

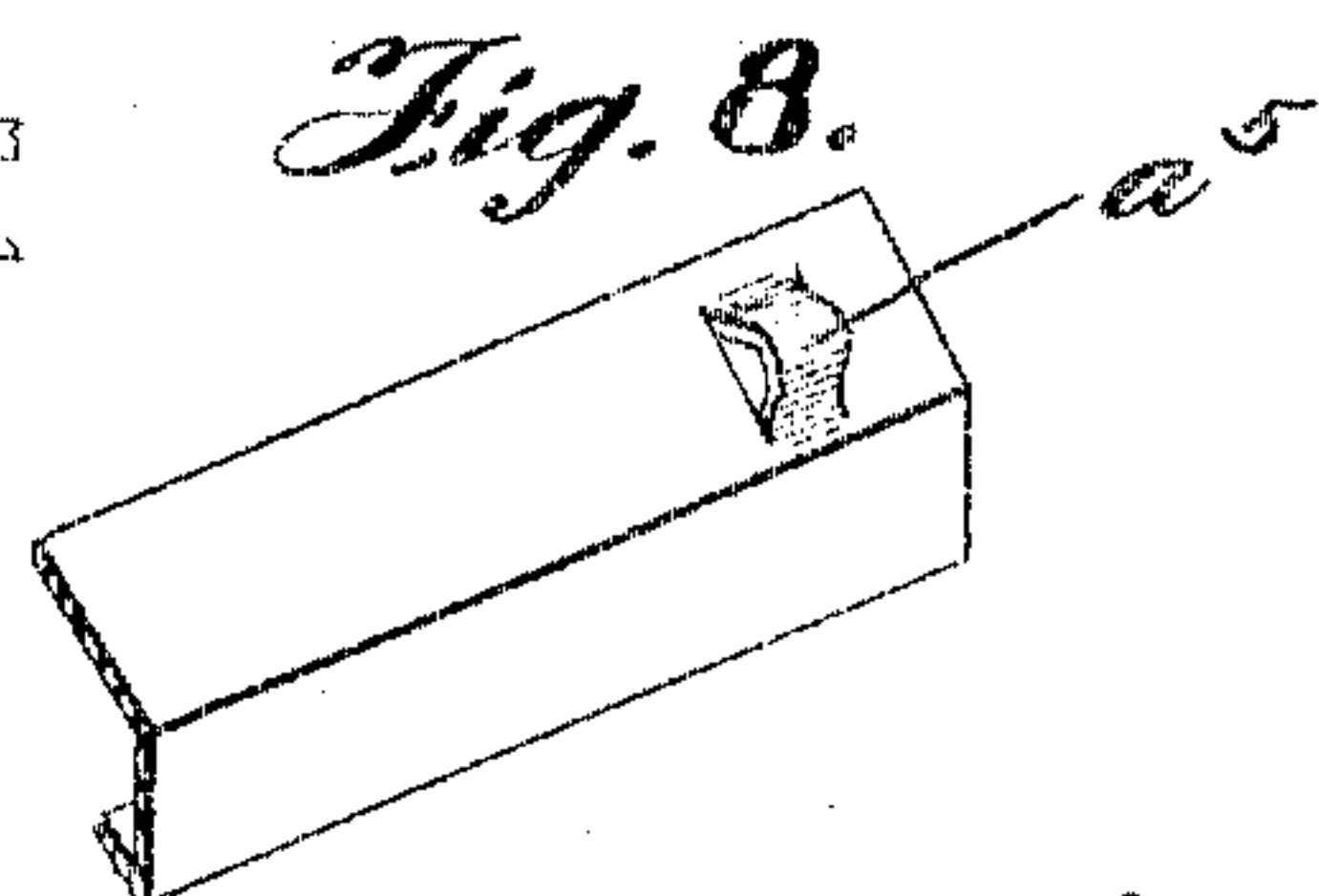
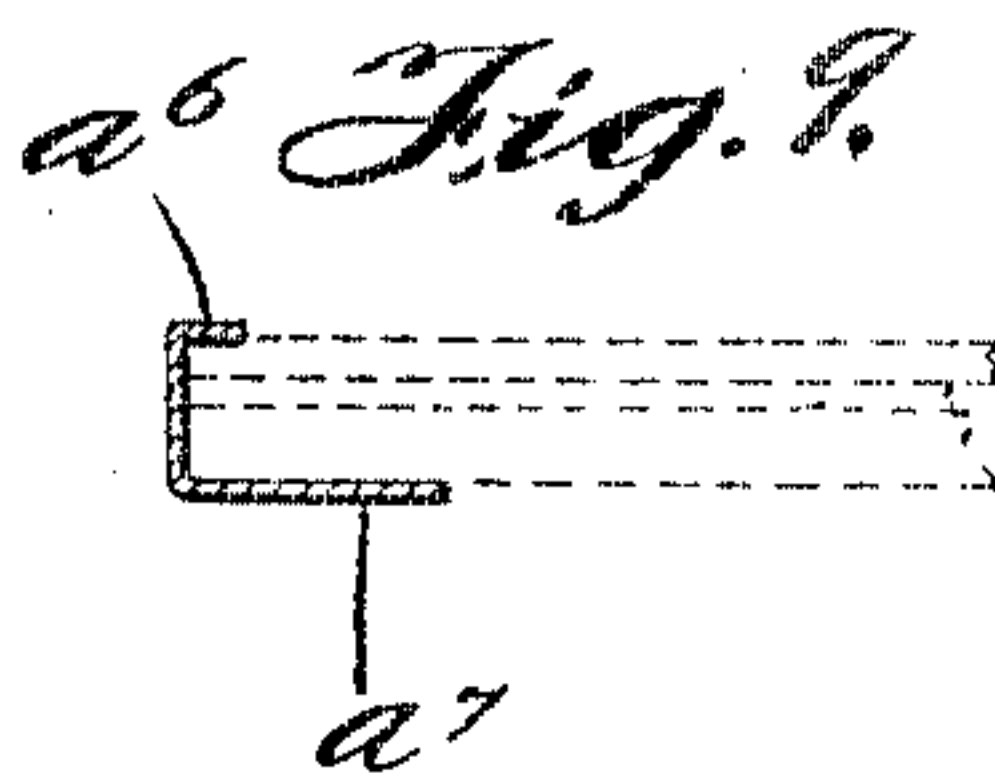
