

No. 688,200.

Patented Dec. 3, 1901.

G. SCHWAB.

HOLDER OR EXHIBITOR FOR PICTURES, &c.

(Application filed Aug. 29, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

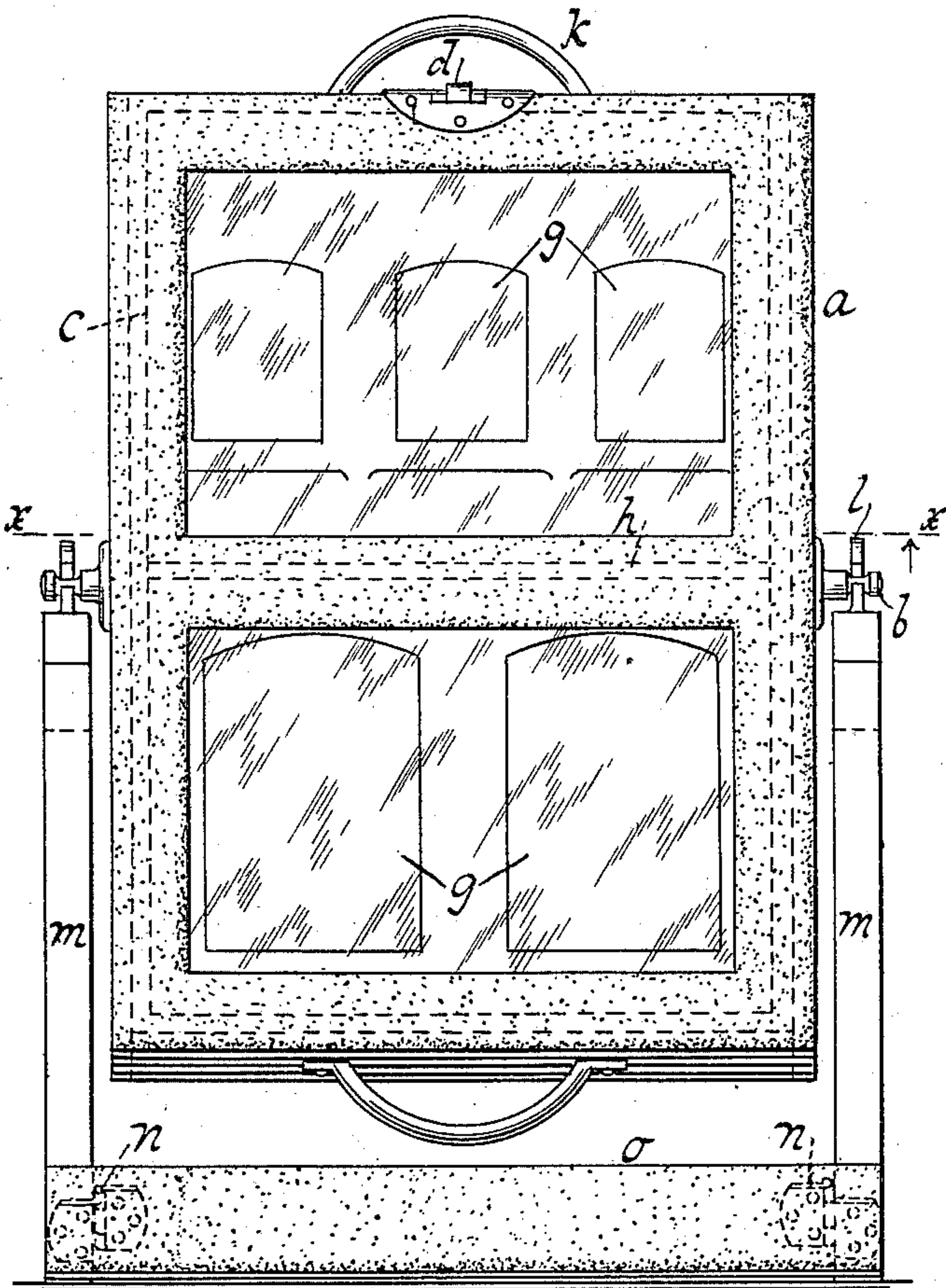


Fig. 2.

