



No. 830,931.

PATENTED SEPT. 11, 1906.

H. M. SCHMITZ, W. HORNING & W. R. COX.

PRINTED FRIEZE FOR WALLS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 17, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 4.

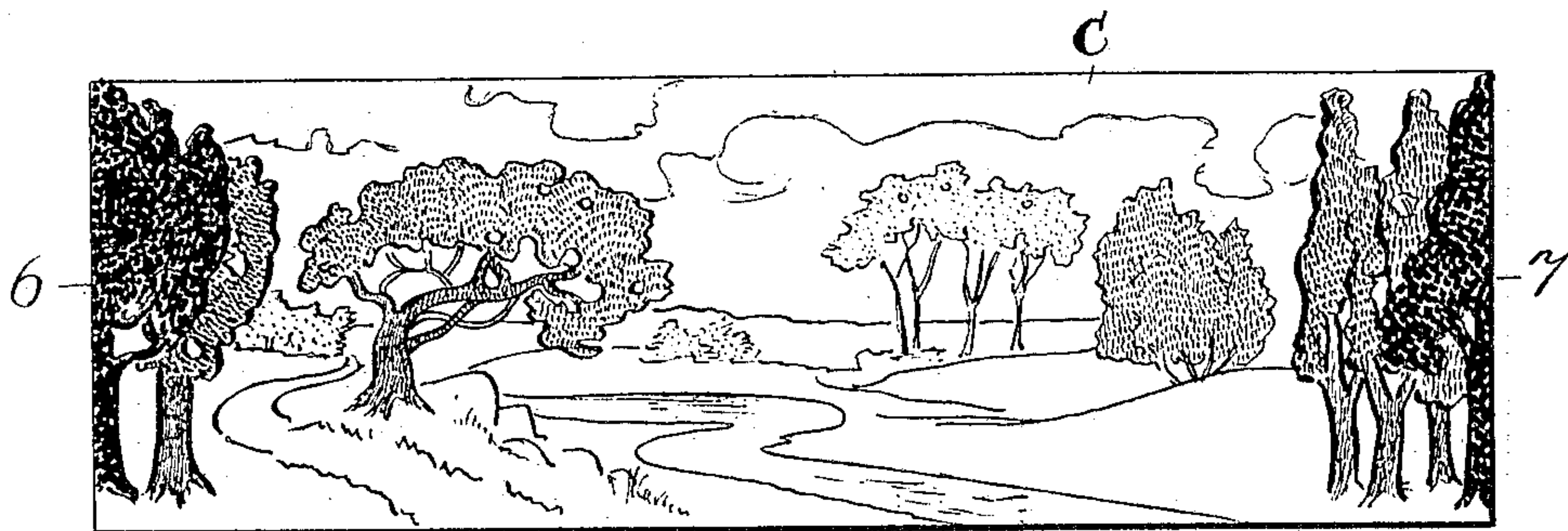
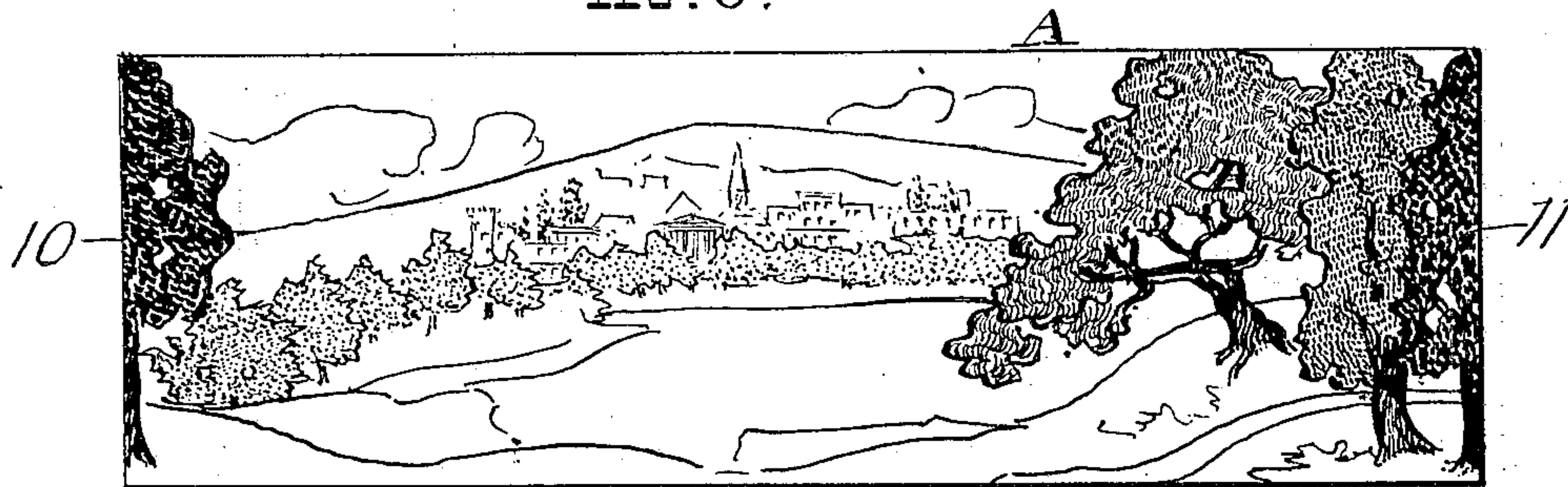


FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PRINTED FRIEZE FOR WALLS.

