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Spiro et al.

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(54) **METHOD FOR RETAINING A SUBSTRATE WITHIN A FRAME**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

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A47G 1/10 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **A47G 1/102** (2019.08); **A47G 1/0605** (2013.01); **A47G 1/08** (2013.01); **A47G 1/142** (2013.01);

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC **A47G 1/102**; **A47G 1/08**; **A47G 1/142**; **A47G 1/0605**; **A47G 2001/0661**;

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for assembling a canvas print includes the steps of:

preparing a canvas substrate that includes a printed side; placing the canvas substrate with the printed side facing down;

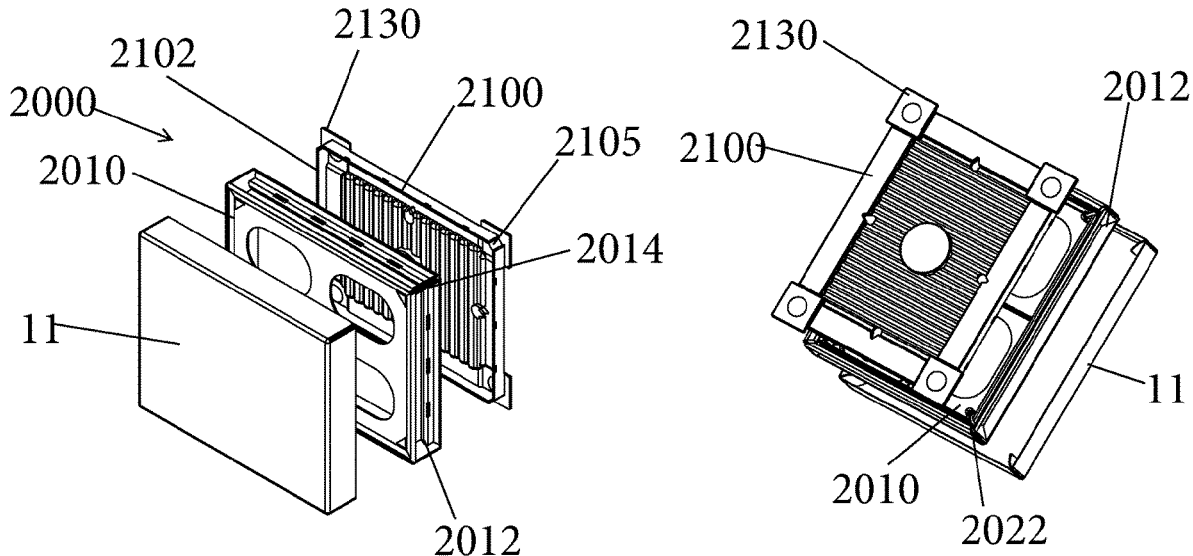
disposing a base frame over the canvas substrate;

folding edges of the canvas substrate over sides of the base frame;

inserting a rear panel into the base frame; and

pressing the rear panel downward until a snap-fit connection is realized between the rear panel and the base frame with the folded edges of the canvas substrate being captured between the rear panel and the base frame and being taught across a forward face of the base frame.

11 Claims, 23 Drawing Sheets



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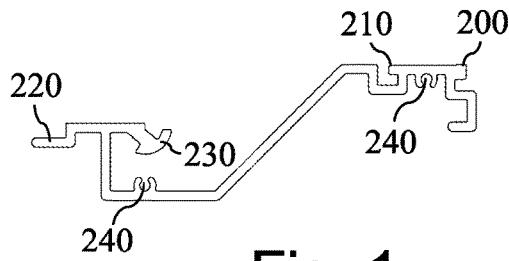


Fig. 1

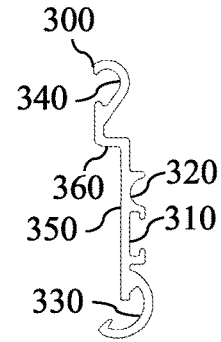


Fig. 2

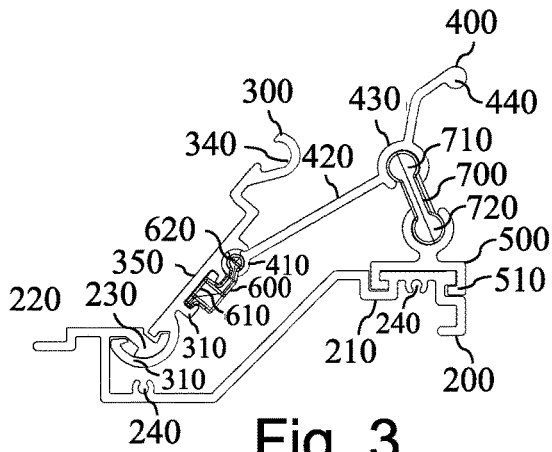


Fig. 3

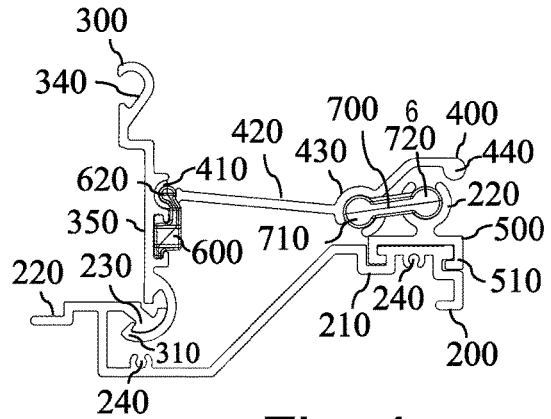


Fig. 4

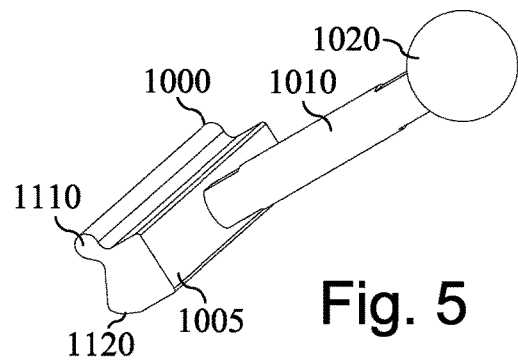
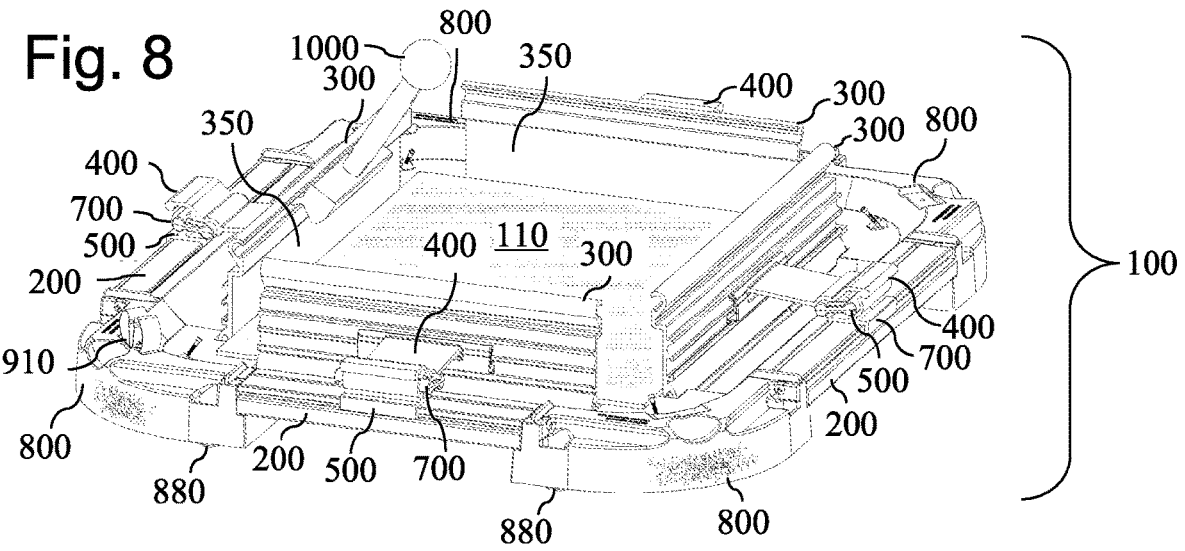
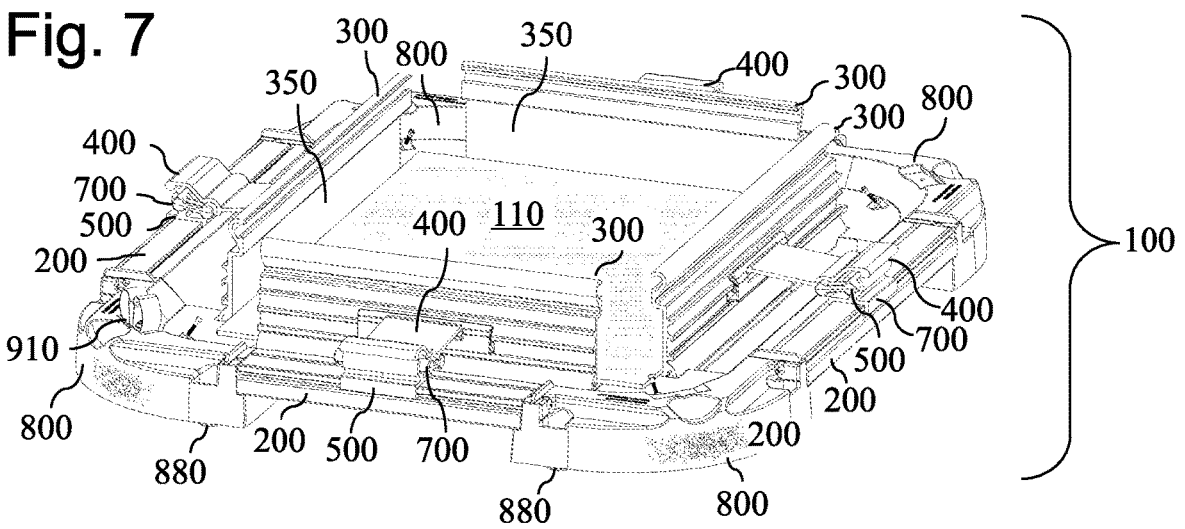
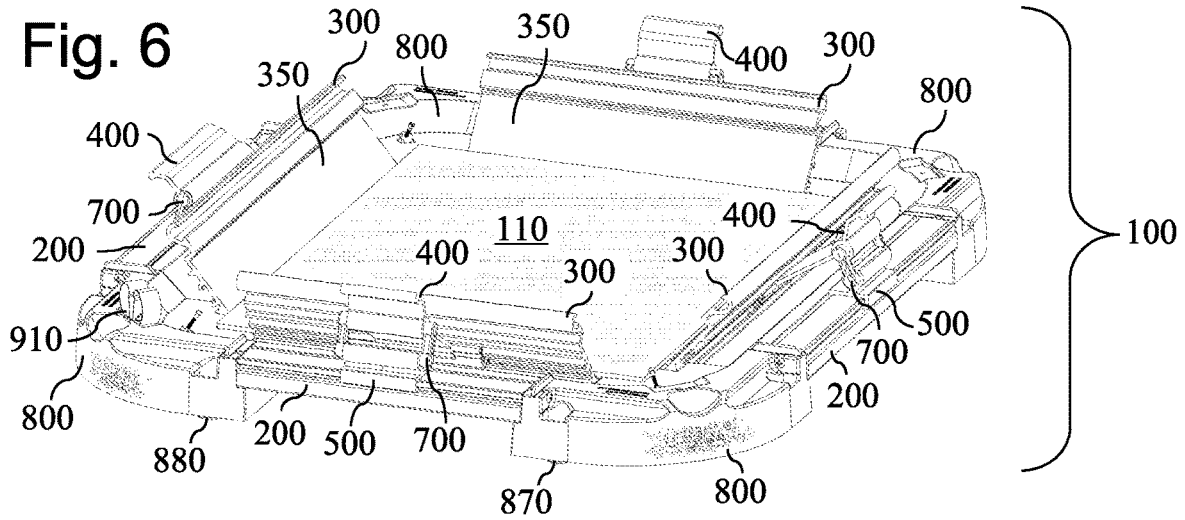


