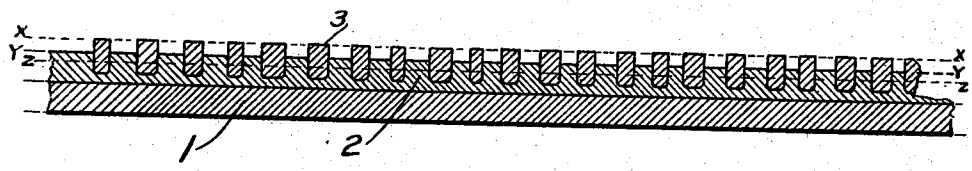
W. STUHLMILLER.

DECORATIVE PRODUCT AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 24, 1916.

1,217,660. Patented Feb. 27, 1917.

Fig. 1.



Wm Stuhlmiller Inventor

By his Attorney J. C. Fowler

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM STUHLMILLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DECORATIVE PRODUCT AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.

1,217,660. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 27, 1917.

Continuation of application Serial No. 826,445, filed March 21, 1914. This application filed April 24, 1916. Serial No. 93,318.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM STUHLMILLER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Decorative Product and Method of Making the Same, of which the following is a specification, the same being 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 as set forth herein, relates to methods employed in the art of depicting or delineating in colors of various kinds, with or without the use of a prepared surface; and in particular to a process of imparting a plurality of hues or tints to bodies by the employment of coloring matters comprising substances which are preferably mixed with oil mediums so that the finished article shall comprise a plurality of colors, the lines of demarcation between the several color coatings being clear and distinct; and also to the decorative product produced thereby.

In order to attain the desired end, the invention consists in the process indicated above, and in the new and ornamental article of manufacture made thereby, and also in novel features in the operation, and in the combination and arrangement, of the same as hereinafter described.

One practical embodiment of the invention comprises the artificial reproduction of natural wood grains and fibers to show two colors on a suitable surface, such as paper, cloth, wood, etc., to be applied either directly to a solid surface, or else on a separate sheet or panel to be affixed to other surfaces.

It is well known that wall coverings, such as wall paper having a smooth face, as well as embossed room decorative fabrics, are easily marred by being rubbed against by the clothes of persons or by moving furniture, etc., and that wall paper becomes torn or scraped, and the high ornamental portions of embossed fabrics become worn away in use, thereby showing the unsightly foundation or base portion thereof, thus presenting a botchy appearance in time.

The object of this invention is to produce a party-colored and uneven faced decorative fabric wherein the high or raised ornamental portions of the same shall extend integrally downward into the very substance itself of the lower or depressed portions thereof, and below the plane of the same, in order that no matter what wear the fabric is subjected to, the design will appear distinct and clear, not only while the said raised parts are worn away in use, but also until the said lower portions themselves which are protected by the said high parts have become practically entirely obliterated by wear.

A fabric for a wall covering made in accordance with this invention will therefore be of very long life and will continue to show the design with a clear, distinct and pleasing appearance not only while the high portions thereof are being worn away, but also until the entire body of the fabric itself is destroyed by use. It will not be affected deleteriously by scratches or knocks such as must disfigure any article having only a veneered or mere ornamental surface portion.

In order to enable the invention to be fully understood, I shall proceed to explain the same by reference to the enlarged diagrammatic view of the drawing, illustrative of one practical embodiment of the invention, which accompanies and forms a part of this specification.

On any desired or suitable body or surface, as 1, an oil color coating of suitable thickness, as 2, may be applied. The desired end may be attained by applying any suitable liquid oil color coating in proper form, and also an admixture of oil mixable colorings, as 3, after the partial drying of the primary oil color coating to which the same is applied. While still in a soft or undried condition, the said oil color coating may be worked with the necessary tools to form irregularly spaced portions of irregular shape in order to produce the natural effect of wood fibers. A representation of the veins of marble, onyx, etc., may be obtained by the employment of my invention. Bronze objects or other ornamental metal articles may also be depicted by the use of powdered bronzes of various hues incorporated with suitable liquid oil mediums and applied in the manner indicated. When the invention is desired to be used otherwise than by being applied directly to wall surfaces, the finished product may be in the form of suit-

able panels or tablets, or it may comprise a fabric body of paper or other material put up in rolls suitable for use as wall coverings.

