March 24, 1931. H. HENRIKSEN 1,797,552

ART PLAQUE AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Filed Sept. 30, 1929

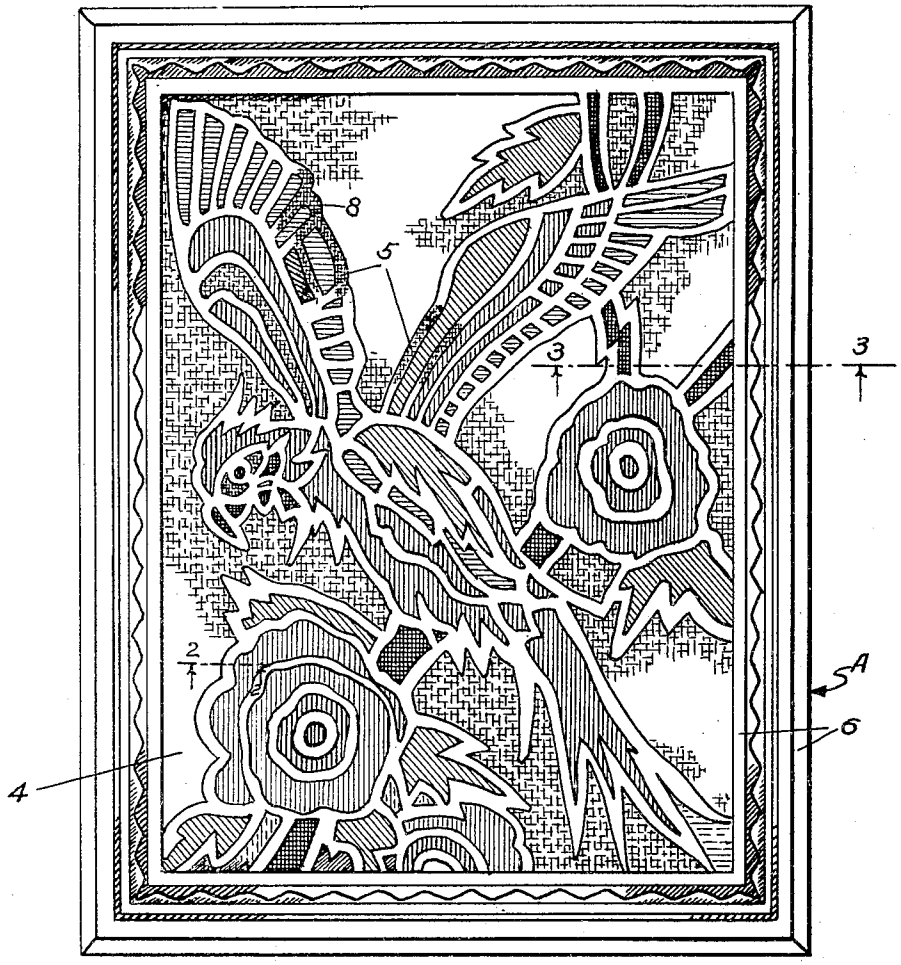


Fig. 1.

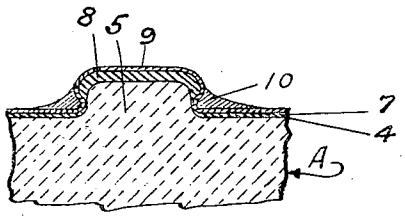


Fig. 2.

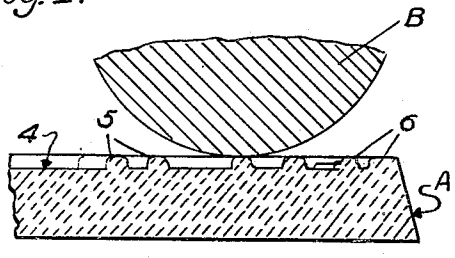


Fig. 3.

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ART PLAQUE AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

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This invention relates to ornamental or decorative devices and the primary object is to provide a novel form of plaque and process for making the same, which plaque is highly artistic and attractive in appearance, and which process, while very efficient and effective to produce the desired result is also of such a nature that it is very simple and enables the plaques to be produced in large quantities at a minimum expense. A further object of the invention is to produce a plastic plaque which when completed will present a leaded glass effect in simulation of stained glass art windows such as are commonly found in churches, museums, art galleries, etc. A further object is to produce an art plaque that will also present or effect an antique appearance. Further and more specific objects will be disclosed in the course of the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is an elevation of a sample form of plaque embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a greatly enlarged sectional detail view, as on the line 2—2 in Fig. 1, the features shown being slightly distorted for purpose of illustration.

