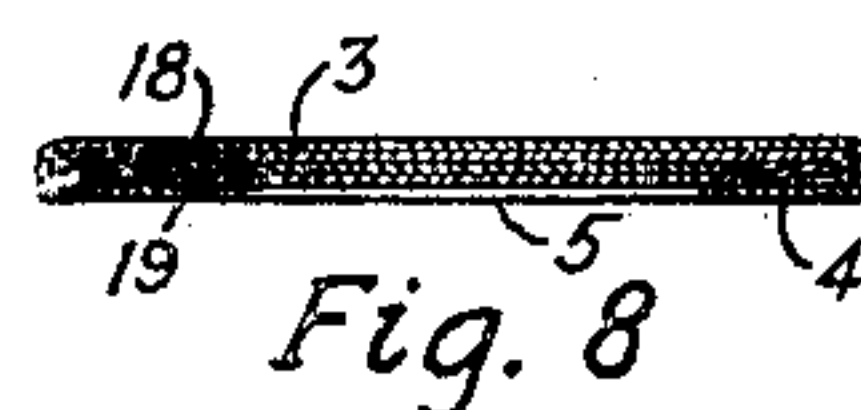
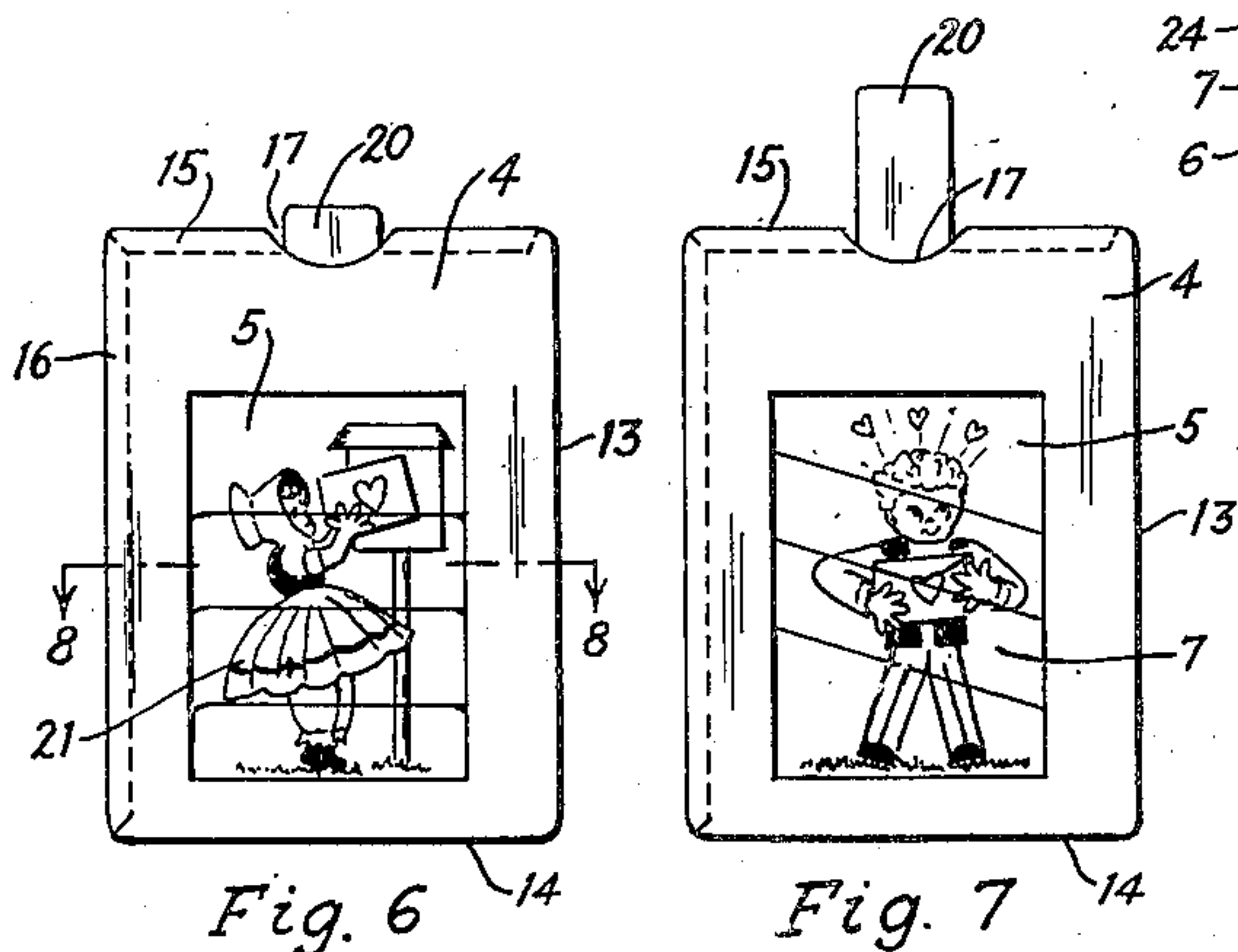
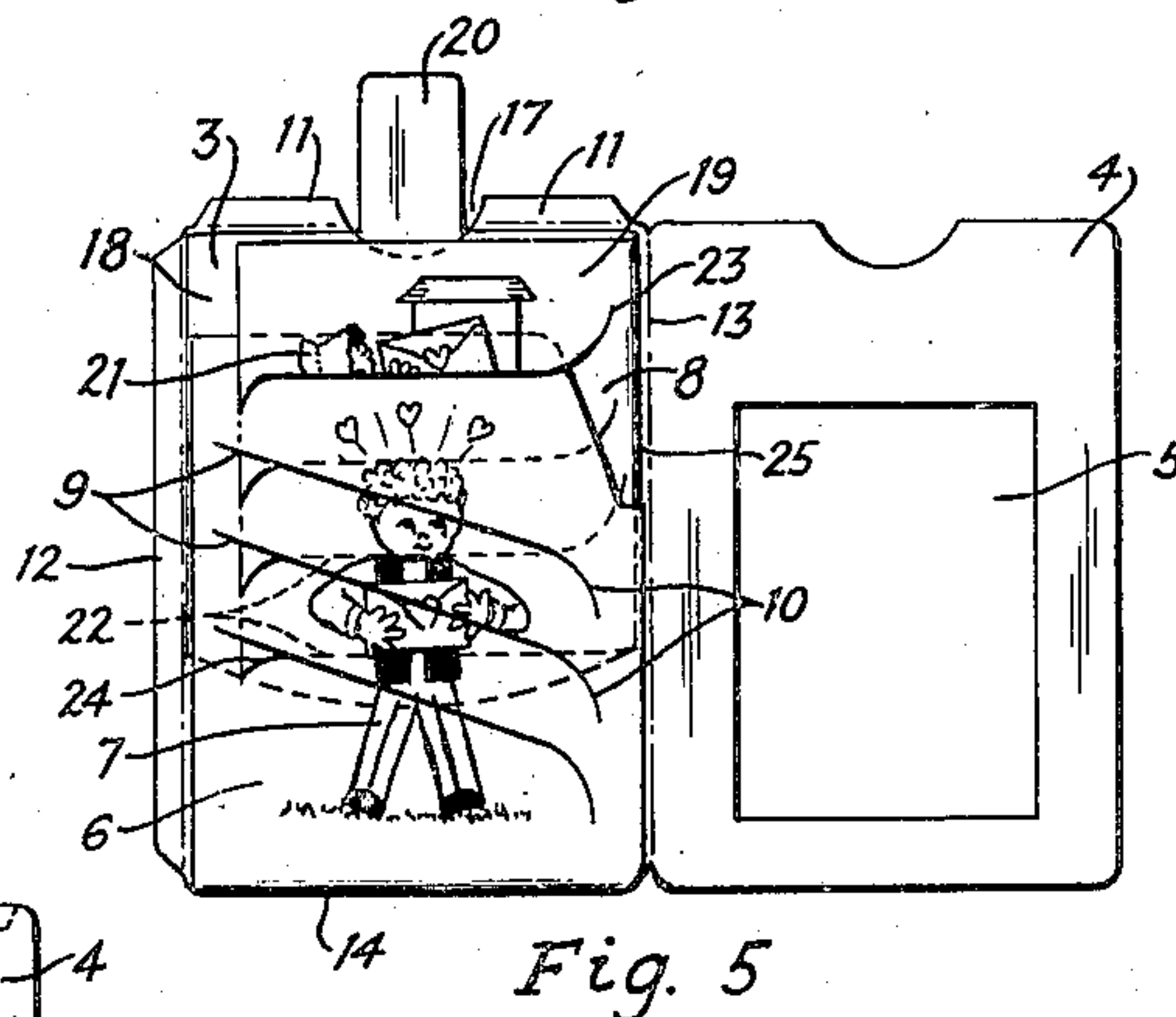
