

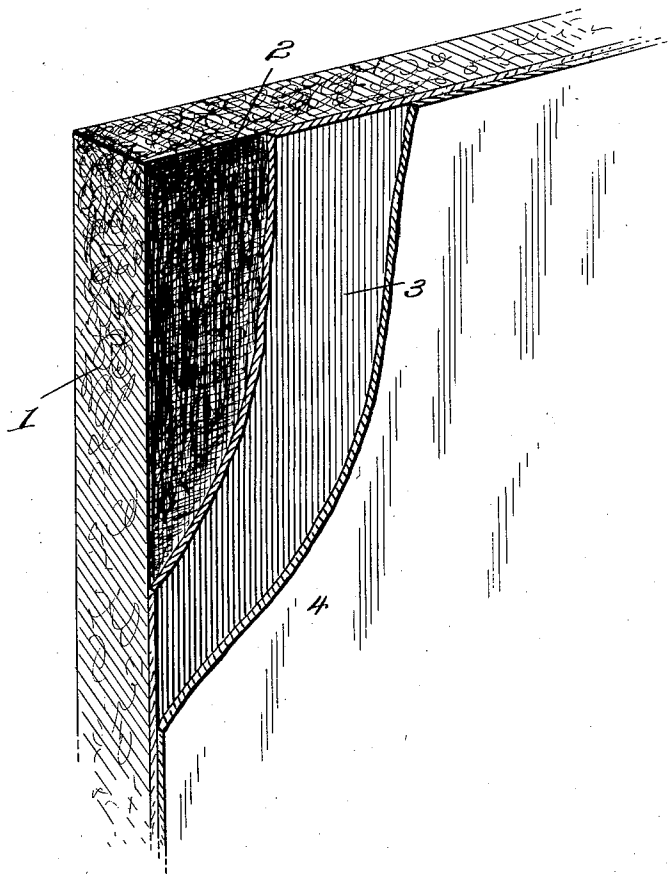
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NONABSORBENT BASE FOR WALL DECORATIONS

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NONABSORBENT BASE FOR WALL DECORATIONS.

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This invention relates to an improved wall covering used for decorating purposes, and an improved liquid coating composition forming the main constituents thereof.

The covering is intended for interior wall decorating. As is well known, the greatest disadvantage encountered by present day interior wall decorators is cracked plaster, resulting from lack of elasticity. Owing to the rigidity of the surface of the plaster, it has been found practical as a ground for efficient decoration.

To overcome this, the decorator will use muslin, canvas, or burlap, as a lining, pasting this over the plaster before decorating it. This is indeed an expensive procedure. The result is that the art of so decorating the wall is retarded instead of advanced as it should be.

In view of the circumstances now confronted, the present invention has been conceived with a view toward providing an exceedingly inexpensive covering for a wall to afford a background for reception of painted decorations and the like.

Also, as intimated, it is an object to provide a novel liquid coating composition, as a surfacing for the display side of the wall covering.

In the accompanying drawing, a perspective view of one corner of the improved covering is shown, the view exaggerating the proportions to illustrate the base and liquid compositions adhering thereto.

The more prominent feature of the invention is the new article of manufacture consisting of the wall covering with the non-absorbent coating. The coating itself, however, is of considerable consequence, but the article may be now more logically described. To this end and directing attention to the drawing, it will be observed that the covering comprises a backing 1, in the form of a single ply of fibrous and absorbent material. As stated, the display side 2 of this backing is coated with a relatively thin surfacing material 3, which adapts the construction for effective reception of an additional coating of paint 4. It is known, as before stated, that a flexible fibrous and absorbent fabric, such as burlap, muslin, and the like have been used and probably coated and then painted. The distinction, however, resides in the fact that the so-called backing 1 is the commonly marketed felt paper now used solely underneath carpets and the like.

