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Patented Oct. 16, 1900.

B. BURRISS.

PROCESS OF ORNAMENTAL STAINING.

(Application filed Mar. 27, 1900.)

(No Model.)

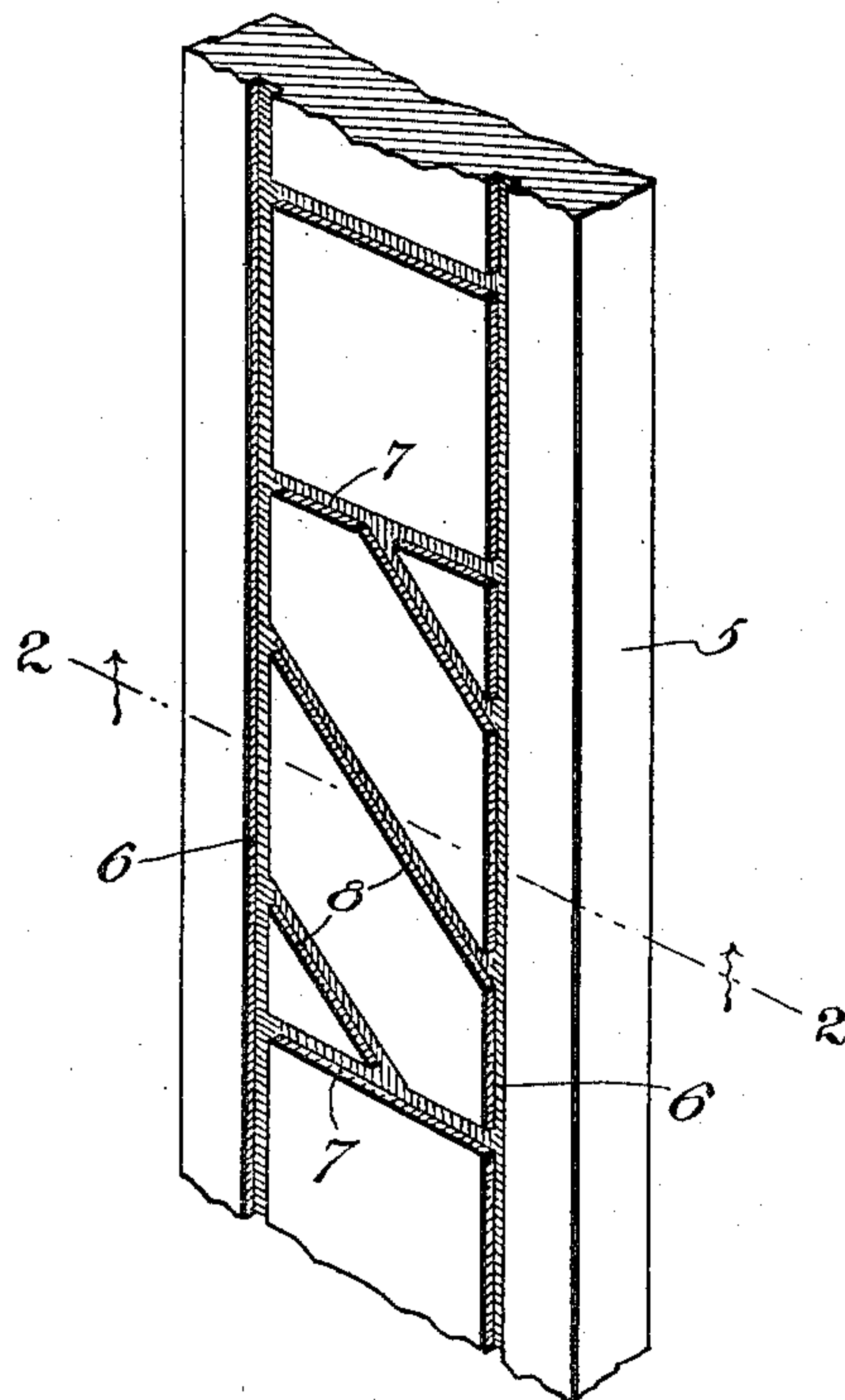


Fig. 1.