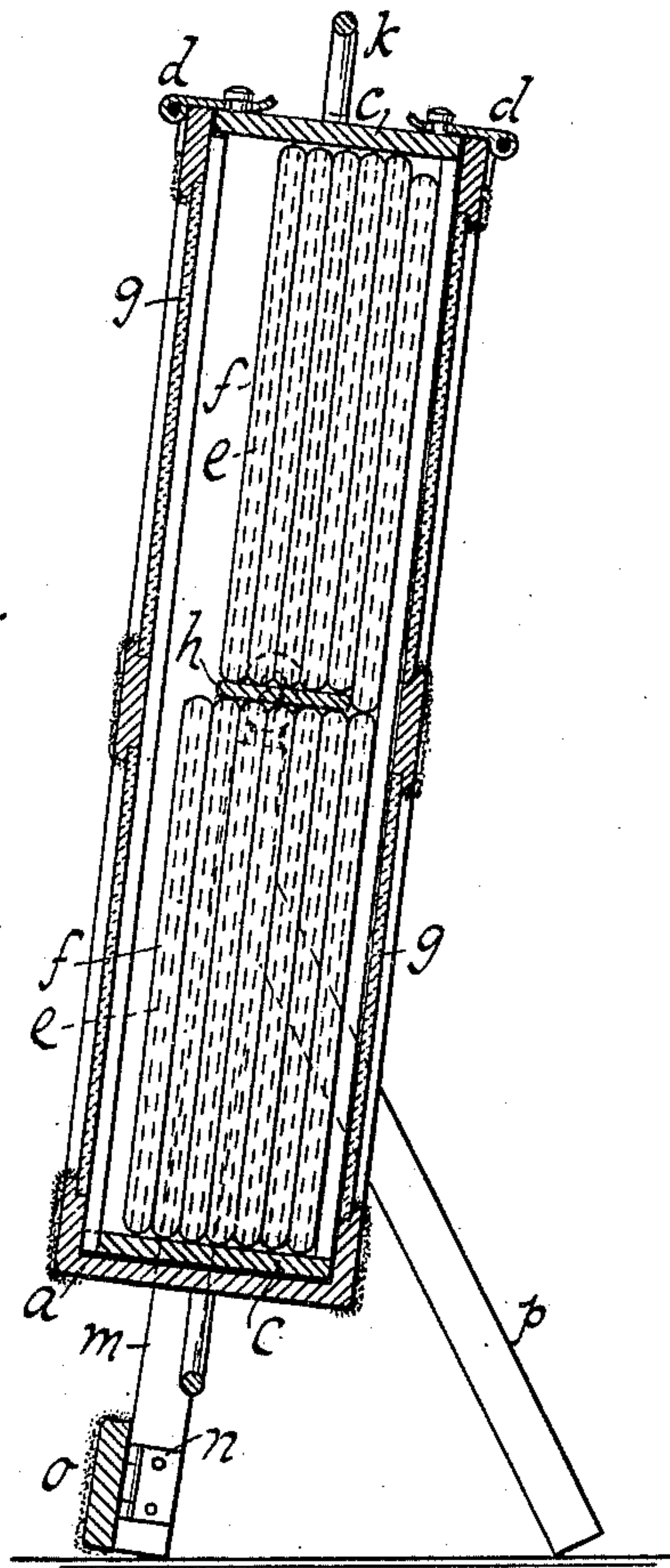


Fig. 3.