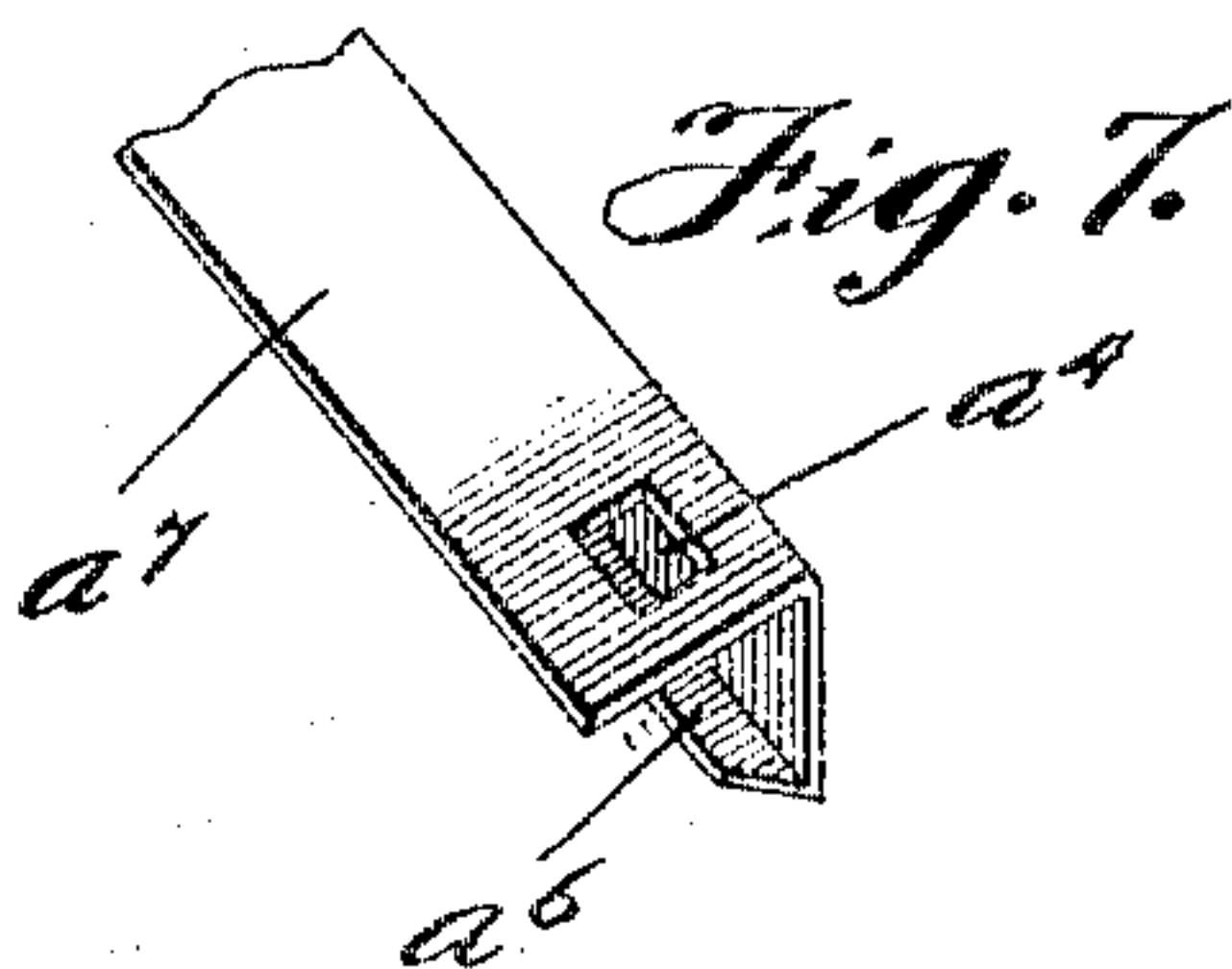
