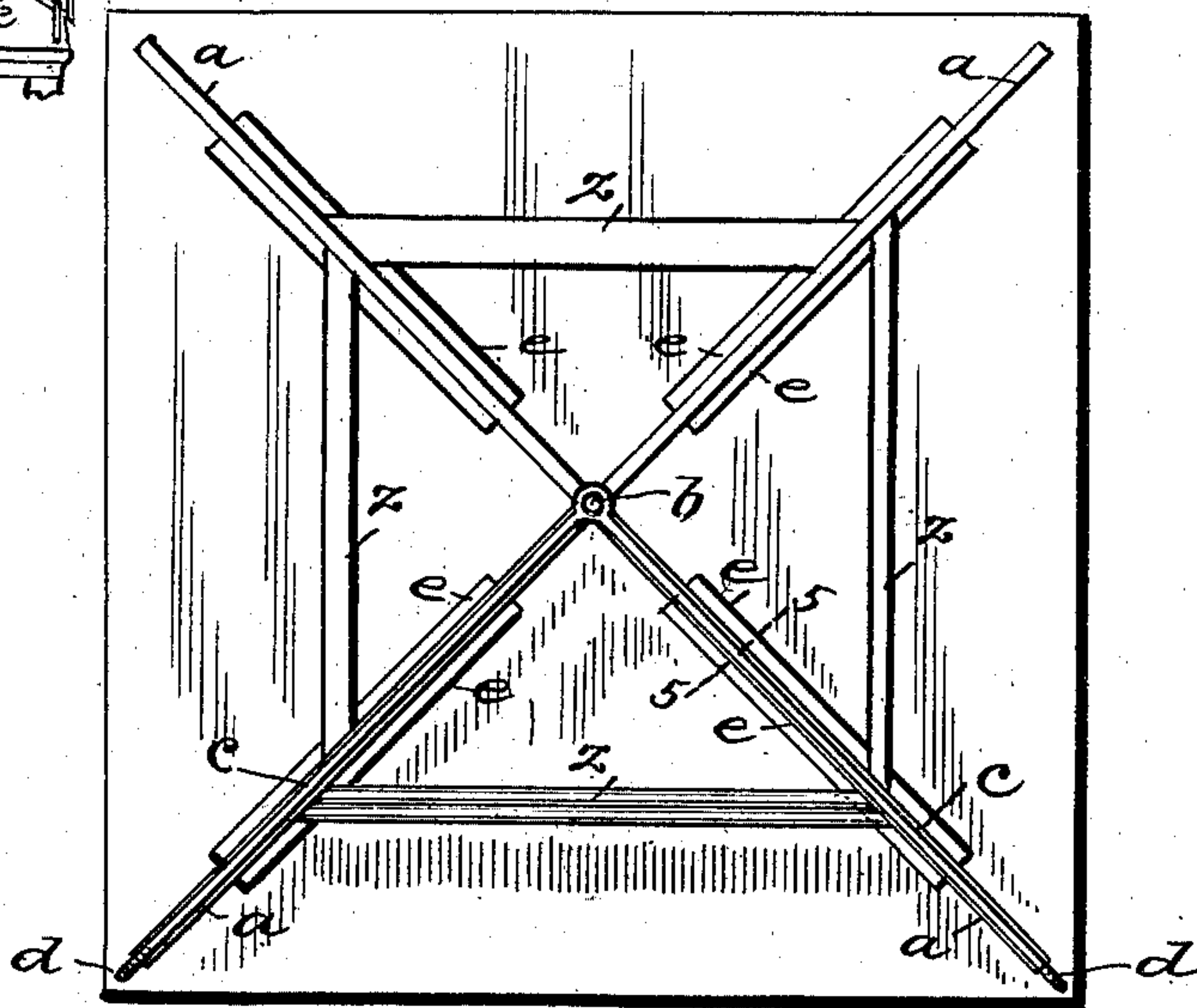


Fig. 5.