Fig. 5



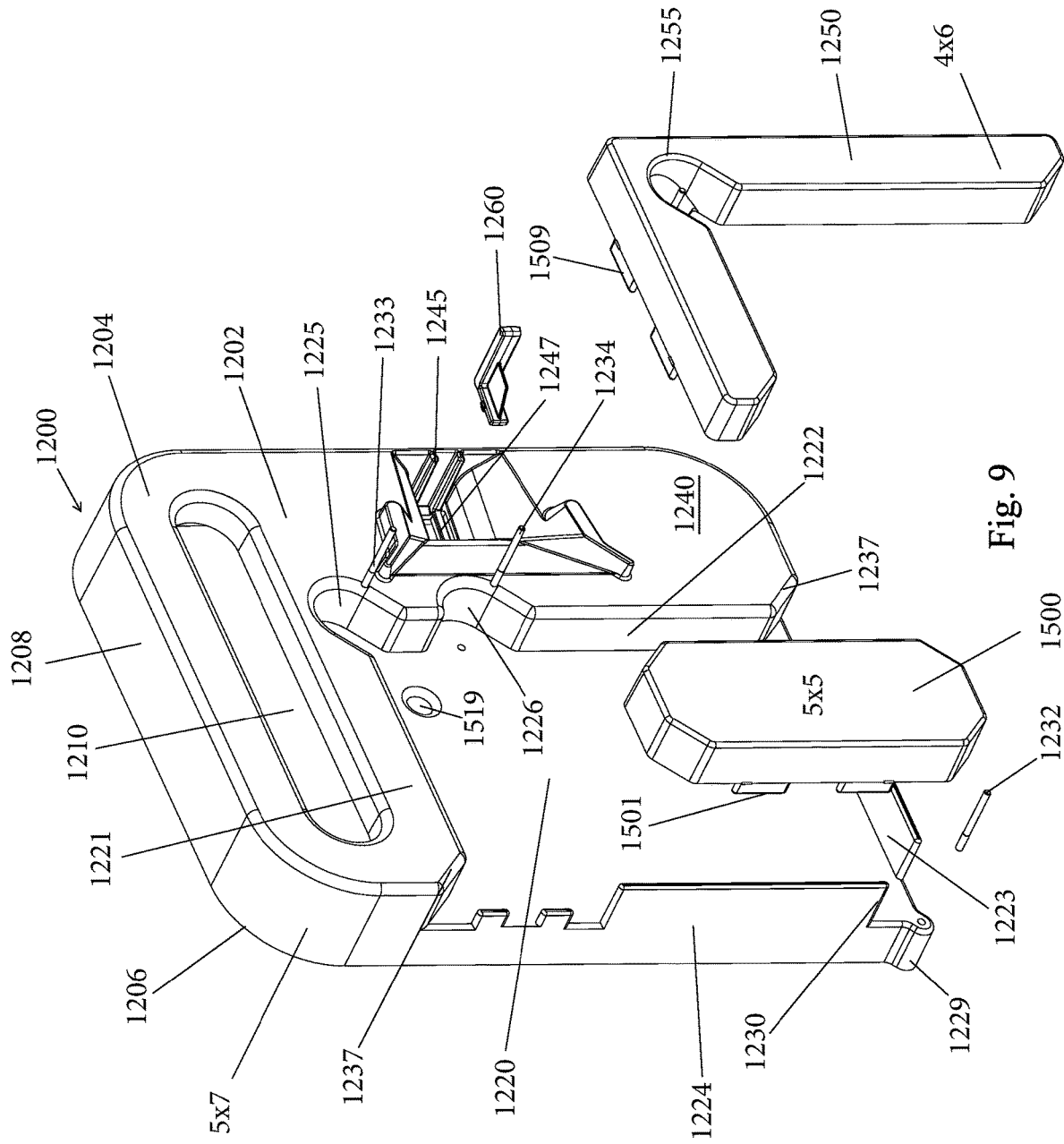


Fig. 9

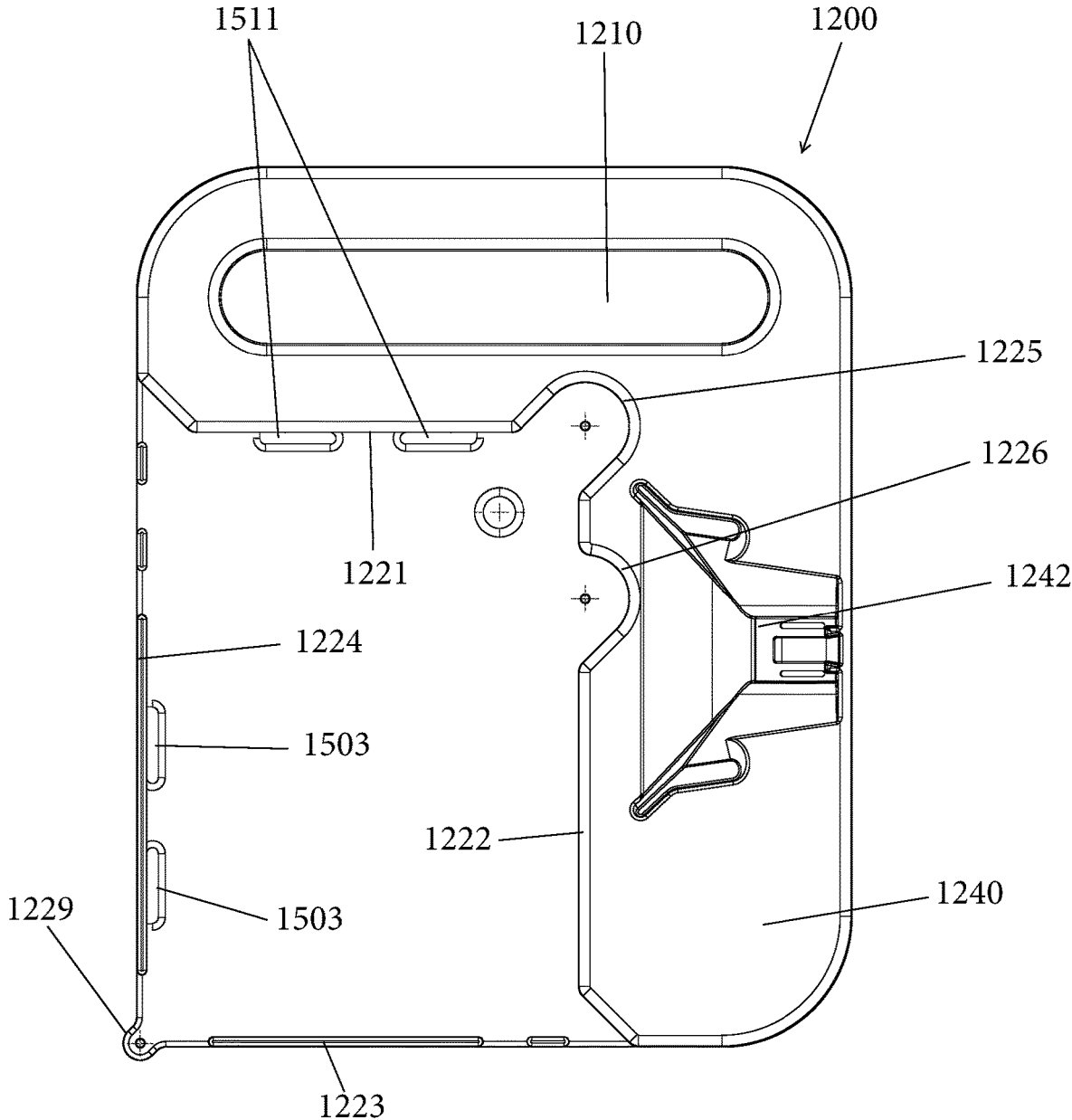


Fig. 10

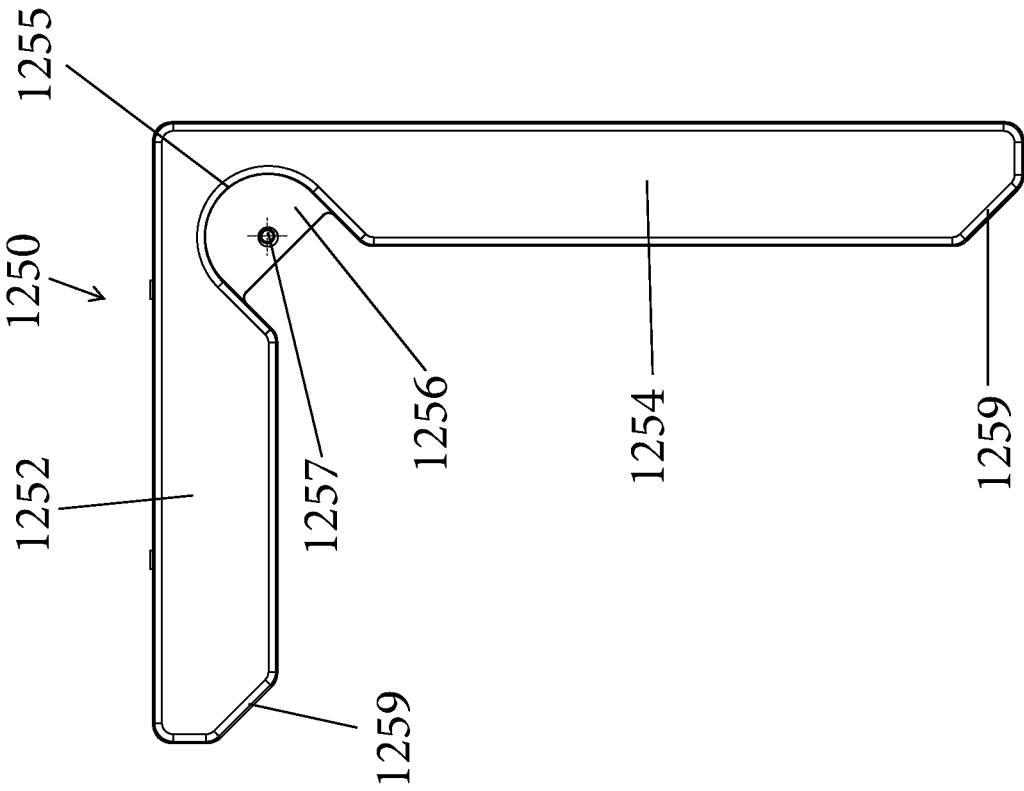


Fig. 11

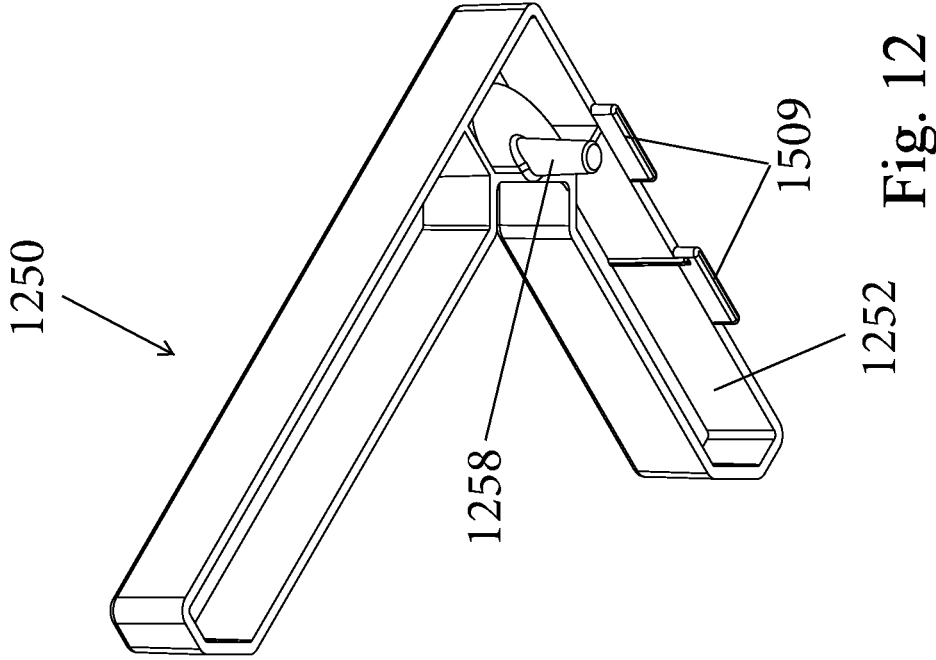
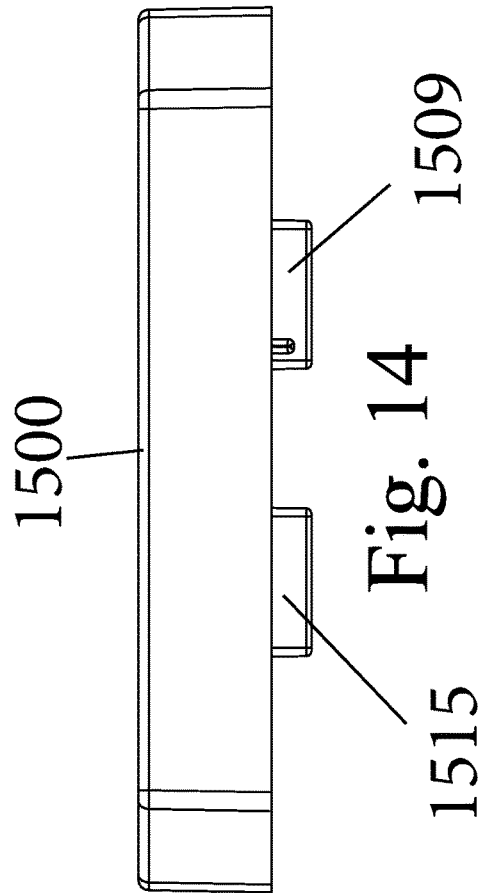
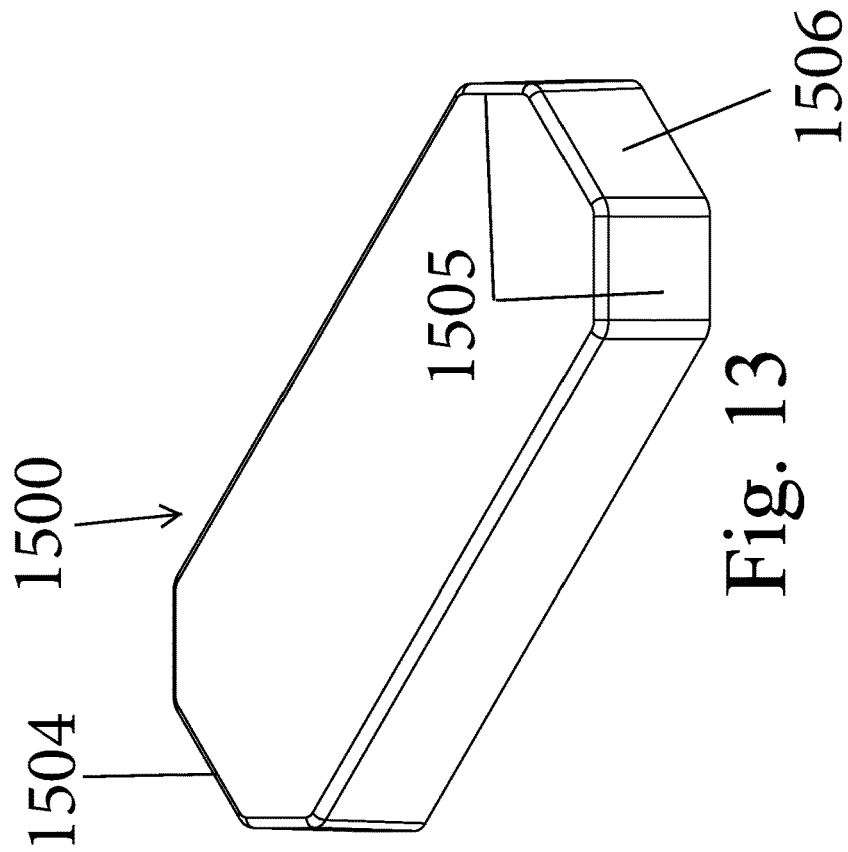


