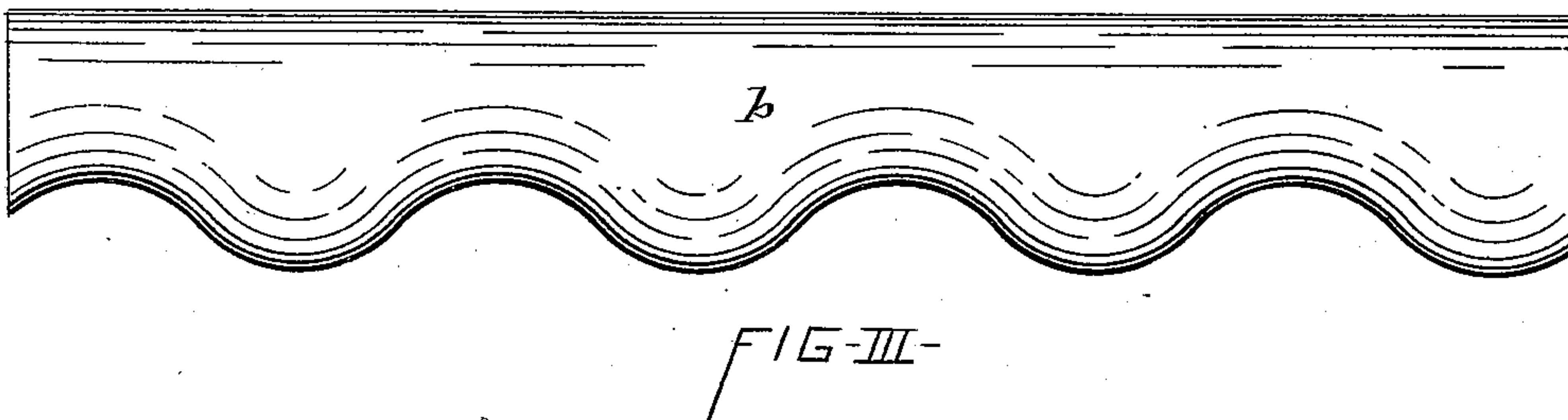
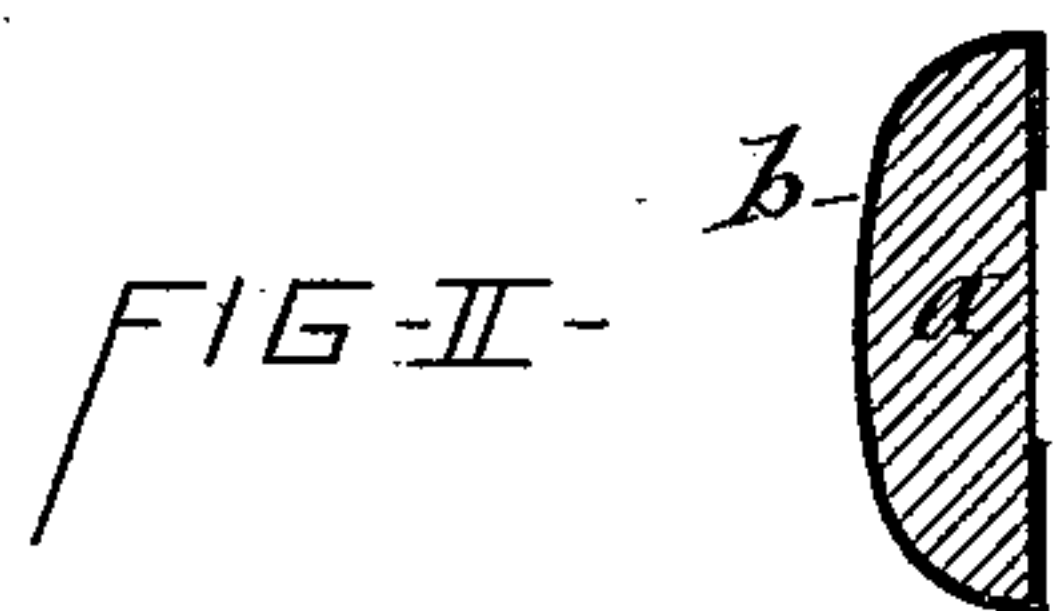
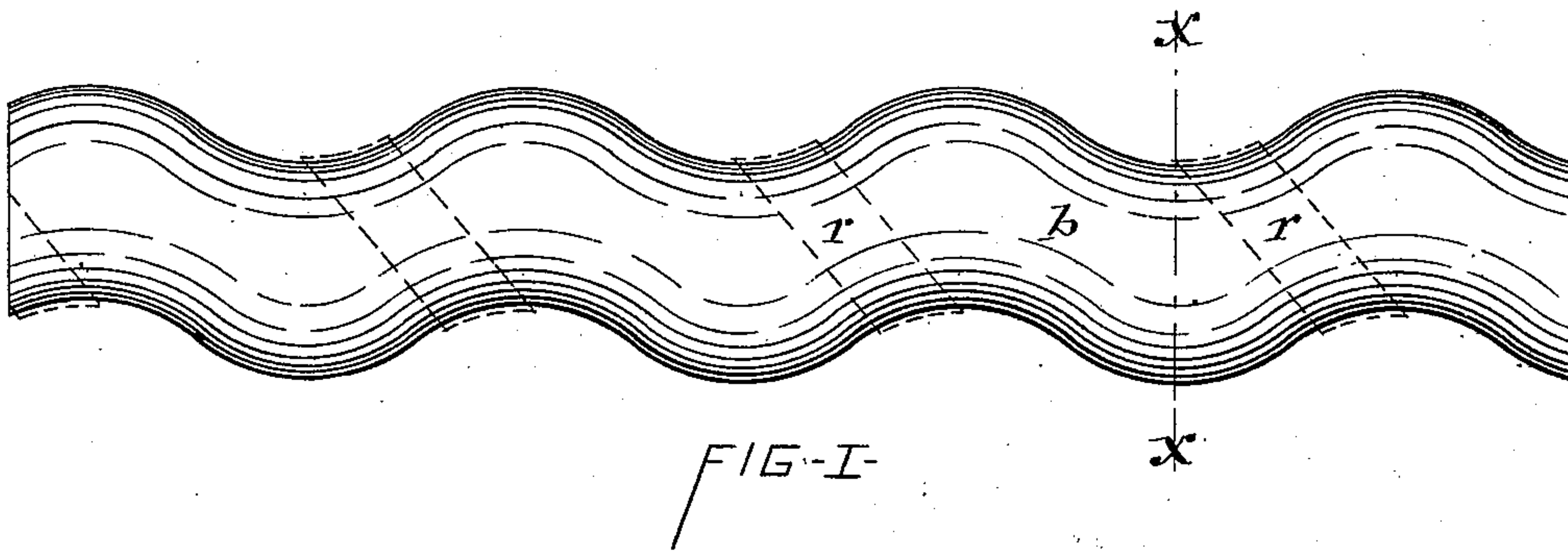