I prefer, in using a tool to produce an uneven surface, to apply an instrument so as to have a stroke in a direction approximately vertical to the surface of the moist oil color coating, by reason of which, portions of the oil color coating are bodily scraped off leaving a series of sharply defined and preferably lengthwise or longitudinally extending valleys, as it were. The lower parts of said valleys clearly disclose the tint of the base of the surface free from any smudges or commingling of the oil colors, if desired, and after drying, forming, through its chemical action in drying, a hard mass, appearing the same as the raised natural grains or fibers of wood, marble, onyx, etc.

In forcing the tool through the upper or secondary coating to stripe the same, the portions thereof intermediate adjacent abrading portions of the instrument, meeting with the resistance of the latter, are compressed and somewhat forced into, or below the plane of, the still moist primary coating, whereby, when worn to a smooth surface, the secondary stripes will show between portions of the primary coating. In the drawing, the line *x*—*x* indicates the plane of the top of the oil color coating 3 as it appears when first applied, and the line *y*—*y* denotes the plane of the bottom of the same, which originally coincides with the plane of the top of the oil color coating 2. After being worked with a tool to make ridges and valleys, the lower parts of the ridges will become incorporated into the surface of the oil color coating 2, and will lie below the upper plane of the same as is indicated by the line *z*—*z*.

After a moist oil color coating is superposed upon a body it is preferably allowed to stand until it becomes partially oxidized, or has become somewhat dry and sufficiently firm, although still somewhat moist, and then another moist oil color coating is applied to the former one. The upper oil color coating is then abraded as by striping portions of the same with a suitable tool while still moist to form ridges, the tool also serving to abrade to a more limited extent the first named coating.

By this means the exposed portions of the primary coating intervening between the ridges become further oxidized by the air, and the covered portions thereof become further oxidized by the oxygen in the said ridges, which results in causing the latter, by the chemical action involved in the same operation, to become incorporated into the very substance itself of the primary coating.

After this, the compound coatings are preferably allowed to stand until the chemical reaction therein is sufficient to form a homogeneous mass comprising stripings of the secondary coating extending integrally down below the plane of the lower one. This formation prevents the said ridges from being removed or entirely worn away without also practically obliterating the lower coating.

The resultant decorative product will be found to be a party-colored and uneven faced article consisting of a body or base upon which is superposed an oil color coating and comprising superposed stripings of a preferably different color extending below the plane of the said coating and integral ridges of one color striping extending above the said plane.

Inasmuch as the tool used in carrying out my invention is preferably operated manually, no two persons will be able to produce an exact duplicate of any design, but the effect thereof will be varied in appearance in all cases.

I wish it to be understood that I do not desire to be limited to the particular use or the exact details of construction shown and described, for various modifications will occur to a person skilled in the art.

What I claim as my invention is:—

The process of producing a decorative effect, comprising the superposition upon a body of a moist oil color coating; then letting the same stand until it is partially oxidized or has become somewhat dry and sufficiently firm; then applying another moist oil color coating to the first one; and afterward abrading by striping portions of the secondary upper coating while still moist to form ridges, to allow the intervening open portions of the primary coating to become more oxidized by the air, and the covered portions thereof to become more oxidized by the oxygen in the said ridges and to allow the latter to become incorporated into the substance of the primary coating; and finally letting the compound coatings stand until the chemical reaction is sufficient to form a homogeneous mass comprising stripings of the upper coating below the plane of the lower one, and to prevent the said ridges from being removed without also obliterating the lower coating.

In testimony of the foregoing specification I do hereby sign the same in the city of New York, county and State of New York this 19th day of April, 1916.

WILLIAM STUHLMILLER.

Witnesses:

JULIUS W. KRUGER,

A. HEALY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."