Fig. 12



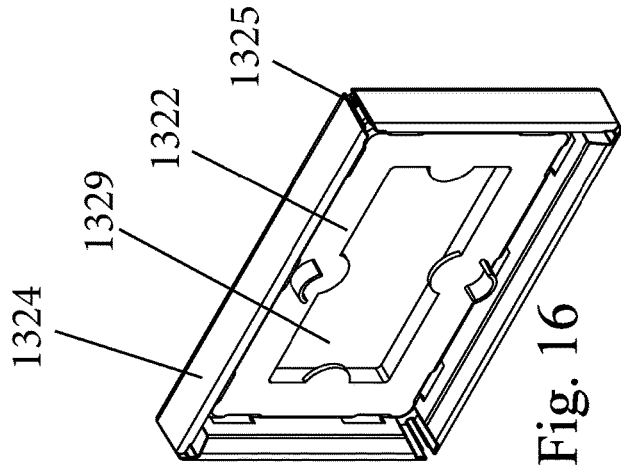


Fig. 16

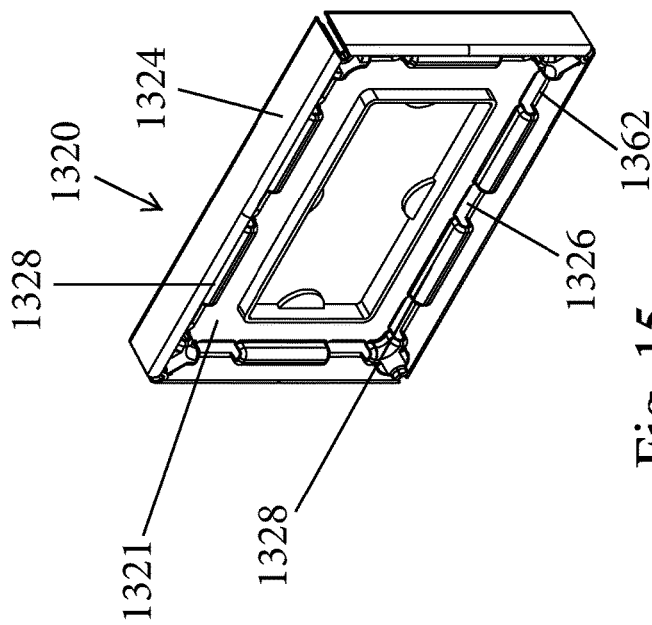


Fig. 15

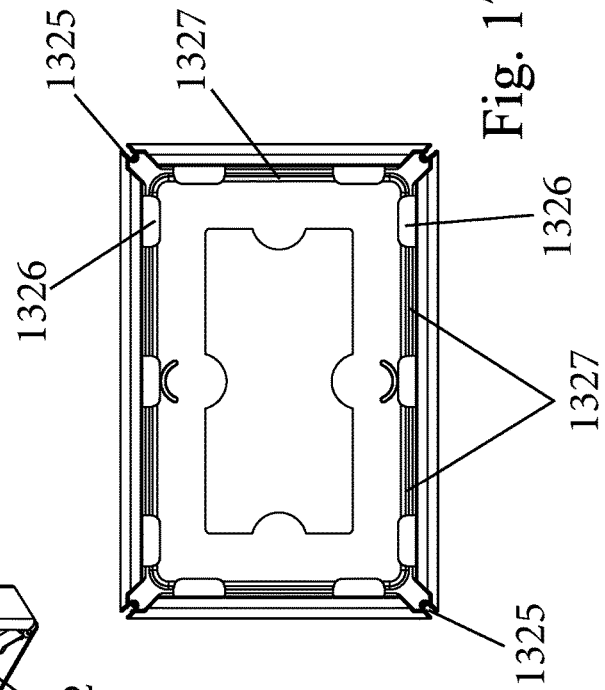


Fig. 17

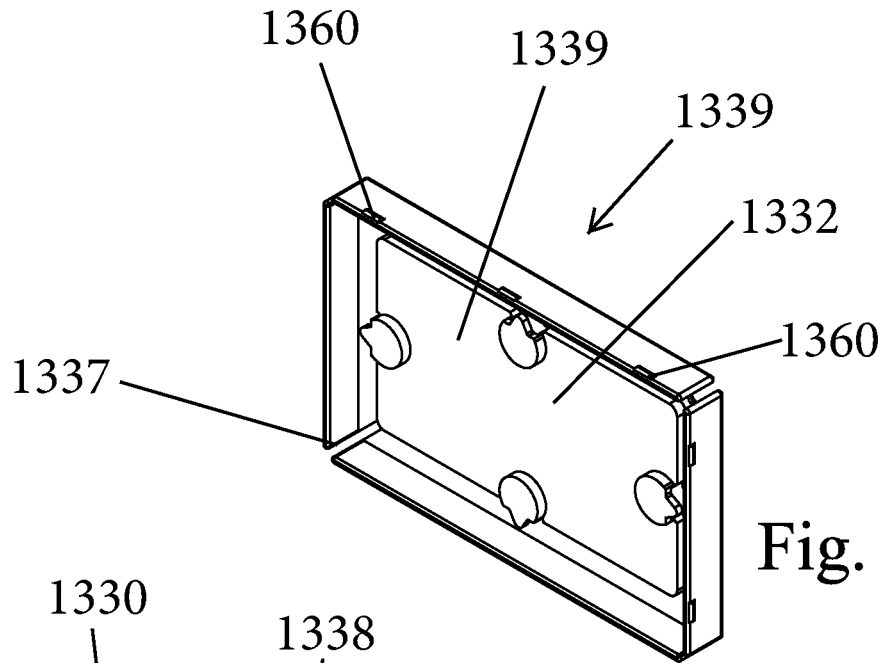


Fig. 18

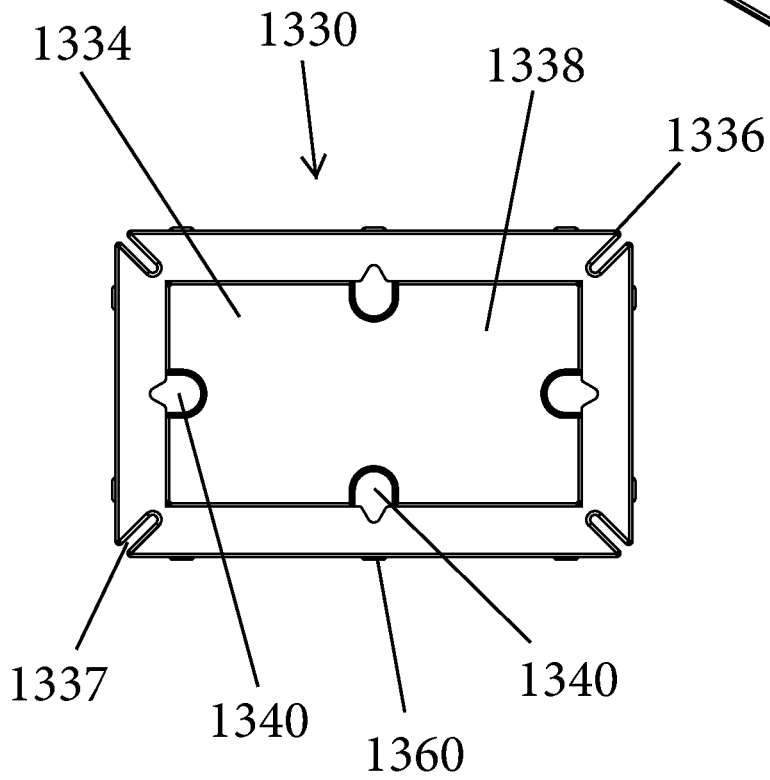


Fig. 19

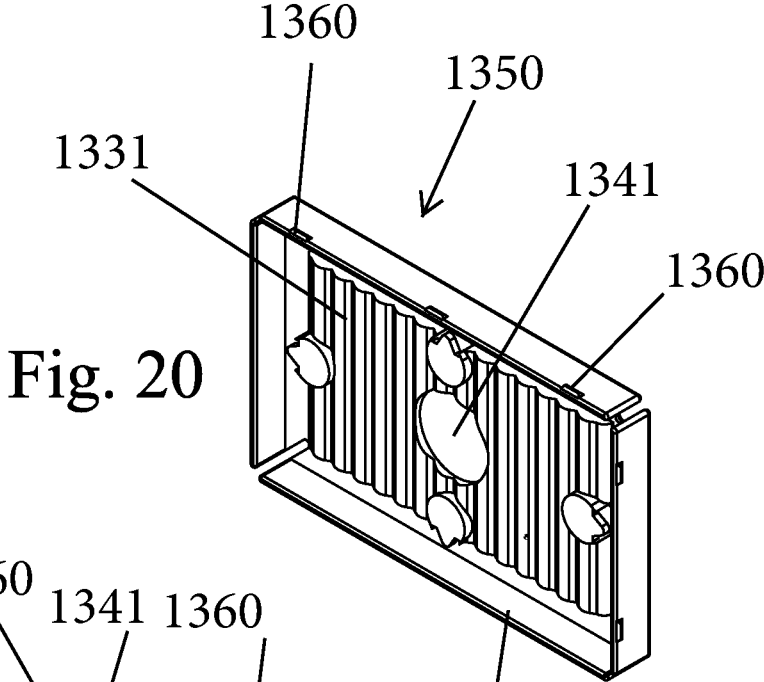


Fig. 20

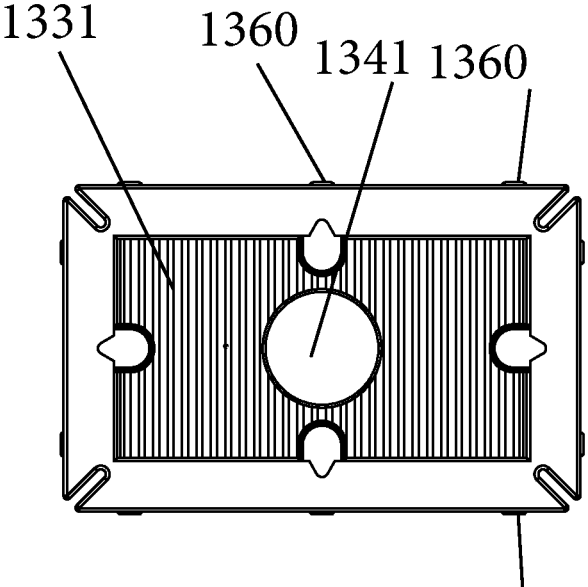
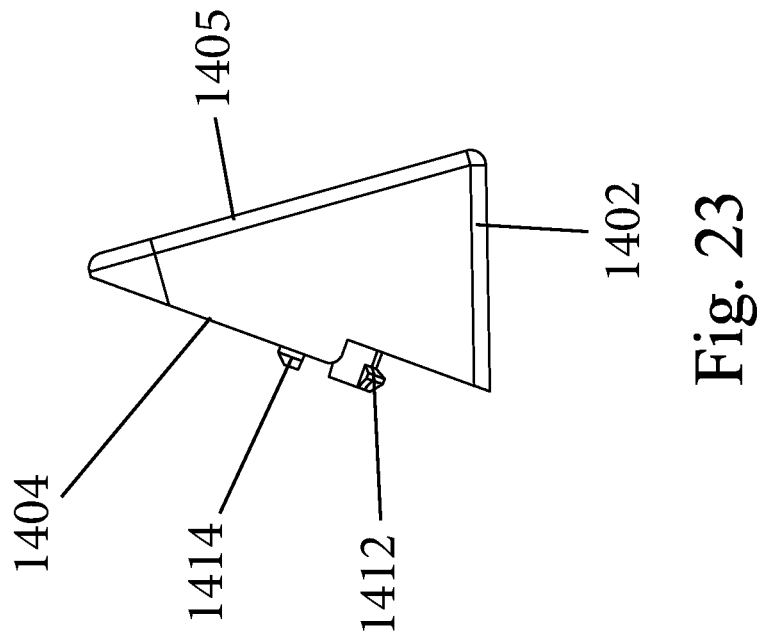
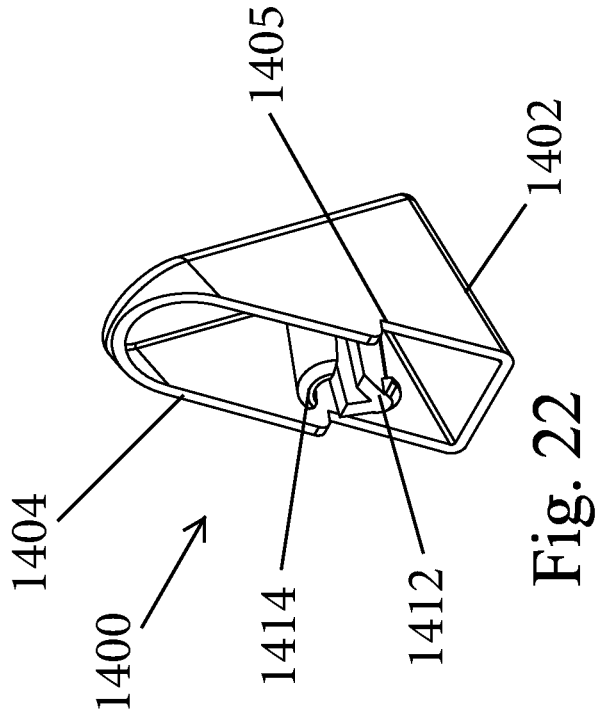


