

(No Model.)

J. H. HARDING.

EMBOSSING UPON PLASTERED WALLS AND OTHER SURFACES.

No. 278,238.

Patented May 22, 1883.

Fig. 1.

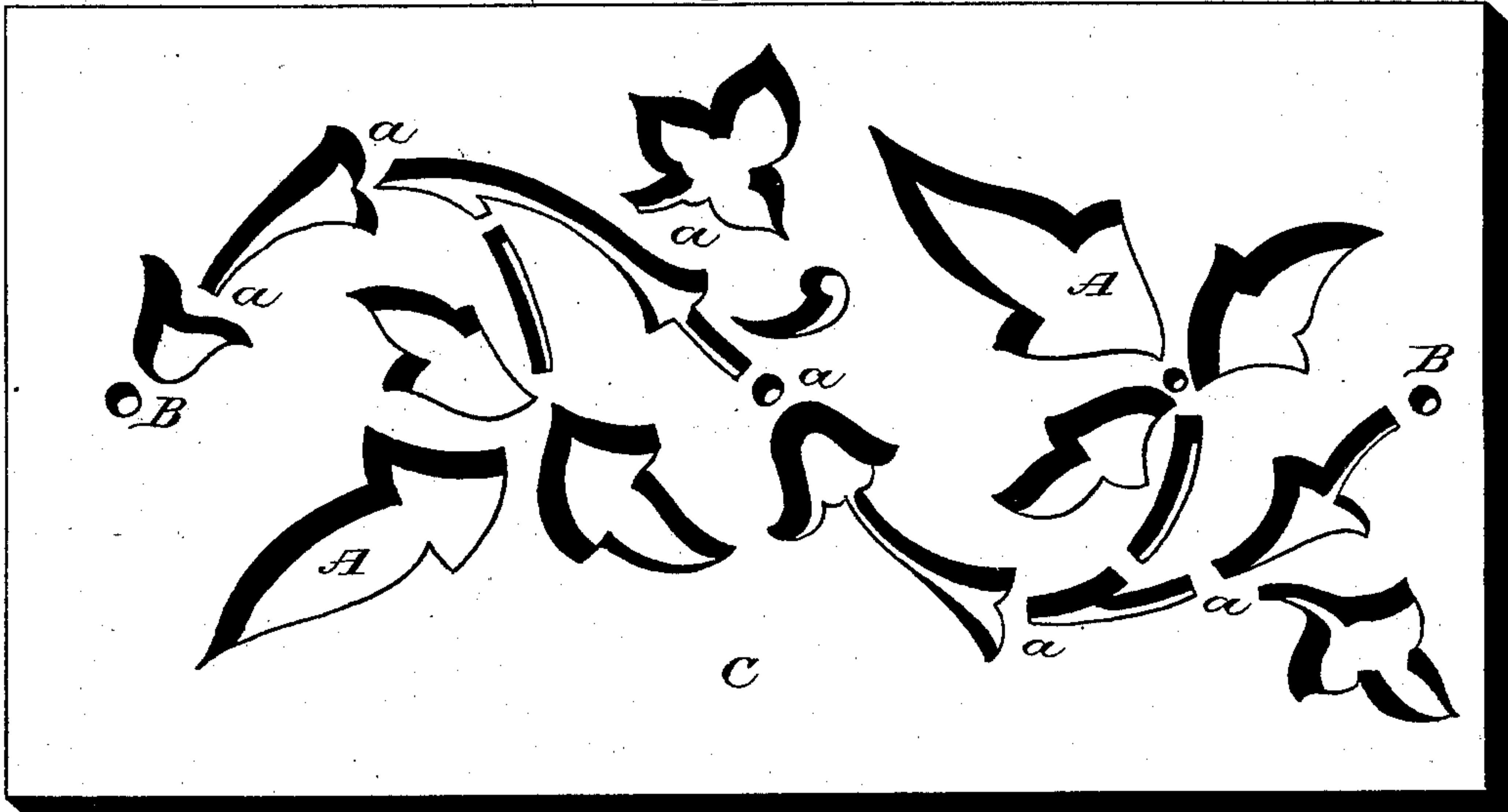


Fig. 4.

