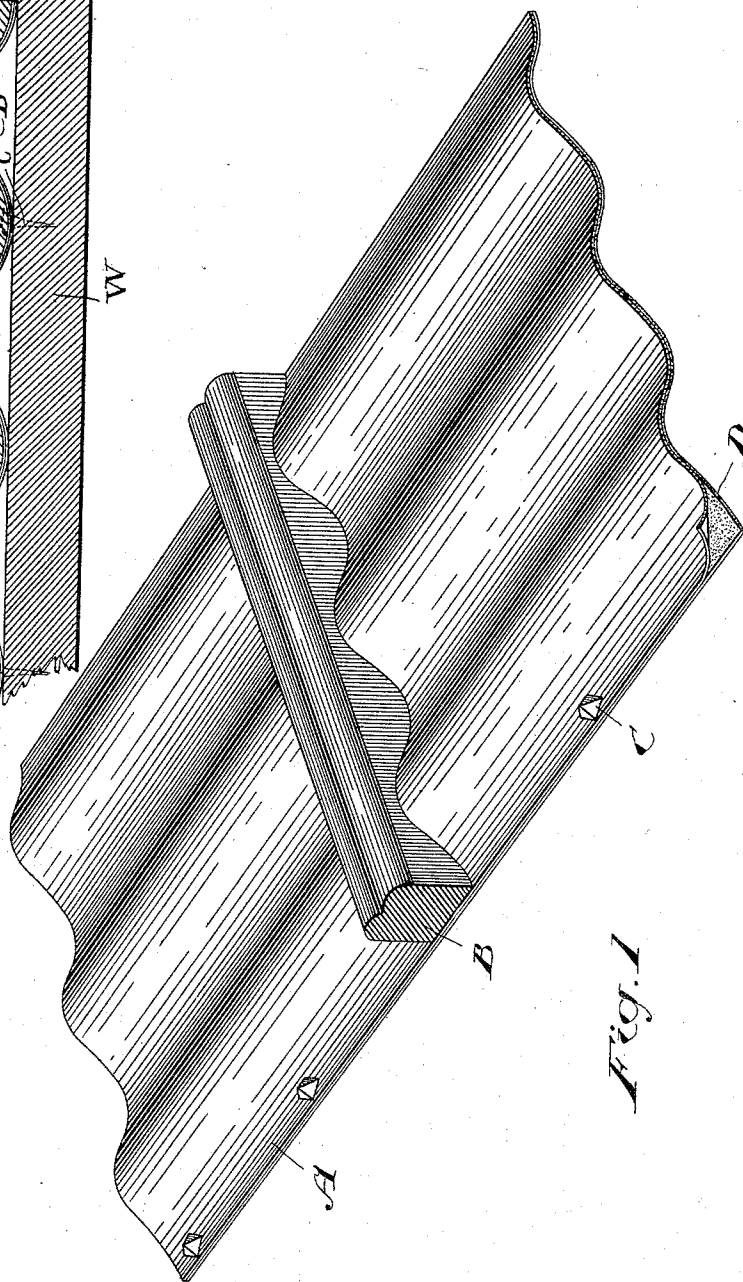
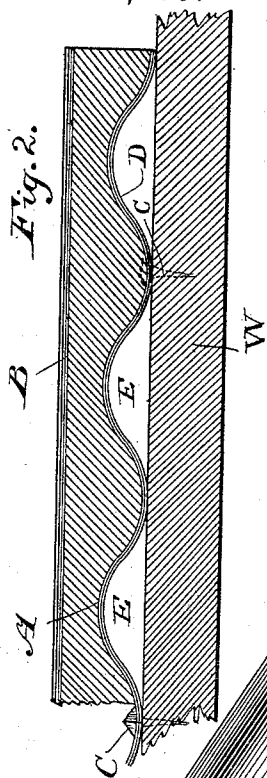


(No Model.)

H. SILVER.
WOOD WALL COVERING.

No. 495,465.

Patented Apr. 11, 1893.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGH SILVER, OF LINDSAY, CANADA.

WOOD WALL-COVERING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 495,465, dated April 11, 1893.

Application filed November 26, 1892. Serial No. 453,229. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGH SILVER, of the town of Lindsay, in the county of Victoria, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Wood Wall-Coverings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates mainly to a wood wall covering, which will be more fully hereinafter described and then definitely claimed at the end of this specification.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of two sheets of veneer corrugated with the grain, in accordance with my invention as hereinafter described, before it is applied to the wall, and showing the joint between the sheets covered with a molding. Fig. 2 is a cross section through the center of the molding, showing the veneer in position on a wall also shown in section.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter—W indicates the wall or a portion of a wall or other flat surface to which is attached the veneer A, said veneer being corrugated in line with the grain of the wood. Over the junction of the two sheets of veneer is shown a molding covering and hiding the joint. The veneer may be attached to the wall or other surface to which it may be applied by securing the lowest part of the corrugations to such wall or surface, preferably by nails as shown at C.

Instead of the molding B, the veneer may be lapped and fastened by nailing the corrugations with the ornamental nails C, or the edges may be simply butted together.

The veneer may be made in sheets of a single piece or be made in strips connected together with a backing D of paper or other material cemented thereto.

When the veneer is corrugated in line with the grain and attached to a wall in the manner described, it prevents all bulging, warping, or splitting, as swelling or shrinking from atmospheric changes makes no difference, for if swelling occurs, the corrugations only slightly increase in size, and if shrinking they flatten slightly, whereas if the corrugations

are made transversely to the grain and then tacked to the wall, the veneer would split when it shrinks, because wood shrinks across the grain to a much greater extent than lengthwise. Besides this advantage, the spaces E between the wall and the veneer will form dead air spaces which will make a wall constructed as shown much warmer in winter and cooler in summer, than if the veneer was flattened and secured to the wall without such air spaces.

I have shown my veneer attached to a wall, but do not limit myself to this, as it is evident that it may be applied to other surfaces, such as ceilings, door panels, &c.

I am aware that it has been proposed to make a veneer cut with a corrugated knife from a block diagonally across the grain for use as bottle wrappers, &c.; and I am also aware that it has been proposed to make a veneer by cutting it with a similar knife and then flattening it out, whereby a flat veneer is produced having more "figure" than usual, but a veneer cut in this way has but comparatively little strength owing to the knife cutting across the grain at every curve of the knife.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination with a wall or similar substantially flat surface W, of a covering of veneer A corrugated in line with the grain thereof and having some of the bottoms of the corrugations secured to said wall or surface, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination with a wall or similar substantially flat surface W, of sheets of veneer A, corrugated in line with the grain thereof and having some of the bottoms of the corrugations nailed to said wall, and a molding B, whose under surface fits the corrugations, set over the joint between the sheets, substantially as described.

Toronto, November 14, 1892.

HUGH SILVER.

In presence of—

A. M. NEFF,
J. EDW. MAYBEE.