Fig. 21

1360



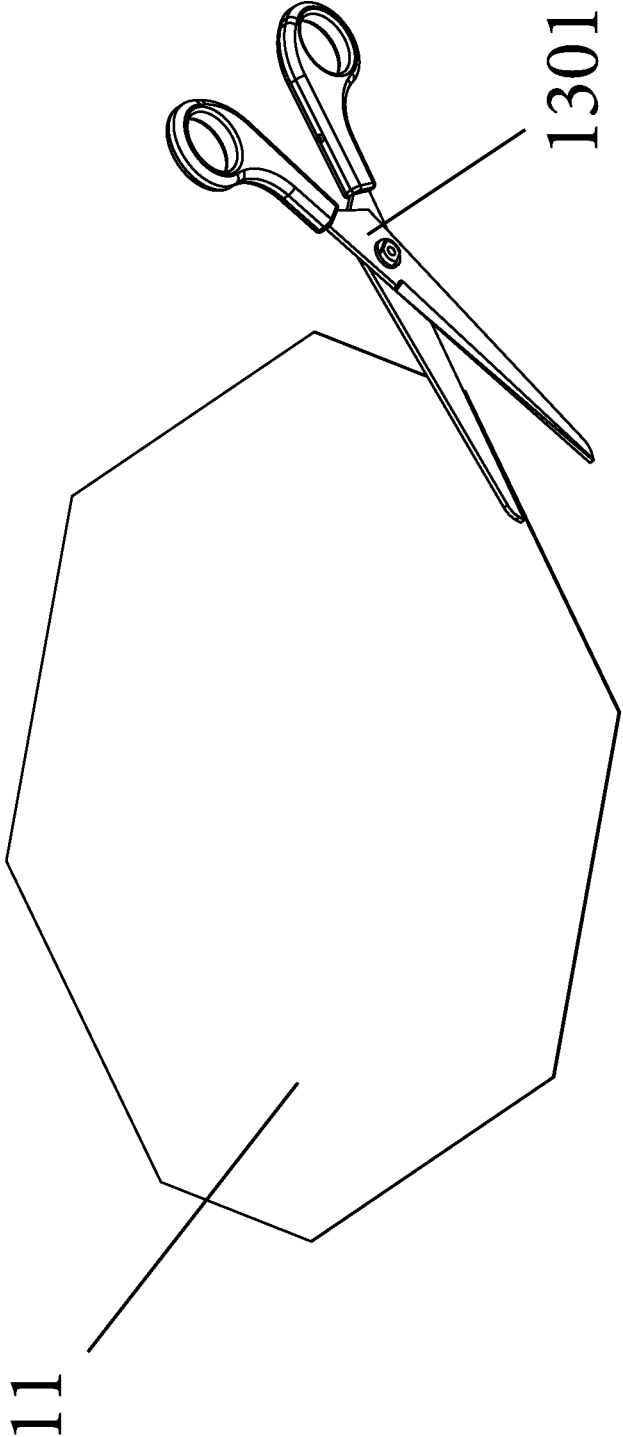


Fig. 24

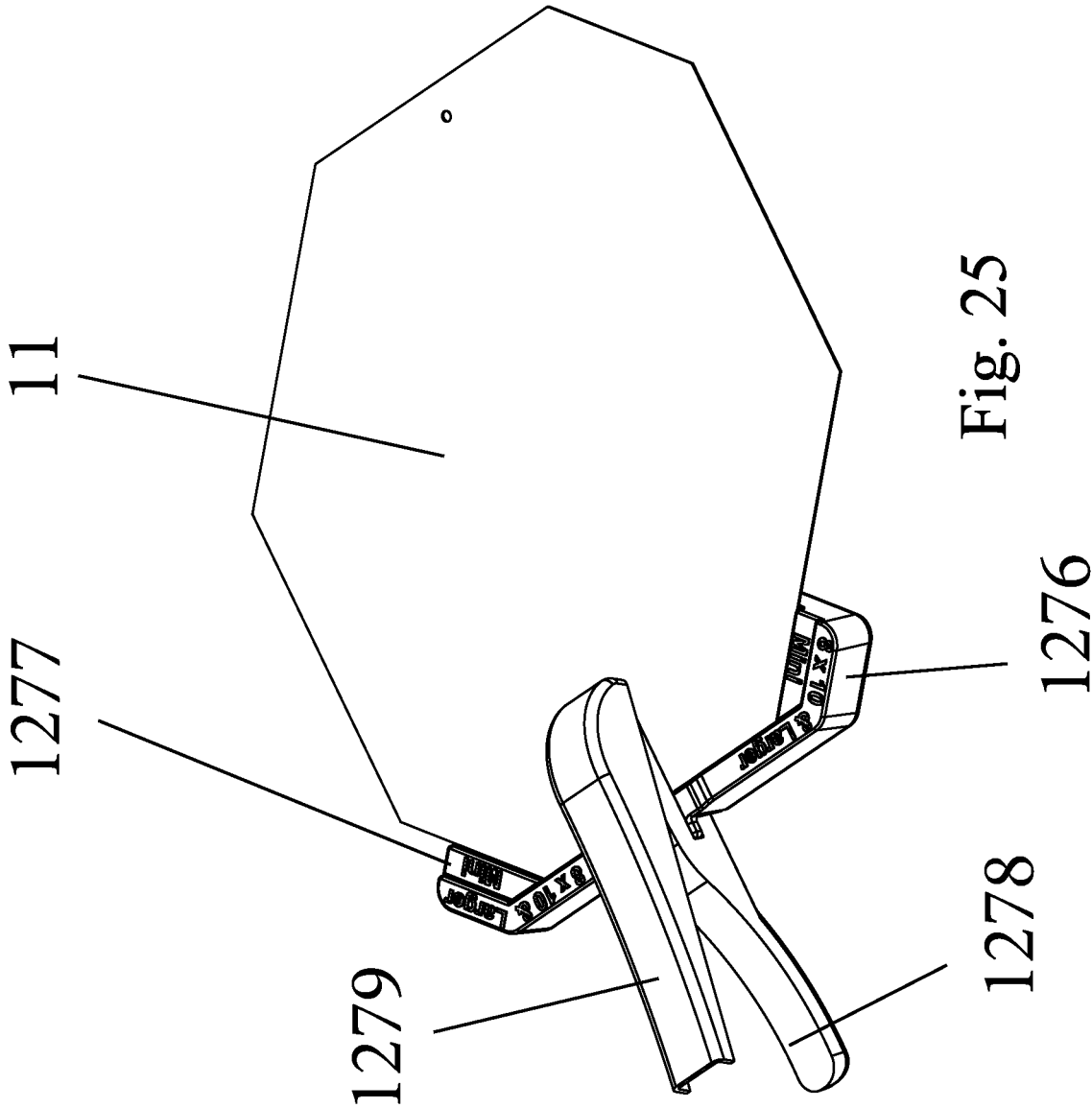


Fig. 25

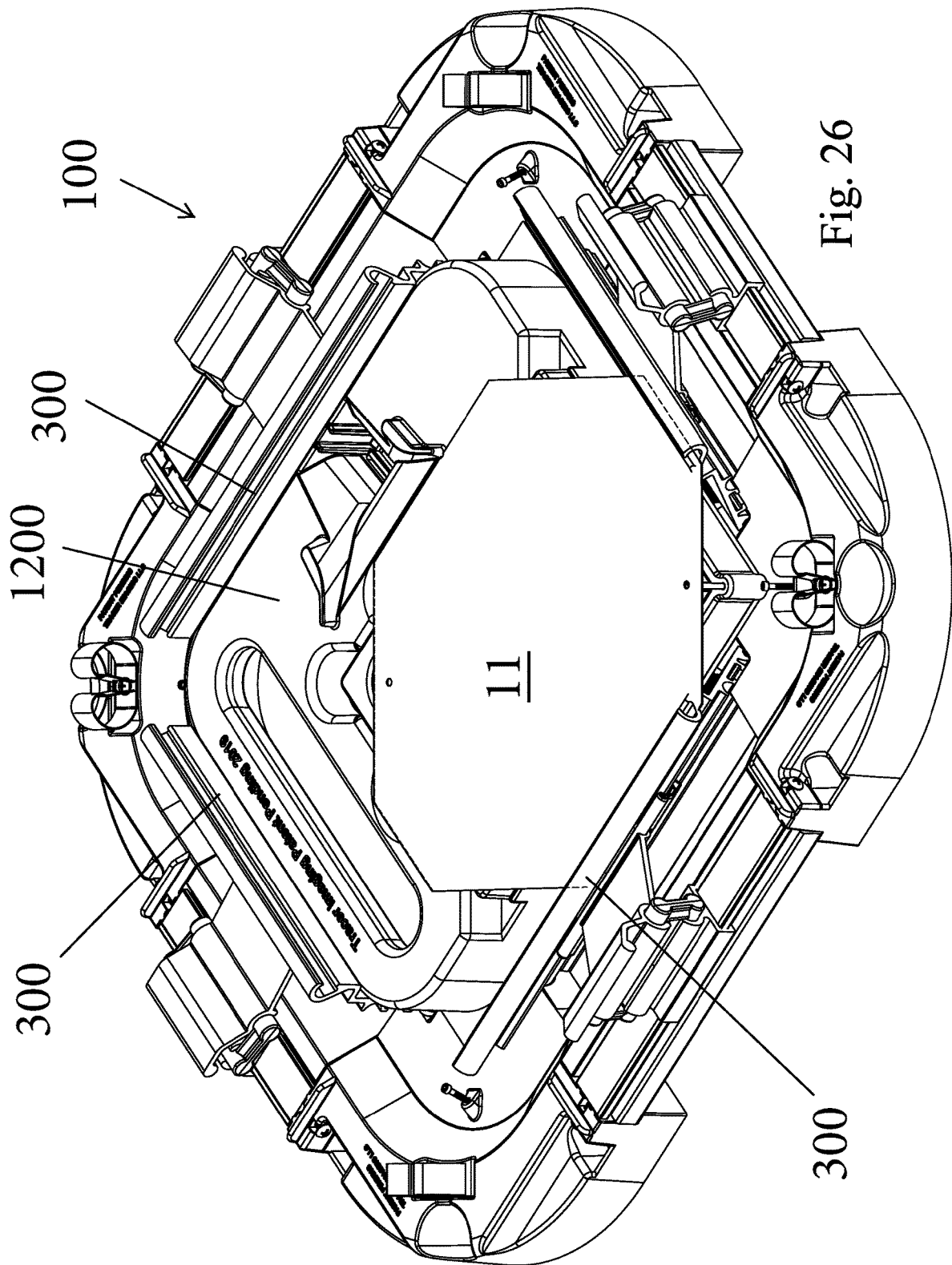


Fig. 26

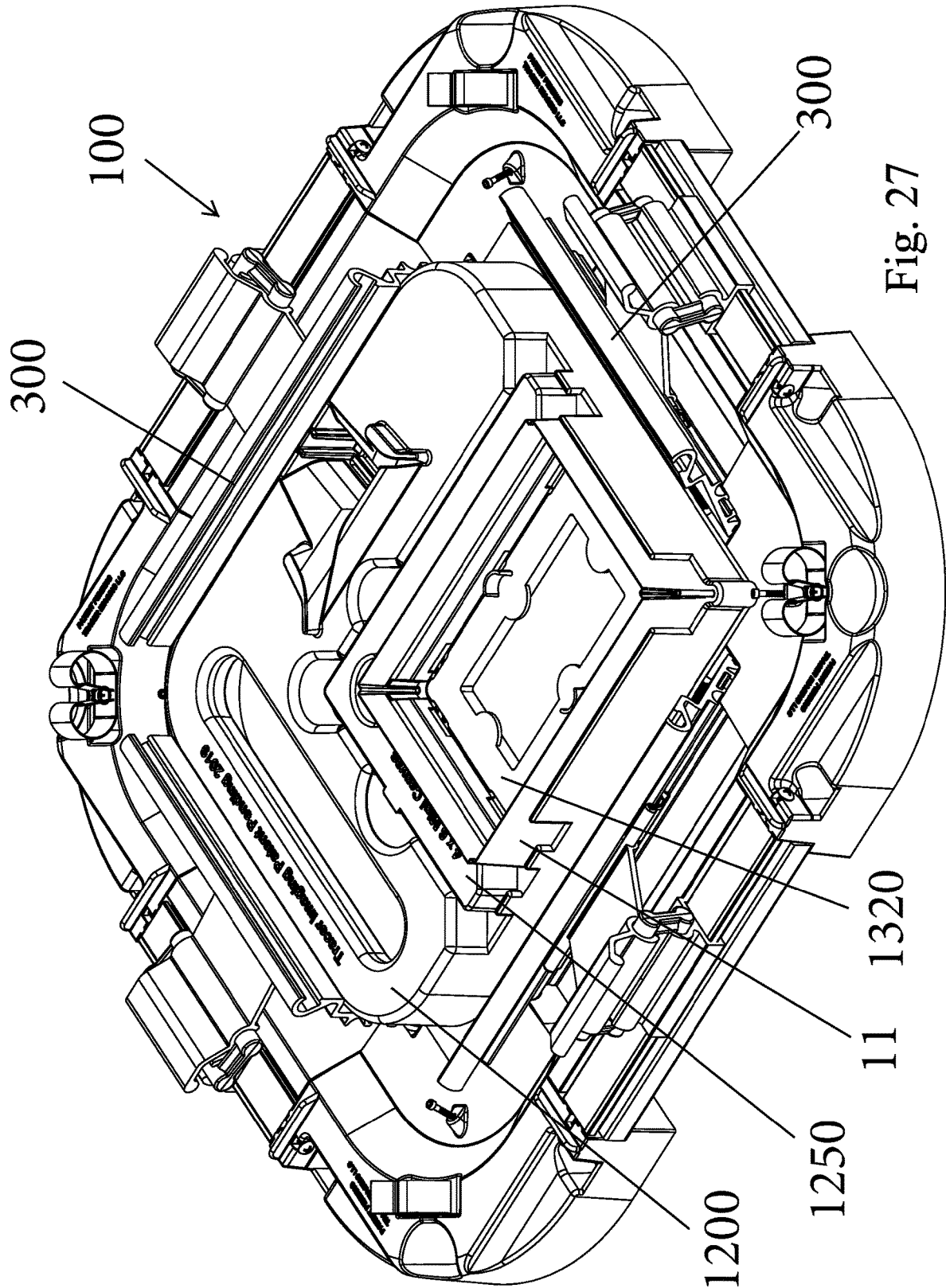


Fig. 27

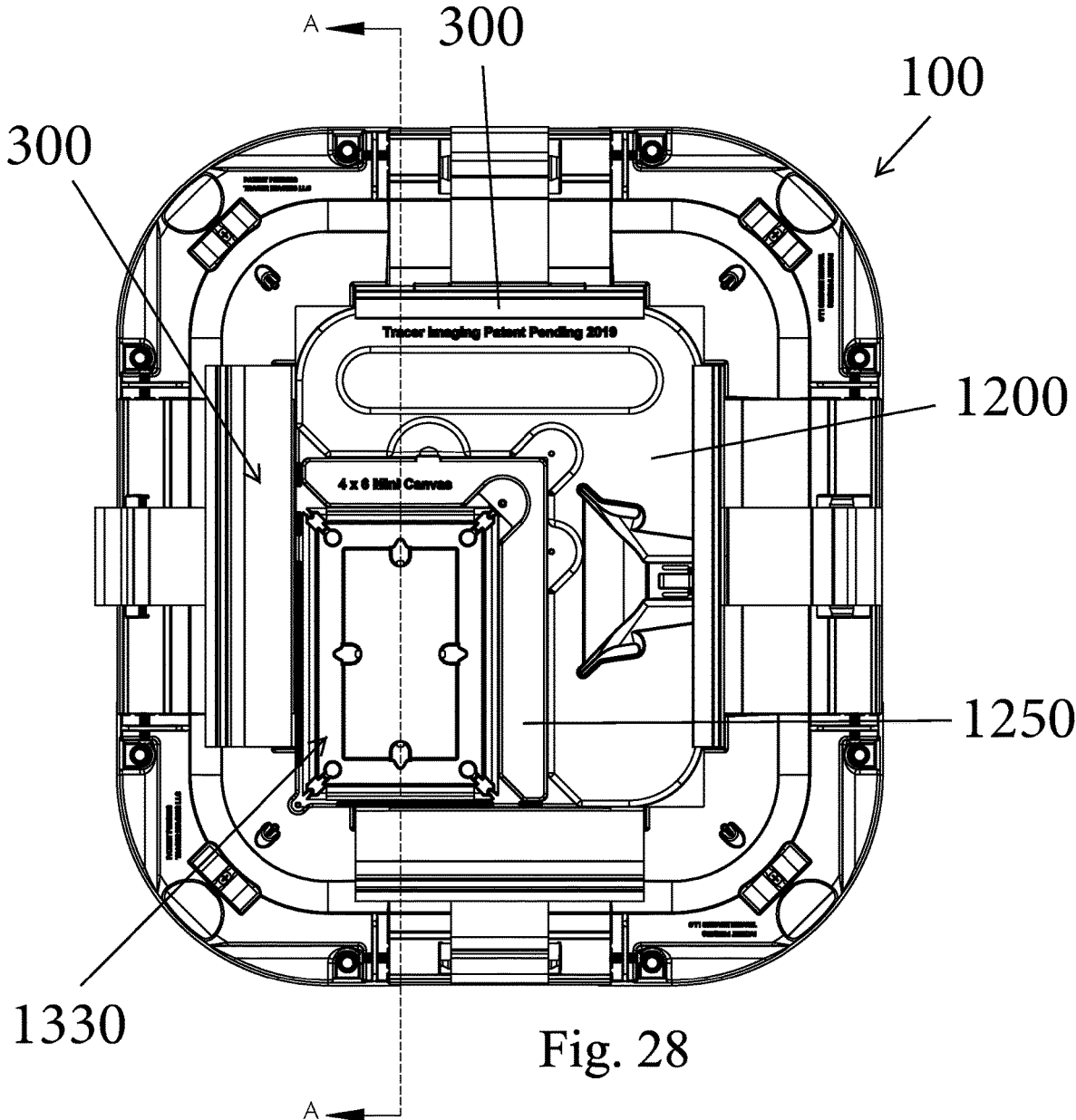


Fig. 28

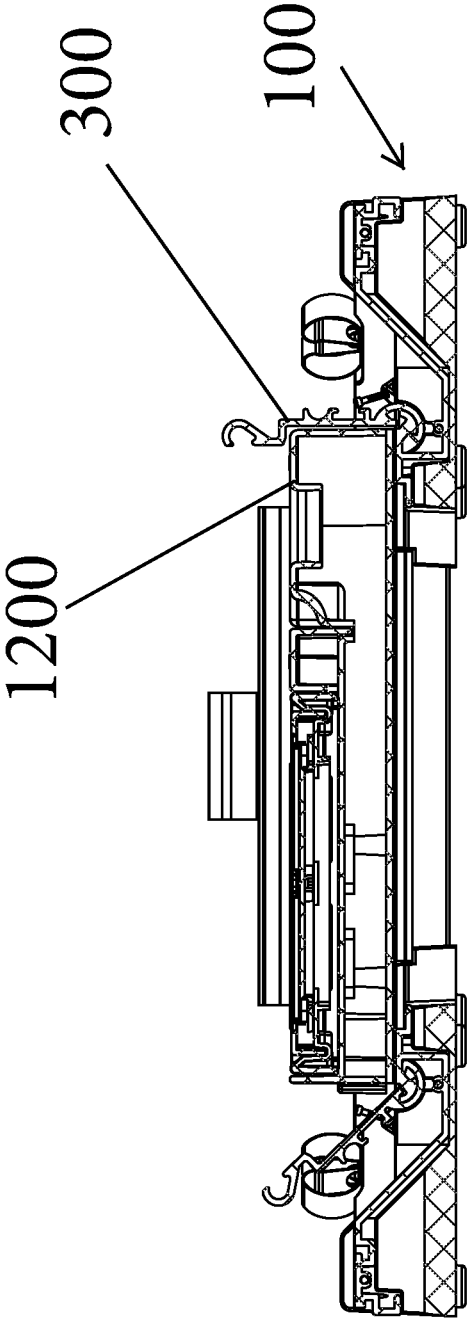


Fig. 29

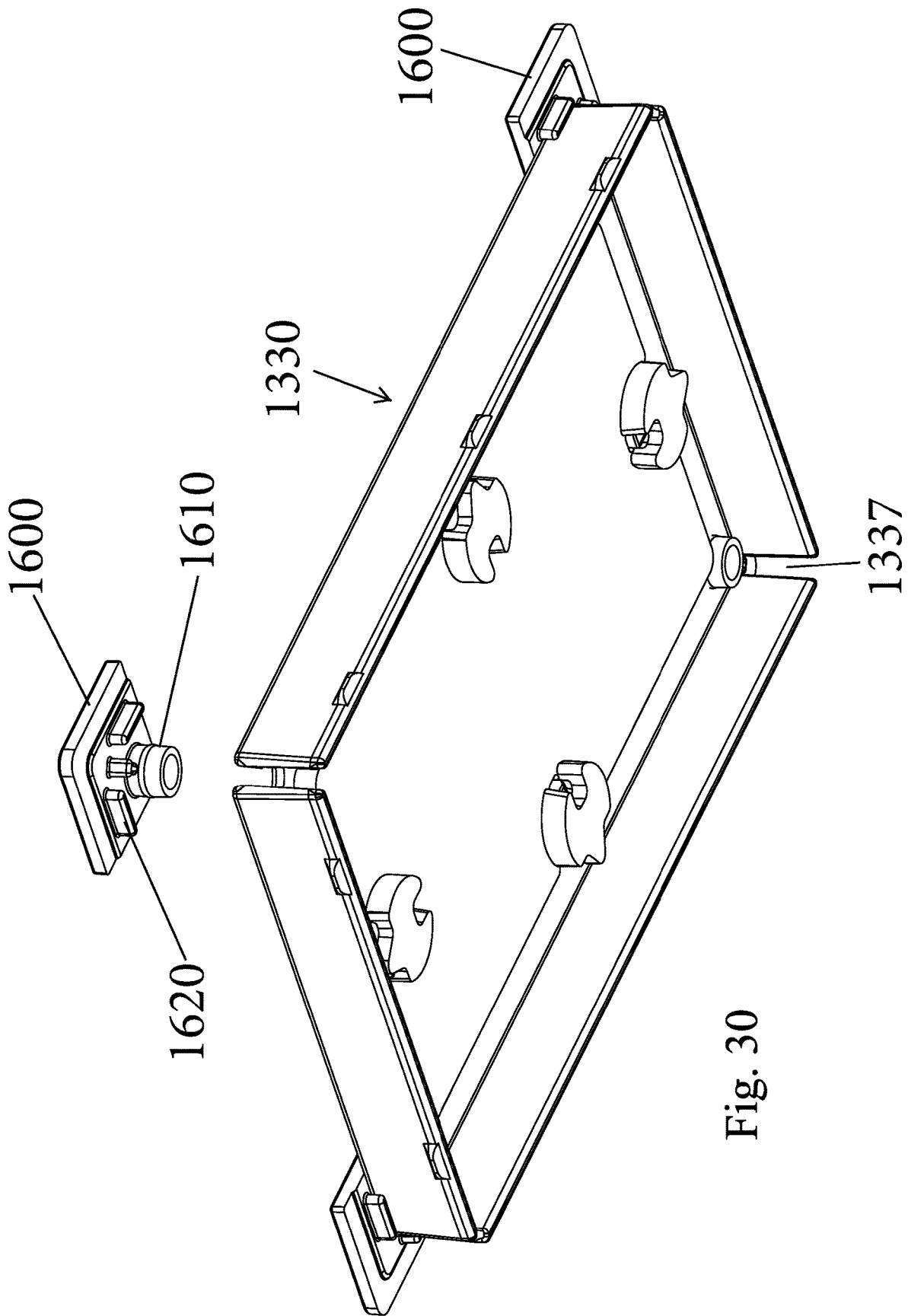


Fig. 30

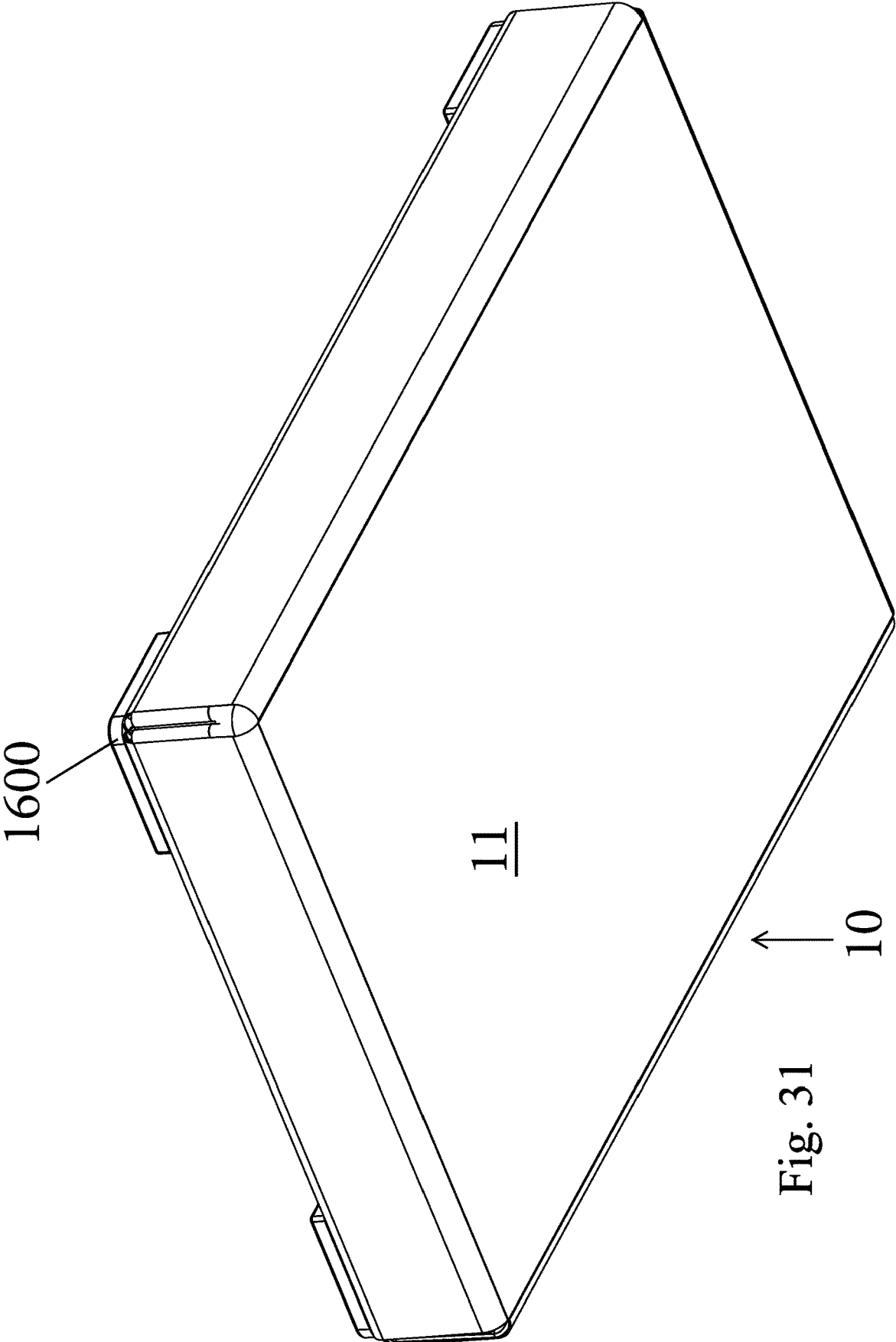


Fig. 31

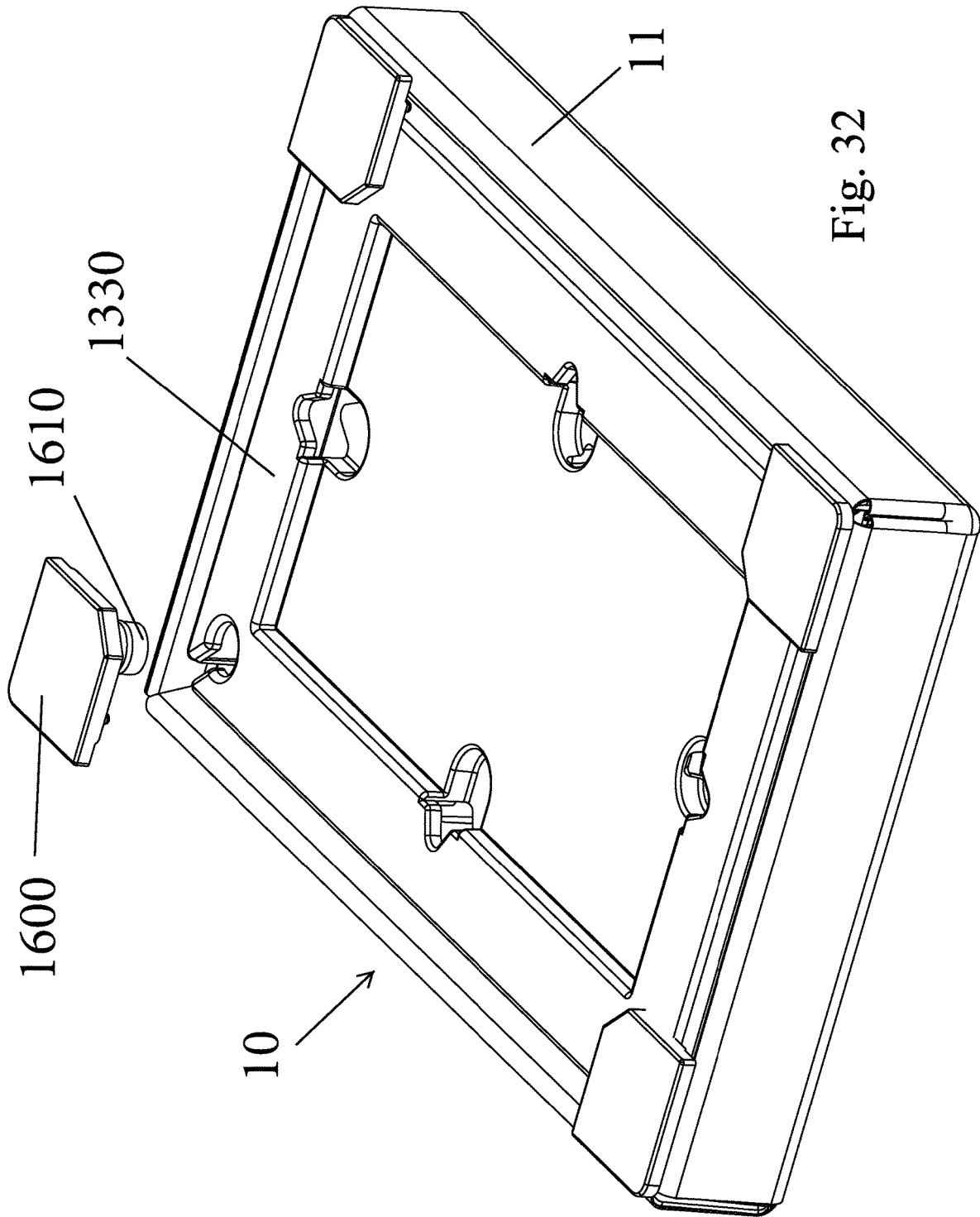


Fig. 32

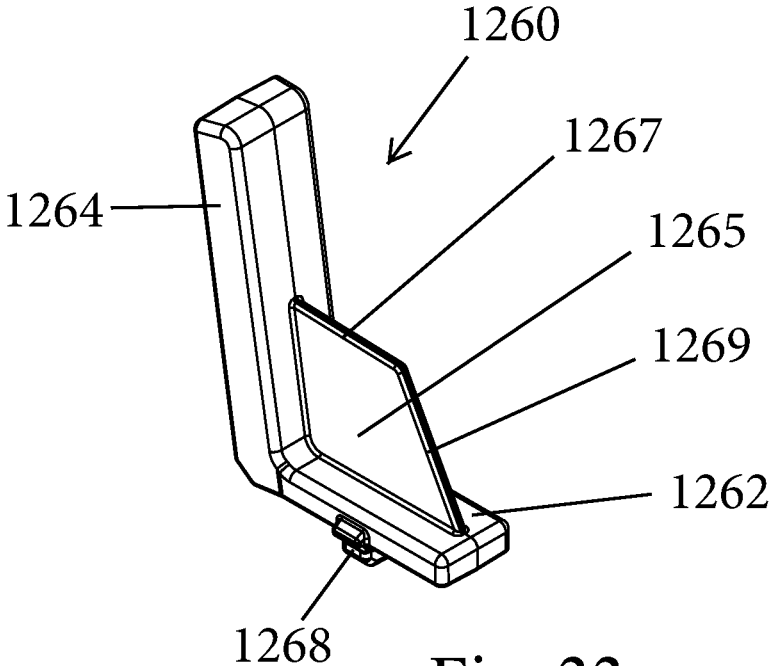


Fig. 33

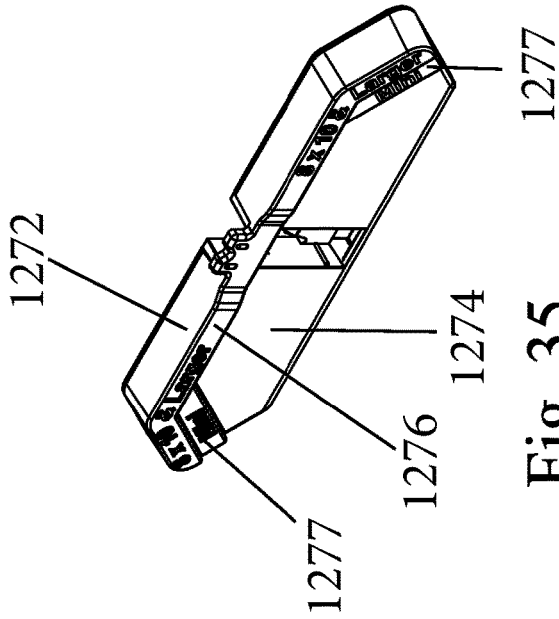


Fig. 35

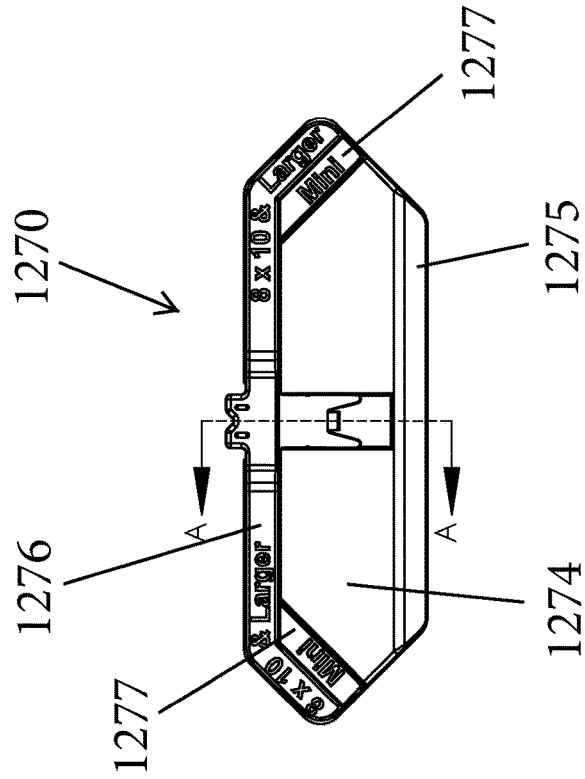
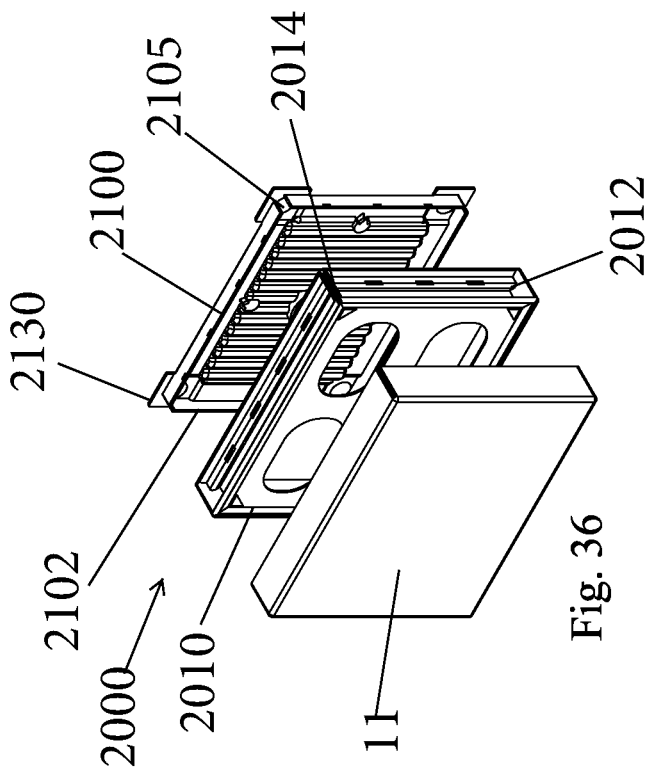
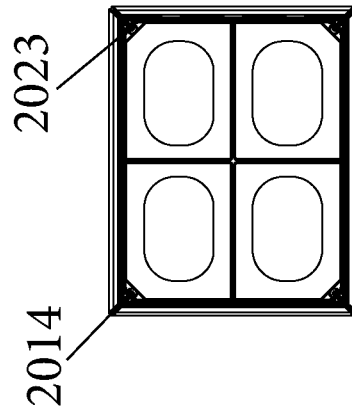
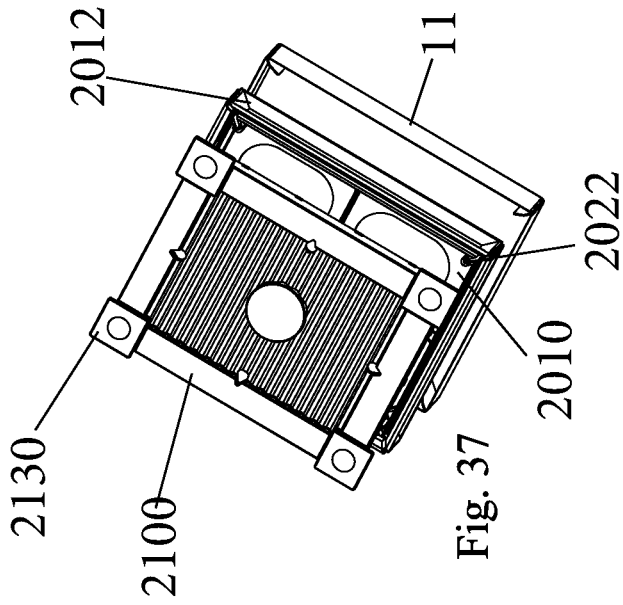


Fig. 34



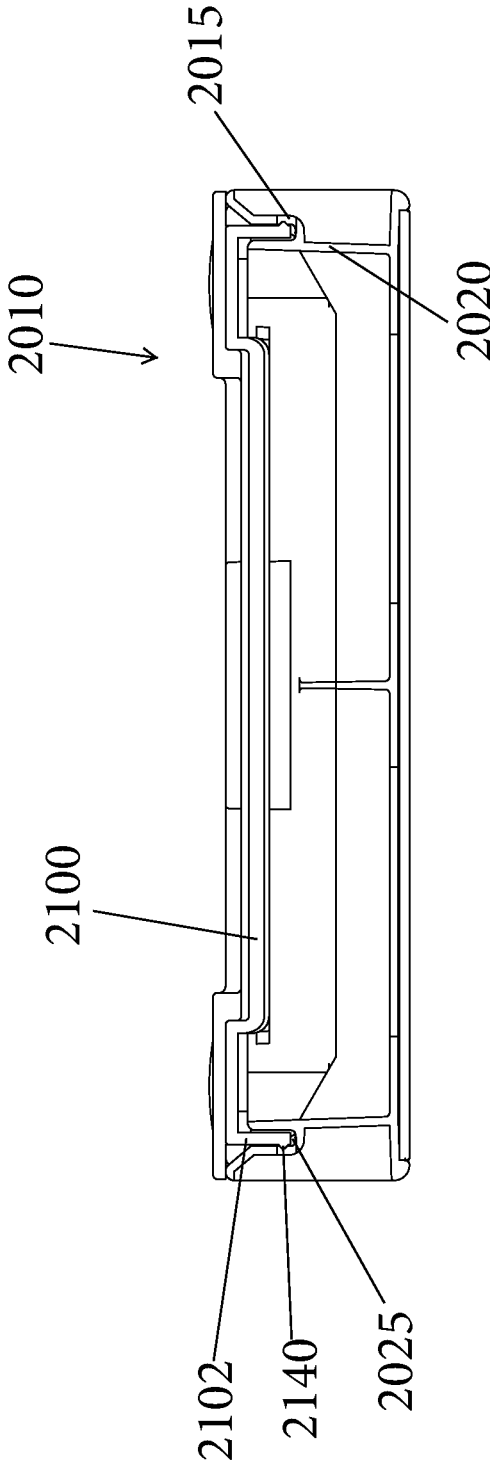


Fig. 39

METHOD FOR RETAINING A SUBSTRATE WITHIN A FRAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is based on and claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application 62/863,370, filed Jun. 19, 2019, the entire contents of which is incorporated by reference herein as if expressly set forth in its respective entirety herein.

This application is also related to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/849,418, filed Dec. 20, 2017, which is incorporated by reference as if expressly set forth in their respective entirety herein.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present application is directed to the field of frames and more particularly to a frame that is assembled by way of a snap-fit with a substrate, such as a canvas, being captured within and between two parts of the frame that are snap-fit together.

BACKGROUND

There are many ways to display photographs and art with one of the most common techniques being the use of a frame. There are many types of frames but in general, the frames include a rear frame structure that in the case of a photo frame receives the photo and then a front frame structure which in the case of a photo frame is typically a transparent plate, such as a glass plate or acrylic plate.

For displaying art, such as a canvas painting, many different techniques are available including the use of a stretcher frame or a frame and mat arrangement. Recently, canvas prints (a photograph printed on a canvas) have become increasingly popular. Canvas prints are available from a number of retail location including pharmacies, etc. Besides printing the photo on canvas, the printed canvas is then assembled by securing the canvas to the frame. This process can be challenging and require the use of special tools, etc.