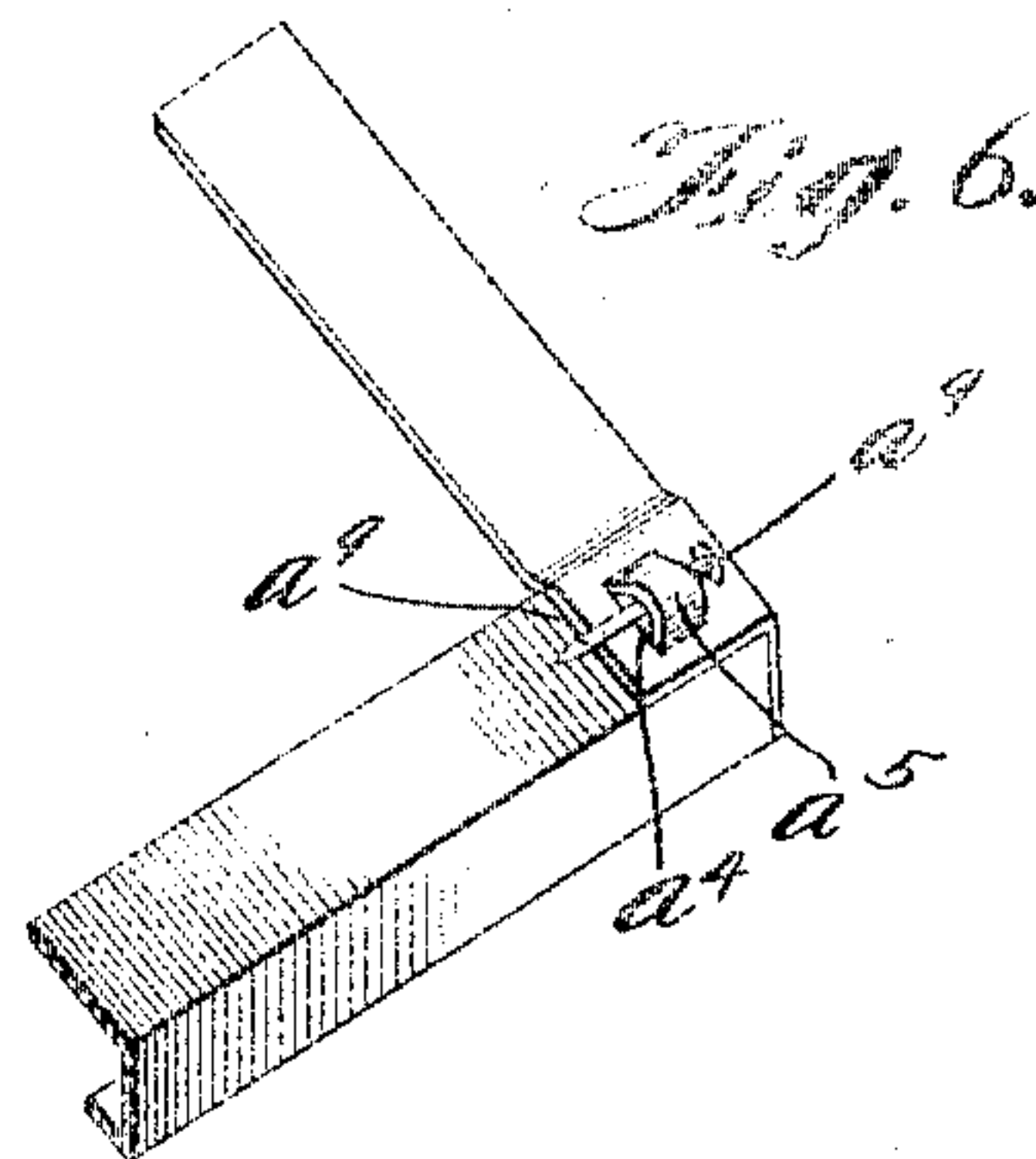
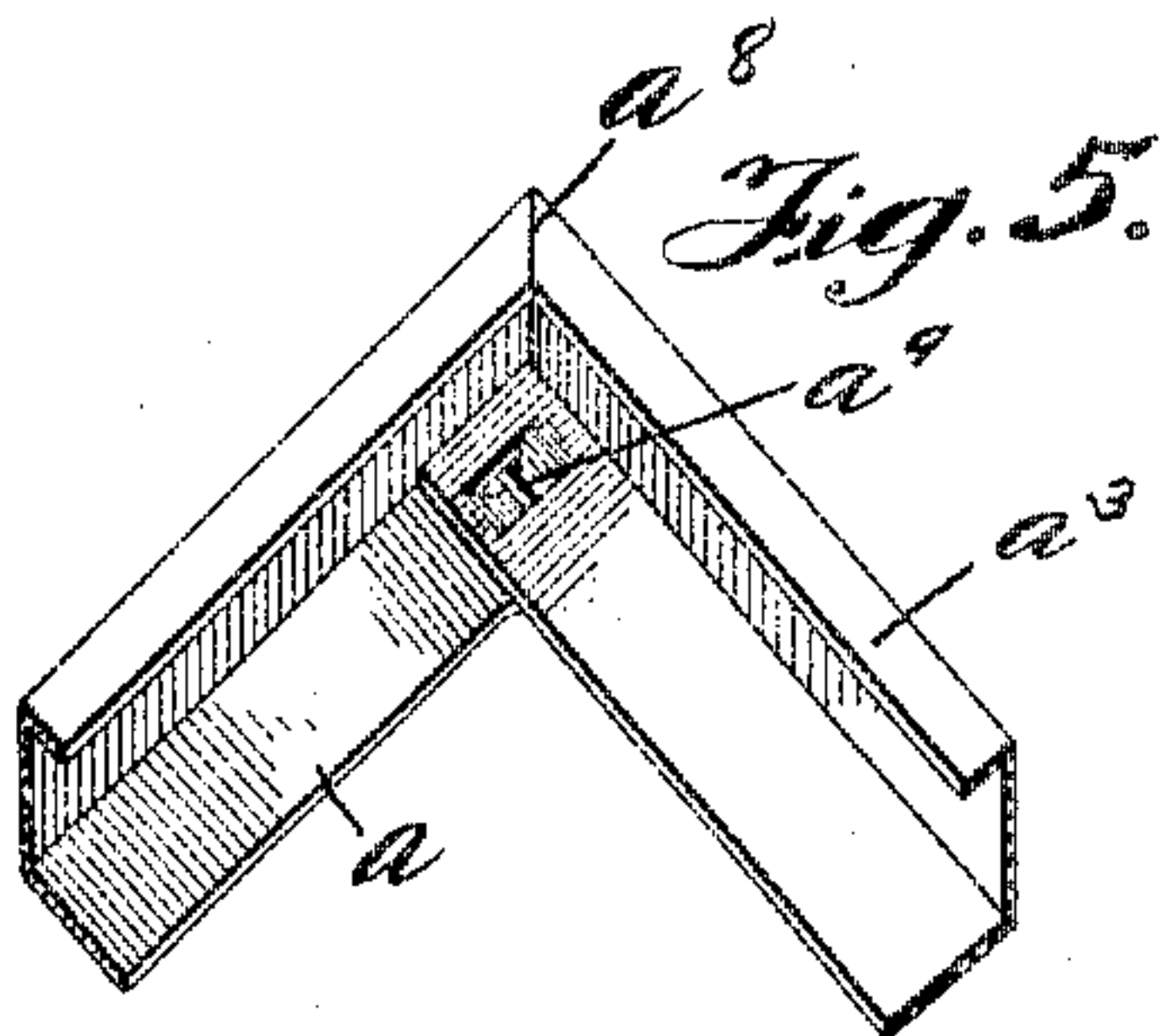
