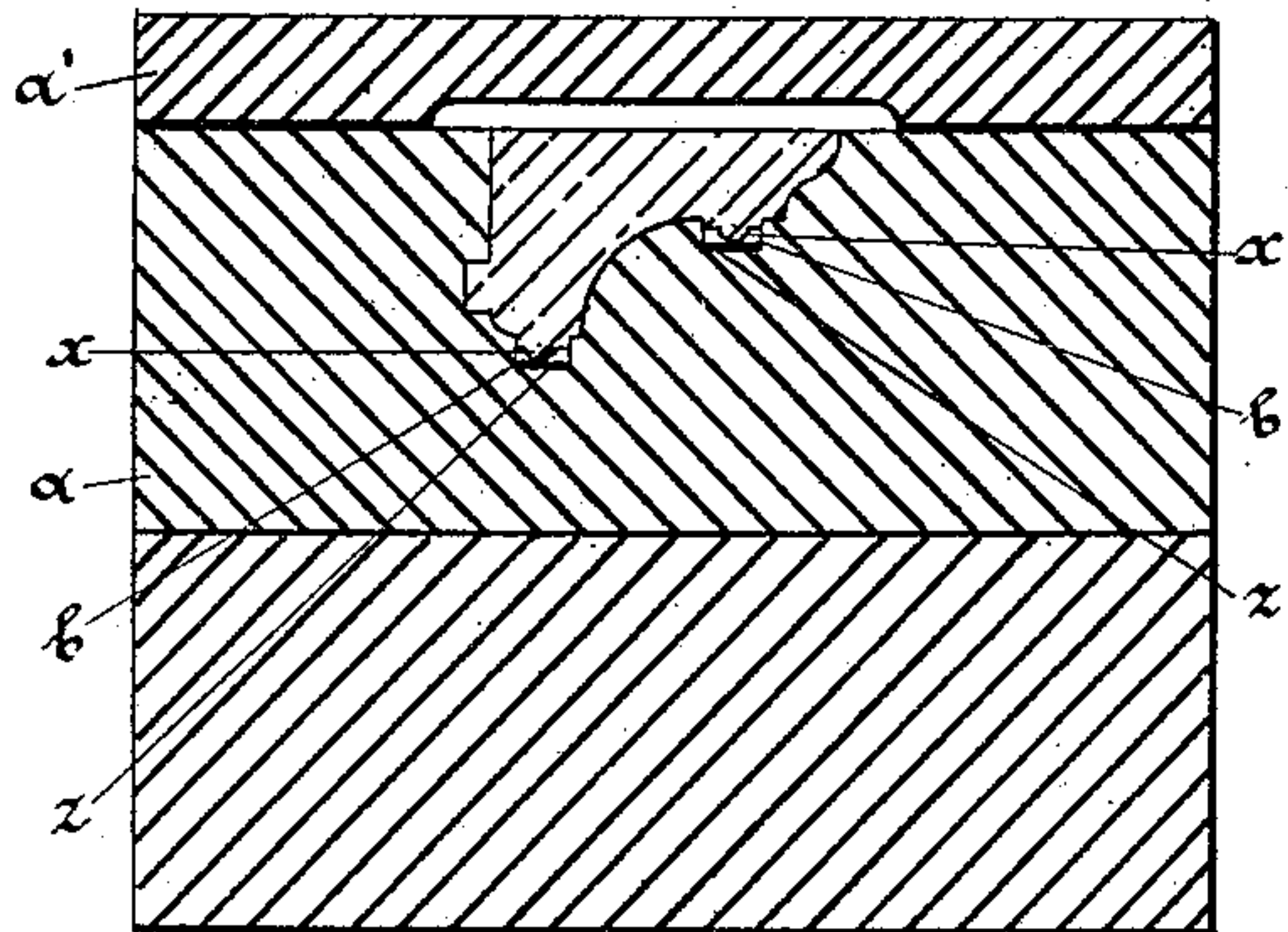


(No Model.)

E. ROCKHAUSEN.  
METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR COVERING MOLDINGS OR  
SIMILAR ARTICLES.

No. 466,105

Fig. 1.



Patented Dec. 29, 1891.

Fig. 2.

