

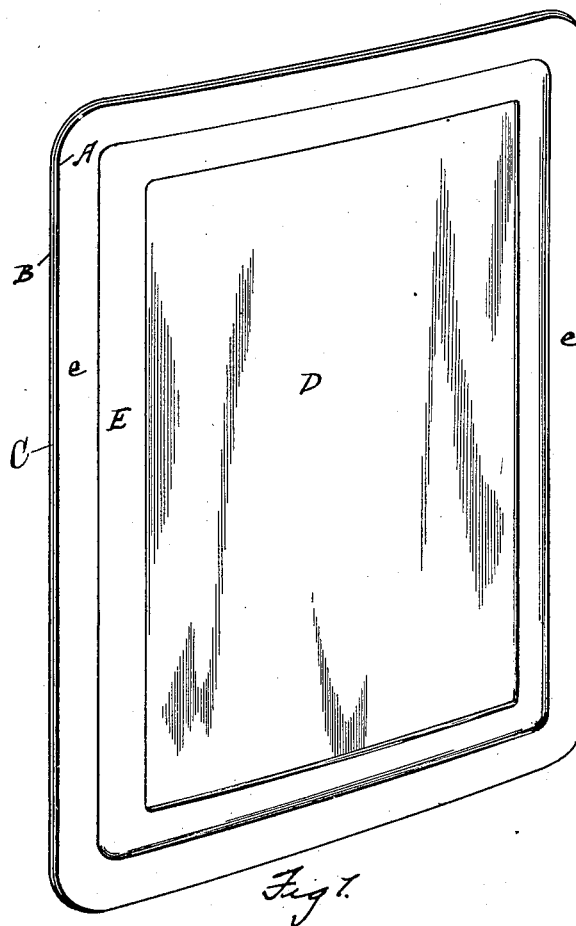
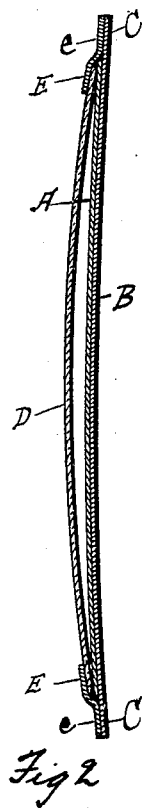
No. 676,373.

Patented June 11, 1901.

R. J. SIMPSON.
COLOR SAMPLE.

(Application filed Jan. 4, 1901.)

(No Model.)



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COLOR SAMPLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 676,373, dated June 11, 1901.

Application filed January 4, 1901. Serial No. 42,083. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD J. SIMPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Syracuse, county of Onondaga, State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Color Samples; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to samples for advertising or displaying colors and pigments; and it has for its object an improved arrangement of a card on which the sample is painted, a protecting-covering which protects the color-card, a protecting back or mount upon which the color-card is mounted, and means for securing the protecting-covering to the back or mount.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows the assembled sample in perspective. Fig. 2 is a cross-section, the thickness of the several parts being exaggerated somewhat.

In presenting samples of color-work, especially of that class of color-work which is produced by the use of paints and pigments that are more especially adapted to fine colors and fine work—such as carriage-painting, coach-painting, and all classes of painting in which the color is finely overlaid with a glossy material or varnish—it is desirable that the base color should be guarded and protected, so that it will not be scratched rough and defaced. It should also be guarded and protected from dust and dirt, and the appearance given to it by a finishing-coat of varnish should be represented on the color part so as to bring out the full effect of the pigments in completed work. Display articles for these purposes have been made in which the pigment was laid upon glass, and where it was desired to display the effect when striping on pigment, as is frequently the case, if not generally the case, the stripes were laid on the glass and the groundwork or base-pigment painted over the stripes, and this was backed up by a backing of some material that was intended to protect the paint from being abraded and rubbed off from the glass itself. This form of pro-

ducing samples was expensive, because such work on glass is not only difficult to produce, but it results in the spoiling of a large number of the samples. Furthermore, when, as is frequently the case, the glass upon which such samples are painted is accidentally broken the sample is thereby destroyed and rendered useless, and as these samples are all hand-worked the destruction of a sample by breakage of the glass entails loss.

In the sample in which this invention is embodied the base or foundation color is laid upon a strip of suitable material, generally paper or thin cardboard, and this may be made in large sheets, and consequently the colors may be laid on with great evenness and accuracy. After the sheet of the foundation color has been prepared and allowed to dry any stripe or fancy configuration of other color is laid on the foundation-sheet and foundation color, and inasmuch as this may be done in large sheets and on a perfectly smooth and level foundation the work may be done with great accuracy. After the foundation-sheet has dried suitably it is cut into pieces of suitable shape, preferably rectangular, and each piece represented in the drawings at A is cemented to a cardboard backing B, leaving a margin C all around the color-sheet and between it and the outer edge of the backing-sheet B. Over the color-sheet is next placed a concavo-convex glass protecting-covering D, which touches the color-sheet only at its edges, leaving the main surface of the color-sheet free from the covering-glass D. A holding-rim E, preferably of morocco or some similar material, is placed over the edges of the glass cover D and projects beyond the edges of the glass cover, and the projecting part *e* engages with the projecting part C of the card backing. The strip E is cemented to both the glass and the backing, after which the edges of the entire exhibitor are trimmed, so that the projecting edges of the backing and the projecting edge of the strip E terminate at the same peripheral line. The middle of the backing draws or warps forward somewhat under the glass, giving to the color-sheet a slightly convex shape, with the convexity toward the glass, but not sufficient to bring it into contact with the glass, which is

more deeply convexed, with the convexity forward. In the finished color sample thus made the colors are visible through the glass, which serves to perfectly protect them from
 5 abrasion, from dust and dirt, or from injurious action on them from any substance that may fall on the sample or to which the sample may be exposed. Should the protecting-glass be broken, the pieces may be removed
 10 and a new protecting-glass inserted without any injury to the samples and without difficulty beyond that caused by lifting one side of the strip E, slipping out the broken glass and slipping in a new glass, and recementing
 15 the strip to the backing. The sample color thus exhibited presents all the appearance of freshly-laid paint covered with a coating of transparent varnish, and the appearance is heightened somewhat by the space that inter-
 20 venes between the concaved glass and the color-tablet behind it. These samples may be packed one upon the other without danger of injuring the color and retain their shape indefinitely, are economical to make in the
 25 first instance, not liable to injury, and are easily repaired if injured. The concave glass does not itself injure the color-plate behind it by shifting its position, as a flat piece of

glass would injure the back of it by shifting its position and scratching the color-card. 30
 The convexed surface of the glass over the less convex surface of the color-card produces a light effect on the color, which brings out the effect of the color and of any striping or ornament thereon in a desirable way. 35

What I claim is—

In a display article for colors to be used under transparent varnish, the combination of a color-card mounted on a backing-card, a concavo-convex glass plate covering the color-card, said backing-card being warped to a slightly concavo-convex form, said glass plate and backing-card being curved in the same direction and means for securing the glass cover to the backing-card with the color-card
 40 lying between the cover and the backing-card and against the backing-card so that it shall be bent to conform to the shape of said backing-card, substantially as described. 45

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses. 50

RICHARD J. SIMPSON.

Witnesses:

CHARLES F. BURTON,
 JOHN N. GOODRICH.