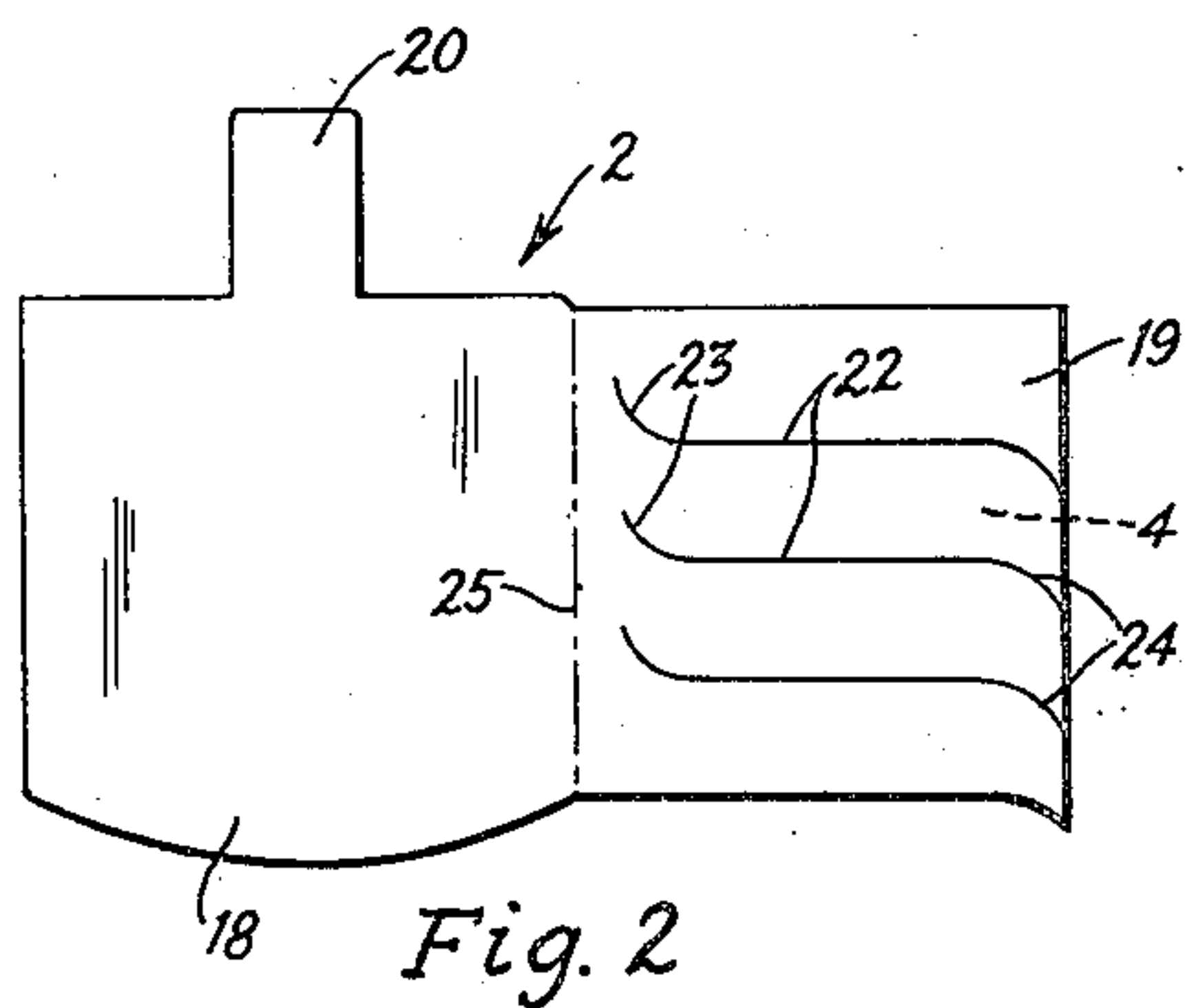