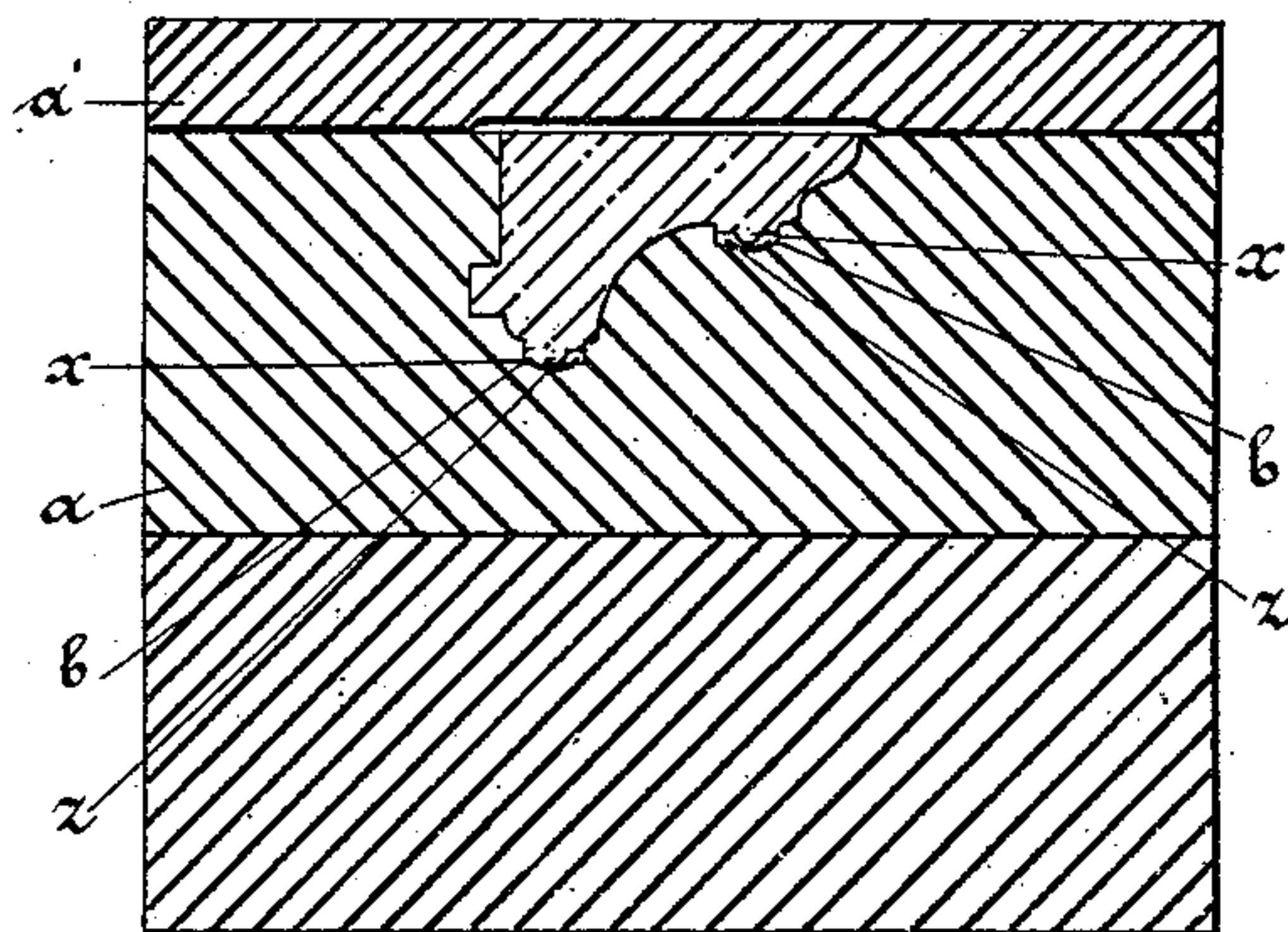


Fig. 3.