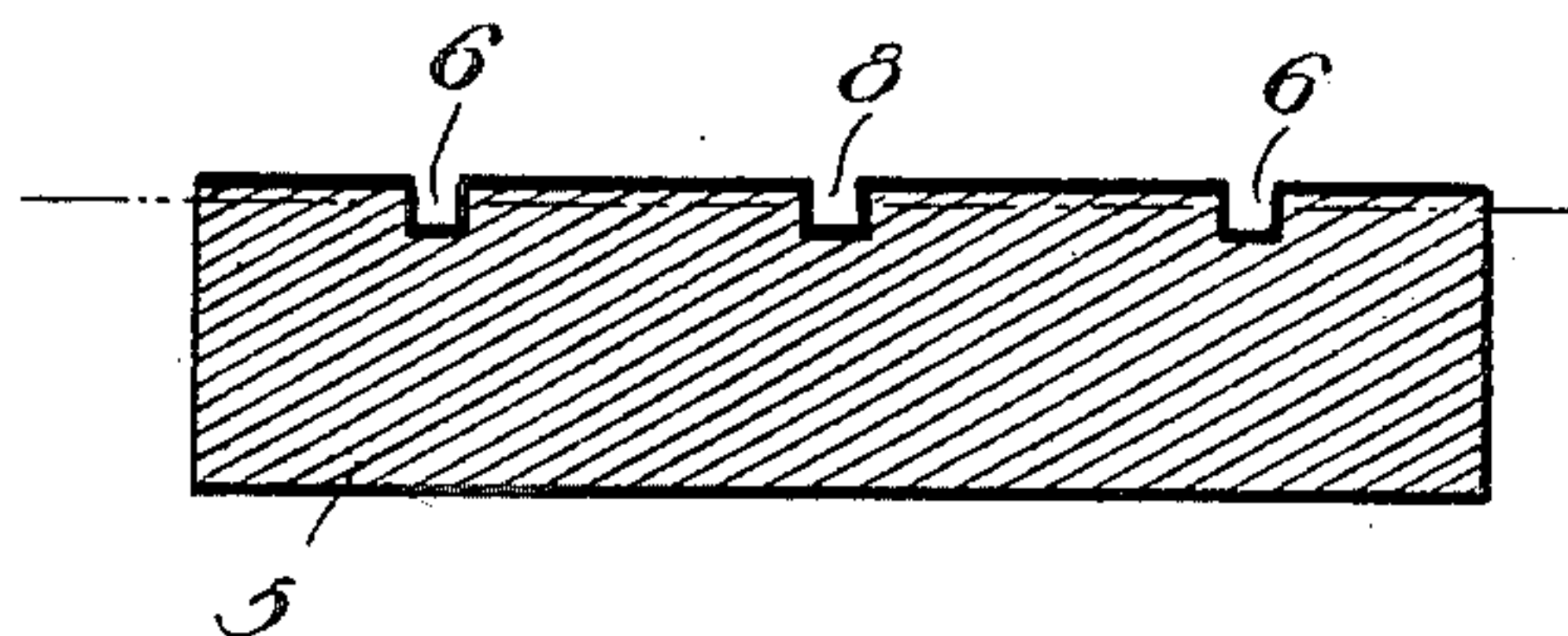


Fig. 2.

