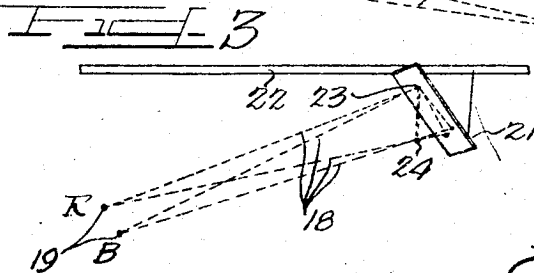
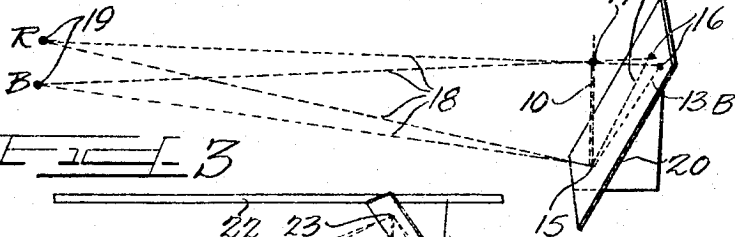
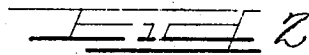
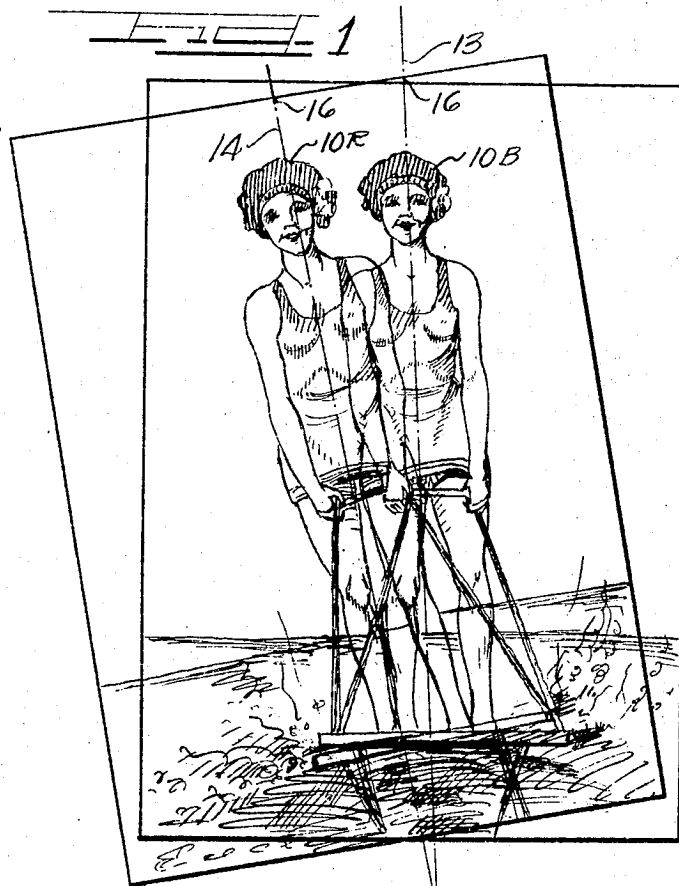


July 13, 1926.

1,592,034

A. J. MACY
PROCESS AND METHOD OF EFFECTIVE ANGULAR LEVITATION OF
PRINTED IMAGES AND THE RESULTING PRODUCT
Filed Sept. 6, 1924

T2660
X2506



INVENTOR

Alfred John Macy

Charles W. Hill

BY

ATTY

29

Patented July 13, 1926.

1,592,034

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED JOHN MACY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO MACY ART PROCESS CORPORATION, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

PROCESS AND METHOD OF EFFECTIVE ANGULAR LEVITATION OF PRINTED IMAGES AND THE RESULTING PRODUCT.

Application filed September 6, 1924. Serial No. 736,269.

This invention relates to stereoscopic pictures of the general type described in my Patent No. 1,386,720 of August 9th, 1921, and particularly relates to the process and method of levitating printed images at an angle to the printed surfaces.

My prior patent, referred to above, describes a complementary color method of producing stereoscopic pictures, wherein double images are printed in nearly complementary colors adapted to be viewed through transparent eye screens having the same complementary colors, one for each eye. If for example shades of red and blue or red and green are used for the colors, red for the left eye and blue for the right eye, the image having similar colors, the red eye screens will obscure the red image and likewise the blue eye screens will obscure the blue image. The colors mentioned are simply for illustrative purposes, as other pairs of preferably nearly complementary colors may be chosen. With such a combination of images and eye screens if the printed images are registered in such a manner that the right eye view is to the left of its complement the image as viewed by both eyes projects outwardly with the plane of the printed images as a back ground.

This is highly suitable for general illustration purposes but is in a measure unsatisfactory and confusing where large illustrations are used for show window or display purposes in which it is customary to display the same on an easel or on an incline and in such cases I have found that the object illustrated tends to recline at the same angle with the horizon as the card or material upon which it is printed, thus decreasing the naturalness of the subject and tending to take the life out of the picture.