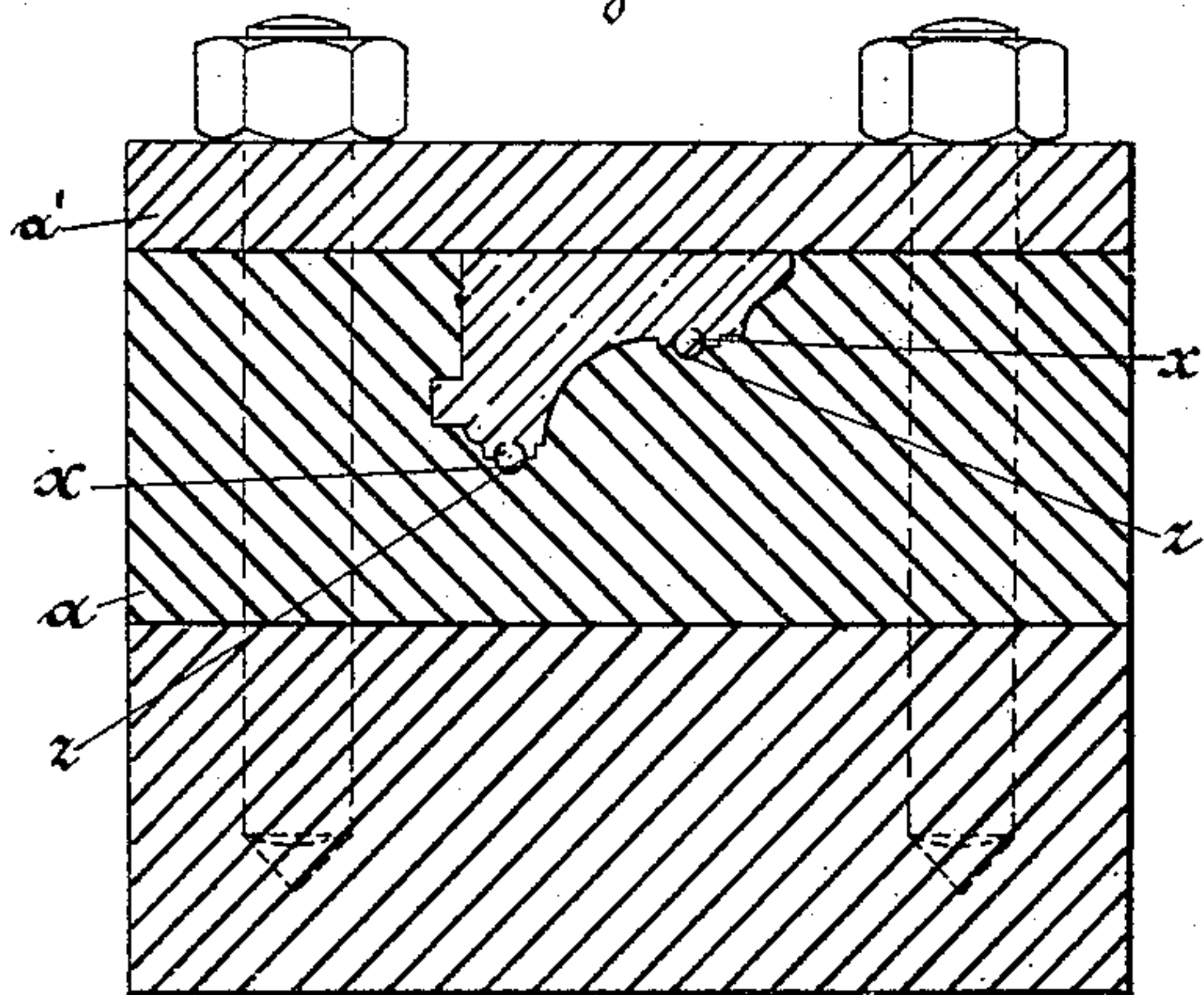


Fig. 4.