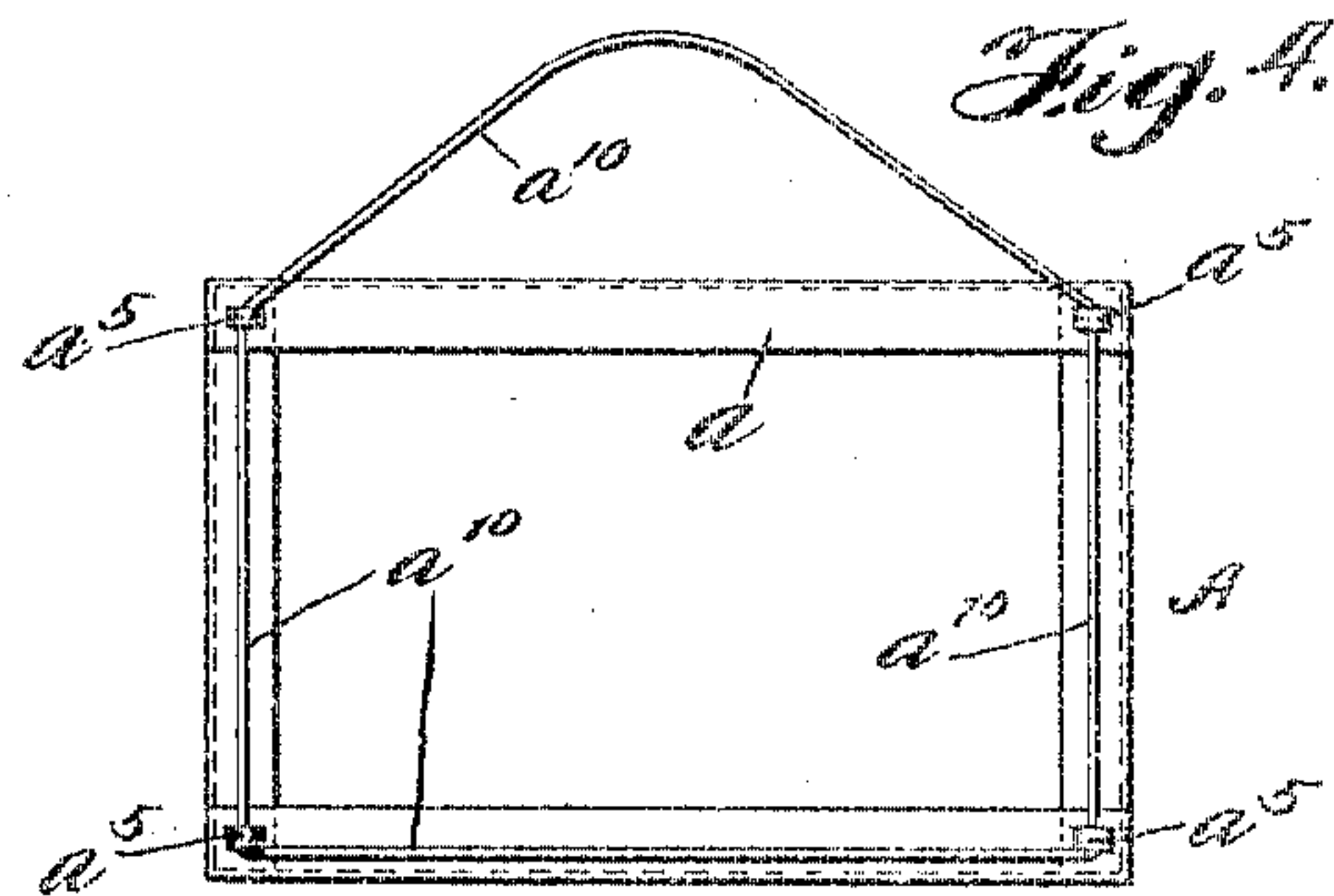
