F. M. CLAPP.

DEVICE FOR DISPLAYING GRAINING EFFECTS.

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954,928.

Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

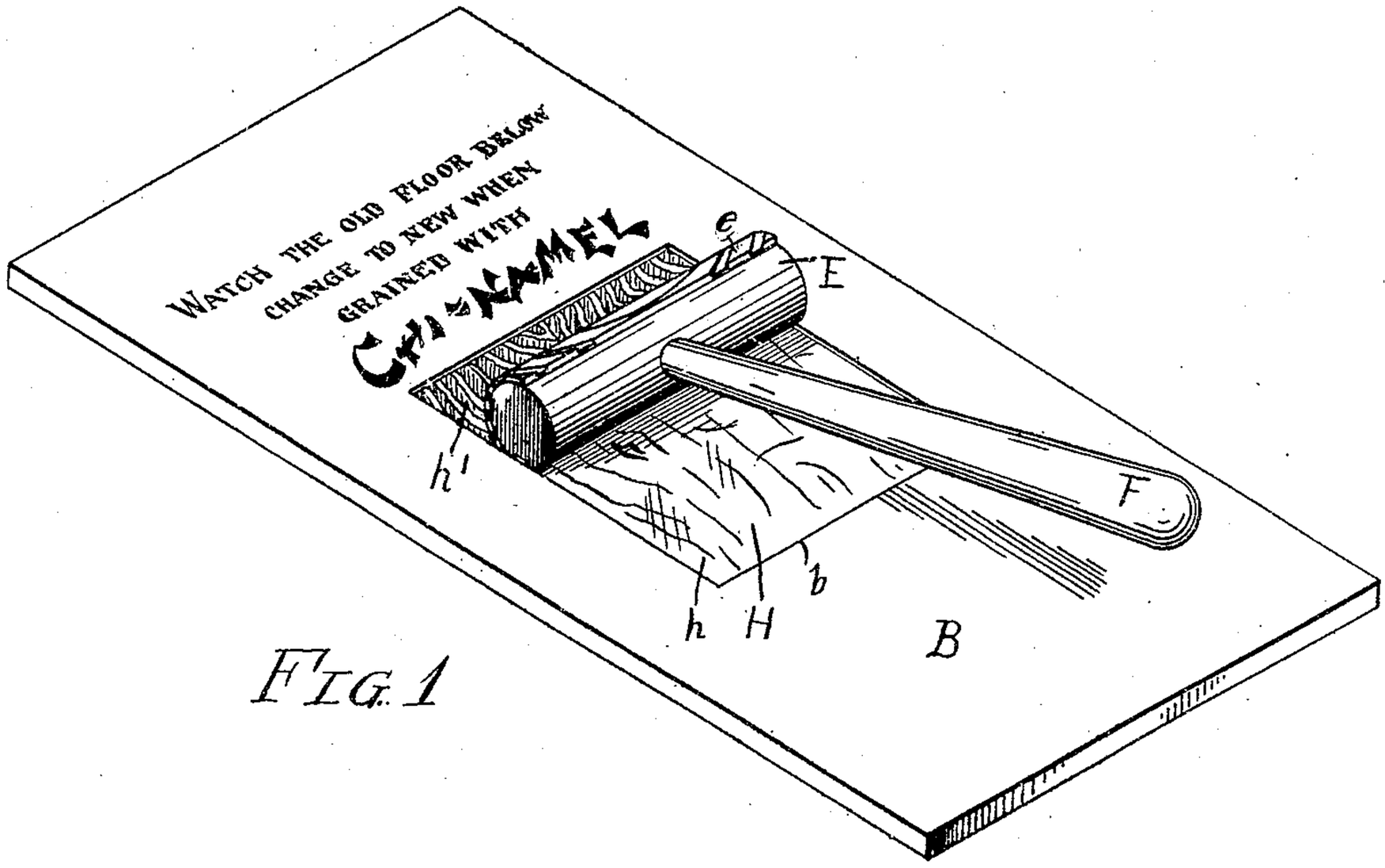

FIG. 1

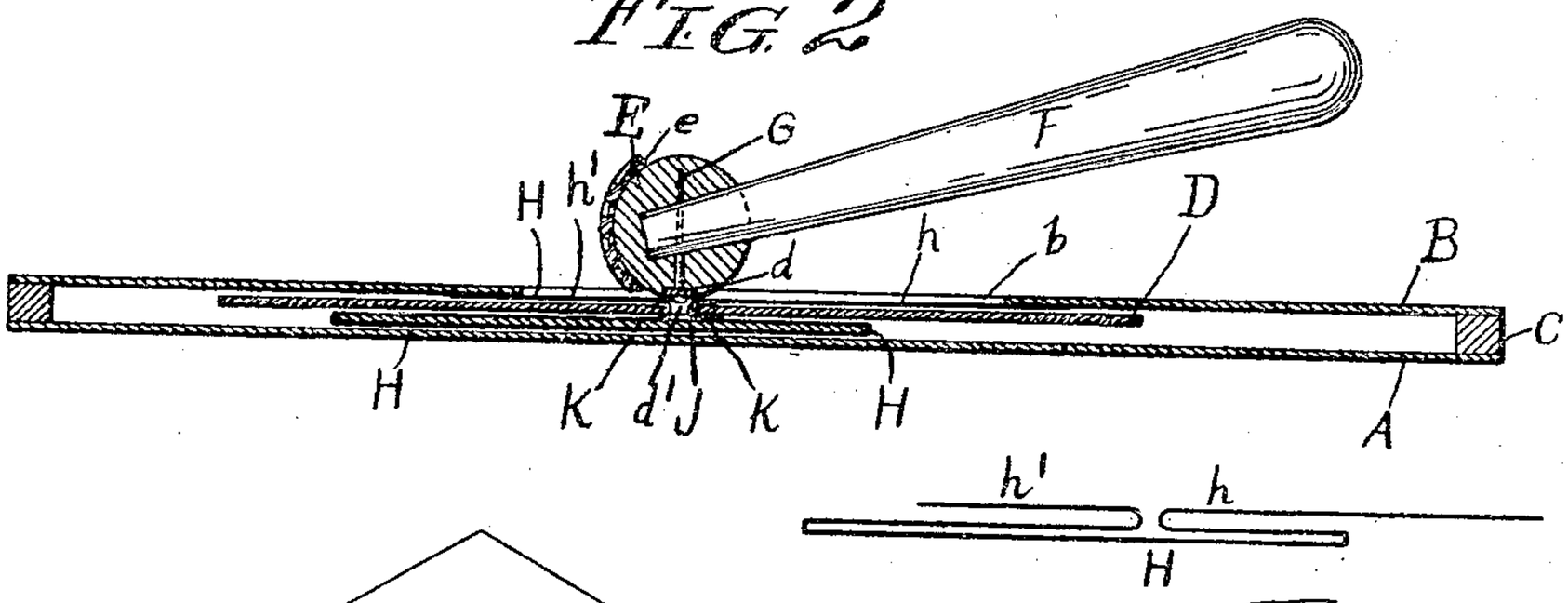

FIG. 2

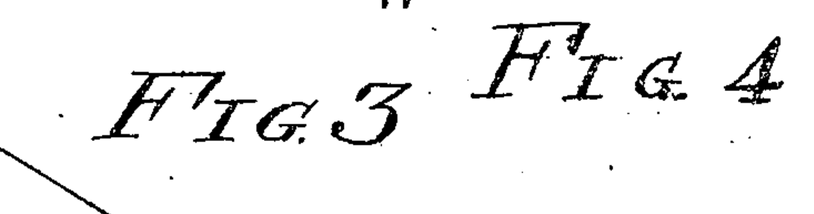

FIG. 4

FIG. 3

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DEVICE FOR DISPLAYING GRAINING EFFECTS.

954,928. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

Application filed July 13, 1908. Serial No. 443,233.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FORD M. CLAPP, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Devices for Displaying Graining Effects, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of this invention is to provide an attractive display device adapted to illustrate the effect of the application of painters' materials to a surface.

The device is designed particularly for use in displaying and advertising the graining process invented by me and covered by my Patent No. 839,363.

To this end, the invention includes a representation of an ungrained surface, a representation of a grained surface, and means for gradually substituting one for the other in a manner not at once apparent to the eye. As the graining compound in my process is preferably employed with a graining tool having a handle and having approximately the shape of a mallet, I prefer to increase the appropriateness and attractiveness by providing such tool at the junction of the two surfaces. This grainer not only furnishes the means for operating the device but serves to cover the line dividing the new surface from the old and thereby increases the illusion.

The invention is herein more fully described and its essential characteristics set out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of my display device; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the shiftable plate within the device; Fig. 4 is a diagram showing the course of the flexible strip or it may be considered an edge view of that strip.