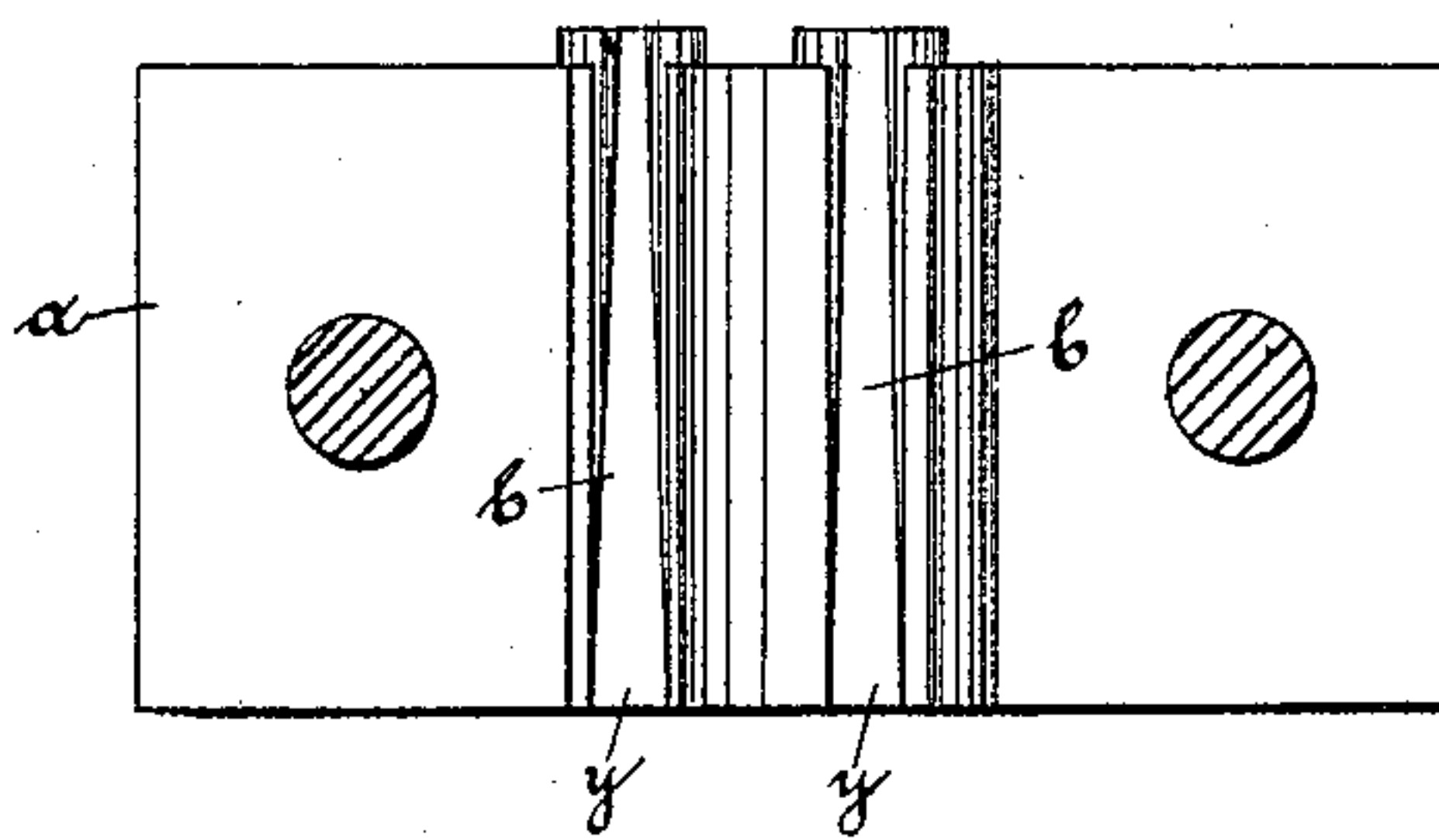


Fig. 5.