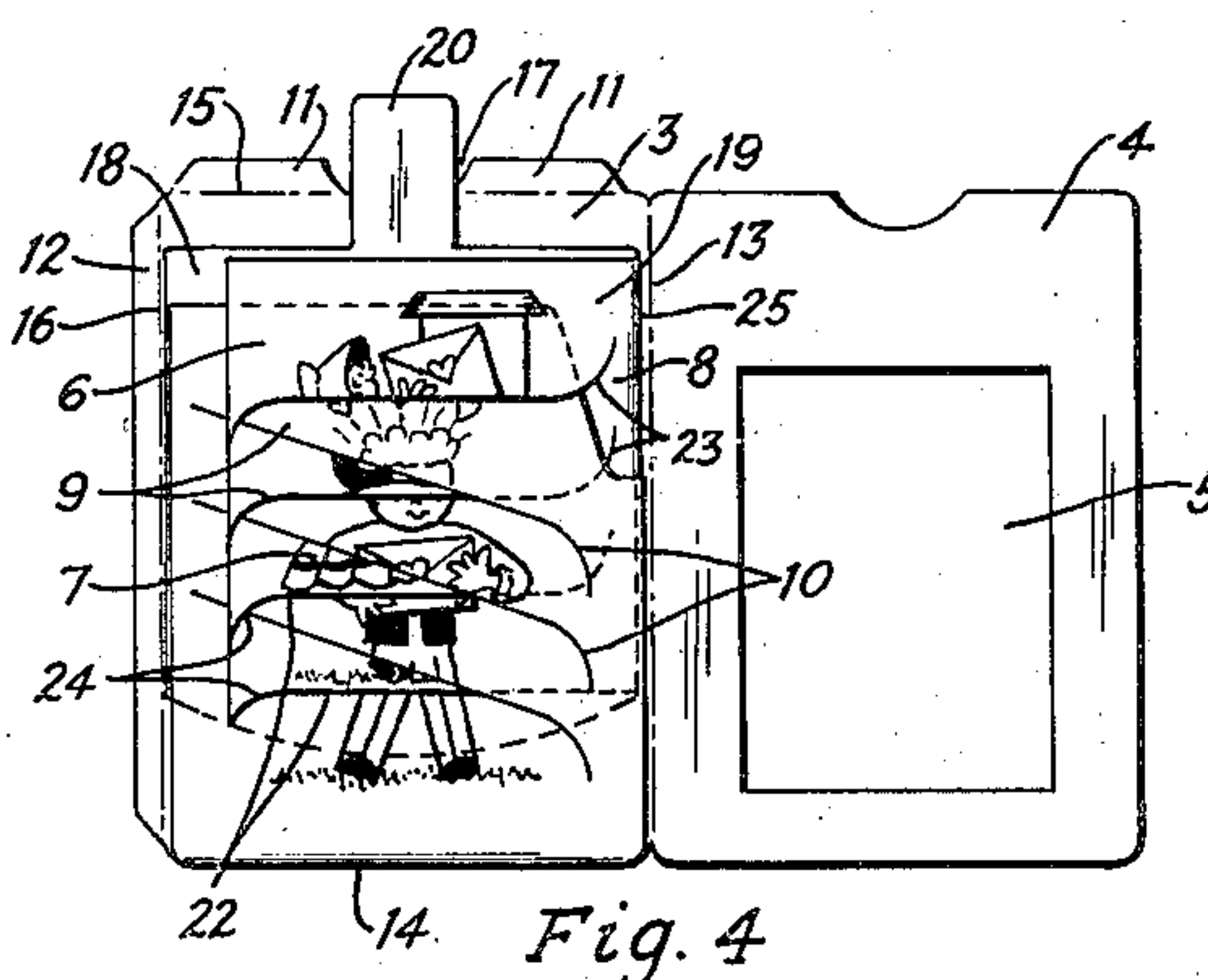
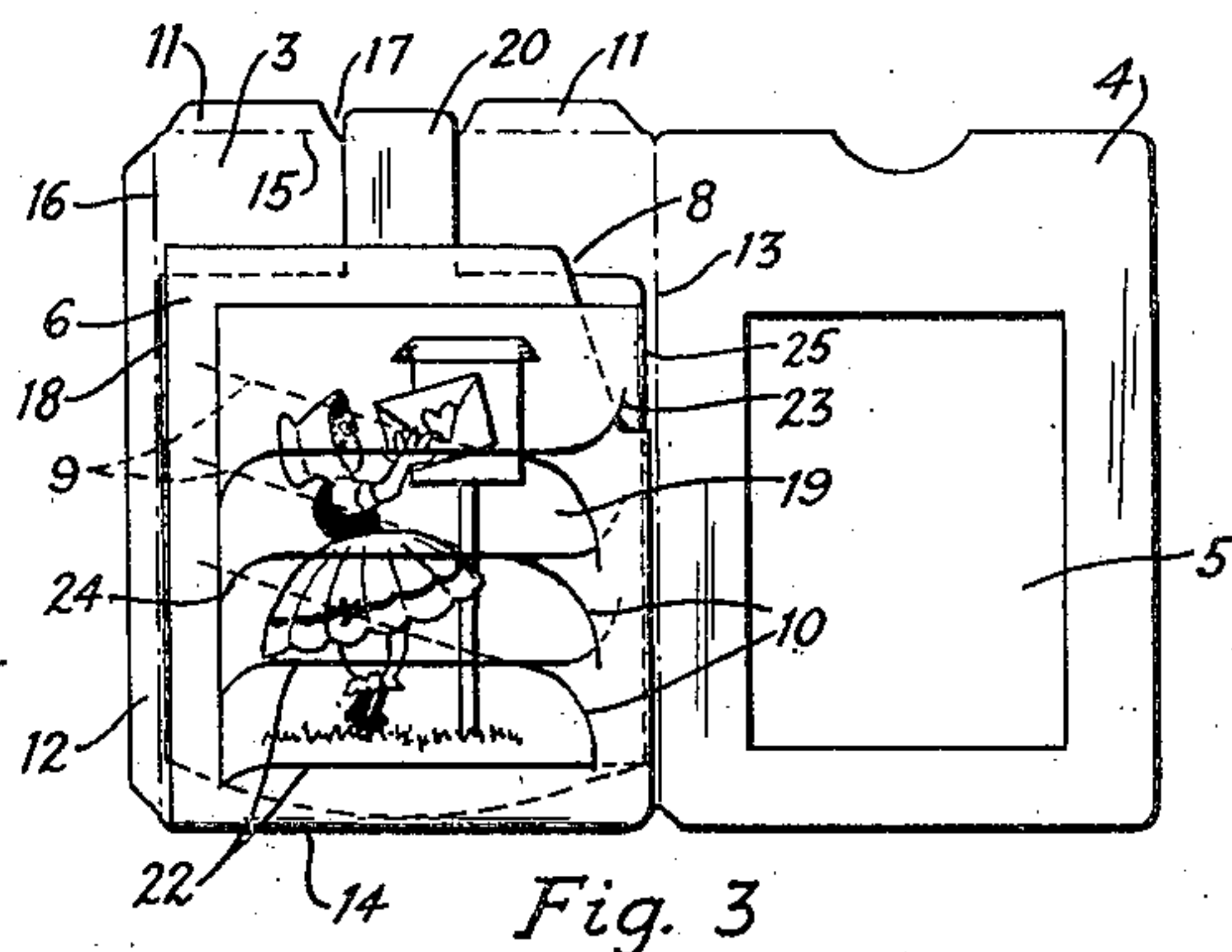