There is therefore a need for a simpler frame construction and assembly technique to allow the canvas prints to be assembled more easily and quicker.

SUMMARY

In one embodiment, a frame assembly is provided and includes a frame base and a rear panel. The frame base includes a plurality of side walls with first slits formed between adjacent side walls in corners of the frame base and a rear face of the frame base having an inner channel that is spaced inward from the plurality of side walls. Each of the plurality of side walls has at least one locking opening formed therein. The rear panel includes a plurality of side walls that are configured to be received within the plurality of side walls of the frame base. Second slits are formed between adjacent side walls of the rear panel. Along an external surface of each side wall of the rear panel there is at least one locking tab that is configured for reception within one corresponding locking opening of the frame base when the rear panel is inserted into the frame base so as to couple the rear panel to the frame base and permit a canvas substrate to be captured therebetween.

In another aspect, a framed canvas print is provided and includes a canvas substrate, a frame base and a rear panel. The frame base includes a plurality of side walls with first slits formed between adjacent side walls in corners of the frame base and a rear face of the frame base having an inner channel that is spaced inward from the plurality of side walls and, each of the plurality of side walls having at least one locking opening formed therein. The rear panel includes a plurality of side walls that are configured to be received within the plurality of side walls of the frame base. Second slits are formed between adjacent side walls of the rear panel and align with the first slits, wherein along an external surface of each side wall of the rear panel there is at least one locking tab that is configured for reception within one corresponding locking opening of the frame base when the rear panel is inserted into the frame base so as to couple the rear panel to the frame base. The canvas substrate is disposed across a front face of the frame base and is folded over the frame base and tucked into the inner channel and is captured between the frame base and the rear panel when the rear panel is coupled to the frame base.

