

(Model.)

L. C. TIFFANY.

PANEL FOR WALLS, CEILINGS, &c.

No. 299,181.

Patented May 27, 1884.

Fig. 1.

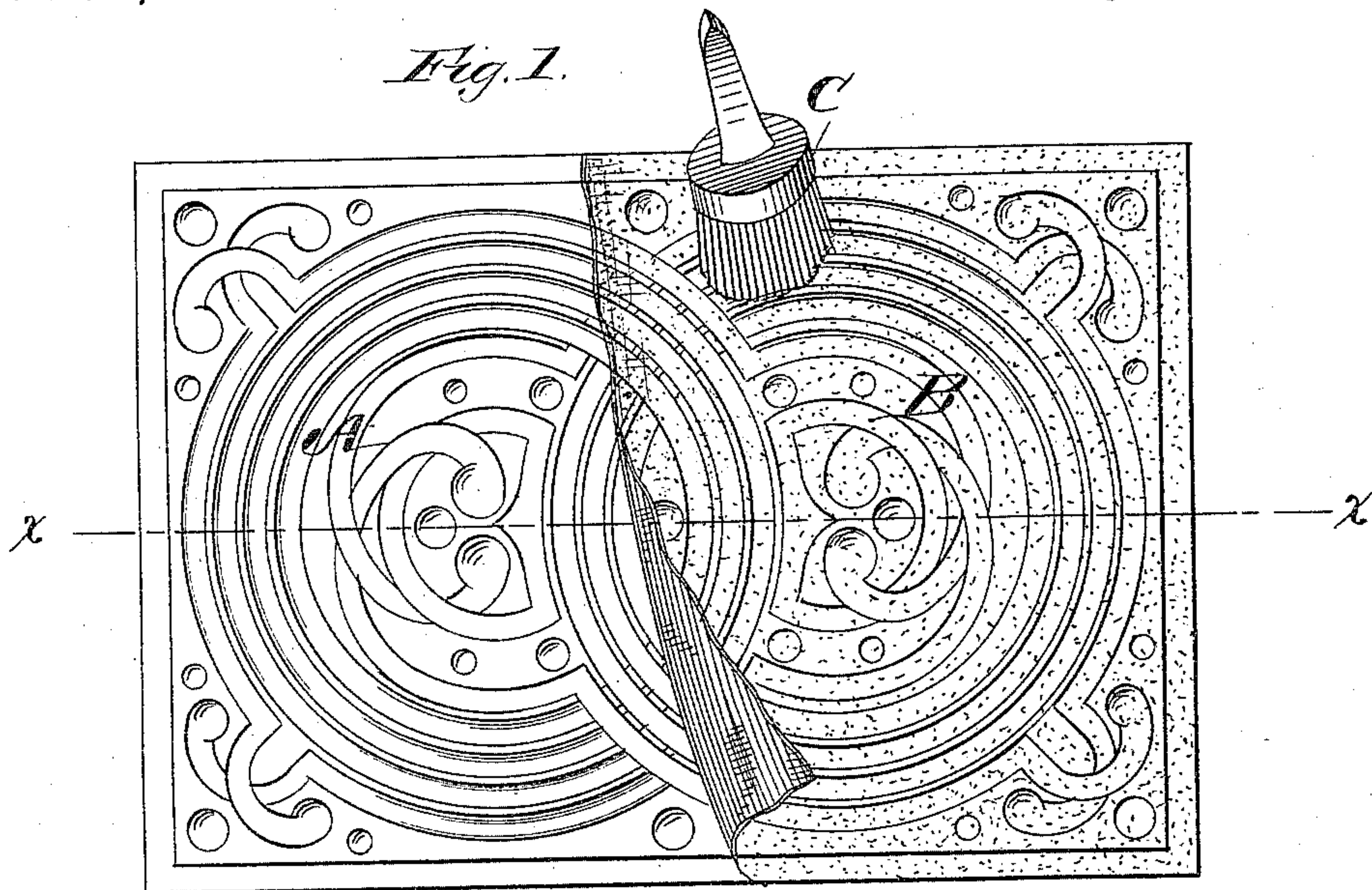


Fig. 2.