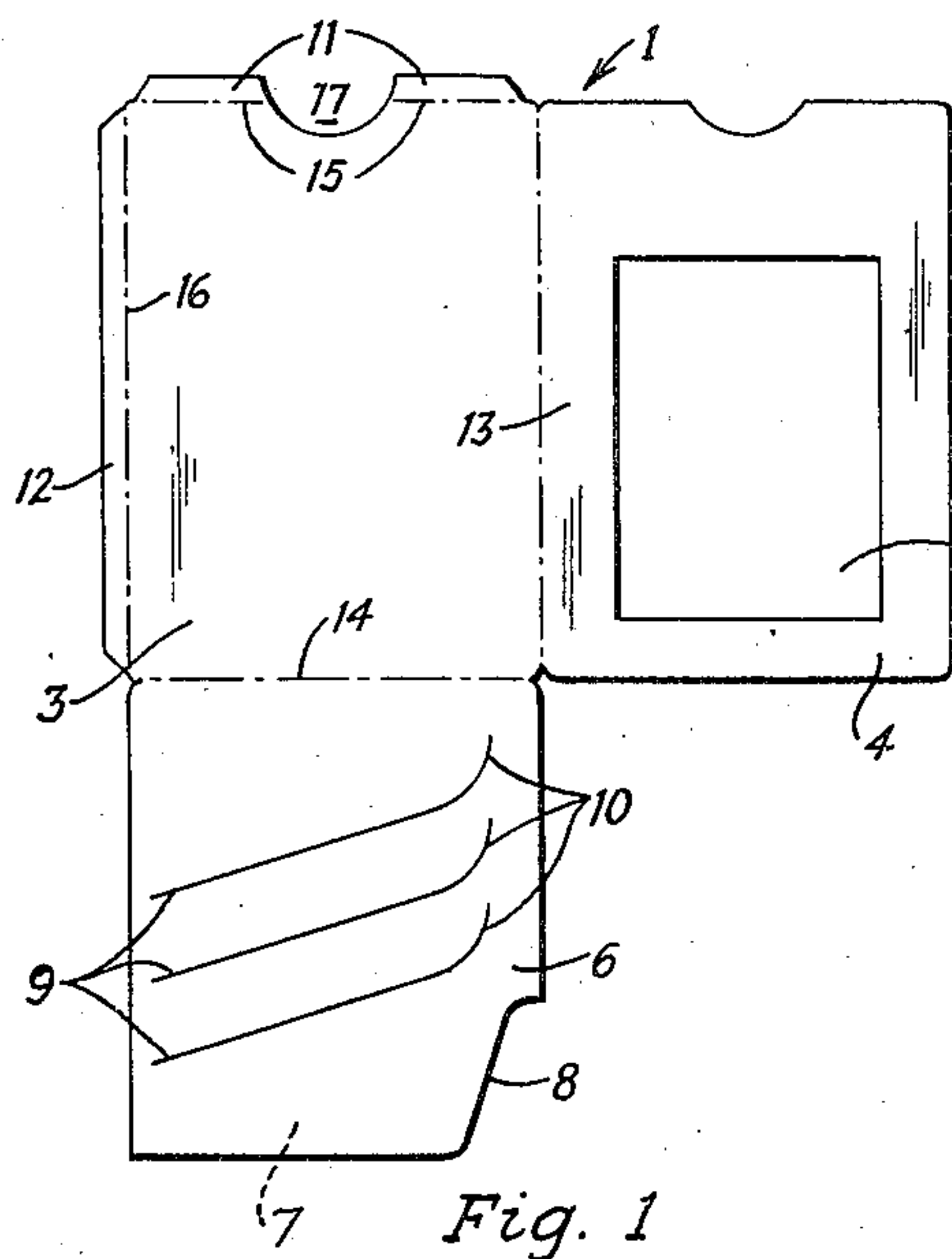