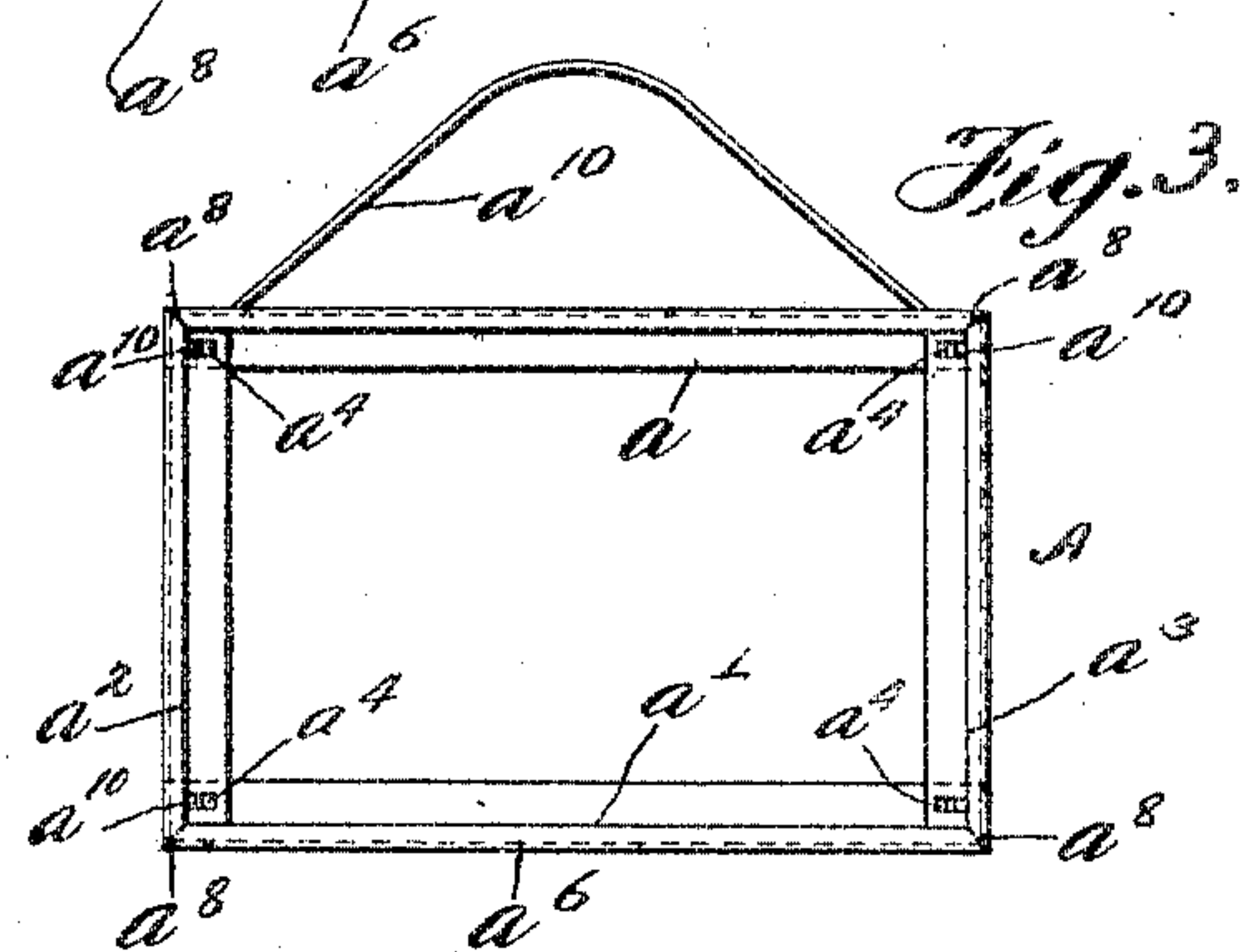
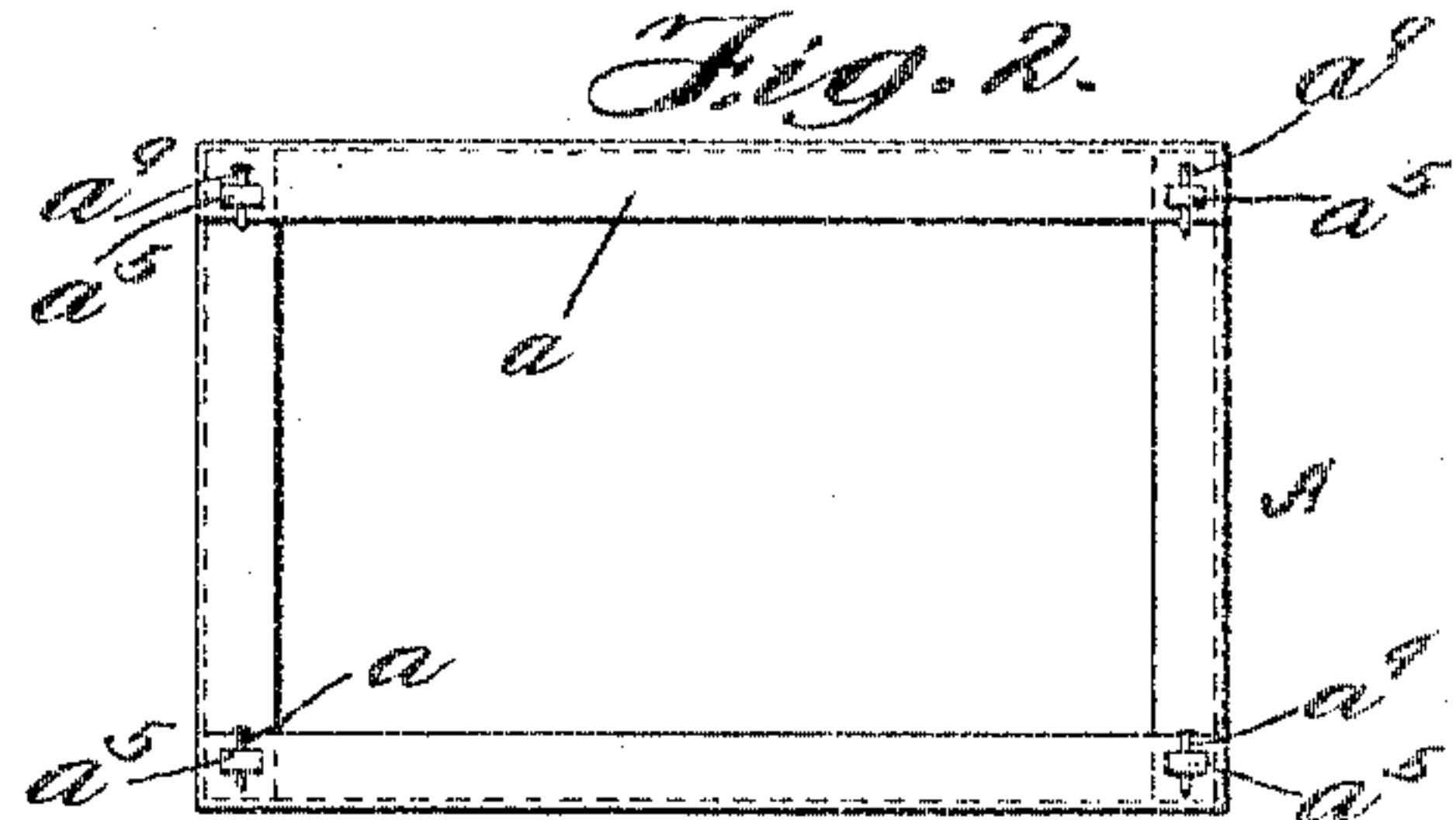