In another aspect, a kit for constructing a canvas print is provided and includes an adapter fixture for use with a first adapter. The adapter fixture includes a fixture base that defines a platform for receiving the first adapter and a plurality of linkages that are disposed about the platform and coupled to the base. Each linkage is configured to move between a first position in which a fence bearing surface thereof is at an angle other than 90 degrees relative to the platform and a second position in which the fence bearing surface is set at an at least substantially 90 degree angle relative to the platform for locking and holding the first adapter in place.

The first adapter includes an adapter base having an open space defined by a floor and a plurality of side walls that extend upwardly from the floor. The adapter base has a plurality of pins that are coupled to and extend upwardly from the floor, wherein the plurality of pins includes a first pin that is located at an outer corner of the adapter base and a second pin that is located diagonally opposite the first pin at an inner corner of the adapter base. The adapter base is disposed on the platform and is locked in place with the plurality of linkages are in the second position.

In another aspect, a method for assembling a canvas print that includes the steps of:

- preparing a canvas substrate that includes a printed side;
- placing the canvas substrate with the printed side facing down;
- disposing a frame base over the canvas substrate;
- folding edges of the canvas substrate over sides of the frame base;
- inserting a rear panel into the frame base; and
- pressing the rear panel downward until a snap-fit connection is realized between the rear panel and the frame base with the folded edges of the canvas substrate being captured between the rear panel and the frame base and being taught across a forward face of the frame base.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING FIGURES

The present invention may be appreciated by reference to the following descriptions and drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a sectional view of the aluminum base extrusion used in the illustrated variation of the assembly fixture;

FIG. 2 is a sectional view of aluminum fence extrusion used in illustrated variation of the assembly fixture;

FIG. 3 is a detailed schematic end view of a locking linkage mechanism, in its lowered position;

FIG. 4 is a detailed schematic end view of a locking linkage mechanism, in its raised position;

FIG. 5 is a detailed perspective view of a spline insertion tool alone, showing the sectional profile of the tool head extrusion;

FIG. 6 is a perspective view of the working assembly fixture, fences lowered;

FIG. 7 is a perspective view the working assembly fixture, fences raised;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view the working assembly fixture, fences raised, and spline insertion tool engaged to one fence;

FIG. 9 is an exploded perspective view of adapters for use with the spline insertion tool;

FIG. 10 is a front elevation view of a main adapter;

FIG. 11 is a front elevation view of an L-adapter;

FIG. 12 is a bottom perspective view thereof;

FIG. 13 is a front and side perspective view of another adapter;

FIG. 14 is a side elevation view thereof;

FIG. 15 is a front perspective view of a frame member of a display unit;

FIG. 16 is a rear perspective view thereof;

FIG. 17 is a rear elevation view thereof;

FIG. 18 is a front perspective view of a rear panel of the display unit;

FIG. 19 is a rear elevation view thereof;

FIG. 20 is a front perspective view of another rear panel of the display unit;

FIG. 21 is a rear elevation view thereof;

FIG. 22 is a rear and side perspective view of a stand for use with the display unit;

FIG. 23 is a side elevation view thereof;

FIG. 24 is a view of the canvas substrate being cut along cut lines to form a canvas with cut corners;

FIG. 25 shows a subsequent step of punching a hole in the canvas substrate;

FIG. 26 shows a step of placing the canvas substrate face down on the adapter;

FIG. 27 shows another step of inserting the frame onto the canvas substrate and folding the edges upward with pleats also being shown in the corners of the canvas substrate;

FIGS. 28 and 29 show the step of inserting the rear panel into the frame;

FIG. 30 is perspective view of the rear panel with corner caps;

FIG. 31 is a front and side perspective view of an assembled frame;

FIG. 32 is a rear and side perspective view of the assembled frame with corner caps;

FIG. 33 is a side perspective view of one corner tucking tool;

FIG. 34 is a top plan view of a hole punch base;

FIG. 35 is a top perspective view of the hole punch base;

FIG. 36 is an exploded perspective view of a framed canvas product according to another embodiment;

FIG. 37 is an exploded perspective view of the framed canvas product; and

FIG. 38 is a rear view of a frame base; and

FIG. 39 is a cross-sectional view of the framed canvas product.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN EMBODIMENTS

As discussed herein, the present invention is directed to a display unit (framed product, such as a canvas print) which

can be in the form of a framed canvas print and equipment that is used to assemble the display unit.

Display Unit (Assembled Framed Canvas Print)

In accordance with one embodiment, the present invention is directed to a modular display unit **10** (FIGS. **31** and **32**) for displaying an image, such as a printed canvas substrate **11**. The display unit **10** can be considered to be an assembled frame product and is formed of two parts that are constructed to interlockingly engage one another to capture and retain the canvas substrate **11** between the two parts with the canvas substrate **11** stretched over the outside of one of the parts. In the illustrated embodiment, one part comprises a frame member (frame base), shown at **1320** (FIG. **15**), and the other part comprises a rear panel, shown at **1330** (FIG. **19**). In the illustrated embodiment, the two parts interlock via a mechanical connection, such as a reversible snap-fit. The canvas substrate **11** is held taught (stretched) over the frame member (frame base) **1320**.

Another aspect of the present invention is the equipment that is used to assemble the display unit **10** (FIG. **31**) as described below.

Equipment for Assembling Display Unit

The equipment of the present invention has been configured to be easy to use and is simple in construction; however, the equipment effectuates assembly of the display unit **10** in an effective manner so as to allow complete assembly in a short amount of time.

Adapter fixture **100**, illustrated in FIGS. **6-8** inclusive, is part the equipment that is used during assembly of the various (multiple) sized display units **10** and is therefore part of a modular design. The adapter fixture **100** is the same piece of equipment that is disclosed in the '418 application and labeled as the spline installation fixture for installing splines. The adapter fixture **100** can be used by itself to assemble one size of the display unit, such as an 8x10 frame product; and additionally, the adapter fixture **100** can be used in combination with other components (parts) to allow manufacture of other sized frame products, such as 5x7, 4x6 and 5x5 as described herein. When used by itself, the adapter fixture **100** can hold one part of the display unit, such as the frame member **1320** with the canvas substrate **11** disposed across one face of the frame member **1320** and then the other part of the display unit, such as the rear panel **1330**, can be interlockingly (or other type of mechanical connection) mated to the frame member **1320** to hold the canvas substrate **11** in place and in a taught condition.

Adapter fixture **100** is a tabletop assembly aid that includes four fences, each of which can be separately raised into a vertical position. The fixture is used to hold and secure a preassembled frame as splines are inserted into the frame. As this wedging action often requires considerable mechanical force to ensure secure assembly, the fixture also includes engagement features for a tool that imparts substantial force, without the noise, damage, or danger implicit in any impact tool.

Platen **110** provides a flat base onto which a preassembled frame may be located for assembly in accordance with the invention. It may be made of metal, acrylic, styrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polycarbonate, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS), phenolic, or other polymer or resin.

A tight fit with a full range of frame designs requires that the perimeter of the platen not be occupied by any hinge pin, pintle, or axle at the center of rotation of the displaceable fence. Accordingly, fixtures most suitable for use within the invention employ centerless hinges. The structure of a fence

system combining a centerless hinge with a locking linkage is shown in the sectional views illustrated in FIGS. 6-8 inclusive.

FIG. 1 shows base extrusion 200. FIG. 2 shows fence extrusion 300.

FIG. 3 and FIG. 4 depict those two component, as well as two additional lengths of aluminum extrusion and two injection-molded polymer components, showing the set of parts assembled into a displaceable fence subassembly. FIG. 3 shows that raising the handle of linkage extrusion 400 lowers the fence, while lowering the linkage extrusion raises the fence. Compatible imagery is shown in illustrations of the complete fixture shown in FIGS. 6, 7, and 8.

Returning now to FIG. 1, base extrusion 200 includes base T-slot 210, platen ledge 220, centerless hinge hook 230, and screw channels 240. In FIG. 2, showing fence extrusion 300, features of the extrusion include fence T-slot 310, semicircular socket 320, centerless hinge half-ring 330, tool hook 340, and fence bearing face 350. Fence perpendicular extension 360 geometrically connects tool hook 340 and fence bearing face 350

When base extrusion 200 and fence extrusion 300 are interlinked, as shown in FIG. 3 and FIG. 4, a centerless hinge is formed, and the parts allowed to be displaced into a perpendicular relationship without obstruction of the inner volume. FIG. 3 and FIG. 4 include further components which limit and activate the displaceable fence components.

Linkage extrusion 400 includes linkage fence socket 410, linkage beam 420, linkage tie-bar socket 430, and linkage handle 440. Mounting extrusion 500 includes C-shaped channel 510 and mounting tie-bar socket 220. Molded fence coupling 600 includes fence-coupling T-fitting 610 and coupling linkage axle 620. Molded tie-bar 700 includes tie-bar axles 710 and 720. Base extrusion 200 and fence extrusion 300 are moveably interlinked. Molded fence coupling 600 links fence extrusion moveably to linkage extrusion 300. Linkage extrusion 400 is connected to mounting extrusion via molded tie-bar 700.

As may be appreciated by the drawings, each of the four rotational features in the linkage can move freely, but only over designated angular range. The illustrated configuration provides bi-stable operation, namely, the fence naturally locks in a secure position at each extent of the allowed angular range. This property allows hands-free operation, and prohibits premature displacement of the fences as force is applied to install the splines into the frame.

Referring to FIGS. 6-8, the linear aluminum extrusions are laid upon molded positioning ledge of quarter-round base component 800 and joined to the molded base part using screw channels 240. Screws are fitted through pilot holes and tapped into screw channels 240 formed integrally with base extrusion 200. Screw retention fins deter screws from lifting from their designated slots.

A clip depression is dimensioned to receive tool holder 910. Tool holder 910 is amenably made of plated spring steel, and is fixed in place by the collaborative action of tool holder screw and the conformal contours of clip depression. Base concavity allows room for the knob on insertion tool 1000, shown in detail in FIG. 5. Angled pin mounting is formed in the base such that, at each corner, threaded pin may be located in its associated mounting, and its extension from the mounting feature independently adjusted.

The mounting pin may be used to position a protective fabric liner within the fixture. As noted previously, adapter fixture 100 is devised to be useful in aspects of the larger invention, including the general tensioning of splines. The operation of prior embodiments of the invention, while

analogous to those in the print-mounting system herein detailed, include variations of the invention in which splines entrap and tension printed fabric. The inclusion of these alignment and mounting pins allows the implementation and distribution of a universal fixture that can be used compatibly with a wide range of frames within the larger graphic arts system.

Briefly, in the fabric-tensioning application, a piece of fabric is trimmed to an irregular octagon, punched in four locations along the four short sides of the octagon, and mounted via the four holes onto the angled pins. The holes may be precisely and repeatably located through the use of a punch having a tray attached to the platen side of the punch. The tray has a raised, integrally molded fence including one sides conformal the long sides, such that the fabric may be laid at a consistent location in the tray, and the fabric pierced by the punch at a predetermined location. In accordance with prior application of the invention, these four holes may be placed over threaded pins.

With these diverse applications of the invention in mind, the operation of adapter fixture 100 may be more thoroughly understood by reference to the design of the tool shown in FIG. 5, and sequence of actions illustrated in FIGS. 6 through 8, inclusive.

As shown in FIG. 5, installation tool 1000 includes toolhead 1005. The toolhead may be made out of cast, machined, or extruded aluminum, but may also be made of other metals, or any suitably hard plastic. Tool shaft 1010 may be machined from bar stock, and is threaded at each end. Spherical tool knob 1020 prevents slippage as manual force is applied to the tool.

The toolhead has two critical faces that transmit manual force imparted by the operator via the tool handle. Toolhead linear pivot 1110 allows the tool to freely and slidably engaged with tool hook 340. Rotation of the toolhead within the constraint of tool hook 340 imparts a progressive application of force upon a compatibly-dimensioned frame-and-spline system, such as the ones described in this and previously referenced applications.

Toolhead bearing face 1120 is devised to anticipate the progressive insertion of the spline into the rail. Accordingly, the requisite force and the location, in three dimensions, of the line of contact, may vary over the stroke of the tool. The profile of the bearing face will typically depart from a simple radius, and more commonly may be devised to have an elliptical, parabolic, hyperbolic, involute, or cycloidal profile.

Adapter fixture 100 is shown assembled with the fences in their lowered position in FIG. 6. While the four molded quarter-round base components 800 are identical, only one is provided with tool holder 910. The tool holder is used to prevent misplacement of installation tool 1000 when the fixture is not in use. In this figure, all four linkage extrusions 400 are in their raised position, placing the fences in their lowered position, and yielding a hopper-like shape. In this position, the fixture can receive and position a preassembled frame.

Pressing down on the elevated linkage extrusions induces the fences to obtain their raised position. Fence perpendicular extensions 360 entrap the preassembled frame (for clarity of detail, not shown in FIGS. 6 through 8). At this point, the splines are loosely inserted into the rails, toolhead linear pivot 1110 slidably engaged with tool hook 340, and the tool handle rotated downward so that toolhead bearing face 1120 presses upon the splines until the relative position of the splines and rails approximates that shown in FIG. 6. As may be appreciated by reference to installation tool 1000 can be

repositioned along each fence and pressure applied to the splines until they are substantially flush with the back of the rails.

This fixture may be used compatibly with the shadowbox-mounted print frame design described in this specification. It is also compatible with frames in which fabric is tensioned over the rails of the preassembled frame by the action of the splines. In this case, a perforation in a fold of fabric is located over the four angled, adjustable pins, and fence perpendicular extensions **360** assist in the folding of the fabric. The splines are then inserted using the fixture and the compatibly designed tool, the frame removed, and the corner pleats turned into the mitered corners using any thin device such as a card or blade, as described in prior embodiments.

Synthetic, polymer, composite, or metal materials may be substituted for the milled wood stock illustrated in the figures, without departing from the invention. Treatments such as aerosols, surface texturing, spacers, deglossers, powders, such as talc or cornstarch, static removers or promoters, are all envisioned within the invention, and various implementations, modifications, and refinements of the invention are envisioned.

In the version of the invention illustrated in FIG. 1, and subsequent depictions of the invention within this specification, it may be appreciated that the completed frame provides a neat and consistent finish, whether viewed from the front or back, that the rails and splines can be made to match perfectly through the application of a conformal covering, that the assembly can be quickly and reliably achieved through the use of compatible alignment and assembly fixtures, that the assembly system is fully reversible, and thereby reduces both material waste and labor, that two differing colors or patterns can be included on the mat board backer, that a print, or a set of prints, can be mounted, in diverse and pleasing ways, using one integrated system, and that the final product can be provided to the end-user in a dependable and attractive package.

Additional details are disclosed in the '418 application that is was incorporated herein previously.

Adapters for Reduced Sized Display Units

FIGS. 9-24 illustrate another device for use with the adapter fixture **100** and more particularly, an adapter **1200** is provided for use with the adapter fixture **100** to allow different sized display units (frames **10**) to be inserted and manufactured using the adapter fixture. As described herein, the adapter **1200** along with other components allows for production of display units (frames) having a 5x7 footprint, a 5x5 footprint (by using a secondary adapter) and a 4x6 footprint (by using another secondary adapter). When manufacture and production of one of these sizes is desired, the user simply inserts the adapter **1200** into the spline installation and locks it in place and then proceeds with production as discussed herein.

In one embodiment, one or more kits can be provided to provide the necessary tools and basic components that are used with the adapter **1200** and the adapter fixture **100** to form the completed product. For example, one or more boxed kits can be provided. A first kit can contain the tools that are used to manufacture the display unit and can be used by a store or processing center that fabricated the product, while the second kit can contain the basic components that are used to fabricate the final product which can be described as a display unit or assembled frame product, etc.

The second kit can include the adapter fixture **100** and also the adapter **1200**. Additional tools in the first kit are an

L-adapter **1250**, a corner tuck tool **1260** (FIG. 9), a hand-held hole punch **1270**, scissors **1301** (FIG. 24), and the insertion tool **1000**.

As described herein, the adapter **1200** is designed to be inserted into the open center space of the adapter fixture **100** and then operation of the fence extrusions **300** results in the adapter **1200** being securely held in place on the center platform of the adapter fixture **100**. In other words and as discussed herein, when the four fence extrusions **300** are raised, they engage the adapter **1200** and clamp it in place. As described herein, this effectively reduces the size of the open space in the center of the adapter fixture **100**.

As best shown in FIGS. 9 and 10, the adapter **1200** includes a base **1202** that includes a first face **1204** and an opposing second face **1206**. The second face **1206** represents the bottom surface of the adapter **1200** and, as described herein, when the adapter **1200** is inserted into the open center space of the adapter fixture **100**. In the illustrated embodiment, the base **1202** has a square or rectangular shape. Along a first edge (first side or end) **1208** of the base **1202**, there is an opening **1210** for receiving a hand to permit the user to carry and position and place the adapter **1200** in an in-use position within the adapter fixture **100**.

