

Feb. 6, 1951

G. PASCHAL

2,540,907

PICTURE FRAME

Filed Sept. 30, 1948

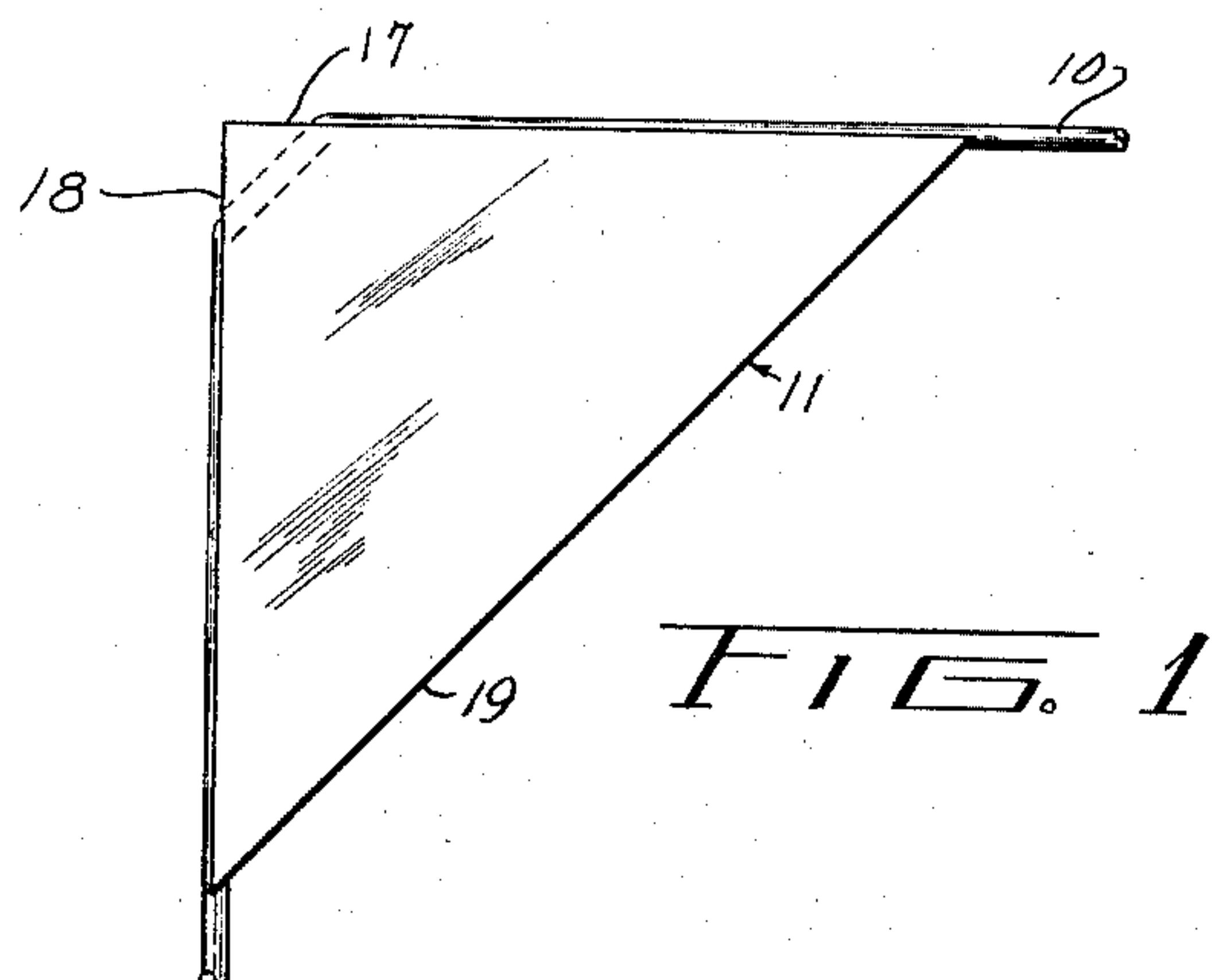


FIG. 1

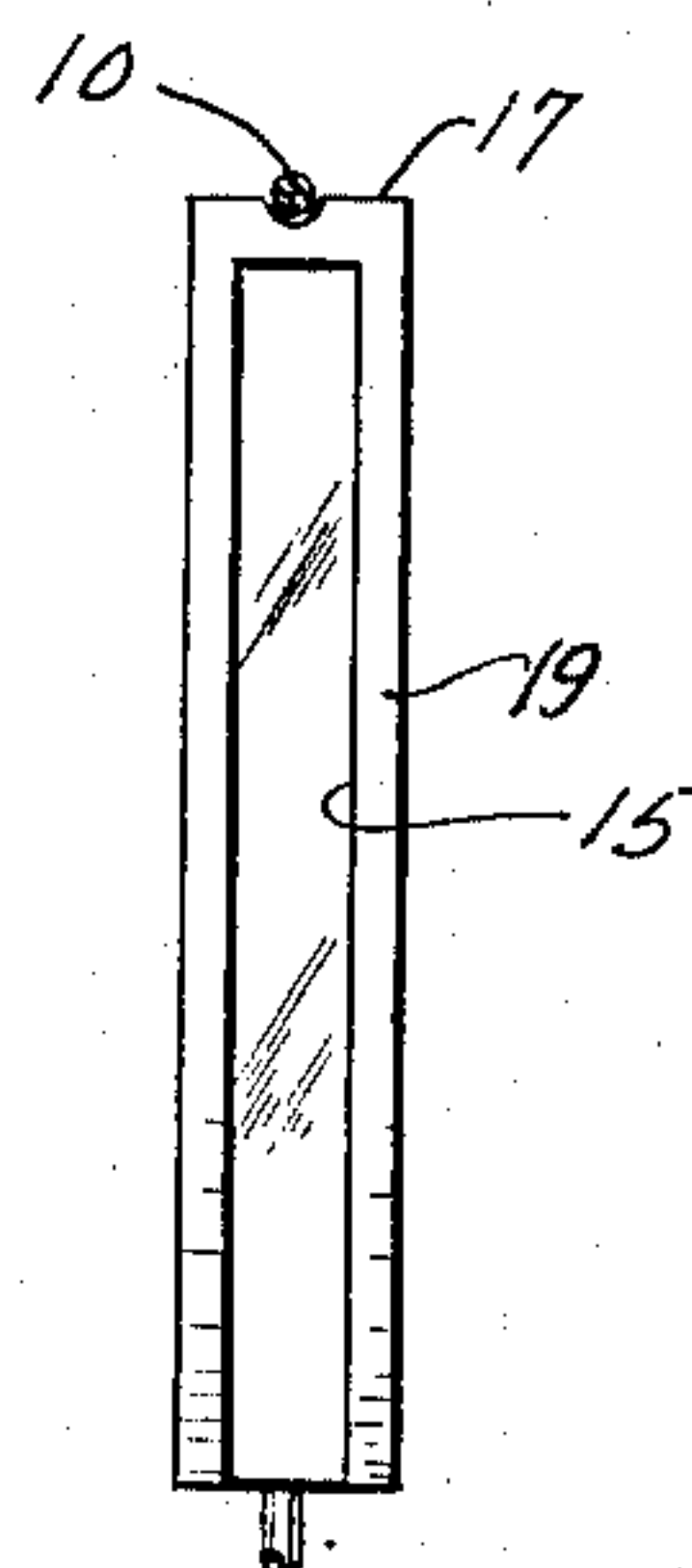


FIG. 2

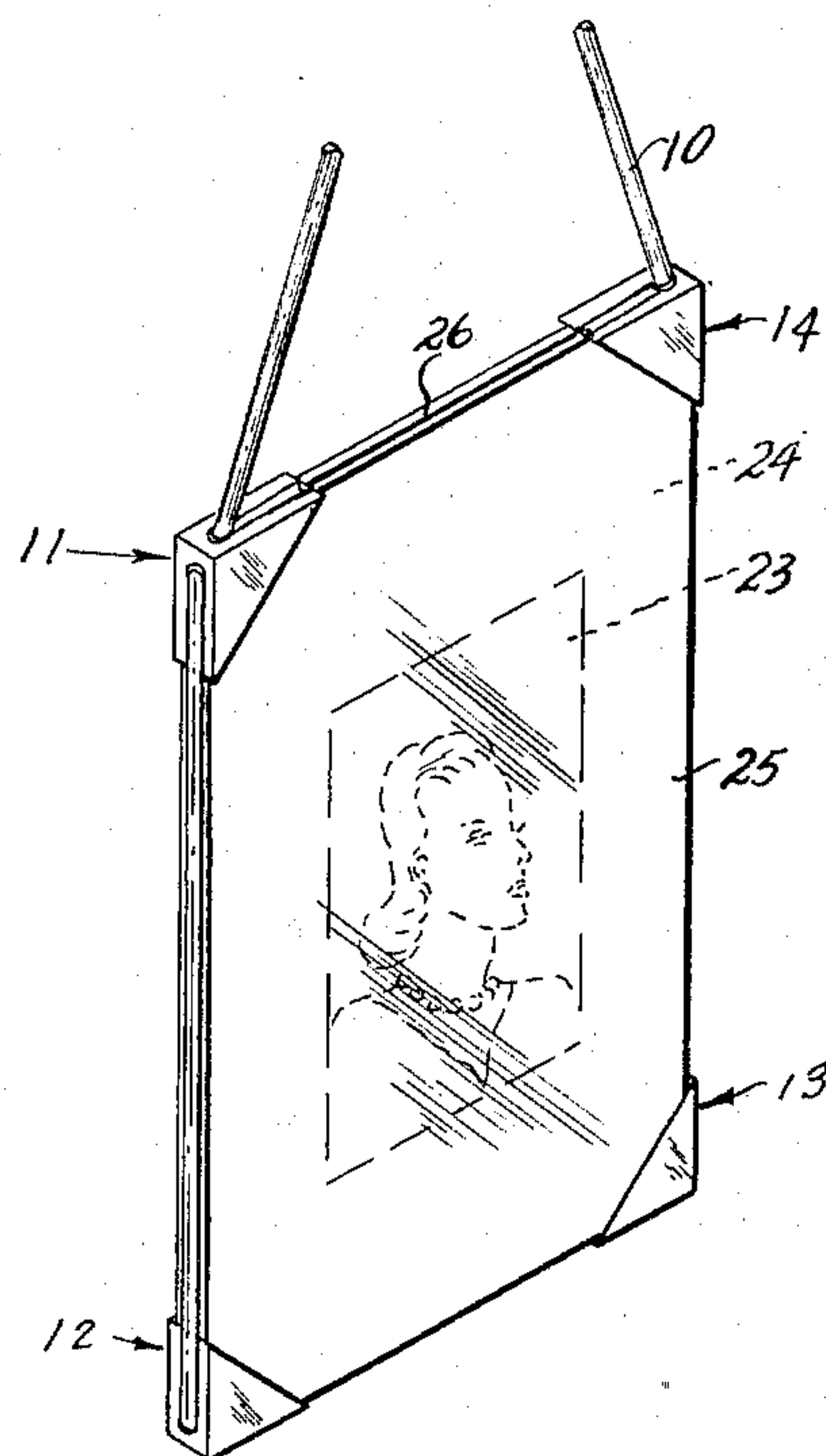


FIG. 4

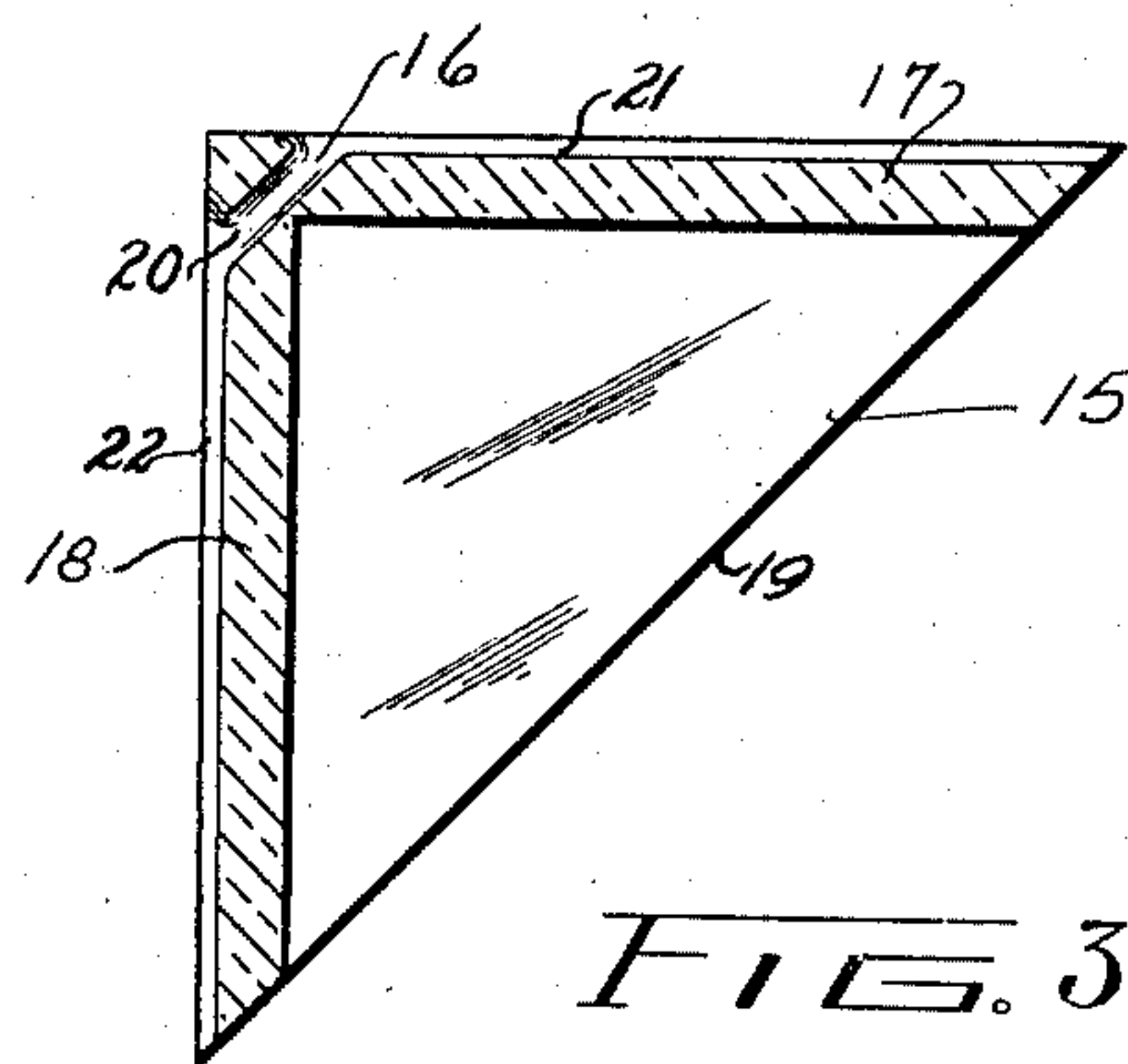


FIG. 3

INVENTOR.
GUY PASCHAL
BY *J. A. Grier*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,540,907

PICTURE FRAME

Guy Paschal, New York, N. Y.

Application September 30, 1948, Serial No. 51,890

3 Claims. (Cl. 40—153)

1

This invention relates to improvements in picture frames and has for a principal object the provision of a picture frame comprised of a plurality of corner blocks having a picture wire or cord passing through them, thereby making them adjustable for a wide range of different sizes.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a picture frame comprised of corner blocks with hanging means passing there-through, said corner blocks each being generally triangular in form and having triangular slots extending therein from the hypotenuse thereof, whereby a picture and the covering glass or glasses may have said triangular blocks placed on each corner thereof and whereby said blocks are retained on said corners by forces set up in said hanging means after the picture is hung.