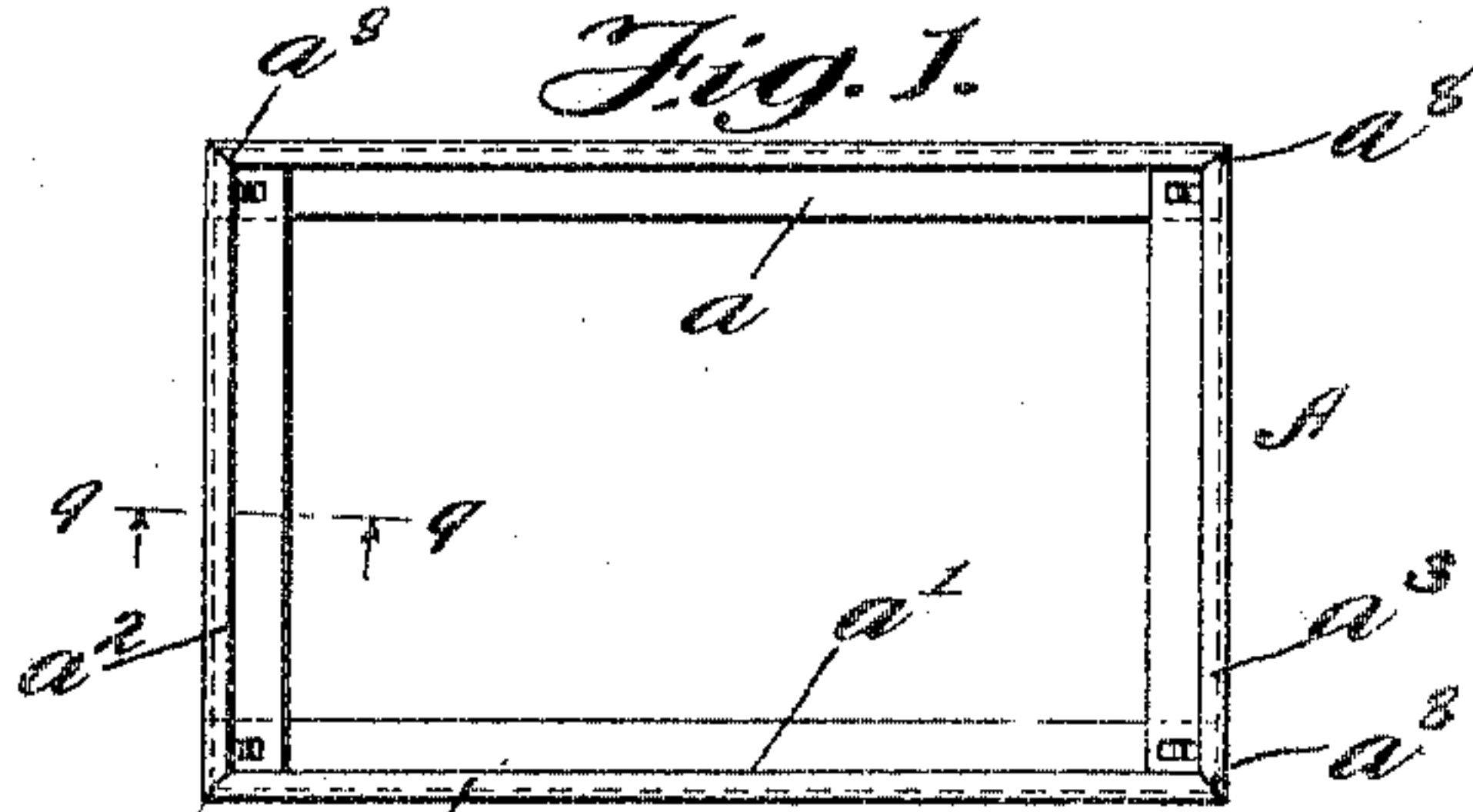
No. 777,079.