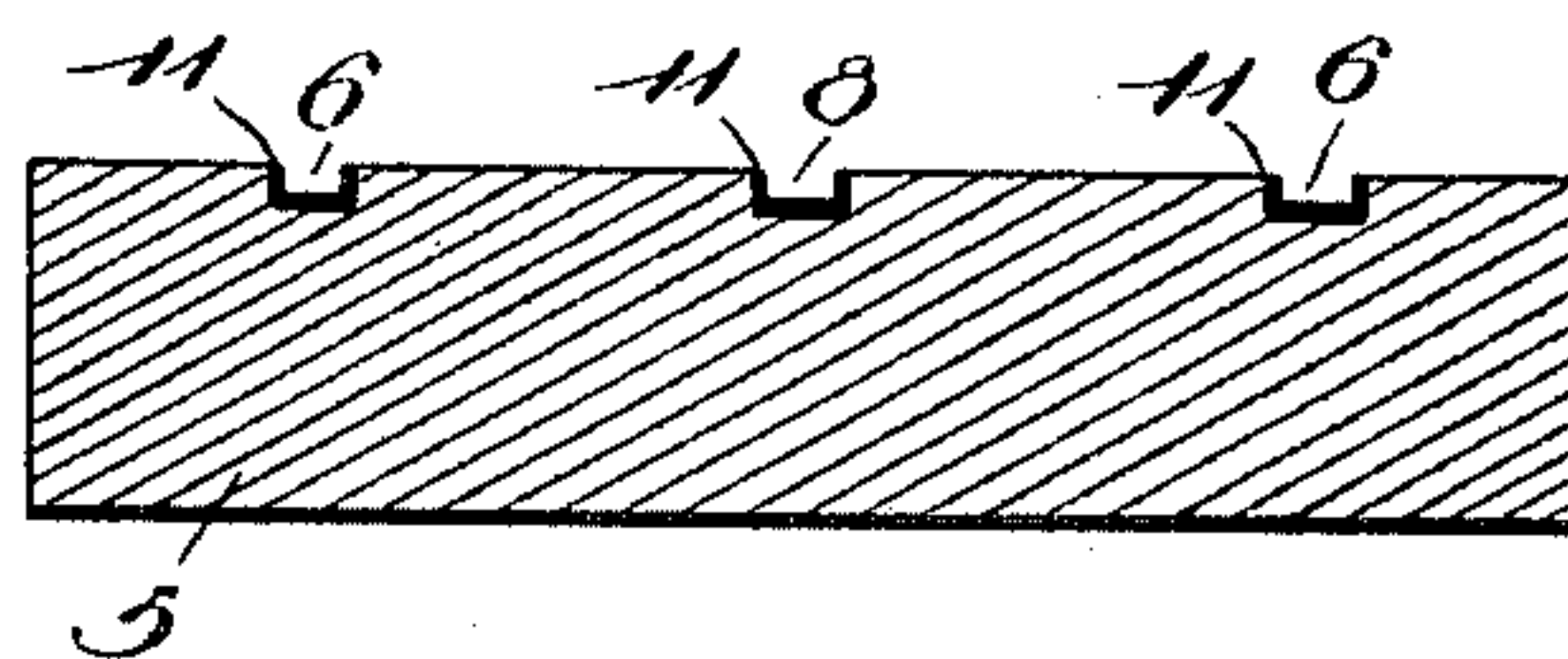


Fig. 3.

Witnesses  
*J. Kaufmeyerwell,*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BASEL BURRISS, OF PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

## PROCESS OF ORNAMENTAL STAINING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 659,787, dated October 16, 1900.

Application filed March 27, 1900. Serial No. 10,350. (No specimens.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BASEL BURRISS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portsmouth, in the county of Scioto and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Staining Process, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the art of decorating in general, and more particularly to the decoration of woods of different kinds, and it has specific reference to the staining of woods for moldings, trims, mantel-work, furniture, &c., the object of the invention being to provide a process by means of which the lines of the decorations may be made clear and sharp and with an exactness that cannot be secured when the stain is applied with a brush.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a piece of molding which has been decorated in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1 and showing the coating of stain prior to the planing operation. Fig. 3 is a section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1 and showing the condition of the molding when the decoration is completed.

Referring now to the drawings, in operating in accordance with the present invention a piece of stock 5, of suitable dimensions, is selected and in its one or more faces to be decorated there are formed the desired number and depths of grooves bearing any suitable relations to each other and which may be either curved or straight, so that the figures of the decoration are represented upon the stock in intaglio and may represent any desired figures or designs. After the design has been thus applied by grooves ranging transversely of the grain of the wood the stock is soaked for a suitable length of time in water face downward, so that the water thoroughly impregnates the ends of the grain of the wood. The grooves of the decoration are shown in the drawings as vertical grooves 6, transverse grooves 7, and diagonal grooves 8, of which the first runs with the grain of the wood and the last two run transversely of the grain of the wood, and it is the side walls of these

transversely-disposed grooves into which the water soaks. After the stock has remained in the water for a suitable length of time it is removed and wiped to take off the surface water. The stock is then dipped face downward into a body of stain of any suitable color and containing oil as a vehicle, the dipping operation being repeated until the bottoms of the grooves have been stained to the proper shade, after which it is placed in a suitable place to dry. After the stain has thoroughly dried the stock is placed on a bench face up and is dressed down with a plane until the stain is entirely removed from the face of the stock with the exception of the grooves, the planing operation being continued until all other stained portions of the stock are removed. When the planing operation is completed, it will be found that the stain is on the ends of the grain of the wood in the form of a coating and that it has not run back into the wood, so that the edge of the stain presents a sharp line, as indicated at 11 in Fig. 3 of the drawings.

It will of course be understood that any desired coloring medium may be used so long as it is insoluble in water or that any liquid may be used for the original soaking and any coloring-matter be used so long as they are not soluble one in the other, the object of the original soaking being to fill the pores of the wood at the ends of the grain, so that access of the coloring-matter thereto is prevented.

What is claimed is—

1. The method of decorating wood which consists in forming grooves therein transversely of the grain of the wood, then soaking the wood in a liquid to fill the pores of the wood at the ends of the grain exposed by the grooves, then applying a coating of coloring-matter which is insoluble in the filling liquid and allowing it to dry and evaporating out the filling liquid, and then removing the coated surface of the stock exterior to the grooves.

2. The method of decorating wood which consists in forming grooves therein to expose the ends of the grain of the wood, then filling the exposed ends with water, then applying a coating which is insoluble in water, subsequently drying out the water and finally re-



moving the coated surface of the wood exterior to the grooves.

3. The method of decorating wood which consists in forming grooves therein, then applying a coloring-coating, and then removing the surface of the wood exterior to the grooves, to remove the coating thereon.
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In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

BASEL BURRISS.

Witnesses:

TERRY DAVENPORT,  
FRANK NORLEY.