

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES JUNCKER, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

ORNAMENTATION OF WALLS, PAPER, TEXTILE FABRICS, GLASSWARE, AND OTHER ARTICLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 277,572, dated May 15, 1883.

Application filed January 15, 1883. (Specimens.) Patented in France November 4, 1880, No. 139,472.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES JUNCKER, a citizen of France, residing at Paris, in the Department of the Seine, have invented new and useful Improvements in Ornamenting Walls, Fabrics, Glassware, and other Manufactures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to ornament walls, textile fabrics, paper, leather, glassware, and other articles with natural objects—such as leaves, flowers, ferns, and the like—and also with objects of art, such as lace or other open-work fabric and the like.

It consists in a method of applying the decorations or ornaments in the metallization of the same, or covering them with metal, and in the new articles produced. The flowers, leaves, ferns, or other decorations are secured to the surface to which they are to be applied, and are covered with a thin sheet of gutta-percha or other suitable plastic and adhesive material, which is made to conform to all the elevations and depressions in the said objects.

The following is the mode of proceeding adopted. The decorations are first prepared by dipping in a solution of gutta-percha. Then the article to be ornamented (of wood, earthenware, cloth, glass, or other material) is covered with a thin sheet of gutta-percha, which is made to adhere by means of moist heat or steam, (obtained by applying a hot iron upon a wet cloth.) The decorations (one or more) are then placed as the taste of the decorator may suggest, and they are covered with a thin sheet of gutta-percha, and this is made to conform to all the irregularities, raised or sunken surfaces in the decoration, and to adhere by means of moist heat, as in applying the first sheet. The decorations are thus fixed to the article to be ornamented, and appear as if sculptured in relief. They may be bronzed, gilded, varnished, painted, or treated by other suitable means to give the desired effects.

The methods of bronzing, gilding, varnishing, and the like, being well known to those skilled in the art, need not be described.

Before being colored by varnishing or bronzing, the plants, leaves, ferns, and other objects may be metallized or covered with metal. For large objects preference is given to tin or

lead. For small objects, or objects that have to be given a solidity corresponding to the material to which they are applied, copper is preferred. The metallization by tin or lead is effected by means of foil, which is covered with gutta-percha, and which, being applied with heat and pressure, conform to the elevations and depressions. The best results are obtained in this way, since the metallized objects are better adapted to bronzing and coloring. For coating with copper, resort is had to galvanoplasting, whereby a plating more or less thick is given. It is not of course new to plate upon natural objects, and the plating forms no part of the present invention, except when applied to objects treated or used in the manner before indicated.

In connection with leaves, flowers, ferns, and other natural objects, lace and other fabrics (gimp, netting, and the like) and other manufactured objects are or may be used, or the manufactured object may be used alone, the above-described mode of application being employed. They may be metallized, colored, and otherwise treated, as before indicated.

It is obvious that the metallized objects need not be colored, painted, or varnished, if not desired, and that metals other than the lead and copper may be applied.

I claim—

1. The method of ornamenting the surface of walls, cloth, fabric, glassware, and other articles by applying thereto natural objects—such as leaves, ferns, flowers, and the like—or manufactured objects—such as lace and other open-work fabric—or both, and securing the same in place by and between thin sheets of gutta-percha or like substance, substantially as described.

2. The method of ornamenting surfaces by applying thereto artificial or natural objects, securing them in place by means of thin sheets of gutta-percha or like substance, and painting, metallizing, or otherwise treating the same to vary the effect, substantially as described.

3. Articles ornamented with natural or manufactured objects applied thereto and secured in place by means of thin sheets of gutta-percha or like substance, substantially as described.

4. Articles ornamented with natural or artificial objects applied thereto and secured in place by thin sheets of gutta-percha or like substance, and varnished, painted, metallized,
5 or otherwise coated with composition or material for changing the effect, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES JUNCKER.

Witnesses:

P. JUNCKER,
AUG. VINCK.