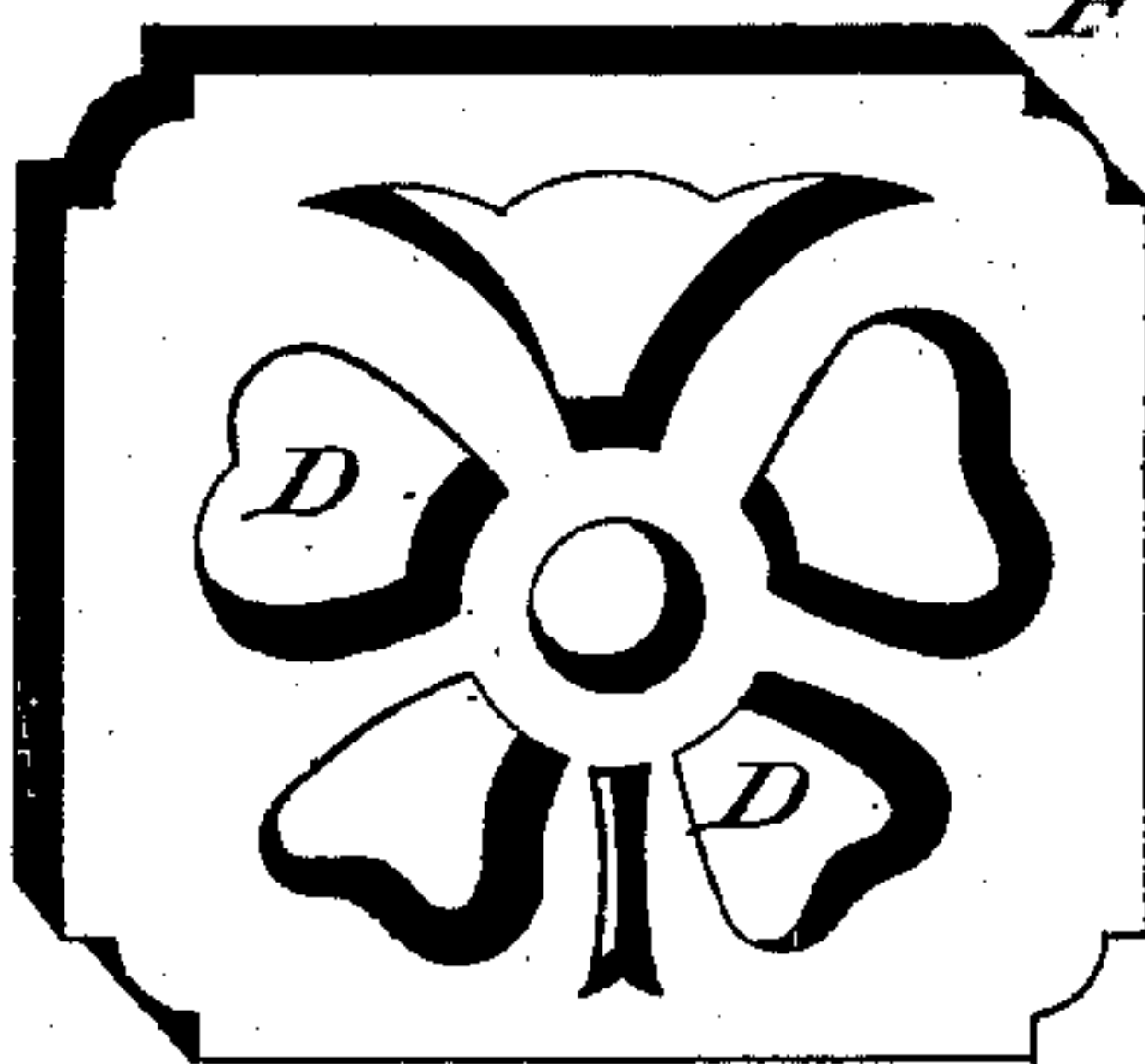


Fig. 3.