This conventional paper, as is well known, is of a heavy black fibrous texture, yet is sufficiently flexible to allow it to be conveniently fastened upon the surface of a wall. The paper, as marketed, could not well serve as a background for reception of paint without being treated. It follows that the present invention deals particularly with the application of a liquid coating composition to the display side 2 of the paper. This coating is indicated at 3. A special mixture of predetermined ingredients are employed in the make up of this coating. The ingredients are such that when applied, a considerable portion is absorbed by the backing sheet and when the coating has dried, it fills the majority of the pores and renders this side of the sheet substantially impervious to the passage of moisture. The feature of the invention will be more emphasized by observing the contents of the liquid coating 3, which embodies calcium carbonate, sometimes known as chalk, Spanish whiting, Paris white, or whiting only. Second, flour or starch, or any kind of flour from which paste may be made. Third a gloss oil, a combination of rosin and painter's naphtha or benzine, and last linseed oil and water.

The approximate proportions of the above ingredients are as follows:

1 pound of whiting, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of gloss oil, $\frac{1}{8}$ pound linseed oil.

In compounding the ingredients, one half of the whiting is soaked in as little water as possible, yet enough to thoroughly saturate the whiting and to make it into a rather stout putty. This is allowed to stand about twenty-four hours. Then a comparatively stout paste is made with the flour by boiling in a conventional way. It is possible to use any of the ready made dry pastes now on the market, mixing the same in the customary manner. Now, the linseed oil and gloss oil are mixed with the remaining half of the whiting, these being beaten together into a fairly soft putty. The two batches of putty, one containing paste and whiting and the other the oils and whiting are now mixed together in a suitable container and a novel filler for the absorbent backing sheet is provided. This filler can be thinned with water to a desirable brushing consistency. Thus, the liquid coating composition may be marketed with instructions for application to the display side of the commonly marketed felt paper, the

paper in this case being already hung on the wall. The more profitable manner, however, is to manufacture the covering complete, that is the felt paper with the filler or coating thereon. Any suitable contrivance or machine may be employed for this.

It may be stated now that the whiting fills the porous surface of the paper, making the same of a lighter color and affording the proper background for interior decoration, and rendering it adaptable for reception of either light or dark paint. The paste binds the whiting to the surface of the belt. The gloss oil prevents the absorption of a needless amount of the paint, especially on the first coat of the paint. The linseed oil lends elasticity to the surfacing.

From the foregoing description and drawing, it will be seen that the invention serves a two-fold purpose, first, it enables the production of a new article of manufacture, the major detail of which comprises a commonly marketed and exceedingly inexpensive felt paper, the display side of which is impregnated or coated with a filler or liquid coating composition, serving to prepare it for the reception of decorative paint and the like. Secondly, it contemplates the provision of an improved liquid coating composition, to be sold with instructions for application to the surface of the felt paper.

It is thought that the description when considered in connection with the drawing will enable persons skilled in the art to which the invention relates to obtain a clear understanding of the same. Therefore, a more lengthy description is thought unnecessary.

While the preferred embodiments of the invention have been shown and described, it is to be understood that minor changes coming within the field of invention may be resorted to, if desired.

I claim:

1. As an article of manufacture, a wall covering comprising a felt sheet base, and a non-absorbent filler applied to one face of said base having substantially two-thirds whiting, and the remaining third having substantially equal parts of flour and an oil with a smaller amount of another oil, the first mentioned oil rendering said sheets non-absorptive and the second mentioned oil, adding flexibility.

2. As an article of manufacture, a wall covering comprising an absorptive flexible fibrous sheet, and a facing on one side of said sheet having substantially two-thirds whiting, and equal portion of a paste and gloss oil with a small portion of linseed oil composing the remaining third part, said covering adapted to provide a base for wall decoration, said facing forming an impregnated substantially smooth non-absorptive surface to which said decorations may be applied.

3. In combination, a felt paper adapted to provide a base for wall decorations, and a facing providing a substantially smooth non-absorptive surface thereon having substantially two-thirds whiting, and the remainder of equal parts of paste and gloss oil with a smaller quantity of linseed oil.

4. As an article of manufacture, a wall covering comprising a felt sheet base, and a non-absorbent filler applied to one face of said base having substantially two-thirds whiting, and the remaining third having substantially equal portions of a paste and an oil, with a small quantity of another oil, said oils aiding in the rendering of the sheets non-absorbent and flexible.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

GUSTAF NATHANIEL MALM.