PATENTED DEC. 13, 1904.

F. N. COTTLE.
FRAME.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 7, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:

Ed. D. Perry
W. L. Tomarus

Inventor:

Freeman N. Cottle
by Bullley & Duane
Atty's

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREEMAN N. COTTLE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO COTTLE, KENNA & COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A COPARTNERSHIP.

FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 777,079, dated December 13, 1904.

Application filed February 7, 1903. Serial No. 142,433. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREEMAN N. COTTLE, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Frames, of which the following is a specification.

My invention contemplates an improved construction of frame for pictures, signs, looking-glasses, and the like and involving top and bottom and side pieces which are made of sheet metal, the said pieces being lapped at the back of the frame and provided with miter or other suitable joints in front, and means, such as nails or picture-wire or other keys, being applied to the lapping portions to hold the different pieces or sections of the frame together, as will hereinafter more fully appear.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a frame embodying the principles of my invention. Fig. 2 is a back elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing a different arrangement for holding the frame-pieces together. Fig. 4 is a rear elevation of the frame shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an enlarged perspective view of one corner of the frame as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is an enlarged perspective of one corner of the frame as shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 7 is a perspective of one end portion of the upper frame-piece shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 8 is a perspective of one of the side pieces shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 9 is a cross-section through one of the frame-pieces on line 9 9 in Fig. 1, showing a glass, picture, and backing in dotted lines.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, the very simple and readily-assembled metallic frame A may be composed of top and bottom frame-pieces a and a' , together with two side pieces a^2 and a^3 . The top and bottom pieces can be duplicates, and the two side pieces can also be the same in all respects. In other words, in my improved construction it is only necessary to manufacture two kinds of frame-pieces. Those of one kind will be provided at their ends with the openings or recess a^4 , while those of the other kind will have their ends

provided with hollow or loop-shaped lugs a^5 , which, it will be seen, are preferably portions of the sheet metal pressed out from the back of the frame-pieces. For example, the top and bottom frame or horizontal pieces a and a' , as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, are provided at their ends with the said openings or recesses, while the vertical frame-pieces are provided with the said lugs. Each frame-piece, whether of one form or the other, is provided with the relatively narrow front flange a^6 and also with the relatively wide back flange a^7 . It is on this relatively wide back flange in both cases that the lugs and recesses are formed. When assembled in place, the end portions of the back flanges lap upon each other, thus causing the lugs to project through the recesses. The front flanges can be beveled at their ends, so as to provide the corners of the frame with miter-joints a^8 . As a simple and effective means for holding together the parts thus assembled small pins or wire nails a^9 can be inserted through the projecting loop-shaped lugs a^5 , so as to key the parts tightly together. It will be readily understood that the position of the frame is unimportant and that, if desired, the frame can be turned on its side. Furthermore, it will be readily understood that the shape or dimensions of the frame can be varied to suit requirements. In fact, the frame-pieces can be made of various lengths, so that a frame of any size or shape can be instantly constructed without inconvenience.

In Figs. 3 and 4 the construction is the same as in Figs. 1 and 2, with the exception that a picture wire or chain a^{10} is employed in place of the pins or keys a^9 , as in the previous case. This chain or wire can be threaded through the loop-shaped lugs, and with this provision and arrangement the frame can be taken apart without removing the wire or chain. In this way the frame is in readiness to be assembled about a picture, looking-glass, or the like, it being only necessary to apply the frame-pieces to the edges of the picture or glass and to then draw the wire or chain taut, as shown in Fig. 4.

