

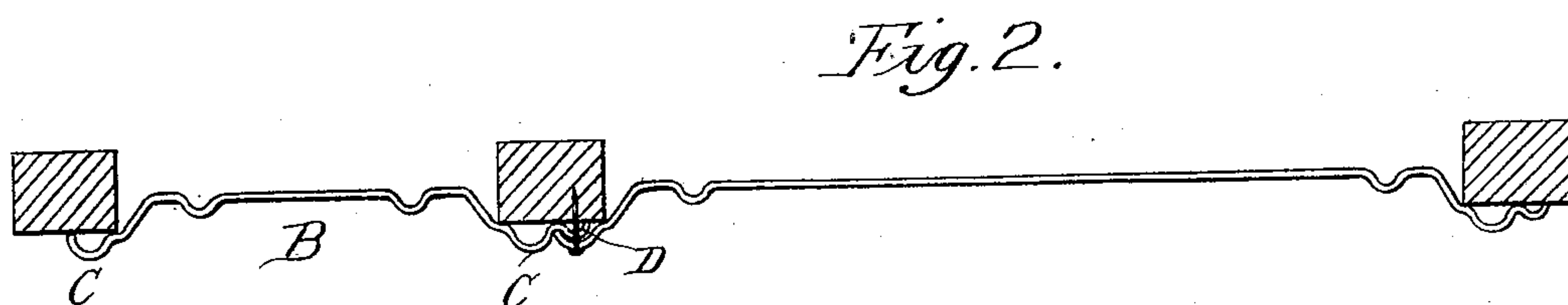
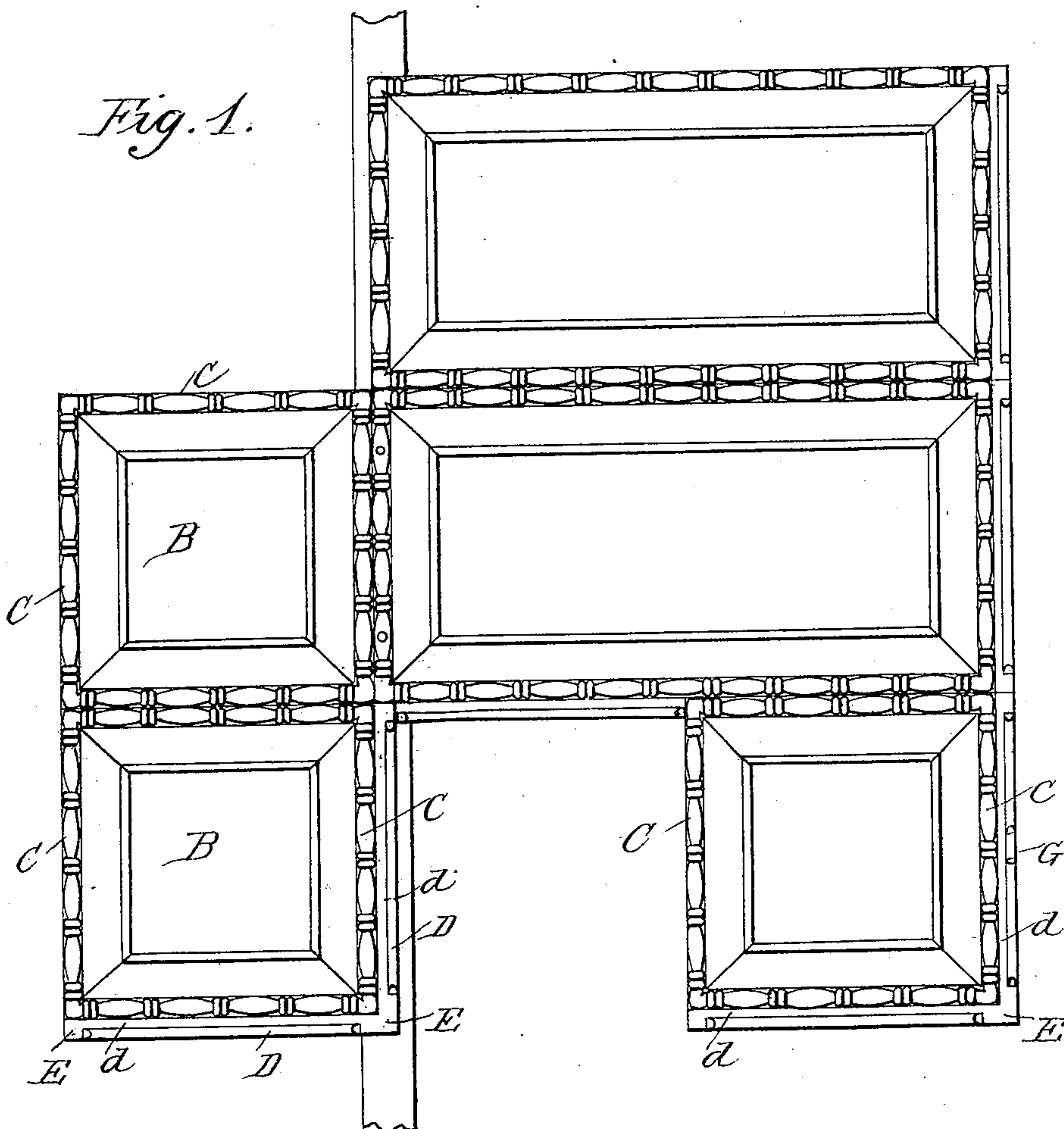
No. 611,798.

Patented Oct. 4, 1898.