Referring to the parts by reference letters, A represents the bottom plate, B the top plate, and C the edge strip of a suitable frame or flat casing. The plate B has a display opening *b*. Within the casing is a shiftable plate D. This plate may be of metal and is provided with a transverse strip *d* offset upwardly from its central portion as shown in Fig. 3, leaving a slot *d'* beneath it.

E represents the head and *e* the pad of the graining tool, and F the handle. This head is secured to the transverse strip *d* of plate D. As shown, the securement is by nails G, which also hold the handle of the head. By this means, the plate D may be shifted lengthwise of the casing by means of the handle F.

The representations of the old and new surfaces are printed or otherwise formed on the strip of cloth or flexible member H. This strip is secured at its ends to the top plate B, beyond the ends of the opening *b*. The strip then passes from opposite directions toward the head E, and turns downwardly through the slot *d'* in the plate D, beneath the strip *d* and then passes backward under this plate and loops around a filling plate J. In other words, the course of the flexible strip is as follows: from a point above the opening *b* (*i. e.* at the left in Fig. 2) to a point beneath the head E, thence backwardly beneath the plate D to the left hand end of the plate J, thence forwardly beneath the plate J to its other end, thence backwardly over the plate J to the slot through the plate D beneath the head E, thence forwardly on the upper side of the plate D beneath the opening *b* to a point beyond the right hand end of that opening. This course of the flexible strip is illustrated in Fig. 4. Now, if a portion of the flexible strip designated *h* which is visible below the grainer handle be printed with one representation, and the portion of the flexible strip *h'* which is visible between the head and the opposite end of the opening *b* be printed with another representation, it will be evident that if the grainer is drawn lengthwise of the opening *b*, one of these representations will apparently be substituted for the other. Accordingly, I print the portion *h* which is visible between the lower or right hand end of the opening *b* and the grainer head in its extreme left hand position to represent an old ungrained floor for example, and I print the portion of the strip *h'* which may be visible between the left hand end of the opening *b* and the head when in its extreme right hand position to represent a completely grained floor. Thus when the mallet or graining tool is at the upper end of the opening *b*, an ungrained floor appears through the window; while when the graining tool is drawn down to the bottom of this window, a grained floor

appears above the graining tool, as grained by my patented process, including the application of graining compound, manipulation by a graining tool, and covering with colored varnish.

It will be noticed that as the graining tool is drawn in one direction or the other, the visible portions of both the grained and the ungrained surfaces are made stationary, wherefore there is a very decided illusion.

To make the flexible strip H pass easily around the edges of the slot *d'* and also to reduce the size of that slot and bring it entirely beneath the strip *d*, I provide the U-shaped rub plates K, which fit over the edges of the plate D made by the slot *d'*.

The shifting of the plate D shifts the plate J. The flexible strip, however, does not slide on the back of this strip relatively to it, and may be anchored to the strip by glue, for example. Whenever the plate D is moved any distance, the plate J is moved by the strip twice that distance, as will be readily understood. Accordingly, sufficient space is provided to allow this additional movement of the plate J. The interior parts are long enough to provide for the display at one time of a strip of material substantially as large as the sight opening. It accordingly results that the sight opening may be approximately one third of the length of the casing; that the plate B may be approximately two thirds that length or twice the opening B; and that the plate J may be one third that length, or about equal to the opening B.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. In a display device, the combination of a casing having an opening therein, a representation of a graining tool extending transversely of the opening, a representation of an ungrained surface on one side of the tool and of a grained surface on the other side thereof, and means whereby the movement of the tool causes the apparent substitution of one of such surfaces for the other.

2. In a display device, the combination with a head of a graining tool, of a representation of an ungrained surface on one side thereof and of a grained surface on the other side, means whereby the movement of the head in the direction to apparently travel over the ungrained surface causes the apparent substitution of the grained surface, and a handle for moving the head.

3. A device for displaying the effect of the application of painters' materials comprising a representation of the untreated surface, a representation of the treated surface, a movable representation of a tool between such surfaces, and means for bringing one surface into view and withdrawing the other from view.

4. In a display device, the combination of a representation of a graining tool, a representation of an ungrained surface on one side thereof, and of a grained surface on the other side thereof, and means whereby the movement of the tool causes the apparent substitution of one of such surfaces for the other.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

FORD M. CLAPP.

Witnesses:

ALBERT H. BATES,

BRENNAN B. WEST.