No. 830,931.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 11, 1906.

Application filed March 17, 1905. Serial No. 250,689.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, HUGO M. SCHMITZ, WILLIAM HORNING, and WARREN R. COX, citizens of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printed Friezes for Walls; and we do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to an improvement in printed friezes for walls, which may be otherwise papered, painted, or decorated in any practical way.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the interior of a room decorated with our new and improved frieze. Fig. 2 is a face view of a matching or union section which is specially designed for terminal uses, and Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of an edge section of Fig. 2. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 represent different "full-length" sections, so called, of the frieze, the same being preferably of a standard length—say five feet.

Heretofore it has been the universal practice, so far as we know and believe, to make all printed friezes uniformly twenty-four feet in length and provided with a set design or pattern usually about eighteen to twenty inches in length and repeated from end to end of the frieze. This is the frieze which is carried in stock by all decorating establishments and which is generally placed upon the wall in the same pattern and without any attempt to break the monotony or to change the appearance which such a frieze may give to the room, because there has been no really satisfactory way known to effect a change. The only exception to this way is a modification thereof, which, however, proceeds on identically the same principle, but seeks relief in several different designs or patterns successively instead of one alone. Under this plan the regulation twenty-four-foot paper has been retained in each and all cases and has been the only known length; but different pieces or strips have had each their own designs printed thereon with repetition every eighteen or twenty inches throughout its length, as before. Now assuming that we have, say, three such printed strips or pieces with a dif-

ferent design in each and indicated, say, by A, B, and C, (not shown,) the paper-hanger proceeds with these by first cutting off, say, a twenty-inch section from piece A and pasting it upon the wall. Then he cuts a section of twenty inches from piece B, giving him a different design, and then proceeds in like manner with piece C. He now has three pieces of twenty-inches length each on the wall and with three different designs supposed to harmonize in color and general effect. After this he begins again with piece A and continues through pieces B and C in rotation, as before, and so on in repetition until the entire distance around the room has been compassed. This rotation is of course an arbitrary one, as the patterns are designed to match only in sequence and it would be impossible to obtain harmony or uniformity by interchange of sections. Indeed, interchange is prohibited by reason of having patterns printed to use only in rotation, and when the decorator has worked his way around the room to the first section A he is liable to come there with A, B, or C as last or next in order and with room, say, for a fraction of a section; but sections of the same kind will not harmonize, nor will sections out of sequence, and thus the decorator finds himself in a position where it is impossible to make harmonious union, and he is compelled to patch out as best he can and let it go. The result of this scheme is a frieze in which the design repeats itself every sixty to eighty inches around the room, and the only difference between it and the first above-described frieze or single-design pattern is that in this instance the repetition is by threes instead of by the same design over and over again and with the inevitably faulty connection at the terminals.

According to our own invention we have a frieze which is printed to form sections of convenient and preferably, but not necessarily, of uniform length—say about five feet—and all of which are adapted to match at their ends with any other section without regard for the order in which they may be placed on the wall or the length of a section or design. For example, there may be, say, two to twenty different designs on as many sections employed in a single room, according to its size, and no two be alike, so that there will be no repetition of design, and yet any one of



the number may come into any one of the many positions and both match at its ends with the connecting designs or sections and be in harmony with them and the general scheme of the entire frieze. Each section is therefore made to match onto any other section at the end of its design or pattern, thus making all the sections interchangeable and yet with a design of its own and different from any and all others as a design or pattern, but of course in harmony with all so far as scenic and color effects are concerned. The number of such sections may run on through the alphabet and beyond, and there is room for infinite variety and style without really forfeiting the privilege of selection from all for a single room of ordinary size and upon which there is room for only a comparatively few of the entire number of sections.

Another and important feature of this invention is the provision for harmoniously uniting the terminals of the frieze when placed on the room. It will follow almost invariably that there will be a space less than a full-section length between said terminals. In some instances it may be only a few inches and in others more; but by means of our specially-designed matching or union section Z we are enabled to make a union which will harmonize and match with both terminals whatever its length in feet or inches.