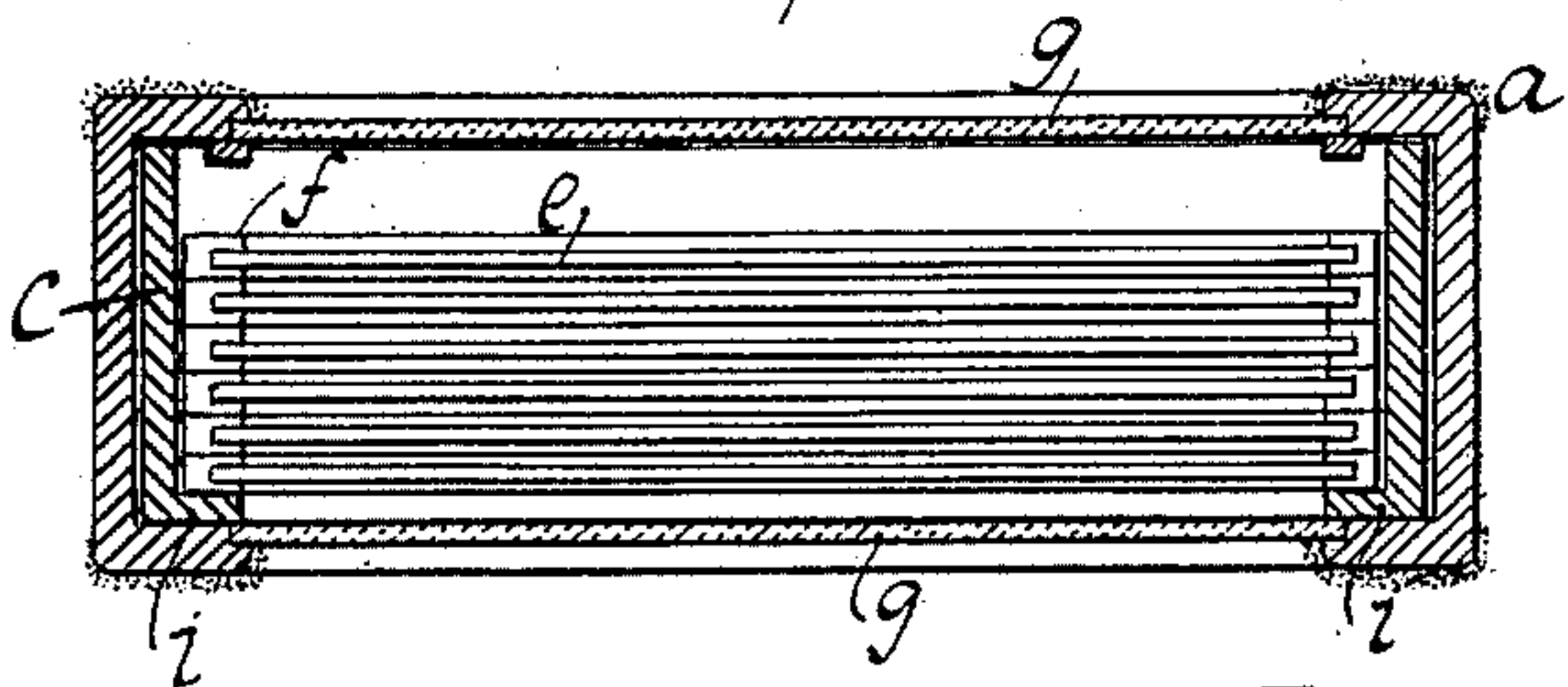


Fig. 4.