Oct. 25, 1949.

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CHANGING PICTURE COMPRISING ONE STATIONARY
AND ONE SLIDING PICTURE
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2,485,806

CHANGING PICTURE COMPRISING ONE STATIONARY AND ONE SLIDING PIC- TURE

Martin Berg, New York, N. Y.

Application October 15, 1945, Serial No. 622,382

1 Claim. (Cl. 40—62)

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The present invention relates to a changing picture and in particular to a pair of pictures which upon moving one against the other make one or the other picture visible depending on the position of each one of the pictures.

The changing pictures are usually made of paper and slots extending in the direction of movement of one picture against the other serve as abutment or limitations for the movement. It could not be avoided that upon short time use of the changing picture the mentioned slots tear off and thereby the two pictures brought out of their related positions.

It is, therefore, the main object of the present invention to provide a changing picture which comprises one stationary and one sliding picture and abutment means for the sliding picture which do not wear even after long use.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a changing picture of simple construction, however in an arrangement which allows long use without tearing.

With these and other objects in view which will become apparent the present invention will be clearly understood from the following specification in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a cut of the stationary picture together with a frame formed of one sheet of paper;

Fig. 2 is a cut of the movable picture together with a guide formed of one sheet of paper;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the stationary picture partly assembled with the frame and interlocked with the movable picture, the latter appearing on top;

Fig. 4 is a plan view corresponding to that of Fig. 3, however, the movable picture shown moved partly below the stationary picture;

Fig. 5 is a similar plan view at the end of the movement showing the stationary picture entirely covering the moving picture;

Figs. 6 and 7 show the hanging pictures in the entirely assembled position with folded over window frame and folded margin parts; and

Fig. 8 is a sectional elevation along the lines 8—8 of Fig. 6.

