

No. 815,547.

PATENTED MAR. 20, 1906.

H. L. MESSMORE.

WALL COVERING.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 17, 1905.

Fig. 1.

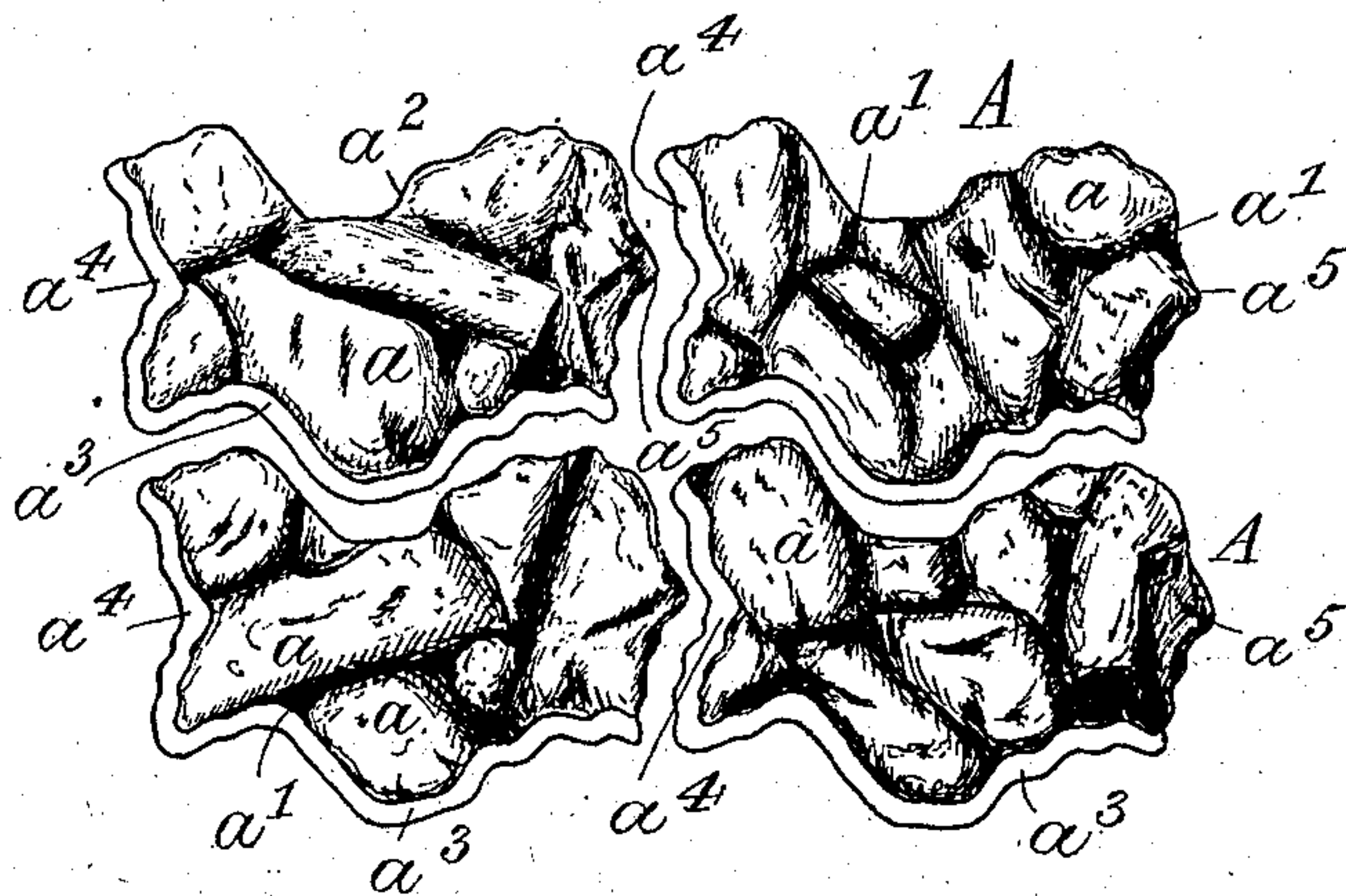


Fig. 2.