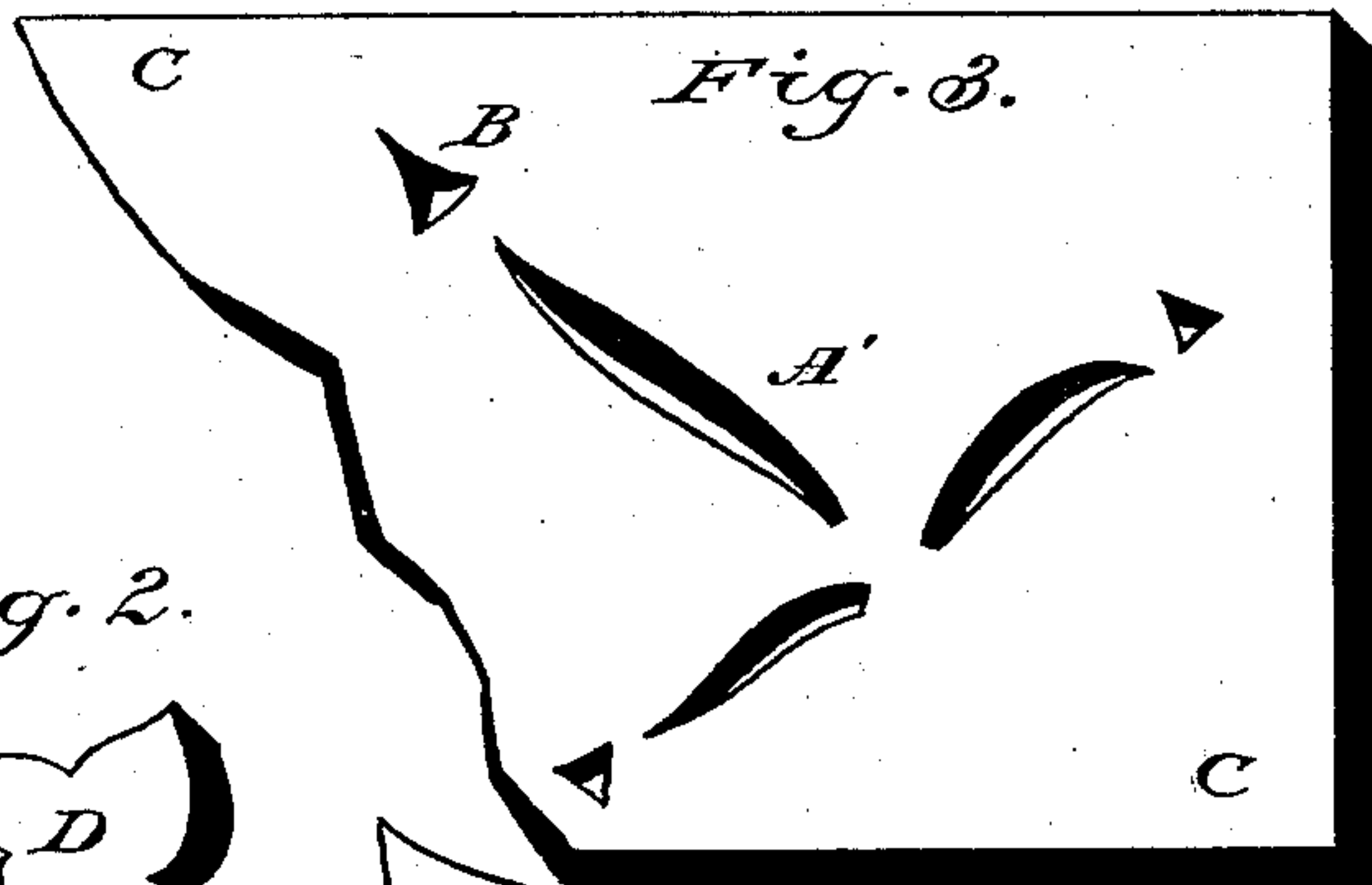


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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EMBOSSING UPON PLASTERED WALLS AND OTHER SURFACES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 278,238, dated May 22, 1883.

Application filed June 16, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. HARDING, of the city and county of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Ornamenting Walls and Ceilings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures marked thereon.

Figure 1 shows pattern C, of wood, metal, oiled paper, leather, or other suitable material; A, the openings therein; a, the holders or connections necessary to a pattern. Fig. 2 shows the result of Fig. 1. D shows the raised ornamental work, corresponding to opening A in Fig. 1. a represents the holders; E, the veins raised on the surface D, made from pattern A in Fig. 3; Fig. 3, C, pattern material; A, opening for veins marked E in Fig. 2; B, guide for workmen, to be placed over ends of leaves in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 shows result of impression on soft plaster; D, raised ornament; F, sunken surface of plaster, equal in depth to thickness of pattern material, leaving ornament D level with surface of the wall.

This invention has relation to improvements in the art of ornamenting plastered walls and other surfaces, whereby centers, cornices, and other ornamental work can be produced by the direct application of soft plaster or composition to the wall or surface through an open pattern, or by the pressure of the pattern to the newly-plastered soft wall or other soft surface.