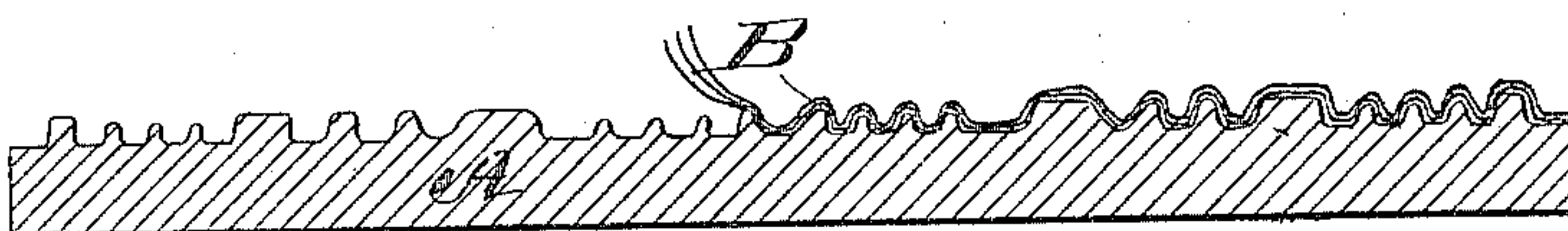
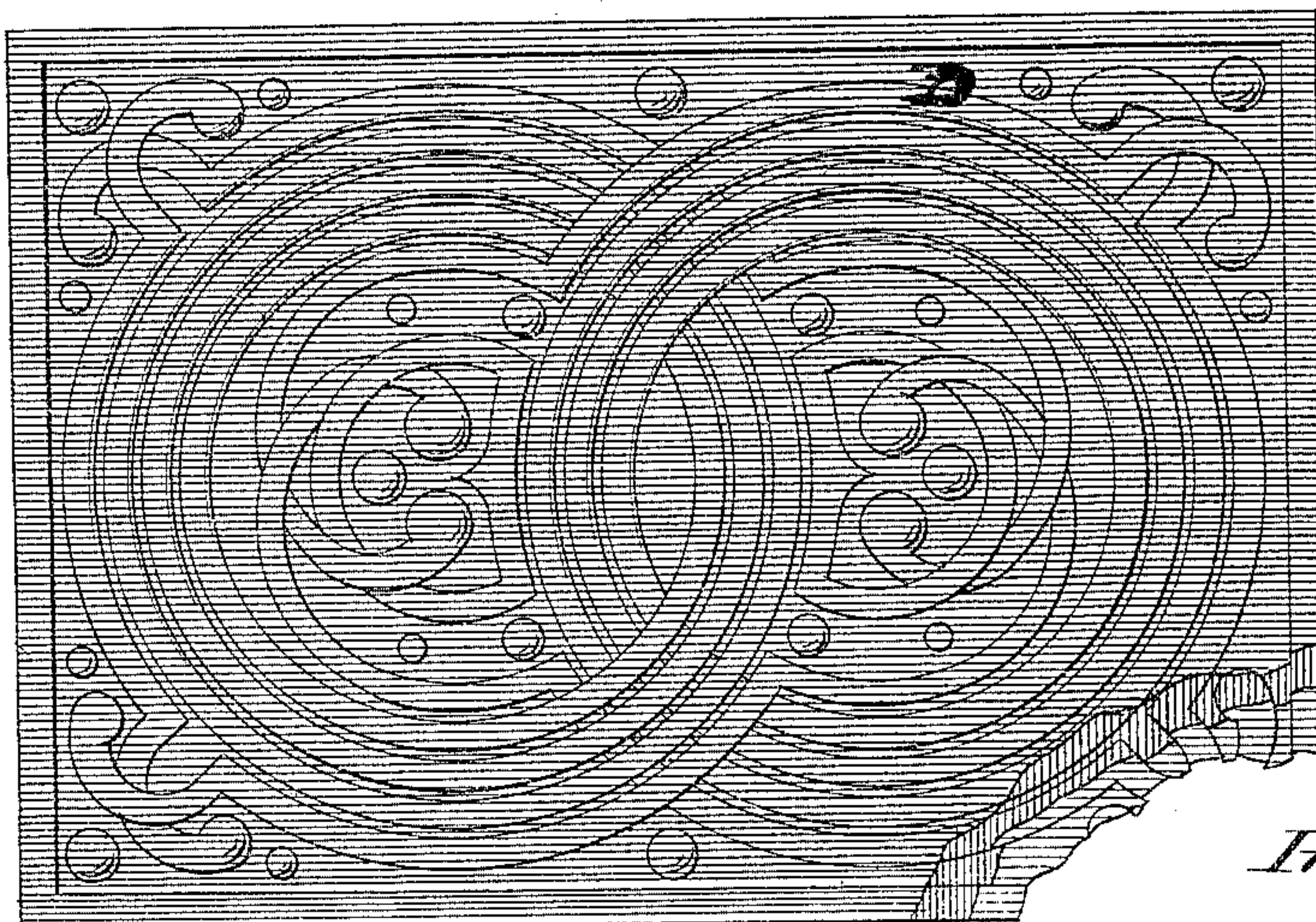