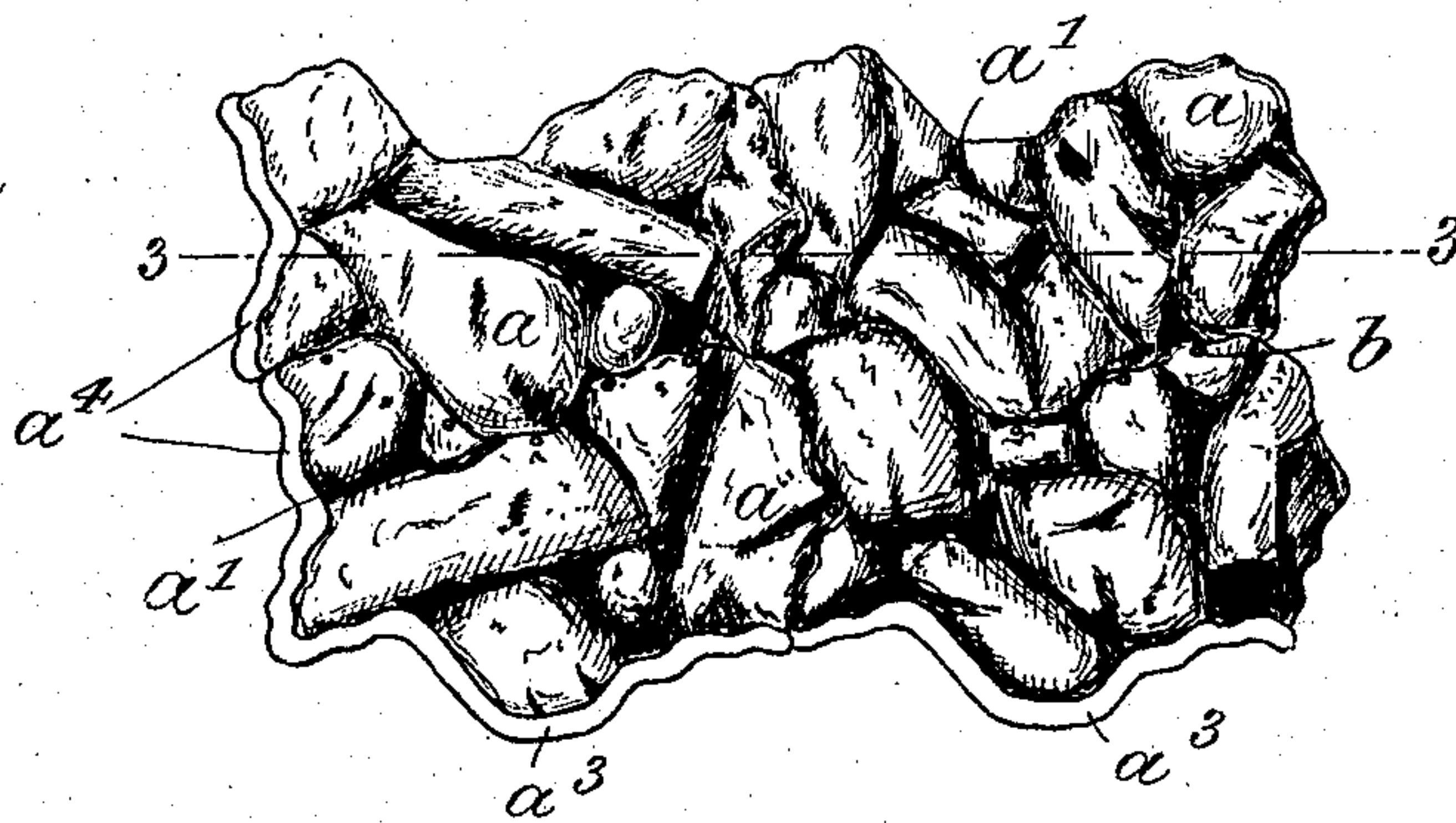
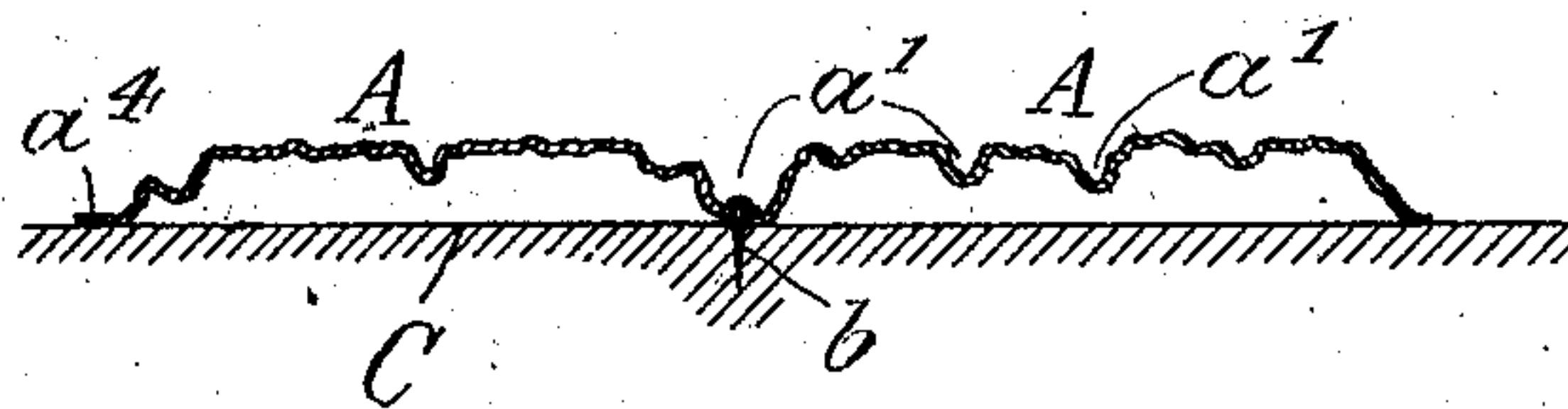