The base **1202** is a hand-held structure that includes an open compartment (open space) **1220** that is defined by a first side wall **1221** that is proximate the opening **1210**, a second side wall **1222**, a third side wall **1223** that is opposite the first side wall **1221**, a fourth side wall **1224** opposite the second side wall **1222**. In the illustrated embodiment, the open space **1220** is generally rectangular or square in shape; however, other shapes are possible. The third side wall **1223** and the fourth side wall **1224** can define the outer sides of the base **1202**. The second side wall **1222** is not a straight edge but includes several recessed areas or notches. For example, the second side wall **1222** can include a first recessed area **1225** that defines one corner of the open compartment **1220** and a second recessed area **1226** that is between the first recessed area **1225** and the opposite end of the second side wall **1222**. Within each of the first recessed area **1225** and the second recessed area **1226**, the second side wall **1222** is curved.

At an outer corner **1229** that is defined between the third side wall **1223** and the fourth side wall **1224**, a slot or opening **1230** is formed in that the respective ends of the third side wall **1223** and the fourth side wall **1224** are not continuous and do not intersect.

The adapter **1200** includes a plurality of pins, namely, an upstanding first pin **1232** that is disposed within the outer corner **1229** and is oriented perpendicular to the surface of the base. An upstanding second pin **1233** is disposed within or proximate the first recessed area **1225** and an upstanding third pin **1234** is disposed within or proximate the second recessed area **1226**.

The second side wall **1222** can include a bevel **1235** at the end proximate the third side wall **1223** and similarly, the end of the first side wall **1221** that is proximate the fourth side wall **1224** and includes a bevel **1237**.

Between the second side wall **1222** and an outer wall of the base **1202**, there is a raised platform **1240** that is elevated relative to the floor of the open space. The raised platform **1240** extends between the first recessed portion **1225** and the second recessed portion **1226** and the outer wall of the base **1202**. The raised platform **1240** can include a recessed portion **1242** (a recessed space or compartment). Within the recessed portion **1242** there can be a first pair of guides or tracks **1245** that run along the inner surface of the outer wall and a second pair of guides or tracks **1247** that run along the

floor of the recessed portion **1242**. The tracks **1245** can receive the corner tuck tool **1260** that is best shown in FIG. **38**. The corner tuck tool **1260** is intended to tuck the corners of the cut canvas substrate **11** into the frame as described below. The tool **1260** is generally L-shaped and lines a leg **1262** and a second leg **1264** with an angle formed between the two legs **1262**, **1264** being slightly greater than 90 degrees. Between and fixed to both legs **1262**, **1264** is a blade **1265**. The blade **1265** has two exposed edges **1267**, **1269** that are used to contact and push the corner of the cut canvas substrate **11**. Along the sides of the first leg **1262**, there are a pair of locking protrusions **1268** that are configured to mate with the tracks **1247** to effectuate a snap-fit between the tool **1260** and the adapter **1200**. The second leg **1264** is received between the tracks **1245**.

The adapter **1200** can be formed of any number of different materials, including plastic, wood, metal, etc.

As shown in FIGS. **9**, **13**, and **14**, a second adapter **1500** can be provided and is intended for use when a 5x5 product is desired to be produced and the second adapter **1500** comprises a block-like structure that is intended for placement and being secured within the open space **1220** of the main adapter **1200**. The second adapter **1500** can be in the form of an elongated structure that has first and second ends **1504**, **1506**. The first and second ends **1504**, **1506** are not flat but have angled edges **1505** at the corners of each of the ends **1504**, **1506**. The two sides of the second adapter **1500** can be flat and the length of the sides is greater than the length of the ends. Along one side of the second adapter **1500** there can be two locating (locking) tabs (protrusions) **1515** that protrude downwardly. The locating tabs **1515** are received within two openings **1511** that are formed in the floor of the open space **1220** of the main adapter **1200** along the first side wall **1221**. The reception of the locating tabs **1515** into openings **1511** thus prevents movement of the second adapter **1500** along the floor of the main adapter **1200**. The openings **1511** are located along the first side wall **1221**. There are also a pair of openings **1503** that receive the locating tabs **1515** when the second adapter **1500** is in a storage position along the fourth side wall **1224**. In this position, both adapters **1250**, **1500** can be stored in the space **1220**.

When the second adapter **1500** is positioned along the first side wall **1222**, the pin **1234** is accessible and is used to secure one corner of the canvas.

The L-adapter **1250** is intended for use when a 4x6 product is desired to be produced and the L-adapter **1250** comprises an L-shaped structure that is intended for placement and being secured within the open space **1220** of the main adapter **1200**. As shown in FIG. **11**, the L-adapter **1250** includes a first leg **1252** and a second end **1254** that is joined to the first leg **1252**. The legs **1252**, **1254** can be joined at a 90 degree angle and thus a right angle corner is defined. Within this corner, there can be a recessed portion **1255** that can generally be U-shaped. The recessed portion **1255** has a planar floor **1256** with an upstanding fourth pin **1257** being provided and secured to the floor **1256**. The fourth pin **1257** thus can be perpendicular to the floor **1256**.

There are several locating features for locating and securing the L-adapter **1250** to the open space **1220** of the main adapter **1200**. More specifically, along an underside of the L-adapter **1250**, there is a protrusion **1258** that extends outwardly from the underside and is configured to be received within an opening (blind hole) **1519** formed in the floor of the open space **1220** proximate the first side wall **1221** and proximate the first recessed portion **1225**.

The first leg **1252** terminates in a first end and the second leg **1254** terminates in a second leg. At each of these ends, a beveled section **1259** can be provided.

In use, the first leg **1252** is positioned against the first side wall **1221** and the second leg **1254** is positioned against the second side wall **1222**. It will be appreciated that insertion of the L-adapter **1250** into the open space **1220** results in the first and second recessed portions **1225**, **1226** being covered and thus, the pins **1233**, **1234** are also closed off from the open space **1220** and are prevented from being used. It is in view of this that the L-adapter **1250** has its own pin **1257** that is provided for holding the canvas substrate **11** as described herein.

As shown in FIG. **25**, the hand-held hole punch **1270** is constructed to work with multiple sized canvas substrates **11**. The punch **1270** has a base portion **1272** and a mechanical punch that when operated punches a hole in an object, in this case the canvas substrate **11**. The base portion **1272** is a multi-layer structure which is purposely design with such construction to allow multiple sized canvas substrates **11** to be used with the punch **1270**, while guaranteeing that the formed hole is in the desired location. More specifically, the base portion **1272** has a first surface **1274** which represents the first level and extends to an inner beveled edge **1275**. Opposite the inner beveled edge **1275**, there is a raised rail **1276** that is at the outer edge of the first surface **1274**. The rail **1276** is raised relative to the first surface **1274** and thus, an edge or shoulder is formed. The rail **1276** has a linear section and two angled ends. The base portion **1272** includes a step or ledge **1277** that is located between the first surface **1274** and each of the angled ends of the raised rail **1276**. The ledge **1277** is thus raised relative to the first surface **1274** but lower than the rail **1276** and thus, the ledge **1277** is in the form of a step between the first surface **1274** and the rail **1276**.

The first surface **1274** thus has a linear edge and two angled edges at the ends of the linear edge. The linear edge is defined by the rail **1276** and the two angled edges are defined by the two platforms **1277**. The first surface **1274** thus defines a first canvas receiving platform. Similarly, the ledges **1277** define the second canvas receiving platform for receiving a canvas having larger dimensions. When the canvas substrate **11** is receiving on the second canvas receiving platform, the canvas substrate **11** sits on the ledges **1277**.

The punch **1274** has a fixed jaw **1278** and a movable jaw **1279**. The movable jaw **1279** thus pivots relative to the fixed jaw **1278**. Along the underside of the movable jaw **1279**, there is a blade which is in the form of a cylindrical shaped protrusion that extends downwardly. The end of the movable jaw **1279** where the blade is located is positioned over the first surface **1274** at a location spaced from the rail **1276**. Thus, the hole that is formed by the blade is spaced from the rail **1276**. Once the canvas substrate **11** is received on one of the platforms, the hole is formed in the canvas substrate **11** by pressing down the movable jaw **1279**.

It will be appreciated that, as described herein, the shape of the canvas substrate **11** is complementary to the shape of the platform. The outer edge of the canvas substrate **11** in either the first platform or second platform seats against the rail **1276**. This ensures that for each of the different sized canvas substrates **11**, the formed hole is located the same distance from the outer edge of the canvas substrate **11**.

The second kit can consist of a box that contains the other components of the second kit. For example, the other components can consist of one or more display units which consist of one or more frames **1320** and one or more rear

panels **1330**. As described herein, one frame **1320** mates with one rear panel **1330** to define one display unit. Other parts/tools that can be included in the second kit **1310** comprise corner caps, such as corner caps **1600** (FIG. **30**), and an easel or stand **1400** (FIGS. **22** and **23**).

In one embodiment, the frame **1320** and rear panel **1330** are formed of a plastic material and can be formed as a molded structure.

As shown in FIGS. **15-17**, the frame **1320** represents the part that is placed into contact with the rear surface of a canvas substrate **11** and about which the canvas substrate **11** is folded. The frame **1320** has a front face **1321** which faces the canvas substrate **11** and an opposite rear face **1322** that faces and engages the rear panel **1330**. The frame **1320** has side walls **1324** and can have a center platform **1329** with a center hole. The center platform **1329** is connected to the side walls **1324** by a plurality of bridges or connectors (connecting walls) **1328**.

Each of these connectors **1328** has a curved construction such that along the rear face **1322**, each connector **1328** has a concave appearance and defines a trough **1327** which functions as a groove or channel for receiving the canvas substrate **11** as described herein. In other words, each connector **1328** can have a U-shape. From the rear, the connectors **1328** are thus recessed relative the center platform.

As shown, each side wall **1324** can have one or more connectors **1328** that is formed therealong and at least some of the connectors **1328** can be linear in nature. The troughs **1327** define a canvas receiving groove (channel) and more particularly, the groove or channel is defined between the troughs **1327** and the side walls **1324**. As described later, the canvas substrate **11** is received within and held taught (under tension) and in place within the groove due to the interaction and engagement between the rear panel **1330** and the frame **1320**.

Between the connectors **1328**, slots or openings **1326** are formed in the frame **1320** and more particularly, the openings **1326** are formed at the bottom of the side walls **1324**. In the illustrated embodiment, the longer side walls **1324** contain three openings **1326**, while the shorter side walls **1324** contain two openings **1326**.

As shown in FIGS. **18** and **19**, the corners of the frame **1320** contain slots **1325**. These slots **1325** are aligned with the corner slots of the rear panel **1330** when the frame **1320** and rear panel **1330** mate together.

The rear panel **1330** defines the rear of the display unit and includes a front face **1332**, an opposite rear face **1334** and a plurality of corners **1336**. The rear panel **1330** can be formed to have any number of different shapes, such as a square or a rectangle (as shown).

The rear panel **1330** has a rear wall or floor **1331** with a peripheral side wall **1333** that extends around the periphery of the floor **1331**. The plurality of corners **1336** have slots **1337** defined thereat. The slots **1337** can be thought of as being breaks within the side wall **1333** (defined by folded corner portions). The slot **1337** can be U-shaped or it can include a linear slot that leads to a circular opening so as to generally have a keyhole shape.

The front face **1332** faces the frame **1320**, while the rear face **1334** faces away and defines the rear surface of the display unit. The rear face **1334** can include a center recessed area **1338**. The front face **1332** also includes an opposite center raised area **1339** which can have the same footprint as the center recessed area **1338**.

Along the area **1338** there can be a plurality of recessed openings **1340** that are formed at select locations and as

discussed herein, can be referred to as being hanging holes. In the illustrated embodiment, there are four openings **1340** with each opening **1340** having a U-shaped portion with a rounded beak portion (recessed extension) protruding outwardly from the U-shaped portion and formed in a border region that is elevated relative to the recessed area **1338**. The openings **1340** can be arranged as two pairs, with one pair being directly opposite one another at ends of the recessed area **1338** and the other pair being directly opposite one another at sides of the area **1338**.

The hanging openings **1340** are arranged to permit the assembled display unit to be displayed in both portrait format and landscape format. Thus, one opposing pair of the openings **1340** are for landscape format and the other opposing pair of the openings **1340** are for portrait landscape. In addition, each opening **1340** is specifically formed so as to receive multiple types of hanging hardware. For example, a traditional fastener, such as a nail or screw, can be used and inserted into the U-shaped portion and then slid into the rounded peak portion. In addition, the opening **1340** is also sized to receive a head (e.g., mushroom shaped head) of a traditional suction cup to allow the display unit to be attached to a support surface (e.g., wall, mirror, etc.) using the suction cup. The head of the suction cup can be slid into the beak portion as well.

FIGS. **20** and **21** illustrate another rear panel **1350** according to an alternative embodiment. The rear panel **1350** and rear panel **1330** are similar and therefore, like elements are numbered alike. The rear wall or floor **1331** has a corrugated (bellows) type construction defined by a series of valleys and peaks. A center opening **1341** can also be provided in the rear wall.

The frame **1320** and rear panel **1330** are configured to mate with one another so as to capture and retain the canvas substrate **11** in place and under tension over the front face of the frame **1320**. A mechanical fit (engagement) can be provided between the frame **1320** and the rear panel **1330**. For example, a reversible snap-fit can be formed between the frame **1320** and the rear panel **1330**. In one embodiment, the side walls **1333** of the rear panel **1330** include locking tabs **1360** that are formed along the exterior faces of the side walls **1333**. The locking tabs **1360** can be located at or proximate one edge of the respective side wall **1333**. The locking tabs **1360** can have any number of shaped including being rectangular as shown. In the illustrated embodiment, there are three locking tabs **1360** formed along each side wall of one pair of opposing side walls **1333** and there can be two locking tabs **1360** formed along each side wall of the other pair of opposing side walls **1333**.

The locking tabs **1360** are specifically located and positioned so that when the rear panel **1330** is inserted into the rear of the frame **1320**, the locking tabs **1360** engage locking edges **1362** that form part of the openings **1326** formed in the frame **1320**. In other words, when the rear panel **1330** is inserted into the rear of the frame **1320** the side walls **1333** of the rear panel **1330** are disposed internally within the side walls **1324** of the frame **1320** with the canvas substrate **11** being captured therebetween as described in more detail below. Thus, when the canvas substrate **11** is draped over the side walls **1324** of the frame **1320** and the rear panel **1330** is inserted, the locking tabs **1360** contact the canvas substrate **11** and as the rear panel **1330** is pushed further into the frame **1320**, the locking tabs **1360** travel along the canvas substrate **11** and the side walls **1324** until the locking tabs **1360** clear the side walls **1324** and engage the locking edges **1362** formed along the side walls **1324** of the frame **1320**.

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This results in a reversible snap-fit between the frame 1320 and the rear panel 1330 with the canvas substrate 11 being captured therebetween.

In this engaged position, the hanging openings 1340 face rearward and are open and accessible.

As shown in FIGS. 22 and 23, the stand 1400 is configured to mate with one of the hanging openings 1340 (FIG. 19) to allow the assembly display unit to be displayed either in portrait or landscape format. The stand 1400 is generally a hollow structure with a planar base 1402 for seating against the ground and an angled inner wall 1404 and a sloped outer surface 1405.

Along the inner wall 1404 there is an engagement protrusion 1410 that is configured to be frictionally received and held within the hanging opening 1340. The engagement protrusion can be formed of a first part 1412 that can have an upside down U-shape and a second part 1414 that can be fin shaped or arcuate shaped. The first part 1412 is received within the U-shaped portion of the hanging opening 1340 and the second part 1414 is received within the rounded beak portion of the hanging opening 1340 so as to frictionally secure the stand 1400 to the rear panel 1330 and allow display of the display unit.

A shoulder 1405 is formed along the inner wall 1404. When the stand 1400 is mated to the rear panel 1330, the shoulder 1405 seats against an edge 1409 that defines the center recessed area 1338 (FIG. 19) of the rear face of the rear panel 1330.

It will also be appreciated that, as discussed in more detail below, the acts of placing the frame 1320 along a rear surface of the canvas substrate 11 and then folding the canvas substrate 11 over the side walls 1324 of the frame 1320 (FIG. 15) and then inserting and snap-fittingly engaging the rear panel 1330 to the frame 1320 results in the canvas substrate 11 being placed under tension (being stretched to a taut condition). In other words and as described below, this construction causes the folded edges of the canvas substrate 11 to be pushed inward toward the frame 1320 causing the center portion of the canvas substrate 11 to be stretched tight across the frame 1320.

Assembly of the Display Unit (Framed Canvas)

According to one embodiment, the first step is to place the main adapter 1200 in place within the center platform (open space) of the adapter fixture 100. In all cases, the main adapter 1200 is used. The main adapter 1200 is for use with a 5x7 canvas. In the event that the desired canvas size is not 5x7, then one of the other adapters 1250, 1500 is used in combination with the main adapter 1200 as described herein. More specifically, the L-adapter 1250 is used for a 4x6 canvas, and alternatively, the adapter 1500 (FIGS. 13 and 14) is used for a 5x5 canvas.

FIG. 28 show the L-adapter 1250 being used and inserted into the open space 1220 and secured thereto in the manner described hereinbefore.

As shown in FIG. 24, the canvas substrate 11 is prepared. The canvas substrate 11 can include dotted cut lines that are formed (e.g., printed) on the canvas substrate 11. The user is to cut the canvas substrate just outside the dotted cut lines that define the border of the cut canvas substrate 11. In effect, the corners of the canvas substrate 11 are cut to form an octagonal shaped canvas substrate 11.