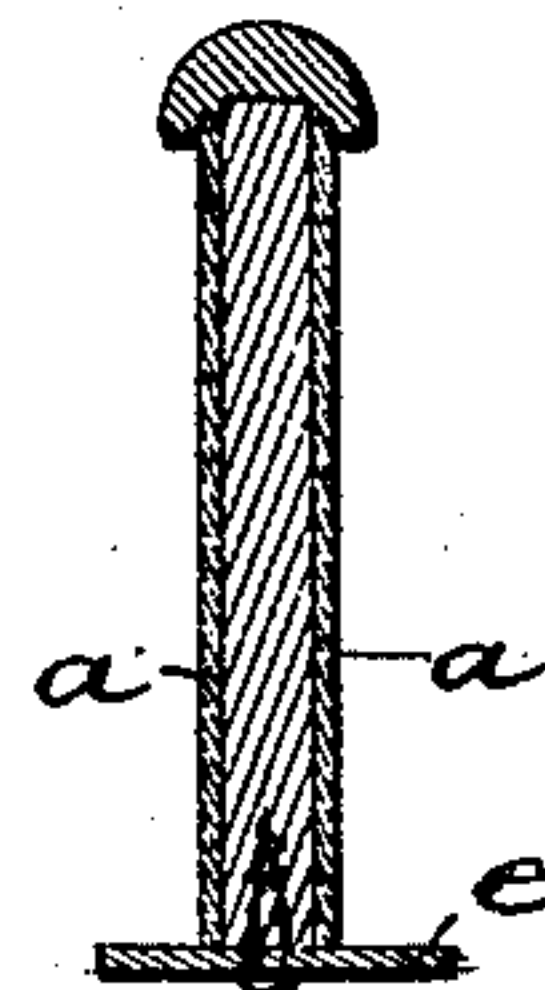
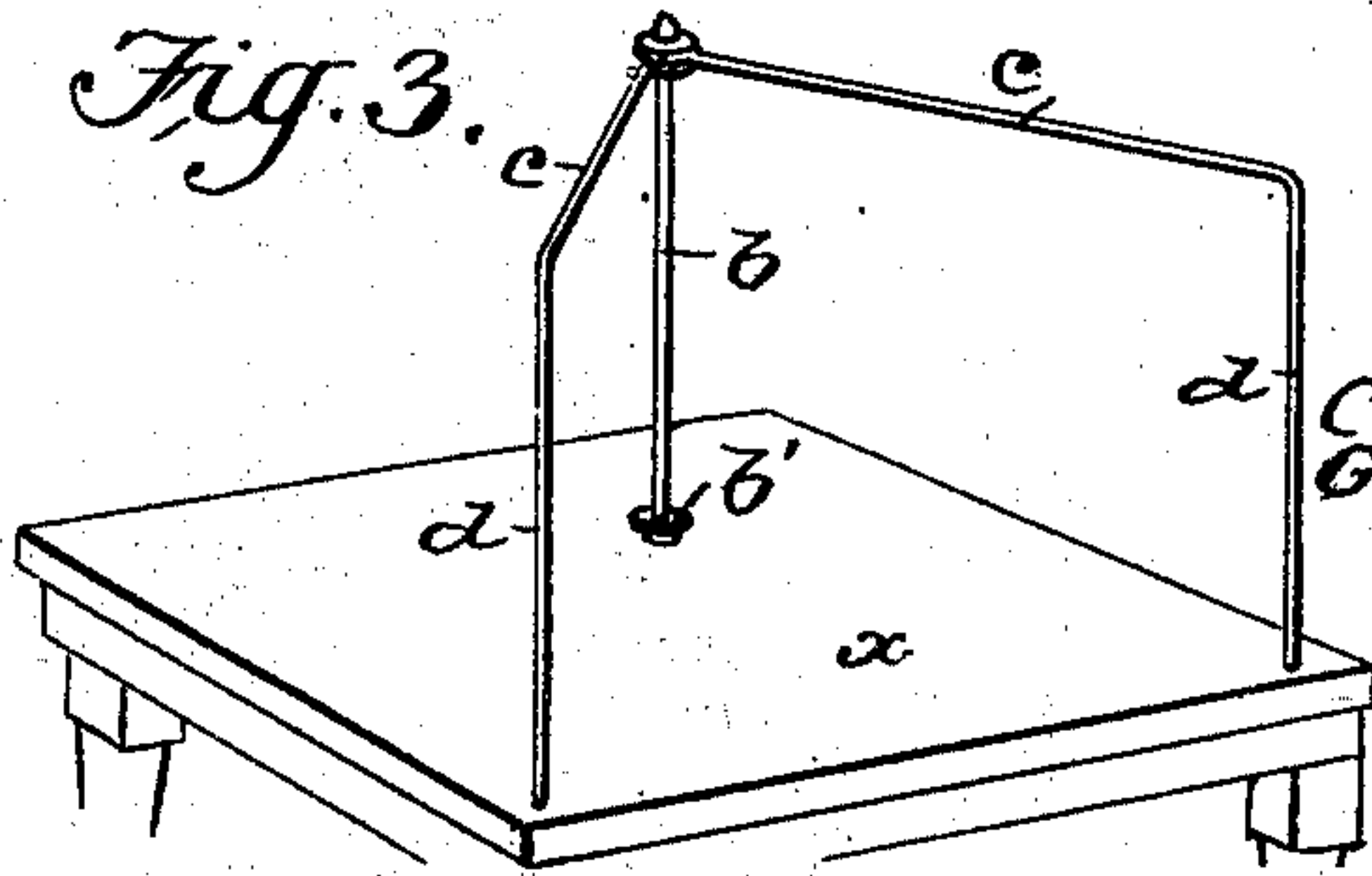


Fig. 3.



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EXHIBITOR FOR PICTURE-FRAME MOLDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 686,187, dated November 5, 1901.

Application filed May 21, 1901. Serial No. 61,208. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CARL ANTON ANDERSON and GEORGE DWIGHT PALM, citizens of the United States, and residents of Worthington, in the county of Nobles and State of Minnesota, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Exhibitors for Picture-Frame Moldings, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention is an improved apparatus for exhibiting picture-frame moldings whereby one or more may be conveniently examined by the intending purchaser and also whereby the effect of frames made of different moldings when seen with the same picture may be quickly determined.

