Nov. 14, 1933. S. W. CHAFFEE 1,934,792

IMITATION INLAID DESIGN AND BUILT-UP WOOD FINISH

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Fig. 1.

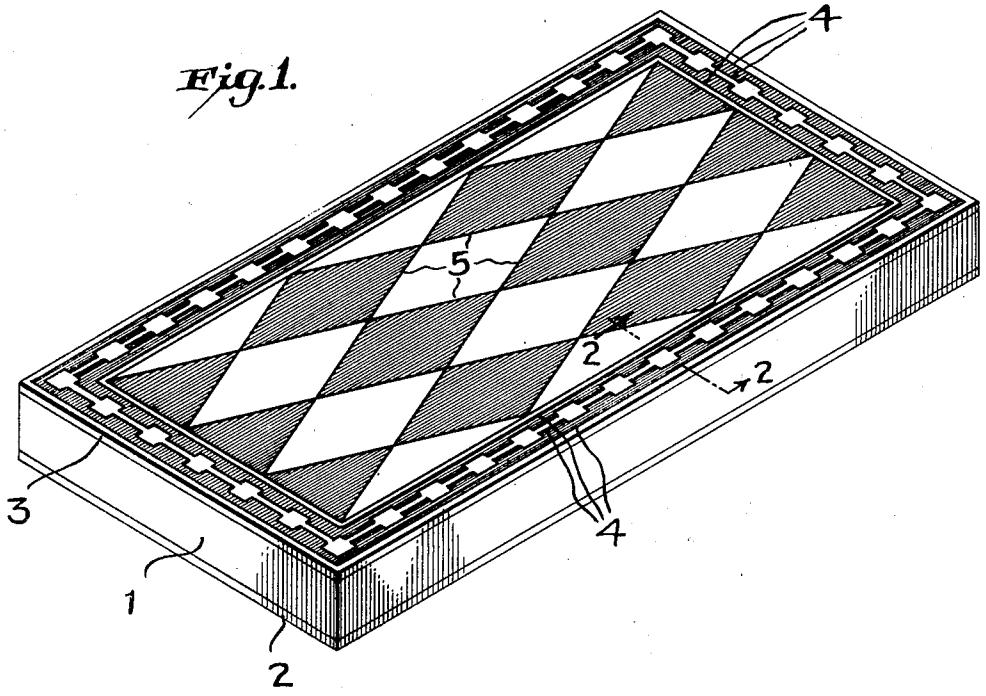
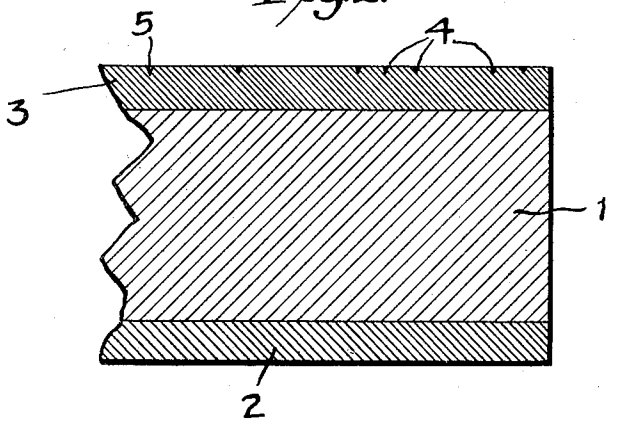


Fig. 2.



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IMITATION INLAID DESIGN AND BUILT-UP WOOD FINISH

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11 Claims. (Cl. 41—24)

This invention relates to the art of imitating hard wood inlays and is particularly directed to perfecting such imitation inlays to such an extent that the illusion of a real inlay is made practically complete.

An object of this invention is to provide markings or relief indications on photographic or other imitation inlays which will create the illusion that each separate part of the imitation is actually inlaid in the complete design.

Other objects will hereafter appear when reference is had to the accompanying drawing in which

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a block of decorated construction material whose surface has been prepared with a photographic reproduction of an expensive hard wood inlay.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary transverse sectional view taken along line 2—2 of Figure 1.