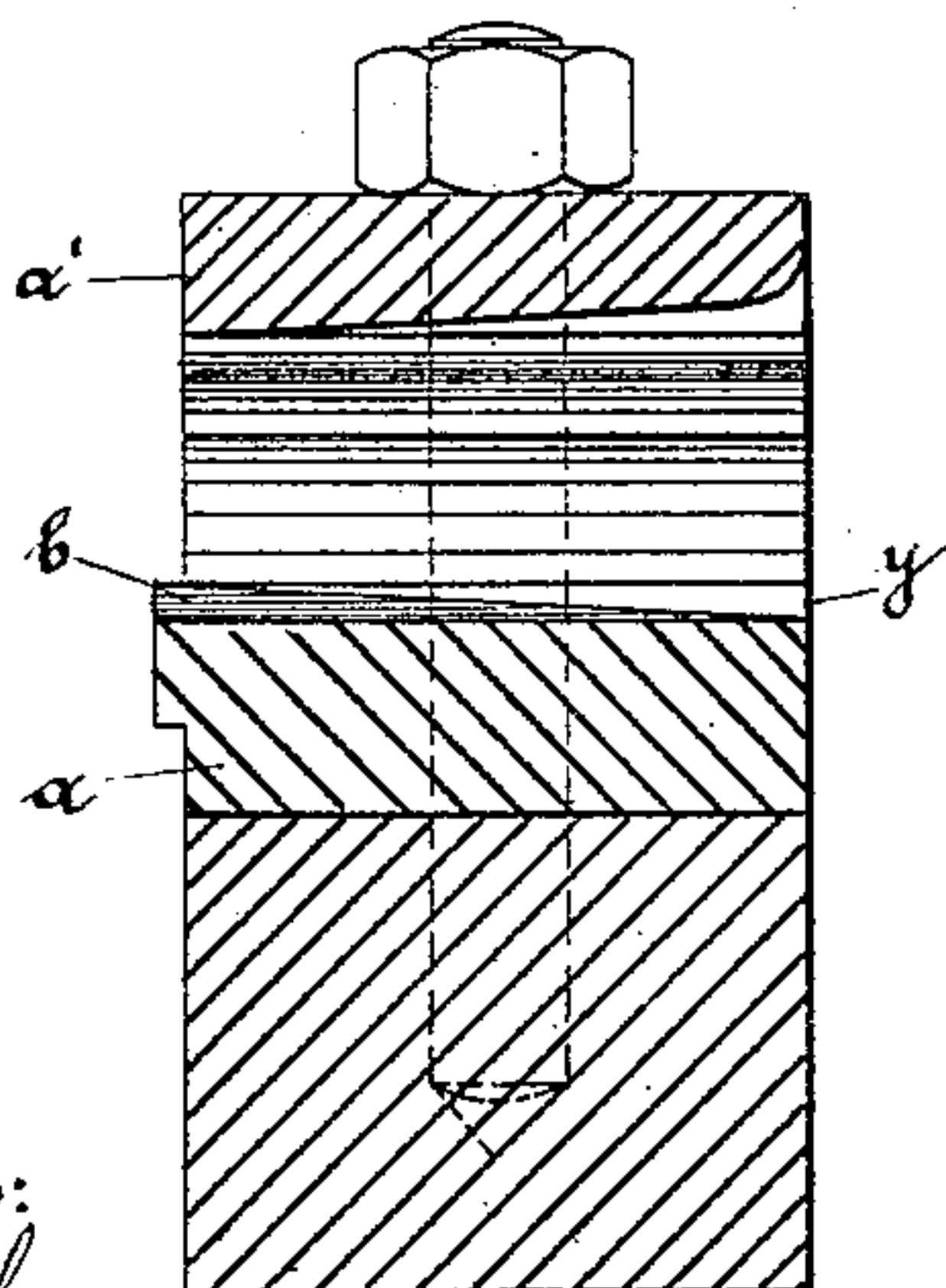
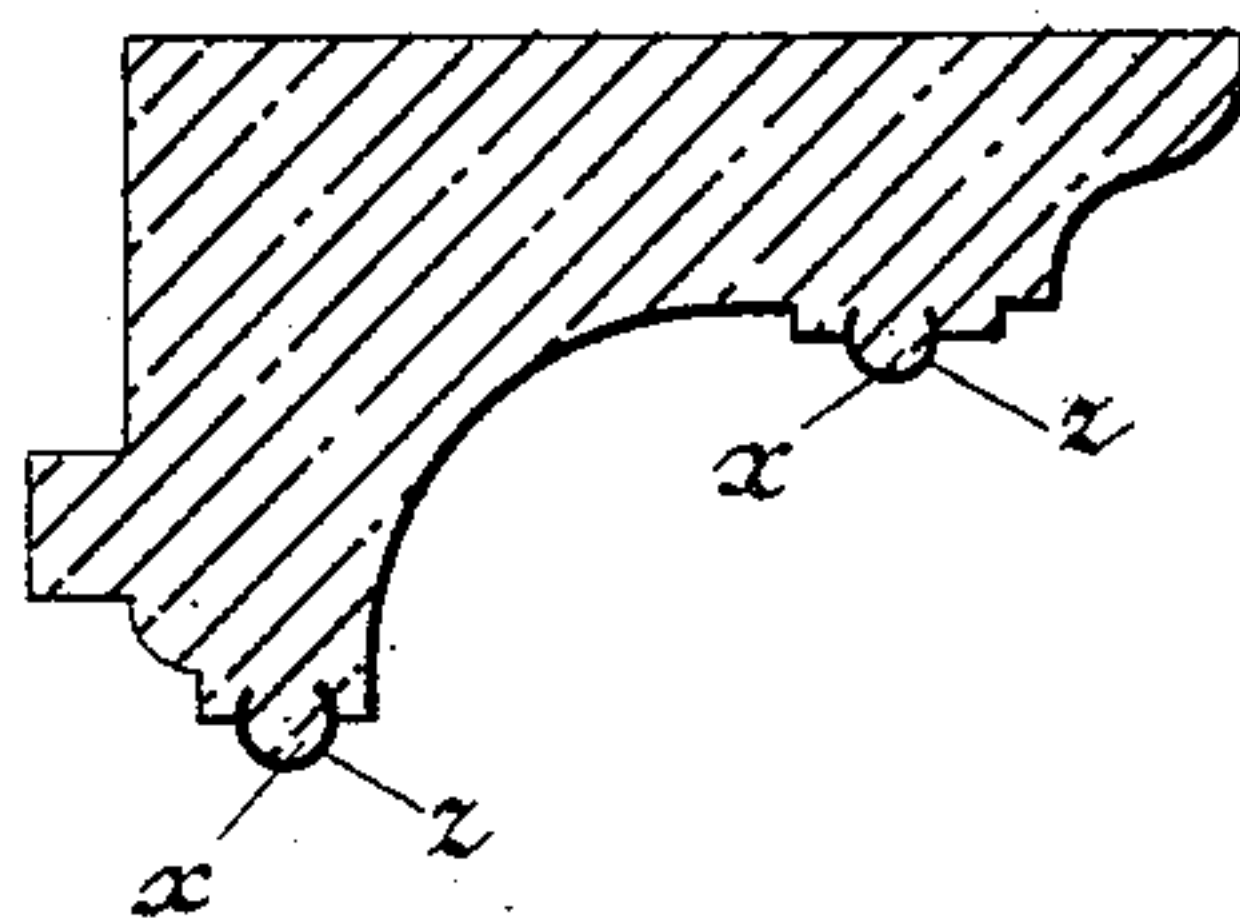