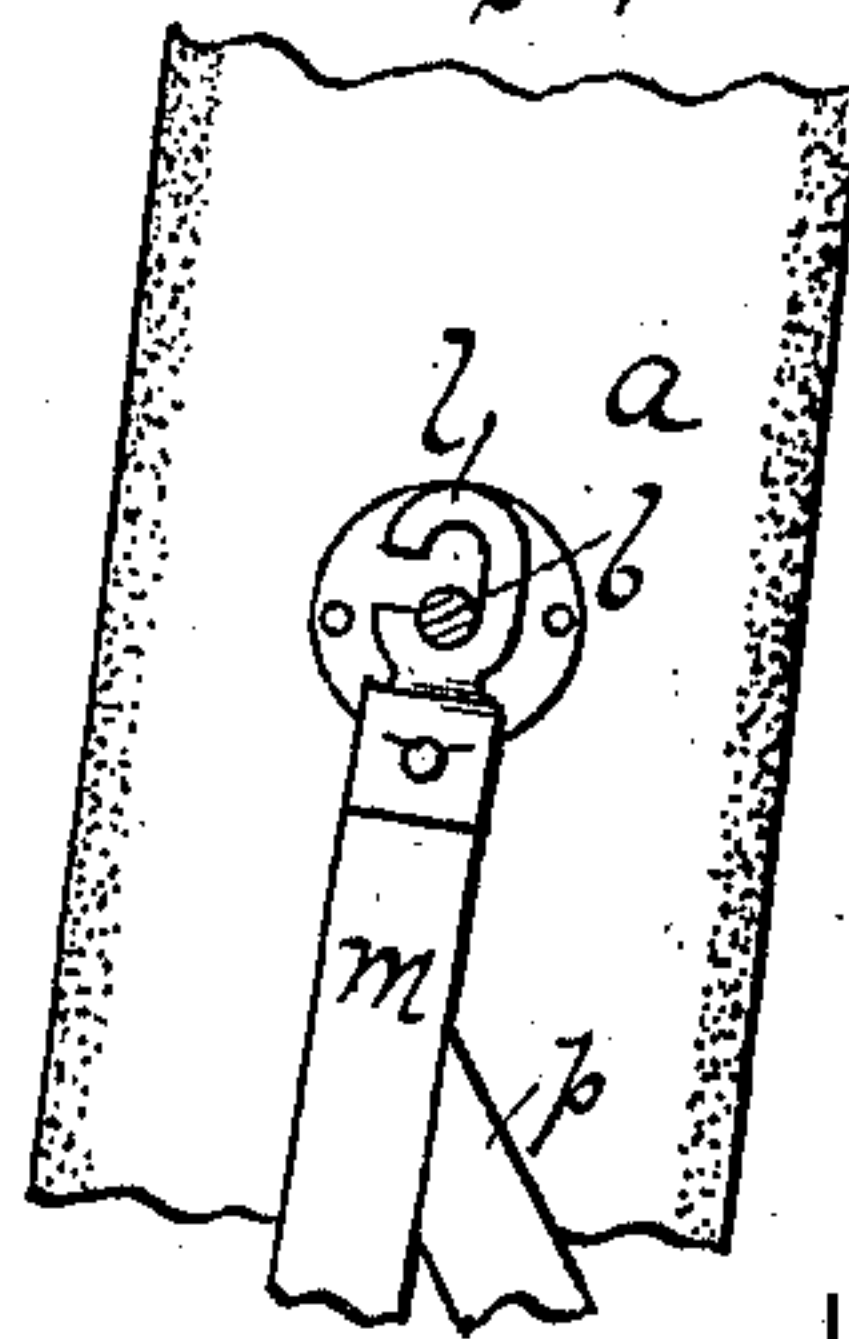
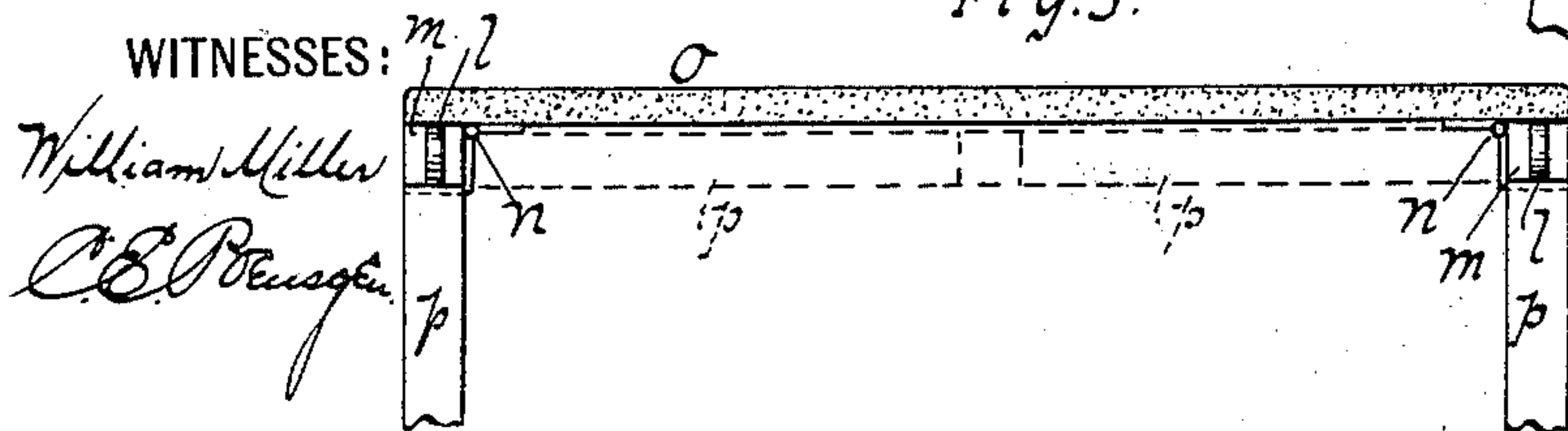