In the drawing 1 indicates a backing piece of lumber which forms the body of the construction material herein described. 2 and 3 indicate layers of soft wood veneer, sanded smooth and adhered firmly to the body 1. On one or both of these surfaces 2 and 3 is applied a photographic representation of a hard wood inlay, which representation is clearly shown in Figure 1. The particular mode of obtaining this representation is not a part of this invention as such representation can be secured by photographic processes well known in the art. Border lines 4 and diagonal lines 5 indicate the lines of demarcation between the component parts of the simulated inlay. Along or in these lines I provide scores, grooves, indentations or depressions which are indicated clearly in transverse section in Figure 2. Wherever lines appear on the reproduction simulating lines of division between the different elements of the inlay, these scores or grooves are provided. By virtue of such indentations the finished product appears as an actual inlay of wood pieces with appreciable spaces between them such as would occur in a real piece of inlaid wood. Whereas the bare photograph or other reproduction would appear as a flat continuous surface, this invention results in this surface being broken up at appropriate points and the complete illusion that the product is in fact an actual inlay, is created.

Attention is directed to the fact that the embodiment of the invention shown in the drawing is illustrative merely of a particular mode or manner in which the invention herein described is practiced. The invention is applicable to imitation inlaid designs not only on materials similar to the particular wood structure illustrated, but also on any construction or decorating material, such as a sheet or slab of asbestos and cement, on which an imitation wood inlay can be applied.

The invention is not limited to the simulation of a wood inlay design but can be effectively applied to produce simulated wood finishes which are not true inlays. For instance where panels of wood are reproduced in built up relation as in cabinets, doors of cabinets, or on decorative walls, the lines of demarcation between the separate pieces of the complete structure are grooved in the same manner as that set forth herein. Moreover, the graining of each piece, whether inlaid into a whole or whether built up into panelling, may be clearly and effectively brought out by the practice of this invention.

The grooves or scores may be impressed in the surface of the imitation either before or after the finishing coating material has been applied, and may be made by hand or by scoring, grooving or pressing machines.

Having thus described my invention, I claim

1. An article of manufacture comprising a base of construction material, a reproduction of inlaid wood on one surface of said base, and line-like depressions in said surface outlining each element of the reproduced inlay to simulate the line of contact only of said elements.

2. An article of manufacture comprising a base sheet or board of construction material, a reproduction of inlaid wood on one surface of said base, and line-simulating depressions along the lines of demarcation between adjacent simulated elements of the reproduction to simulate the lines of contact only of the inlaid pieces.

3. An imitation of a joint between two pieces of wood which comprises a representation of the wood pieces in abutting line contact, said representation being applied to a surface, and a line-simulating depression in said surface along said simulated contact line of such limited width and depth as to accentuate the simulation of the contact line of the wood pieces.

4. A method of treating a surface having thereon a representation of inlaid wood which comprises forming in said surface along the line representing the line of contact of adjacent pieces in the inlay an indentation approximating a line of the character of such a contact line of such pieces.

5. A method of representing upon a surface a wood construction composed of pieces of wood abutting in substantially line contact, which comprises applying to said surface a pictorial repre-

sentation of said construction, and forming along the lines simulating said lines of contact narrow line-like indentations in the surface to enhance the simulation of said lines of contact.

6. A simulation of built-up wood paneling comprising a simulation of such paneling applied upon the surface of a base, the definition of the lines of demarcation between the simulated units of the paneling being accentuated by coincidence with said lines of indentations superficially formed in said surface and of such line character as to simulate the contact line only of the units of the wood panel.

7. A simulation of inlaid wood applied upon a surface in which the simulation of the lines of contact between the inlaid pieces is accentuated by line-like scores upon the surface along said simulated contact line.

8. A simulation of inlaid wood applied upon a surface in which the definition of the simulation of the lines of contact between the inlaid pieces is enhanced by line simulating depressions indenting said surface superficially only.

9. An article of manufacture comprising a base upon the surface of which is produced a simulation of a construction of the type composed of separate parts meeting in substantially line contact, said surface of said base having line-like depression therein coincident with the line of meeting only of the simulated parts to outline each of said parts and accentuate the simulation of said line of meeting.

10. An imitation of a joint between two pieces of a structure abutting in line contact, which comprises a representation of the pieces in said abutting line contact, said representation being applied to a surface, and a line-simulating depression in said surface along said simulated contact line of such limited width and depth as to accentuate the simulation of the contact line of the pieces.

11. A method of representing upon a surface a construction composed of parts abutting in substantially line contact, which comprises applying to said surface a pictorial representation of said construction, and forming along the lines simulating said lines of contact narrow line-like indentations in the surface to enhance the simulation of said lines of contact.

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