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
Arthur J. Jumper.
Fred. Confricht.

Inventor:
Herbert L. Messmore
by Frank W. Friesen Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT L. MESSMORE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WALL-COVERING.

No. 815,547.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 20, 1906.

Application filed February 17, 1905. Serial No. 246,004.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT L. MESSMORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, Manhattan, county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Wall-Covering, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a wall-covering for artificial grottoes, ice palaces, and similar structures having relief wall ornamentations. The plates constituting my improved covering are light and readily attachable, while the joints between adjoining plates are practically invisible.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of a set of detached wall-covering plates embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a face view of a set of assembled plates; and Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line 3 3, Fig. 2.

Each of the plates A forming part of the wall-covering is composed of a papier-mâché or similar light body. Upon the plate A are embossed a series of various irregular patterns a in relief, such patterns representing rocks, ice formations, animal-heads, or other ornamental matter. The raised sections a of the plates are separated from each other by intervening irregular clefts or indentations a' , that traverse the surface of the plate, as shown.

The outline of the plate A is irregular and is formed by the outer clefts of the bordering relief ornaments a , so that it does not pass through the embossed portions of the plate.

At its upper edge a^2 the plate A is concave, and at its lower edge it is convex and is here provided with a flange a^3 . So, also, the left edge is concave and provided with a flange a^4 , while the right edge a^5 is convex. The contour of the plate is, furthermore, such that the convex bottom a^3 forms a complement for the concave top a^2 and that the convex

edge a^5 forms a complement for the concave edge a^4 .

The several blocks A that go to form the covering of a common wall or ceiling C may be embossed with different relief-patterns a ; but they should all be alike in contour and size. In assembling the parts the upper edge of one plate is lapped over the lower flanged edge of the adjoining plate and nailed thereto, the nails b also serving to secure the plates to the wall. In like manner the right edge of one plate is lapped over and nailed to the left flanged edge of the adjoining plate. In this way the plates may be quickly secured in position to cover the wall. It will be observed that when the plates are assembled in the manner described the intervening joints will extend along the clefts between the relief ornaments a , so that they will practically be invisible.

My improved wall-covering permits the ready construction of artificial grottoes of various designs, while the plates that form the covering are readily transportable and attachable.

What I claim is—

A wall-plate having a series of embossed ornaments, intervening clefts that traverse the surface of the plate, and an irregular outline formed by the outer clefts of the bordering relief ornaments, opposite edges of the plate forming complements to each other, substantially as specified.

Signed by me at New York city, Manhattan, New York, this 16th day of February, 1905.

HERBERT L. MESSMORE.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM SCHULZ,
FRANK V. BRIESEN.