Next as shown in FIG. 25, the next step is to form the holes in the canvas substrate 11 using the hand-held hole punch 1270. The diagonal sides of the canvas substrate 11 are aligned with the punch tool 1270 and the movable jaw (handle) 1279 is pressed down to form a hole in the canvas. In the illustrates embodiment, the canvas substrate 11 is

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shown on the first platform. This step is repeated on the opposite diagonal side results in a pair of holes being formed in the canvas substrate 11 opposite one another.

Next the canvas substrate 11 with holes is placed into the open space 1220 of the adapter 1200 as shown in FIG. 26. FIG. 26 shows the canvas substrate 11 being used with the L-adapter 1250. The canvas substrate 11 is placed face down (printed/graphic side down) and the pin 1257 of the L-adapter 1250 is inserted through one hole of the canvas substrate 11 and the pin 1232 is inserted through the other hole of the canvas substrate. The effectively secures and holds the canvas substrate 11 in place to allow the subsequent steps to be performed.

Next, the frame 1320 is placed face down onto the canvas substrate 11 as shown in FIG. 27. In other words, the forward face of the frame 1320 is facing down. The frame 1320 is pressed down to until the edges of the canvas substrate 11 fold up. At this point, the folded up canvas edges are between the sides of the frame 1320 and the respective side walls of the adapter 1200.

Next as shown in FIG. 27, the adapter 1200 is clamped in place using the adapter fixture 100. More specifically, a plurality of the fence extrusions 300 are raised and they engage the adapter 1200 and clamp it in place. When the fence extrusions 300 are raised, the fence perpendicular extensions 360 (FIG. 2) can contact and press down on the top surface of the adapter 1200, thereby effectively holding the adapter 1200 in place. As shown, the fences 300 are raised and effectively clamp the adapter 1200 in place and extend above the tops of the fences 300. FIG. 27 illustrates that not all of the fence extrusions 300 need to be used to hold the adapter 1200 in place.

Next, the canvas substrate 11 is creased as by running a finger back and forth along the canvas substrate 11 to create creases on all four sides of the canvas substrate 11. The folded over sides of the canvas substrate 11 thus lies over the sides of the frame 1320.

As shown in FIGS. 28 and 29, the rear panel 1330 is then placed (loosely inserted) into the frame 1320 with the forward face facing the frame 1320. In placing the rear panel 1330 into the frame 1320, the sides of the rear panel 1330 are disposed inside of the sides of the frame 1320, thereby capturing the canvas substrate 11 between the rear panel 1330 and the frame 1320.

Next, the toolhead linear pivot 1110 (round end of tool 1000 of FIG. 5) is inserted into the tool hook 340 of the fence 300. This can be accomplished by a sliding action in which the toolhead linear pivot 1110 is slid into the concave slot (tool hook 340), thereby locking the tool in place. Next the handle 1010 of the tool 1000 is pivoted down causing the toolhead bearing face 1120 (FIG. 5) to press upon the rear face of the rear panel 1330. As mentioned previously, this pressing action causes the rear panel 1330 to snap-fittingly connect to the frame 1320 and causes the canvas substrate 11 to be drawn taught (under tension—stretched over the frame 1320). The snap-fit results from the locking tabs 1360 associated with the rear panel 1330 engaging the locking edges 1362 of the frame 1320 due to the downwardly applied force of the tool 1000.

This process is repeated for each side of the rear panel 1330 resulting in all sides of the rear panel 1330 being snap-fittingly connected to the frame 1320 with the canvas substrate captured therebetween. The tool is thus inserted into each of the four fences 300 and then pivoted down to press the rear panel 1330 into place and into engagement with the frame 1320. The result of this step is that the rear panel 1330 is snap-fittingly mated with the frame 1320 and

the canvas substrate **11** is stretched and held taut between the rear panel **1330** and the frame **1320**. The canvas substrate **11** is thus pressed down into the troughs **1327** (FIG. 17) formed along each side of the frame **1320** and the locking tabs of the rear panel **1330** are engaged.

At this point in time, only the corners of the canvas substrate **11** are exposed and protrude and need to be finished. The corner pocket is spread apart and then each corner is pushed inward to form a pleat. Next, a pleat tool can be used to tuck in all four corners using the rounded end of the tool. The corner slots in both the frame **1320** and the rear panel **1330** accommodate the tool and allow the extra canvas material (in the corners) to be tucked into the corner slots. The pleat tool can be in the form of a thin elongated structure that is can fit within the corner slots in both the frame **1320** and rear panel **1330**. One end of the pleat tool is inserted into the pleat to push the pleat into the slots.

Lastly, the corner caps **1600** are attached (e.g., snap-fit). As shown in FIG. 32, the rear face of the rear panel **1330** includes a circular shaped recessed portion that receives a round protrusion **1610** of the corner cap. The underside of the corner cap **1600** can also include a smaller protrusion or rib **1620** that is received within the corner slot **1337** of the rear panel **1330**. The corner slot **1337** can have a narrow entrance portion that leads into a larger circular opening. Once the corner caps **1600** are installed, the display unit **10** is fully assembled and ready for use and/or packaging.

It will be appreciated that the adapter fixture **100** is one way to hold the adapter **1200** in place and allow for the assembly of the frame product but laying out the canvas substrate and then placing the frame base on the canvas substrate before then folding over the canvas substrate and snap-fitting the rear panel to the frame base such that the canvas substrate is captured therebetween. Other mechanism can equally be used to achieve the same results.

FIGS. 30-32 illustrate an exemplary assembled framed product in which the rear panel **1330** snap-fits to the base **1330**, whereby the canvas substrate **11** is captured therebetween as described herein.

Alternative Framed Product

FIGS. 36-39 illustrate an alternative framed product **2000** that is similar to the ones previously described and in particular, is configured for use with the canvas substrate **11** for display thereof. The canvas substrate **11** is not shown in FIG. 39 for sake or clarity.

In one aspect, the framed product is in the form of a canvas print product in which a printed canvas is wrapped around the frame. The framed product **2000** includes a frame base **2010** and a rear panel **2100**. Similar to the framed product previously discussed, the framed product **2000** is configured to be assembled in a snap-fit manner which greatly simplifies the steps involved and reduces assembly time.

The frame base **2010** has a front face that faces and in is contact with the canvas substrate **11** in that the canvas substrate **11** extends and is held in a taut condition across the front face. The frame base **2010** has a plurality of outer side walls **2012** that define corners of the frame base **2010**. Slots **2014** are formed in the corners.

The frame base **2010** has an inner wall **2020** that is located inside of and spaced from the side walls **2012**. As shown in FIG. 39, the inner wall **2020** can have a Y-shape and defines a canvas receiving channel **2025**. In the illustrated embodiment, the channel **2025** extends internally around the square or rectangular shaped frame base **2010**. As shown, the inner

wall **2020** has folded corner portions **2022** that define slots **2023** (FIG. 38). The folded corner portion **2022** can be U-shaped.

Along an outer leg of the inner wall **2020** that is located along one side of the frame base **2010**, there is one or more locking openings **2015**. As illustrated, two side walls **2012** located at ends of the frame base **2010** include three locking openings **2015**, while the other two side walls **2012** include four locking openings **2015**. The locking opening **2015** can have a rectangular shape. Each locking opening **2015** thus is in communication with the canvas receiving channel **2025**.

The rear panel **2100** includes a plurality of side walls **2102** that are connected to a rear wall **2104** that is located internally within the side walls **2102**. Slots **2105** are formed in the corners of the rear panel **2100**. When the rear panel **2100** is coupled to the frame base **2010**, the slots **2105** are aligned with the slots **2014**.

The rear panel **2100** is sized so that the rear panel **2100** can be inserted into the frame base **2010** and in particular, the side walls **2102** of the rear panel **2100** are received within the side walls **2012** of the frame base **2010** and more specifically, they are received within the channel **2025**.

Within the corners of the rear panel **2100**, there are four integral corner caps **2130**. The corner cap **2130** serve a similar purpose as the corner caps **1600** except that the corner caps **2130** are integral to the rear panel **2100**. The corner caps **2130** thus cover the pleated corners of the canvas substrate **11** which can have an unsightly appearance. In addition, external surfaces of two or more of the side walls **2102** include one or more locking tabs **2140**. The locking tabs **2140** can be in the form of protrusions protruding outward from the side walls **2102**. As illustrated, two side walls **2102** located at ends of the frame base **2010** include three locking openings **2015**, while the other two side walls **2012** include four locking openings **2015**. The locking opening **2015** can have a rectangular shape.

To couple the rear panel **2100** to the frame base **2010**, a snap-fit is achieved between the two parts by inserting the locking tabs **2140** into the locking openings **2015** as the rear panel **2100** is inserted into the frame base **2010**.

As in the previous embodiment, the canvas substrate **11** is provided and the frame base **2010** is positioned over the rear face of the canvas substrate **110**. The folded edges of the canvas substrate **11** is folded over the side walls **2012** of the frame base and are fed into the channel **2025**. When the rear panel **2100** is inserted into the channel **2025**, the side walls of the rear panel **2100** seat against the folded edges of the canvas substrate **11** and the locking tabs **2140** seat against and push the canvas substrate **11** forward at least partially into the locking openings **2015** which receive the locking tabs **2140** to effectuate a snap-fit between the rear panel **2100** and the frame base **2010**.

In one aspect, the framed product **2000** is intended for assembly in an automated manner as by use of a robotic device. For example, one or more robotic devices can act on the parts and assemble the framed product **2000** and then optionally package the final assembled product. For example, a transporter (robotic arm) can move the various parts into position and then fold the canvas substrate **11** into the channel **2025** and then insert and lock the rear panel **2100** in place by inserting the rear panel **2100** into the frame base **2010** until a snap-fit is achieved. The robotic device is thus programmed to insert the rear panel **2100** into the frame base **2010** by inserting the rear panel **2100** a set distance which is effective to snap-fit the two parts together.

It will be understood and appreciated that while certain tools are described herein, the framed product can, in at least

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some implementations, be formed by a manual process performed by the user's hands. In other words, the rear panel 1330 can be mated with the frame member 1320 using a manual process. The steps are essentially the same as described herein except that instead of using the tool 1000 and after the canvas substrate 11 is tucked into the groove 1327, the rear panel 1330 is then pressed downward and this pressing action causes the rear panel 1330 to snap-fittingly connect to the frame 1320 and causes the canvas substrate 11 to be drawn taught (under tension—stretched over the frame 1320). The snap-fit results from the locking tabs 1360 associated with the rear panel 1330 engaging the locking edges 1362 of the frame 1320.

It is therefore possible to form the product by a manual process in which the frame 1320 is placed over the canvas substrate 11 and then the canvas substrate is folded over the frame 1320 so that edges are received within the groove 1327 and then the rear panel 1330 is placed over the frame 1320 and pressed downward to effectuate a snap-fit due to the mating between male and female parts associated with the frame 1320 and the rear panel 1330. The adapter fixture 100 can or cannot be used with the above manual process for forming the framed product.

It will also be understood that while the illustrated snap-fit comprises male elements (locking tabs) formed in the rear panel 1330 and female elements (openings) formed in the frame member 1320, the opposite can also be true in that the male elements can be formed in the frame member 1320 and the female elements can be formed in the rear panel.

It is to be understood that like numerals in the drawings represent like elements through the several figures, and that not all components and/or steps described and illustrated with reference to the figures are required for all embodiments or arrangements.

Thus, illustrative embodiments and arrangements of the present devices and methods provide a method for applying a hair fastener. The flowchart in the figures illustrates the operation of possible implementations of methods according to various embodiments and arrangements. It should also be noted that, in some alternative implementations, the functions noted in the block may occur out of the order noted in the figures. For example, two blocks shown in succession may, in fact, be executed substantially concurrently, or the blocks may sometimes be executed in the reverse order, depending upon the functionality involved.

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the disclosure. As used herein, the singular forms "a", "an" and "the" are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms "comprises" and/or "comprising", when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof.

Also, the phraseology and terminology used herein is for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting. The use of "including," "comprising," or "having," "containing," "involving," and variations thereof herein, is meant to encompass the items listed thereafter and equivalents thereof as well as additional items.

The subject matter described above is provided by way of illustration only and should not be construed as limiting. Various modifications and changes can be made to the subject matter described herein without following the example embodiments and applications illustrated and

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described, and without departing from the true spirit and scope of the present disclosure, which is set forth in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for assembling a framed canvas article comprising:

preparing a canvas substrate that includes a first side;
placing the canvas substrate with the first side down;
disposing a frame base over an opposing second side of the canvas substrate, wherein the frame base includes a plurality of connectors that are spaced inward from side walls of the frame base, each connector including a channel for receiving the canvas substrate, the frame base including a plurality of spaced apart openings interspersed between the plurality of connectors;

folding edges of the canvas substrate over sides of the frame base;

inserting a rear panel into the frame base, wherein the rear panel includes side walls and a plurality of locking tabs formed along exterior faces of the side walls of the rear panel;

and

pressing the rear panel downward until a snap-fit connection is realized between the rear panel and the frame base with the folded edges of the canvas substrate being captured between the rear panel and the frame base and being taut across a forward face of the frame base, wherein the canvas substrate is captured within the channels of the plurality of the plurality of connectors and a snap-fit connection is created between the plurality of locking tabs and the plurality of openings formed in the frame base.

2. The method of claim 1, further including:

providing an adapter fixture for use with a first adapter, the adapter fixture including:

a fixture base that defines a platform for receiving the first adapter; and

a plurality of linkages that are disposed about the platform and coupled to the fixture base, each linkage being configured to move between a first position in which a fence bearing surface thereof is at an angle other than 90 degrees relative to the platform and a second position in which the fence bearing surface is set at an at least substantially 90 degree angle relative to the platform for locking and holding the first adapter in place;

inserting the first adapter onto the platform and locking the first adapter in place with the linkages, wherein the first adapter includes an adapter base having an open space defined by a floor and a plurality of side walls that extend upwardly from the floor, the adapter base having a first pin that is coupled to and extends upwardly from the floor, the first pin being located at an outer corner of the adapter base;

inserting the first pin through a first hole formed in the canvas substrate to position the canvas substrate along the floor of the adapter base of the first adapter, and wherein the frame base is disposed between and held securely by the plurality of side walls of the first adapter;

wherein the framed canvas article has a first size.

3. The method of claim 2, further including:

removably coupling an L-shaped secondary adapter to the adapter base of the first adapter, wherein the adapter base includes first locating feature that comprise one or more holes formed in the floor for receiving complementary protrusions formed along an underside of the

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L-shaped secondary adapter for removably coupling the L-shaped secondary adapter to the floor of the adapter base;

wherein the L-shaped secondary adapter is used in combination with the first adapter when the frame canvas article has a second size that is less than a first size. 5

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the first size is 5×7 inches and the second size is 4×6 inches.

5. The method of claim 2, wherein the canvas substrate has cut corners. 10

6. The method of claim 2, further including:
 inserting a second pin through a second hole formed in the canvas substrate to position the canvas substrate along the floor of the adapter base of the first adapter.

7. The method of claim 1, further including inserting a stand into one hanging opening that is formed in the rear panel. 15

8. A method for assembling a framed canvas article comprising:

preparing a canvas substrate that includes a first side; 20
 placing the canvas substrate with the first side down;
 disposing a frame base over an opposing second side of the canvas substrate, wherein the frame base has two opposing end walls and two opposing side walls that are integrally formed with the two opposing end walls 25
 to define a first single structure;
 folding edges of the canvas substrate over the opposing end walls and the opposing side walls sides of the frame base;

inserting a rear panel into the frame base, wherein the rear panel has two opposing end walls and two opposing side walls that are integrally formed with the two opposing end walls to define a second single structure, wherein the rear panel includes a rear wall that extends between the two opposing end walls and the two opposing side walls of the rear panel; 30
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pressing the rear panel downward until a snap-fit connection is realized between the rear panel and the frame base with the folded edges of the canvas substrate being

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captured between the rear panel and the frame base and being taut across a forward face of the frame base; and inserting pleated corners of the canvas substrate into first slits formed in the frame base and into second slits formed in the rear panel, the first slits and the second slits being axially aligned.

9. The method of claim 8, further including inserting corner caps into corner openings formed in the rear panel to couple the corner caps to the rear panel, with the corner caps covering the pleated corners of the canvas substrate.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein corner caps that are part of the rear panel cover the pleated corners of the canvas substrate.

11. A method for assembling a framed canvas article comprising:
 providing an adapter fixture for use with a first adapter; inserting the first adapter onto a platform of the adapter fixture and locking the first adapter in place with a plurality of linkages that move between unlocked positions and locked positions;
 preparing a canvas substrate that includes a first side; anchoring the canvas substrate to the first adapter; placing the canvas substrate with the first side down; disposing a frame base over an opposing second side of the canvas substrate;
 folding edges of the canvas substrate over sides of the frame base;
 inserting a rear panel into the frame base; and pressing the rear panel downward until a snap-fit connection is realized between the rear panel and the frame base with the folded edges of the canvas substrate being captured between the rear panel and the frame base and being taut across a forward face of the frame base; wherein the step of disposing the base frame over the opposing second side of the canvas substrate comprises placing the base frame on top of the anchored canvas substrate.

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