L. L. SAGENDORPH.  
METALLIC CEILING OR WALL PLATE.

(Application filed Oct. 7, 1897.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## METALLIC CEILING OR WALL PLATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 611,798, dated October 4, 1898.

Application filed October 7, 1897. Serial No. 654,399. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Ceiling or Wall Plates; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has relation to metallic ceiling and side-wall plates, and has for its object the provision of novel structural features whereby the joining together of a series of plates of different sizes is accomplished without the necessity of cutting away the corners of the plates and in a manner productive of greater uniformity and symmetry in the arrangement of the sections and in the building up of the ornamental features of the work.

The structural improvements which constitute my invention are applicable to designs which are made up of rectangular plates or panels joined together at their edges and is especially devised with a view to connecting together rectangular plates of different sizes and different rectangular shapes, so that square plates may be connected together, oblong rectangular plates perfectly joined, and oblong rectangular plates joined to square plates in an endless variety of ways, according to the nature of the main design of the ceiling or wall. When the design for a wall or ceiling cover is made up of equal-sized square plates or panels, the two adjacent sides of each plate, upon which the underlying joint-beads are formed, have usually a single continuous bead on the beaded side if such square plates or panels are of minimum dimensions—that is to say, if such plates or panels are, say, one foot square. When this size is exceeded, the larger plates are multiples of the minimum-sized plate, either in length or both length and width, and when the larger plates are used in connection with the smaller plates the joint-forming beads on the long sides of the larger plates are according to my invention subdivided into beads

corresponding to the length of the beads in the smaller plates, so that plates of all sizes of which the larger plates are multiples of the smaller plates may be joined together under the conditions and requirements of my invention.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a section or portion of a metallic ceiling or side-wall covering embodying my invention and composed of oblong rectangular plates or panels A and square plates B B, joined together. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line *xx* of Fig. 1.

As will be seen, the square plates B B consist of plates of metal in which the ornamental features of the body of the plate are formed by depressing or dishing the plate by pressure in dies and at the same time producing the raised or relief ornamental projections configured on these plates.

The plates to which my invention are applied may be either depressed or in the same plane with the base of the ornamental bead or border C, which is utilized as one of the members of the joint. It will be seen that the ornamental bead or projection C extends around the four side edges of the plate and that two adjoining edges of the plate are extended laterally to form lips *dd* and provided each with a supplemental bead D of less width and depth than the bead or border C. The ornamental bead C may be stamped with any appropriate desirable ornamental design; but it is in effect simply a concavo-convex, semi-octagonal, or other desirable shaped bead of a size to overlap and conceal the underlying member of the joint formed by such bead and the bead D when the members are brought together. The ends of the beads D terminate a short distance from the edges of the plates, leaving plain corners at E, over which the corner portions of the ornamental bead extend, the edges of said ornamental bead resting upon the unbeaded corner portions.

If a number of square plates are to be joined together, the edges of one plate having the beads C C are brought in juxtaposition with the edges of the other plates, so that the beads C on the edges unprovided with the beads D



shall overlap the beads D on the adjoining plates. In this way the ends of the beads C will be brought to intersecting points formed at the angles of the plates and perfectly fill said angles and intersecting points instead of leaving an interruption of the beads and a seamed or open space disclosing several thicknesses of metal to be covered and concealed by a button, rosette, or other device.

10 When the supplementary bead D is formed on a plate which is in size a multiple of the smallest plate of any given series of plates or panels, the supplementary bead on the two adjoining beaded edges of the plate instead

15 of being continuous, according to my invention, is produced in two disconnected lengths, with a space between their inner ends. This will permit either of the large plates being joined to the smaller, of large plates arranged

20 side by side, or of small plates being joined to the large plates. Where a large plate or panel is joined to a small plate or panel, it is in size a multiple of the smaller plate. The bead C of the small plate will overlap one

25 bead length on the long side of the large plate, and the small panel will terminate midway between the inner ends of the two aligned lengths of beads on the large plate, thus bringing one beaded edge C of the small plate in

30 alignment with the bead C on the large plate. Under like conditions the panels covering an extensive space may be brought into juxtaposition and the entire space covered with panels of like or varying sizes, according to

35 the character of the design, without any apparent breaks or open space at the angles or joints. The panels while being put in position are fastened to the furring-strips by driving nails through the overlapping beads or

40 between them. As will be seen, the lip or marginal projection *d* is always brought in contact with the furring-strip, and as this margin is a substantial one in width a close fit against the furring-strip is provided. The

45 formation of the joints is such as to effectu-

ally exclude dust and prevent the pulling apart of the panels.

It is obvious that instead of forming the supplemental bead D in continuous lengths it may be subdivided into short lengths, as shown at G in Fig. 1.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A ceiling or wall plate or panel consisting of a sheet of metal of rectangular form, having on each of four sides a raised ornamental bead or molding, and having on each of two adjacent sides, meeting at right angles, a marginal extension or lip, having a supplementary bead adapted to underlie an adjoining ornamental bead on an adjacent plate, said supplementary bead on one or both sides of the first-named plate being formed of two or more shorter discontinuous lengths or sections, with a flat portion of the plate between their adjacent ends, for the reception and attachment of smaller plates, substantially as described.

2. A metallic ceiling or wall cover, composed of a series of plates or panels, each having a marginal bead or molding on four sides, and on each of two adjacent sides a marginal lip or extension with a supplementary bead terminating at each end inside the opposite edges of the plate, one or both such supplemental beads being formed in two or more discontinuous lengths or sections, with a flat portion of the plate between their adjacent ends, said plates being of different sizes, the larger plates being in one or both dimensions multiples in extension of the smaller plates, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH.

Witnesses:

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HERBERT S. ENGLE.