To illustrate, let us assume a room the dimensions of which are fourteen feet six inches by seventeen feet three inches, requiring sixty-three feet six inches of frieze to complete the decoration. The decorator will first study the room as to its shape, light, and shade, doors, windows, and sashes. He may begin at any point he desires with the section which he thinks the most effective in that position—say section D—which is put in place. Next his choice may be section E or any other suitable section which follows section D, and so on around the room. When, say, the twelfth section is put in place, leaving three feet six inches of wall still to be covered, he takes section Z, the terminal or union section, and by cutting out one foot six inches from the center of section Z he will have left the required length of three feet six inches, which when put into place completes the frieze with a perfect match at the intersecting ends and as it is between the other sections all around the room. The result is a frieze which presents a harmonious design made up of units having each a design in itself, but provided with terminals having their complement in the ends of the adjoining sections and helping to make the design of the whole frieze. No part is repeated in itself and, owing to the interchangeable character of the parts thereof, the decorator is afforded an infinite latitude of choice in the

arrangement of the parts or sections to suit the conditions of light, arrangements for opening of the doors, and the like. In these and other essential particulars our frieze is differentiated from all other printed friezes known to us, and it has such manifest variety and elasticity that it gives to the public practically the equivalent of the fresco-painters' art without the attendant expense.

To carry out the invention on the lines indicated, the immediate end edges of all the sections or lengths of the designs or patterns must be exactly alike, so as to perfectly match one with another and the same of the union-section Z. Then as this section is shortened by cutting out an equal distance from both ends from its middle both ways according to the space to be filled its outer ends are matched with the connecting terminals of the frieze, while its severed ends match with each other. This is accomplished by carefully constructing each half of said section exactly like the other half, measured from either the middle or the ends, and the scales 2 along the edges of said section facilitate the making of the measurements for severing the same on different cross-lines as may be required.

The portion of each design or section employed herein as the end and matching portion thereof is a tree or portion of a tree or cluster of trees, which is in the foreground of the picture and works into the entire scheme with such harmony as to lose all stiffness in effect. However, any other detail may be chosen, according to the general plan of the design, and said detail may regularly reappear at the end of each section and yet be inconspicuous and unnoticeable when all the varying scenes are in view.

If preferred, the scale 2 for taking or making measurements on the face of the union-section Z may be only along one edge or a portion of one edge, if preferred, but having the same scale on both edges assists materially in getting the measurements at both edges exactly alike preparatory to cutting out such as a given union space may require.

It is immaterial whether the frieze be painted by printing or hand decorating.

It will be noticed that the ends of the section or frieze shown in Fig. 2 are designated by numerals 4 and 5, respectively, and that the ends of the sections shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are indicated by numerals 6 to 11, inclusive, the ends of section 4 being indicated by 6 and 7, the ends of section 5 by 8 and 9, and the ends of section 6 by 10 and 11, respectively.

In Figs. 4, 5, and 6 the sections shown therein bear different designs, and hence have different numerals indicating the immediate end edges thereof; but in placing the sections upon a wall the said several sections are arranged end to end according to taste—say



with end 8 matching on end 7 in section C and end 10 matching on end 9 of section B, and so on—and at last the ends 4 and 5 of the union-section are matched with the respective ends of the frieze which it is adapted to unite and complete.

What we claim is—

1. A frieze consisting of a plurality of sections having each a different complete design from the other sections and the end portions of the designs of all the sections substantially alike, whereby the said designs match across the meeting edges of the sections one with any other, and the end edges of each section identical one with the other and with all the end edges of all the sections of the frieze.

2. A frieze consisting of a plurality of sections having different complete designs in each, and each of said sections having the end portions of the design thereon substantially alike at each end and provided with identical end edges, and all the end edges of the frieze alike, whereby said sections are made to match at their ends and form a complete design across the meeting edges thereof, and all said sections become interchangeable throughout the frieze.

3. A frieze consisting of a plurality of sections having each a different complete design from the other sections and the end portions of the designs of all the sections substantially alike and the end edges thereof identical, whereby the said designs match across the

meeting edges of the sections one with the other, in combination with a union-section having a complete design thereon with end portions substantially like the end portions of the other sections.

4. A frieze consisting of a plurality of sections of predetermined lengths having their end edges patterned to match with the end edges of all the other sections, in combination with a union-section having one half like the other half in design measuring from its middle to its ends and its end edges identical with the end edges of the other sections, whereby the said union-section is adapted to be cut out between its ends and made to match the terminals of the sections which it unites.

5. A frieze comprising a series of sections having different designs and matching ends, in combination with a union-section having a design between its ends and one half of said design symmetrical with the other half measuring from the center to each end and having the designs at its ends matching the ends of the connecting sections.

In testimony whereof we sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

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WILLIAM HORNING.  
WARREN R. COX.

Witnesses:

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R. B. MOSER.