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:  
Hugo Sumner  
H. Taeger

Inventor:  
Ernst Rockhausen,  
by his attorney William E. Butler.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNST ROCKHAUSEN, OF WALDHEIM, GERMANY.

METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR COVERING MOLDINGS OR SIMILAR ARTICLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 466,105, dated December 29, 1891.

Application filed September 17, 1891. Serial No. 405,966. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ERNST ROCKHAUSEN, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Waldheim, Saxony, German Empire, have

invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Method of and Apparatus for Covering Moldings or Similar Articles Relating to Picture-Frames, Borders, and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to produce ornamental borders for picture-frames, cornices, and the like, with moldings, beads, and other projecting parts covered with metal. Borders produced by my method, in addition to their pleasing appearance, offer the advantage of being stronger than other similar articles hitherto produced by partly gilding over wooden borders. Sheet metal, whether plain, embossed, or perforated, the use of which is involved in this method, enables very tasteful articles to be obtained and the ornamental effect to be extensively varied. It will of course depend on the color of the wood whether nickel, brass, copper, or other metal is employed. The method consists in causing the borders, together with the sheet metal applied to them, to pass through draw-plates corresponding in contour to the borders—i. e., provided with partly-flat and partly-curved surfaces, projections, rounded beads, or sharp edges, as the case may be—the metal passing through gradually-curved grooves, as will be better understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1 to 3 are sections of a border or piece of molding in the act of being passed through the draw-plates and representing it in three different stages of the method. Fig. 4 is a plan of the lower part of the draw-plate. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of the draw-plate, and Fig. 6 is a section on an enlarged scale of a finished border or piece of molding.