A distinguishing feature of the apparatus is the arrangement of mirrors vertically at a horizontal angle to each other and the provision of supports on said mirrors for the frame-moldings it is desired to exhibit.

Another feature is the adaptation of such mirrors to revolve horizontally and to receive or admit a picture beneath them, so that the picture may be reflected in the mirrors along with a particular molding which, in consequence of reflection in the mirrors, appears to form a rectangular frame surrounding the picture.

The details of construction, arrangement, and operation are as hereinafter described, and illustrated in accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of our improved apparatus. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the pivot and support for the mirrors, together with a table upon which the same are fixed. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the apparatus, illustrating its use. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail section on 5 5 of Fig. 2.

The working apparatus is supported upon a table x or other flat surface. Eight mirrors a are employed, the same being arranged vertically and at right angles to each other. These mirrors are silvered on one side. They are set in small light frames of wood or metal and are supported and adapted to revolve horizontally upon a rod b , (see Fig. 3,) which is hung from the horizontal arms c of standards d , set in the table x .

The arms c are arranged at a right angle to each other, and their converging ends meet at a point over the center of the table. The pivot-rod b passes through the enlarged ends of said arms and is provided at its lower end with a head or other device b' , adapted to furnish a rest for the mirrors. Such head b' is held a short distance above the table x , so that a clear space of about half an inch in height is provided below the mirrors a to allow insertion of a stretcher y or any form of picture beneath them, as shown in Fig. 1. The lower edges of each pair of mirrors a rest upon ledges e , which are also adapted for the support of a piece or section of mitered molding z , as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4. The said ledges are formed by a metal strip screwed to the wooden partition between the mirrors.

In using the apparatus a molding-section z is laid and supported upon the ledges e of two opposite mirrors, and to a person standing in front of the apparatus and directly opposite the angle formed by the two mirrors between which the said molding-section is held the latter will appear reflected at three points in the said mirrors, as shown in Fig. 4. Thus the real molding-section z will be seen as one side of a rectangular picture-frame and the reflections thereof will appear as the other three sides. In this manner the visual and aesthetic effect of an entire frame may be determined by use of a single molding-section. If now it be desired to determine the effect of the frame and a picture when seen together, or, in other words, to determine whether a particular picture will appear to good effect in a frame formed of molding-sections similar to the one thus reflected, the picture in question may be inserted beneath the mirrors a , as shown at y , Fig. 1, and will be reflected in the mirrors so as to appear actually framed. In other words, a triangular section or portion of the picture will be seen in the angle formed by the two adjacent mirrors and the molding-section z and will be also reflected in mirrors, so that the general effect of framing of the picture will be produced. By providing four pairs of mirrors instead of two and adapting them to revolve horizontally it is obvious that four different molding-sections may be

conveniently exhibited. The several moldings may be of different widths, as illustrated in Fig. 2, or of different lengths, and will yet be duly supported upon the ledges *e*. Upon revolving the mirrors with the several moldings in place the latter are successively seen, and their general effect when made into a frame is quickly determined, thus enabling a purchaser to make a selection with little difficulty.

What we claim is—

1. The improved exhibitor for the purpose specified comprising mirrors arranged vertically at a right angle to each other and provided at their lower edges with laterally-extended ledges, which are parallel to said edges, and adapted for support of molding-frame sections, substantially as shown and described.

2. In an exhibitor for the purpose specified, the combination, with a horizontal base or surface, of mirrors at an angle to each other, rigid supports for said mirrors which are attached to the said base and extended upward and connected with the mirrors, the latter being raised a short distance clear above the horizontal surface, and being separated by a clear space, as shown and described.

3. In an exhibitor for the purpose specified, the combination with a horizontal base of a series of sets of mirrors which are adapted to revolve horizontally, each set being composed of two mirrors arranged at a right angle to each other and converging to the common pivotal point of the several sets, devices connected with the lower edges of the mirrors for supporting articles to be viewed, and rigid supports for the mirrors, which are attached to said base and extended upward and over the mirrors, the latter being pivoted to and

depending from said supports, substantially as shown and described.

4. The combination, with a table or support, of a frame comprising vertical standards and horizontal arms arranged at a right angle to each other, the said standards being rigidly attached to the table, and a pendent pivot arranged at the angle of said arms, and mirrors arranged vertically and set at an angle to each other and hung on said pivot, whereby they are adapted to revolve free of said frame, substantially as shown and described.

5. An improved exhibitor of the class specified, comprising four sets of mirrors, arranged vertically and at a right angle to each other, and provided with base ledges on opposite sides, a rigid frame having a pendent rod upon which the said mirrors are pivoted and supported at their angles, and a support to which said frame is affixed, a clear space being formed between the latter and the lower edges of the mirrors, as and for the purpose specified.

6. An improved exhibitor for displaying frame-moldings in connection with a picture, comprising a pair of mirrors arranged at an angle to each other and facing each other, means on the said mirrors for supporting a single molding-section, and an independent support for the picture, whereby the latter may be arranged at one edge adjacent to the frame-section carried by the mirrors, substantially as set forth.

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