Fig. 3 is a detail sectional elevation on the line 3—3 in Fig. 1, and showing a color applying roller in position thereon.

Referring to the drawing more particularly and by reference characters, A designates the body of the plaque, which is preferably cast from a suitably plastic material such as plaster of Paris to which dextrin has been added for strengthening purposes, although any material or method of forming it may be employed. In the present instance the plaque is molded to represent a picture frame within which appears a fanciful picture of a parrot perched on the stem or branch of a rose bush, which is also purely illustrative, and it may also be explained that the invention may be practised on devices other than "plaques", although that term is here employed in its broadest sense as a matter of convenience.

The plaque, as shown, is made of plastic material, molded with a plane or flat field 4 from which lines or ribs 5 are raised in relief, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The rectangular frame effect is produced by similar relief lines 6, it being understood that the upper faces of all the relief lines are on a level or in the same plane. The relief lines 5 are designed in such a manner as to produce the desired artistic or picture effect, serving also to break up the field 4 into sections. These sections represent the stained glass of an art window and are painted or filled in with different colors to that end. This coloring, designated at 7 in Fig. 2, is done by hand, the various section surfaces being quickly brushed over, water colors being preferably used. After the desired colorings have been applied to the field sections, the ribs 5 and 6 are colored to more clearly set out the glass leading and frame effects. This coloring preferably comprises a gold paint, as at 8, and it is applied with the aid of a roller B, the surface of which has previously been coated with the paint. As all the relief ribs are of a uniform thickness it will be seen that they will be entirely painted by one or two strokes of the roller over the plaque. This paint being of a thicker consistency than water coloring will form a substantial coat over the upper surfaces of the ribs, and this coating will assume substantially the cross sectional contour indicated in Fig. 2.

After the water coloring and gold paint have been applied, as above described, the entire face of the plaque is treated with a coating of lacquer 9 which may also be conveniently applied by hand. This is a preservative treatment for the colored surfaces, and also insures the necessary glass luster. When the lacquer is dry the entire face of the plaque is brushed or washed over with ochre paint 10 but before this paint has had time to dry the plaque face is wiped off with cotton waste or a cloth. This wiping is purposely restricted, so that some of the ochre will remain in the crevices and corners formed by the embossments and a limited amount will also be left in scattered places over the plaque face.

As a result of the above process when applied to a plaque of this nature a very artistic and distinctive form of ornament is produced. The efficient method of producing the leaded glass effect permits of production to a large and economical extent, and the application of the ochre paint to provide the desired antique effect adds greatly to the appearance of the device, with a resulting increase to the commercial or saleable value to the public.

It is understood that various modifications in the physical structure as well as in the process of making the plaque may be made, if within the spirit and scope of the appended claims. Having now therefore fully set forth my invention, what I claim is:

1. A plaster plaque having a field and relief lines cast integrally with the plaque and dividing the field into sections in simulation to leaded glass, said field sections being variously colored and said relief lines being uniformly colored in contradistinction to the coloring of the field.

2. A plaque comprising a plate member the face of which is provided with relief lines in simulation of the leading in leaded glass, and the outer edge of which face is provided with relief lines in simulation of a frame, all of said relief lines having raised surfaces lying in a common plane.

3. The process of making a plaque having design forming relief lines on its surface which consists in coloring certain sections of the field defined by the relief lines in simulation of art glass, coloring the relief lines in simulation of leading, applying ochre paint over the entire face of the plaque after said colorings have dried, and wiping away the major portion of the paint before it has dried.

4. The process of making a plaque having design forming relief lines on its surface which consists in coloring certain sections of the field defined by the relief lines in simulation of art glass, coloring the relief lines in simulation of leading, applying a coat of lacquer over the entire face of the plaque, and, after the lacquer has dried, applying a darker substance to the face and then removing most of such substance to produce an antique effect.

5. The process of making a plaque having design forming relief lines on its surface which consists in coloring certain sections of the field defined by the relief lines in simulation of art glass, coloring the relief lines in simulation of leading, applying a coat of lacquer over the entire face of the plaque, applying ochre paint over the lacquered surface, and then wiping off most of the ochre paint to produce an antique effect.

Signed at Minneapolis, Minnesota, this 27 day of September, 1929.

HENRY HENRIKSEN.