The present invention contemplates the production of an image, as viewed through color screens, wherein the image will appear to bear an angular relation to the reference plane so that when it is viewed by the observer the image will appear to stand vertically with reference to the normal horizontal plane notwithstanding the fact that the card or material upon which said image is printed may recline at an angle to the normal horizontal and if in the production of an image of a relatively long object the im-

ages of one extremity of the object are arranged in register while the images of the other end are out of register with the right eye view to the left of the complementary view, the object will appear to have the first mentioned end in the plane of the page and the other end outstanding from the page the apparent angle of inclination being approximately equal to the angle at which the page must be placed to bring the apparent image of the object into a vertical plane.

It is also an object of this invention to compensate for the distortion involved in angular displays of stereographic prints, such as for example, displays on easels or adjacent the ceilings of stores, where an angular disposition of the mounted pictures is necessary or desirable for proper visibility. Such an angular disposition of the reference plane results in an unnatural posture for the stereoscopic image unless angular levitation of the image is resorted to, to compensate for the angular position of the reference plane. The apparent position of the image may be entirely forward of the reference plane or part forward of the plane and part apparently to the rear of the plane according to the point of intersection of imaginary reference lines in the two image components.

It is also an object of this invention to provide stereograms adapted for angular mounting such as adjacent the ceilings wherein groups of individual stereograms may be assembled to illustrate various styles without the expense of mounting individual objects for inspection.

Other and further important objects of this invention will be apparent from the disclosures in the specification and the accompanying drawings.

This invention (in a preferred form) is illustrated in the drawings and hereinafter more fully described.

On the drawings;

Figure 1 is a view of two complementarily colored images superimposed upon each other so that when viewed through a suitable pair of colored screens the image will appear to stand out at an angle to the plane of the drawing.

Figure 2 is a perspective diagrammatic view illustrating the process of this invention and the results thereof.

Figure 3 is a similar diagrammatic view showing the lines of sight for a picture hung at an angle, as from a ceiling.

As shown on the drawings:

5 The object chosen for illustration is the picture of a bathing girl riding an aqua-
plane. As shown in Figure 1 two prints
of this object are superimposed on the stereo-
gram base, the prints being preferably of
10 nearly complementary colors such as red and
blue. If we assume that the eye screens
used in observing the colored pictures pro-
vide a red screen for the left eye and a blue
15 screen for the right eye then the upright
image in the figure will be colored blue and
will henceforth be referred to as 10 B, the
imaginary centerline of the image being
shown at 13. The image inclined to the left
20 in the figure would be colored red and will
be referred to as 10 R, the centerline being
indicated at 14. It is to be understood that
the invention is not limited to the use of the
25 colors mentioned, as many other color com-
binations may be used and in fact strictly
complementary colors are not necessary
but are preferable because the image printed
in one color is most sharply defined when
30 seen through a screen of a nearly comple-
mentary color.
The original images from which the red
and blue colored printing plates are made
are produced in the usual stereoscopic
manner, the two views being separated and
35 later superimposed to produce the desired
stereogram. In registering the two comple-
mentarily colored images on the paper form-
ing the back ground, the center lines 13 and
14 are angularly displaced with regard to
40 each other according to the desired angular
levitation of the observed image. For ex-
ample, as shown in Figure 1 the center lines
intersect at 15 and are widely displaced
at the top 16 of the two images. With such
45 an arrangement the feet of the object will
appear only slightly elevated from the sur-
face when the right eye view is to the left
of its complement, and the figure will appear
to lean outwardly from the paper into the
position indicated by the numeral 17 in Fig-

ure 2. The lines of sight 18 are indicated 50
from the observer's eyes 19 in the figure,
R and B indicating the respective color
screens. It will be seen from the figure
that the inclined back ground 20, such as
55 would result from leaning such a picture
against the wall, or mounting it on an easel,
is rectified in the image as seen through the
color screens, inasmuch as the image seems
to stand vertically against the inclined back
60 ground.

Where pictures 21 are to be hung from
the walls or ceiling 22 at such an angle for
example as in Figure 3 the angular disper-
sion of the complementary images is re-
versed to cause the head to be in the plane 65
of the back ground at 23 and the feet to
stand out therefrom as at 24. Such pictures
may be used very effectively in groups about
the ceilings of a store to display various
70 styles of costumes and the like to bring out
the styles in a way that the actual handling
of the suits cannot approach without trying
them on a model. A further advantage of
such a group display is that a customer can
75 compare the entire group each style of which
appears with all the detail of cut and fit as
though being worn by a model.

I am aware that many changes may be
made, and numerous details of construction
80 may be varied through a wide range with-
out departing from the principles of this
invention, and I therefore do not purpose
limiting the patent granted hereon other-
wise than necessitated by the prior art.

I claim as my invention:

85 The method of making stereograms
adapted for display in a position inclined
to the line of sight, comprising superimpos-
ing on the stereogram base stereoscopic
90 images of an object in such angular relation-
ship to each other as to neutralize the angle
of inclination of the inclined stereogram and
to display the image in a substantially ver-
tical position.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto sub- 95
scribed my name.

ALFRED JOHN MACY.