In Fig. 9 the frame-piece is shown tightly

applied to the edges or marginal portions of a glass, picture, and backing. The glass is of course just inside the flange a^6 , the picture is next, and then the backing comes next and is held in place by the flange a^7 . It will be understood that any suitable or desired means can be employed for pressing the backing tightly against the picture and the back of the glass. Thus constructed it will be seen that my invention consists of a frame adapted for various uses—such, for example, as framing pictures, signs, looking-glasses, or other like articles. It will also be observed that with a design such as illustrated the frame partakes of the nature of a passe-partout, and as such is designed to afford a means for quickly and conveniently mounting pictures, or “passe-partouting” them, as it is called. Thus considered my invention further contemplates a metallic passe-partout for pictures, &c. The frame-pieces can, however, if such is desirable, be of different design and of a character to cause the frame to resemble the ordinary picture-frame. Consequently I do not limit myself to any particular form or design for the frame-pieces.

It will be seen that the nails and picture-wire are both keys, the only difference being that in one case the keys are separated or disconnected, while in the other case the keys are all connected and in the form of a wire or other flexible connection. By the term “keys,” as hereinafter employed in the claims, I mean, broadly, any form of key, such as either a nail or wire, while in other claims I have specified the wire or other flexible connection as a specific form of key.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A frame comprising upper and lower horizontal pieces, vertical side pieces, said pieces being formed with relatively narrow front flanges, and having also relatively wide back flanges adapted to lap at their ends and fastening devices applied to said lapping portions to hold said frame-pieces together, said fastening devices including a flexible suspending member.

2. A metallic frame for pictures, signs, looking-glasses, or the like, consisting of sheet-metal frame-pieces provided with front and back flanges, the back flanges being adapted to lap at their end portions, and the said lapping portions being provided with registering lugs and openings, and keys inserted through the said lugs.

3. A frame composed of sheet-metal frame-pieces, each frame-piece being provided with front and back flanges, the back flanges of two of said pieces being provided with openings, and the back flanges of the other two pieces being provided with socketed lugs adapted to engage and project through said openings, and keys inserted in the sockets of said lugs to hold the said pieces together.

4. A metallic passe-partout consisting of

sheet-metal frame-pieces provided with front and back flanges, the rear flanges having lapping end portions adapted to be fastened together and suitable fastening devices applied to said lapping portions and adapted to detachably hold said frame-pieces together, said fastening devices including a flexible suspending member.

5. A frame for pictures, signs, looking-glasses, or the like, consisting of sheet-metal frame-pieces, each frame-piece having a relatively wide back flange and a relatively narrow front flange, the said back flanges being lapped at the corners of the frame, the said front flanges providing each corner of the frame with a miter-joint in front, and means applied to the lapping portions of the back flanges for holding the frame-pieces together.

6. A frame comprising a plurality of sheet-metal frame-pieces, each frame-piece having front and back flanges, the end portions of the back flanges being lapped at the corners of the frame, some of the lapping portions of the back flanges being provided with openings, and the other lapping portions of the back flanges being provided with loop-shaped lugs adapted to project through said openings, and keys inserted through said loop-shaped lugs to hold the frame-pieces together.

7. A frame comprising a plurality of sheet-metal frame-pieces, each frame-piece having front and back flanges, the end portions of the back flanges being lapped at the corners of the frame, some of said lapping portions being provided with openings, the other lapping portions being provided with lugs adapted to project through said openings, and a flexible member for suspending the frame and extending through said lugs to serve as keys for holding the frame-pieces together.

8. A frame comprising a plurality of frame-pieces, each frame-piece consisting of a piece of sheet metal bent into such shape as to provide front and back flanges, the front flanges being beveled at their ends to provide each corner of the frame with a miter-joint, the end portions of the back flanges being lapped at each corner of the frame, some of the lapping portions of the back flanges being provided with openings, the other lapping portions of the back flanges being provided with loop-shaped lugs pressed out from the frame-pieces and projecting through said openings, and keys inserted through said lugs to hold the frame-pieces together.

9. A frame composed of a number of hollow sections, the ends of the front wall or part of each section being cut off on one angle and the ends of the rear wall or part of the same section being cut off on a different angle, whereby portions of the rear wall or part project beyond the front wall at the ends of each section, said sections being arranged with the projecting ends of the rear walls of adjacent sections overlapping each other, and means

applied to the backs of said lapping portions for connecting said sections.

10. A frame composed of a number of hollow sections, the front wall or part of each
5 section being cut off in an oblique direction at one end and the corresponding end of the rear or back wall of the section being cut off on a different angle, the sections being assembled
10 so that the ends of the rear or back parts of adjacent sections overlap, and means applied to the backs of said lapping portions for connecting said sections.

11. A frame consisting of a number of hollow sections, the front wall or part of each

section being cut off in an oblique direction at 15 both ends and the ends of the rear part or wall of said section being cut off in a different direction, said sections being arranged so that the ends of the rear parts of adjacent sections overlap each other, and means applied to the 20 backs of said lapping portions for connecting said sections.

Signed by me at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, this 29th day of January, 1903.

FREEMAN N. COTTLE.

Witnesses:

WM. A. HARDERS,

HARRY P. BAUMGARTNER.