A further object of the invention is the provision in a picture frame of four corner blocks generally triangular in form, each having a triangular slot extending therein from the hypotenuse and each having a hole through the corner thereof lying in a plane substantially parallel to the plane of said slot, a cord or wire passing through said corner holes, the length of said cord or wire being greater than the perimeter of the picture to which said frame is applied.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art upon a study of the following specification and the accompanying drawings.

Referring to the drawings, which are merely given by way of example to illustrate the invention;

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one of my new and improved blocks of which a picture frame may be formed;

Figure 2 is an elevation as seen from the right side of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of the corner blocks shown in Figure 1; and

Figure 4 is a perspective view showing a set of my new and improved corner blocks applied to a picture.

Referring first to Figures 1 and 3, the corner block 11 is generally triangular in form and has a triangular cavity 15 extending therein from the hypotenuse 19. The triangular cavity is so formed that the solid web portions 17 and 18 are substantially equal in thickness. A cross hole 20 is formed in the corner of the block and the axis of this hole is substantially parallel to the hypotenuse 19. A curved depression 21 is formed in the side surface of the web 17 and a similar

2

groove 22 is formed in the web portion 18. These grooves are provided so that a wire or cord 10 may be positioned therein.

To form a picture frame I provide four triangular corner blocks like the corner block 11 described above. As shown in Figure 4, these corner blocks are designated by the numerals 11, 12, 13 and 14, and a cord or wire 10 extends through the corner holes 20 in each of these blocks and this cord or wire is greater in length than the perimeter of the picture. In order to use the frame the following example is given:

A picture 23, which may be a photograph, a drawing, a painting or any other representative, may be mounted on a mat board 24 and this may be covered with a sheet of glass 25 and backed with a backing member 26. With this array held together the corner members 11, 12, 13 and 14 are applied to the respective corners, as shown in Figure 4, and the loop of the cord or wire 10 between the corner member 11 and the member 14 may be used to hang the picture up. Even though the corner members 11 to 14 inclusive do not fit the array closely, the array cannot slip out of the corner members because the weight of the picture on the cord or wire 10 sets up stresses therein which tend to urge the corner members 11 and 14 toward each other.

Sometimes for display purposes it is desirable to have the frame reversible. In addition to mounting the picture 23 on the mat 24 another picture may be mounted on the opposite face of the mat and the backing member 26 may be removed and a second sheet of glass substituted therefor. Then when the picture is hung and it is desired to show the picture which is facing the wall, the whole thing may be turned around while hanging to show the picture on the opposite side.

My new and improved corner members, although shown in the drawing as formed of plastic, they may also be formed of glass, metal or any other suitable material, and although they are herein shown and described as triangular in form, it is obvious that they may assume other forms than the one illustrated just so the cavity is bounded by webs such as the webs 17 and 18 which form an angle of substantially 90°.

What is claimed is:

1. In a picture frame, a corner member having adjacent edges joining each other to form an apex, a depression formed in said corner member having two edges which are in parallel spaced relation to said first mentioned edges forming an apex spaced apart from said first apex, and a

3

passage extending through the corner of said member between said apexes.

2. In a picture frame, a corner member having adjacent edges joining each other to form an apex, said edges forming an angle of 90° with each other, a depression formed in said corner member having two edges which are parallel to and spaced apart from said first mentioned edges, thereby leaving a solid web of material therebetween, the edges of said depression also forming an angle of 90° with respect to each other and joining to form a hollow apex spaced apart from said first apex, and a hole formed in said member adjacent to the corner thereof and extending between said apexes.

3. In a picture frame, a corner member generally triangular in form and having a generally triangular depression formed therein the sides of which are in parallel spaced relation to the

4

sides of said member, and a hole forming a passage adjacent to the corner opposite the hypotenuse of said member, said hole being substantially parallel to said hypotenuse.

GUY PASCHAL.

REFERENCES CITED

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

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
354,293	Willson	Dec. 14, 1886
373,384	Works	Nov. 15, 1887
416,925	Knorpp	Dec. 10, 1889
473,706	Martyn	Apr. 26, 1892
636,592	Turner	Nov. 7, 1899
700,548	Nelson	May 20, 1902
2,164,299	Mandell et al.	June 27, 1939