Referring now to the drawings and in particular to Figs. 1 and 2, the changing picture consists mainly of two cuts 1 and 2 of paper or any other convenient material. The cut 1 is cut out of a sheet of paper to predetermined configuration and comprises three main fields, namely a basic frame field 3, a top frame field 4 having a window 5, preferably cut in one step with the cut 1, and a field 6 carrying at its bottom the sta-

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tionary picture 7. As shown in Figure 1, the field 6 has a cut out 8 at the right lower corner for a purpose to be described later. Further, the field 6 is provided with preferably three diagonal slots 9 extending upwardly from the left to the right and each slot 9 ending in an upwardly extending curve 10. The basic field 3 is equipped with marginal extensions 11 at its top and a marginal extension 12 on the left side (Fig. 1). The point dotted line 13 presents the folding line between the basic field 3 and the top field 4, the pointed dotted line 14 the folding line between the basic field 3 and the picture field 6, the point dotted lines 15 the folding line between the basic field 3 and the top marginal extension 11 and the point dotted line 16 the folding line between the basic field 3 and the side marginal extension 12. The top of the field 3 has a curved cut 17 separating also the two marginal extensions 11.

The cut 2 comprises mainly one slide field 18 and one movable picture field 19. The slide field 18 is equipped at its top with a pull extension 20, the purpose of which will be described later. The movable picture field 19 carries a picture at its bottom side and is equipped with horizontally extending slots 22 which end on their left side in an upwardly extending curve 23 and on their right side in a downwardly extending curve 24 up to the right margin (Fig. 2). The point dotted line 25 presents the folding line between the slide field 18 and the picture field 19.

Both cuts 1 and 2 are to be folded up along the folding lines shown in point dotted lines. First the picture field 6 is folded over to the basic field 3 along the line 14, as shown in Fig. 3, whereby the picture side appears now on top of the field 6. Then the fields 18 and 19 are folded up along the line 25, whereby again the picture side of the field 19 will appear on top.

The cut 2 is then inserted in the cut 1 in such a way that the slide field 18 is inserted between the fields 3 and 6 and each strip formed by each pair of adjacent slots 22 of the field 19 inserted from the rear to the front in each one of the slots 9 of the field 6 (see Figs. 3, 4 and 5). Then the marginal extensions 11 and 12 are folded over along the lines 15 and 16, respectively, to the basic field 3 and finally the window field 4 folded over along the line 13 exposing a picture of the size of the window provided in the field 4 (Figs. 6 and 7). The turned over extensions 11 and 12 are fastened to the bottom side of the field 4 thereby sealing the slide field 18 with the picture field 19 in the folded cut 1. The length of the fields 18 and 19 is shorter than that of the fields 1 and 4

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and the pull extension 20 will extend through the cut out 17 of the field 3. Thus the folded cut 2 is free to move up and downwards within the cut 1, the cut-out 8 of the field 6 allowing such movement, the folding line 14 forming the limit for the downward movement and the folding line 15 the limit for the upward movement.

As clearly shown in Fig. 3, preferably in the lowered position of the slide 18 the picture 21 in the field 19 appears on top of the picture 7 in the window 5, whereas upon moving the slide 18 upwards by pulling the pull extension 20 the picture 21 will disappear by moving the strips of field 19 through the slots 9 of the field 6 behind the latter. Thus the picture 7 of field 6 appears now in the window 5. Upon lowering the slide 18 the picture 21 will come on top again above the field 6 and the picture 7 will be again behind the picture 21.

While I have disclosed one embodiment of the present invention, it is to be understood that it has been given by example only and not in any limiting sense, the scope of the invention being defined by the appended claim.

I claim:

In a changing picture, a basic field, a top field having a window integral with and in sideward extension of said basic field, a stationary field having a picture on its rear side integral with and in low end extension of said basic field, both said top and said stationary fields being adapted to be folded over said basic field and said stationary

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field being adapted to be positioned between said basic and top fields in operative position, top and side marginal extensions of said basic field to be folded over and fastened to the edges of said top field, a slide, a movable field having another picture on its top integral with and in sideward extension of said slide adapted to be folded over said slide, a pull extension on said slide, the latter and said movable field of shorter length than that of said basic and top fields and of substantially the same length as the said stationary field, diagonal and horizontal slats in the said stationary and movable fields, respectively, said slide being positioned between said basic and stationary field, strips in said stationary field formed by its slats and penetrating the slats of said movable field, said slide and said movable field moving upwards and downwards between said basic and top fields, the folded over marginal extension of said basic field forming an abutment for said upward movement and the folding line of said basic and stationary fields forming an abutment for said downward movement.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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