(No Model.)

J. MAXWELL.
CLOTH COVERED MOLDING.

No. 337,008.

Patented Mar. 2, 1886.



WITNESSES

C. Bendixon

E. C. Cannon

INVENTOR

John Maxwell
per Duell, Leass & Co.
his Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MAXWELL, OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK.

CLOTH-COVERED MOLDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 337,008, dated March 2, 1886.

Application filed July 10, 1885. Serial No. 171,250. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MAXWELL, of Oneida, in the county of Madison, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful
5 Improvements in Cloth-Covered Moldings, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to the class of mold-
10 ings which are corrugated or scalloped on their longitudinal edges and are covered with textile facing. Such moldings have hitherto been formed by extending the corrugations completely across the face of the molding and
15 the result was that it rendered a smooth and uniform application of the textile fabric to said molding very difficult and expensive. It has been found nearly impossible to uniformly distribute over the surface of the wooden
20 molding the coat of glue required for fastening thereon textile facing. By laying the molding horizontal while applying the coat of glue an excessive quantity of glue is liable to flow into the transverse grooves or indenta-
25 tions, and by placing the molding endwise erect during the aforesaid process the aforesaid indentations are exceedingly difficult of access by the brush for properly spreading the glue therein.

30 In applying textile fabric to the aforesaid molding it has been found that the drawing of the fabric into the transverse grooves in the molding either caused excessive tension of the texture of the fabric or wrinkles of the fabric
35 at the sides of the aforesaid grooves. Besides this it required increased length of the fabric.

The object of this invention is to produce a corrugated or scalloped molding faced with textile fabric, without the aforesaid defects;
40 and to that end it consists in a novel construction of a molding having a plain surface throughout the longitudinal central portion of its face and scalloped or serpentine shape on its longitudinal edge or edges, all as herein-
45 after more fully described, and specifically set forth in the claims.

In the annexed drawings, Figure I is a face view of a molding embodying my invention. Fig. II is a transverse section on line $x x$, Fig.

I; and Fig. III is a face view illustrating modi- 50 fications of my invention.

a represents the molding proper, which is generally formed of wood. The front of this molding I form with a uniform plain surface throughout the longitudinal central portion 55 thereof, as indicated at b . The two longitudinal edges of the molding a , I form into scallops or serpentine shape, and with the contour of one edge parallel with that of the opposite edge, as represented in Fig. I of the drawings. 60 However, in some cases, it may be desired to make one of the longitudinal edges of the molding straight, as represented in Fig. IV of the drawings; hence, I do not wish to limit myself in this respect. 65

b denotes the facing of the molding. This facing I form of the textile fabric preferably cut bias and of a width to reach across the face of the molding and lap slightly onto the back of the same, said facing being secured to the 70 molding by means of a coat of glue or cement previously spread over the surface of the molding. The plain central and main portion of the molding allows the glue or cement to be spread uniformly over the same, and the facing 75 to be easily and smoothly applied thereto.

In applying the aforesaid bias-cut textile facing I place the strip of textile fabric length- wise on the plain central surface of the mold- ing and thus bring the warp of the fabric to 80 run diagonally across the molding. This allows the fabric to stretch and to be drawn tightly, smoothly, and neatly into the scalloped or serpentine edges of the molding, and thereby produce a superior finish on the same. 85 If desired to further embellish the said molding, a ribbon, r , may be wound spirally around the molding or placed diagonally across the same from scallop to scallop, as represented by dotted lines in Fig. I of the drawings. 90

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A molding formed with a plain surface throughout its longitudinal central portion and scalloped or serpentine on its longitudinal edges, and a textile facing applied to said 95 molding, substantially as set forth and shown.

2. A molding formed with a plain surface throughout its longitudinal central portion,

and scalloped or serpentine on its longitudinal edges, and with contours of said edges parallel with each other, and a textile facing applied to said molding, substantially as described and
5 shown.

3. A molding having scalloped or serpentine longitudinal edges, and a strip of textile fabric cut bias and secured to the face of the molding with the warp running diagonally
10 across said molding, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal, in the presence of two attesting witnesses, at Oneida, in the county of Madison, in the State of New York, this 29th day of June, 1885.

JOHN MAXWELL. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

FRANK HARVEY,
GEO. F. PAVEY.