Fig. 3.



Inventor:

Witnesses:

H. P. Larkin.

John C. Plate

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS C. TIFFANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO LOUIS C. TIFFANY & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

PANEL FOR WALLS, CEILINGS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 299,181, dated May 27, 1884.

Application filed January 29, 1884. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS C. TIFFANY, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Panels for Walls, Ceilings, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to so constructing panels that they will combine a surface of decorative relief with a fire-proof foundation, the whole being suitable for the convenient covering of walls in sections.

It consists, first, in the process of producing the panel; second, in the panel so produced as a new article of manufacture.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a die containing a decorative relief, in negative. Fig. 2 is a cross-section thereof, taken in the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a panel constructed according to my invention.

I proceed as follows to obtain the panel: A sheet of asbestos paper of the required size of the panel is first moistened with warm glue-water. It is then placed over the negative relief contained on the face of the die. The paper is then gradually pressed into such negative, thus: Take a brush containing stiff bristles and tap gently on the paper with the ends of the bristles impinging thereon. Thus the paper will be gradually forced down into the relief of the negative, so as to completely cover all portions of it and without breaking any of the fibers of the paper. The glue-water will cause the paper to retain its position in the negative relief until it has dried sufficiently, so as to be safely removed therefrom.

A is a die containing a relief.

B is the asbestos paper (shown in Fig. 1) in the process of being pressed into such relief in negative.

C is a brush shown in the position it assumes relatively to the paper and relief in negative as it is being manipulated by the hand of the operator, in order to force the paper down into the configuration. A gentle heat, if the die is of metal, may be applied thereto, in or-

der to hasten the drying of the panel. The glue-water serves to retain the relief on the panel in shape until it has dried out sufficiently, and the rigidity of the panel will depend upon the number of sheets of asbestos that are operated on at one time to form it. In the illustration given I have used three sheets, which form quite a stout panel. After the panel has been so treated and been removed from the die, it has, in positive, the configuration or relief of such die.

This panel D (see Fig. 3) may be painted, bronzed, or otherwise decorated. It may be given the appearance of papier-maché or lincrusta walton. It can be nailed upon the walls or ceiling, or both, thus taking the place of ornamental plaster or paper, and producing effects similar thereto more economically. It has the additional advantage over paper or wood or equivalent ornamentation of being entirely fire-proof, not only protecting itself, but the wood-work or substance upon which it is nailed or otherwise fastened.

The asbestos sheets may be moistened in any other sizing material than warm glue-water which will give them when forced into the die a rigid condition; also, other means may be used in place of the brush above described to aid in properly forcing the sheets into the die without departing from the scope of my invention.

I claim—

1. The process of producing fire-proof decorative tiles by moistening asbestos sheets and then forcing such sheets into a die containing a negative of the desired decorative relief, substantially as described.

2. A fire-proof panel composed of asbestos paper on which is placed a surface or decorative relief, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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