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

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HOLDER OR EXHIBITOR FOR PICTURES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 688,200, dated December 3, 1901.

Application filed August 29, 1901. Serial No. 73,753. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAVE SCHWAB, a citizen of the United States, residing at Manhattan borough, New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Holders or Exhibitors for Pictures and other Articles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a device by which various objects—such as cards, pictures, advertisements, or other matter—can be exposed or successively brought into view; and the invention resides in the novel features of construction set forth in the following specification and claims, and illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of an exhibitor containing this invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section along $x x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 shows a bearing. Fig. 5 shows part of a support or foot portion.

In the drawings is shown a case a , which is reversible or can be rotatably mounted by means of a pivot or gudgeons b , as hereinafter more fully explained. Sight-openings or windows are shown at g . This case is shown provided with a container c , which is removable or made to somewhat resemble a drawer, so that it can be inserted in and withdrawn from an open end or portion of the case—as, for example, to insert, change, or rearrange the pictures or contents or give access to the interior of such container. When inserted, the container can be locked in place or kept from accidentally leaving the case by a catch or suitable fastenings d . In the container are slides e , and as the case is reversed or given a half-turn a slide will pass or drop from that part of the case which comes uppermost to expose an underlying or succeeding slide, and so on successively as the case is kept rotating or reversed. This idea of having slides pass back and forth or successively slipping down in a rotary case is not broadly new, and no generic claim thereto is made in this application. The slides are shown with edge or thickening pieces f , which are made smooth or sandpapered, so as to slip easily past or over one another and also to slip easily or practically without friction along the container c . This latter or its faces are also

smoothed or polished, so as to avoid catching or friction of the spacers or antifriction piece or blocks f at the edges of the slides.

The container c , as noted, is interposed between the case and the slides. As the inner walls of the case cannot so readily be made smooth or are frequently broken or roughened, say by the clenching of the fastening or connections of gudgeons b or otherwise, the slides if placed directly in the case might stick or catch, so as to hinder or prevent smooth or satisfactory working. A smooth-faced container, however, adapted for the slides has been found to overcome such objections.

The container c is shown with a partition piece or strip h of less width than the depth of the container or so as to allow but one slide at a time to pass from one to the other of the compartments formed by such partition. Such container also has a flange or strips i , Fig. 3, forming a sort of open bottom which while not wide enough to obscure or become visible through the sights g is capable of holding the slides e in the container when resting with this flange downward or on the under side. The container thus forms a sort of drawer which when drawn out of the case gives access to the slides for removal or rearrangement or other purposes. This container has a handle or bail k , and a similar handle is secured to the case. When the container is located in the case, these two oppositely-located handles can either of them be used for working or rotating the device or for suspending or carrying the same with either handle uppermost.