It is in this instance assumed that the two beads  $x x$  of a border are to be covered with sheet metal. The draw-plates  $a a'$  used for this purpose present exactly the shape of the border in question, save as regards the grooves  $b b$  into which enter the beads or moldings  $x$  of the border. These grooves at the entrance  $y$ , Figs. 4 and 5, of the draw-plates, have flat surfaces, and are of the same width as the strips of sheet metal  $z z$ , which are to cover

the beads  $x x$ , Fig. 1. The grooves gradually merge from a flat to a curved shape (an intermediate degree is shown in Fig. 2) until it forms a part of a circle surrounding and exactly fitting the bead to be covered, as in Fig. 3. Figs. 4 and 5 also assist in illustrating this gradual change of form of the groove. At the outlet the edges of the grooves are formed into knives, so that they trim the metal on either side of the covered bead, at the same time pressing the edges thereof tightly against the joint or angle. It will, however, be noted that it is not absolutely necessary that the grooves should terminate in knife-edges, though I prefer such construction. The upper draw-plate  $a'$  is preferably beveled, as in Figs. 1, 2, and 5, so as to facilitate the introduction of the wooden blank or molding and metal sheet. The metal sheet is inserted into the draw-plates first and moved on until a piece sufficiently long to be grasped protrudes. Then the wooden border or molding is introduced, whereupon both pieces together are with moderate speed drawn through. The upper plate  $a'$  tightly compresses or clamps the border into the corresponding grooves of the other plate. As the metal sheets  $z$  advance within the grooves  $b$ , they are gradually curved, as in Fig. 2, and lastly formed into nearly a circle, as in Fig. 3, with sharp knife-edges, so as to turn the metal round the bead and make it firmly adhere to it down to the point on each side where it is embedded in the wood so as to sharply define the limits to which the metal fittings and the plain wood portions respectively extend.

Fig. 6 shows the ready article on a somewhat enlarged scale.

All the surfaces of the draw-plates being preferably smooth, the metal-covered parts will generally require no further finish on issuing therefrom, though they may be polished afterward, if required. It is hardly necessary to say that the configuration of the borders thus produced is capable of practically unlimited variation.

I claim—

1. The method of covering beads and like borders of moldings and similar articles, which consists in passing the article, together with the strip of metal which is to be applied



to said article, through draw-plates having grooves which at one end present a flat surface and gradually assume a curved shape toward the opposite end, where they correspond to the shape of the bead to be covered, whereby the metallic strip is caused to gradually bend or curve around the bead of the article and become firmly secured thereto, substantially as described.

2. The method of covering beads and like borders of moldings and similar articles, which consists in passing the article, together with the strip of metal which is to be applied to said article, through draw-plates having grooves which at one end present a flat surface and gradually assume a curved shape toward the opposite end, where they correspond to the shape of the bead to be covered and have knife-edges, whereby the metallic strip is caused to gradually bend or curve around the bead and its edges trimmed and embedded within the article upon each side of the bead thereof, substantially as described.

3. The herein-described draw-plate for use in applying metal strips to moldings and the like, provided with a groove extending throughout its length, said groove being flat at one end of the draw-plate and gradually curving until it reaches the opposite end of the plate, where its form corresponds with the contour of the bead to which the metal strip

is to be applied, as and for the purpose specified.

4. The herein-described apparatus for use in applying metal strips to moldings and the like, consisting of the lower draw-plate provided with a groove extending throughout its length, said groove being flat at one end and gradually curving until it reaches the opposite end of the plate, where it corresponds with the contour of the bead to which the metallic strip is to be applied, and an upper draw-plate arranged above the lower plate and having its underside beveled and adapted to coact with the lower draw-plate to cause the metallic strip to gradually bend around the bead and become embedded at each side thereof, as and for the purpose specified.

5. An apparatus for applying metal strips to moldings and the like, consisting of a draw-plate having a groove which at one end is flat and gradually assumes a curved form until at the other end it practically corresponds with the contour of the bead or the like to which the metal strip is to be applied, substantially as set forth.

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

ERNST ROCKHAUSEN.

Witnesses:

A. B. BCYRCUTHER,  
R. E. JAHN.