(No Model.)

F. A. JUMEAU.

WOOD FABRIC FOR TAPESTRIES, CARPETS, FURNITURE, &c.

No. 593,326. Patented Nov. 9, 1897.

FIG. 1.

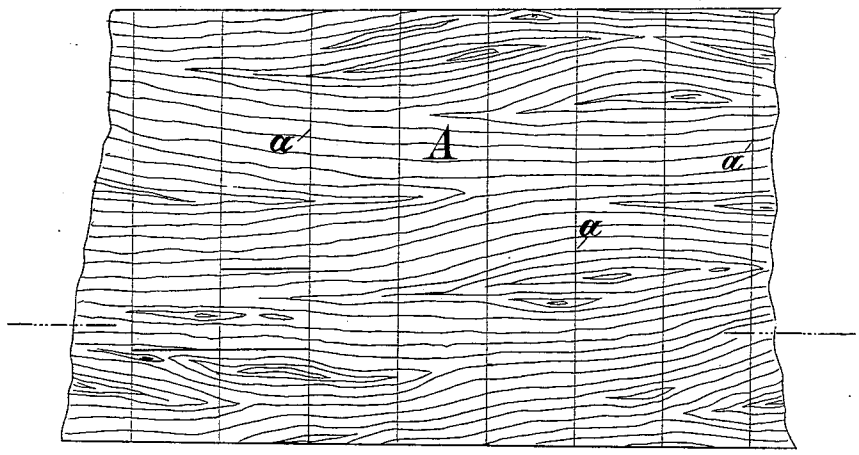
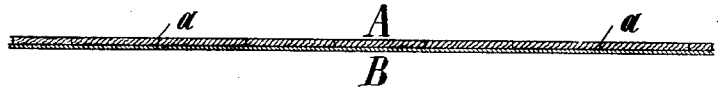


FIG. 2.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FERDINAND ALEXANDRE JUMEAU, OF LYONS, FRANCE.

WOOD FABRIC FOR TAPESTRIES, CARPETS, FURNITURE, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 593,326, dated November 9, 1897.

Application filed February 16, 1897. Serial No. 623,684. (No specimens.) Patented in France June 12, 1896, No. 257,186.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FERDINAND ALEXANDRE JUMEAU, a citizen of the Republic of France, and a resident of 175 Avenue des Ponts, Lyons, Department of Rhone, France, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Wood Fabrics for Tapestries, Carpets, Furniture, and other Like Purposes, (for which Letters Patent were granted in France June 12, 1896, No. 257,186,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object the production of a fabric consisting chiefly of wood and which while retaining the strength of the latter material possesses considerable flexibility and is capable of receiving all the parts, designs, and colors which appertain to fabrics.

The invention has the qualification of producing a material with a wooden surface, the strength of which is combined with the flexibility and the large variety of designs and colors of woven stuffs generally speaking. In principle this fabric is composed of a lining (of any woven material) on which is pasted a thin sheet of decorated or plain wood.

Canopies, furniture, panels, and wainscoting, generally speaking, are a very costly luxury when made of hard wood—such as mahogany, walnut, rose-wood, &c.—as only veneer of a given thickness can be used very carefully prepared and glued on a surface of white wood. I know that attempts have already been made to imitate this woodwork by fabrics also made of woven-cloth lining on which was pasted a thin sheet of veneer, but these attempts were never crowned with success owing to the physical condition of the wood. No matter how thin and slender be the veneer the fibers of the wood undergo a constant strain and either shrink or stretch, according to atmospherical variations and changes. Thus when the imitation was put to test—for instance, pasted on a wall—it puffed out in places and the wooden surface was loosened from the cloth. These disadvantages will disappear by the following process, which the drawings inclosed will render more intelligible.

The invention is fully disclosed in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawings form a part, in which the like parts of my improvement are designated by the same letters of reference in each of the views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a fabric made according to my invention, and Fig. 2 a section thereof.

A sheet of veneer A is pasted on a woven cloth B, both the same size. The glue to be used must remain pliable, flexible, when dry. Among other things also a solution of india-rubber can be used for this purpose, or Jeffery's marine glue or any other glue which is soft and supple. When the glue is quite dry, the wood can be decorated or can be left in the natural state. Then incisions *a* are made across the wood without cutting the cloth lining. These incisions, which are at equal distances from one another, must be made across the fibers of the wood, so as to cut them right through, and thereby prevent the hurtful effect of the working of the wood when in use. A similar result can be obtained by dividing the wooden surface in small squares. These incisions are made with very sharp cutting and thin knives, the blades of which are exactly one height and of a thickness corresponding to that of the sheet of veneer to be cut. The incisions produced by the blade of the knife will thus go right across the wooden sheet without reaching or damaging the woven lining. The fabric thus finished can immediately be pasted on any wall in imitation of plain wood wainscoting and will never bulge.

Having fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A material fitted for furniture, panels, screens, wainscoting or other woodwork, made of a woven-cloth lining on which is pasted a thin sheet of veneer, through which, incisions are made without cutting the cloth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 6th day of January, 1897.

FERDINAND ALEXANDRE JUMEAU.

Witnesses:
J. JUMEAU,
MARIUS VACHON.