The sight-openings can be closed or filled with glass or other substance, such as transparent celluloid, or they might be left open without the working of the slides being thereby affected. In a device made under this invention the slides were made as card-mounts or on the plan of album-leaves for receiving photographs. It is, however, manifest that the invention is not confined to a photographic album, since the cards or slides could be made for other purposes, such as advertising or as almanac-leaves or otherwise. The sight-openings are shown extended entirely across the case, or practically so. By exposing the entire width of the slides such slides—say, for example, in photographic al-

bums—could be variously divided—some for the reception of two photographs, others for the reception of three, or otherwise, so that photographs of varying sizes can be provided for and suitable exposure or view obtained in all cases.

The bearings *l* for the gudgeons are shown as performing a double function—that is, either for supporting the case or for causing the bearing to remain connected to the case when the latter is lifted or carried about by a handle *k*. These bearings are shown C-shaped or with a lateral opening for mounting and dismounting the case, while the lower and upper concavities or seat portions serve either for supporting the device on the bearing or for holding the bearing suspended from the case when the latter is raised or carried. The bearings can be mounted on a suitable foot or supporting-base. The base shown in the drawings is foldable for ready packing or shipping. The risers *m*, carrying bearings *l*, are jointed or hinged at *n* to a cross or base piece *o* and have supporting pieces or legs *p*, which when swung out or back to unfolded position give what may be called an “inclined” or “easel” support. When the legs *p* are folded or swung to the base-piece, the support is collapsed or brought to thin shape for storing or shipping.

By making the container *c* in drawer form to be run in and out through an open end or part of the case the latter can be made of simple construction or free from covers, hinges, or like appendages, and the drawer when locked in place at the same time closes the entrance or opening in the case. The handle on the closed end of the case with the oppositely-located handle on the drawer, as already noted, serve to carry and manipulate the device.

The windows or sight-openings at the front and rear upper and lower parts of the case extending across the full width thereof allow a complete or thorough view of the contents in the frame-like container *c*.

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

1. In a device of the class specified, the combination of a bearing, a case rotatively supported by said bearing, a removable container in the case having a transverse partition dividing the same into two compartments, said partition being of less width than the depth of the container, a plurality of slides in the container having edge pieces and the contiguous portions of said edge pieces and containers being smooth, a flange on the container for holding the slides in said container when the flange is on the under side of said

container and means upon the case for detachably holding the container in place.

2. In a device of the class specified, the combination of a bearing having a hinged member, a case rotatively supported by said bearing, a removable container in the case having a transverse partition dividing the same into two compartments, said partition being of less width than the depth of the container, a plurality of slides in the container having edge pieces and the contiguous portions of said edge pieces and container being smooth, a flange on the container for holding the slides in said container when the flange is on the underside of said container, handles upon the case and container, respectively, and catches upon the case for holding the container in place.

3. A case having one of its ends open and provided with slides and a container interposed between the case and the slides, said container having both ends closed and being made in drawer form or removable and being smoothed to avoid friction of the slides and being made coextensive with or to fill the case so as to keep the slides out of contact with the case, substantially as described.

4. A case having an open end, a container made to slide into and out of and to be locked to the case, slides in the container and inclosed thereby so as to be kept out of contact with the case, and means upon the case for engaging the container and removably holding the latter in place, substantially as described.

5. A case having an open end, and a container in said case, removable therefrom, and having a transverse partition dividing the same into a plurality of compartments, said partition being of less width than the depth of the container and both ends of the container being closed.

6. A rotary case having an open end, a removable container in the case and having compartments, and a plurality of slides in said case, said container having its opposite ends closed and one of said ends being flush with the open end of the case, means for causing the slides to pass from one compartment to another of the container, the latter filling the case and serving to hold the slides out of contact therewith and means for detachably holding the container in place.

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

GUSTAVE SCHWAB.

Witnesses:

W. C. HAUFF,

E. F. KASTENHUBER.