It has been heretofore customary for plasterers to purchase previously-molded centers and ornamental work used in decorating the interior of apartments and buildings; and cornices and moldings have been formed on the walls with newly-mixed plaster by means of a former or profile-scraper, which is drawn along the outer portion of the mass of plaster. A mold has been secured beneath a ceiling and liquid composition run in from above the ceiling, and the liquid composition then permitted to dry and adhere to the ceiling before the withdrawal or removal of the mold. There is another process for which a patent was issued, No. 245,237, August 2, 1881—plastering where the molds for ornamental plaster-work are

pressed with dies from sheet-zinc or zinc composition. The top of the mold is open to receive the plaster which is put therein in its newly-mixed state in a sufficient quantity to project a little, so that when the mold is pressed against the wall in place the plaster will adhere thereto. After the plaster has set, the mold can be withdrawn for use again. These methods of forming ornamental walls and ceilings, however, differ from the process herein described and claimed. The present invention has no relation to such devices, but is designed to enable the decorator upon newly-plastered soft walls or upon dry hard-finished plaster or other soft or hard surfaces to form flat-surfaced ornamental work, centers, corners, friezes, and cornices. The ornamentation can be of either high, low, or demi relief. By the method herein described, when fashioned on a newly-plastered wall, the ornamentation thus produced is a part of the wall, not attached or molded to it.

This invention consists, first, in the art or process of forming centers, corners, cornices, friezes, or other ornamental work in place by fashioning the plaster immediately from a newly-plastered soft wall or other soft surfaces, or on a dry hard-finished wall or other surface; and, secondly, in providing a pattern adapted to receive the plaster or composition by applying the same to the surface and withdrawing it therefrom, substantially as herein-after set forth.

In the accompanying drawings I have designed to illustrate several forms of patterns which may be used in carrying out this invention. Wood, metal, leather, oiled paper, or other suitable material can be used for the patterns. The low-relief ornamentation depends upon the thickness of the pattern material or depth of the openings in the pattern. For high or demi relief the relief of the ornamentation does not necessarily depend upon the thickness of the pattern material. The material for such relief can be cut into strips and formed into ornamental patterns, the relief of the ornamentation being determined by the width of the strips which form the sides of the openings in the pattern. These patterns are easily applied to walls and ceilings. They stick with slight pressure to a newly-plastered wall or soft composition. To a hard and dry

5 wall or surface the first application of plaster or composition through the openings will hold them in place. If the wall or surface to be decorated is newly plastered and soft, make
10 the outer edge of the pattern-plate on which the openings are of any desired configuration, as seen in Fig. 4. The pattern is placed carefully against the soft wall or composition, where it readily adheres, then gently smooth
15 the surface of the pattern till the plaster or composition fills opening D, and the pattern has sunk level with the general surface of the wall. Carefully withdraw pattern and repeat, leaving an equal space between each impression,
20 the result will be intaglio and cameo ornamentation. As a guide to the decorator, the surface can be spaced off with a sharp stick, the marks being easily obliterated when the patterns are smoothed in place. If the wall or
25 surface is dry and hard, the pattern is placed against the wall or surface and the openings in pattern filled with plaster or composition and smoothed level with surface of pattern material until the plaster or composition ad-
30 heres to the surface through the openings in the pattern. Carefully remove the pattern and repeat. For continuous work—such as borders, friezes, and diaper-work—the pattern is made sufficiently long, so as to repeat a part
35 of its ornamentation, so that an object in the left of the pattern will have its corresponding figure in the extreme right, Fig. 1, letter B. After the first ornamentation is smoothed in place, repeat by placing the extreme figure on the left over corresponding right, and so con-

tinue. The walls can be spaced off as in ordinary room decoration with chalk and lime. These low-relief patterns will fashion themselves to the surface on which they are placed. Columns, niches, and pilasters can be ornamented as easily as a flat surface or level wall. All ornamentation will be of flat surface unless the operation is repeated with smaller patterns on the surface of the first ornamentation, as shown in Fig. 2, letter E, made by pattern A in Fig. 3.

Having thus described this invention, what I claim, and desire to secure Letters Patent for, is—

1. The process herein described of ornamenting newly-plastered walls, ceilings, and other soft surfaces, the same consisting in applying thereto a stencil-pattern with the desired design formed therein, and filling said designs with plaster by pressing the stencil-plate into the newly-applied plaster, so as to fill the openings in the stencil-plate, as set forth.

2. The process herein described of ornamenting dry walls, ceilings, and other dry surfaces, the same consisting in applying thereto a stencil plate or pattern, and then filling the openings in the pattern with plaster or other suitable material, as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

J. H. HARDING.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL HOWARD,

C. D. KENDRICK.